

ECONOMIC VALUE 2

A. Reading

Tobacco

For thousands of years **tobacco** was used by the American Indians with no ill-effect. In the 16th century it was brought to Europe. This early tobacco was mixed with soil and rather dirty. It was chewed or smoked in pipes only by men – women thought it smelly and disgusting.

It was grown commercially in America in the 17th century on slave plantation. In the 18th century new technology refined tobacco and the first cigarettes were produced. By the 1880s huge factories were producing cigarettes which were clean and easy to smoke. Chain-smoking and inhaling became possible and by the middle of the 20th century tobacco addicts, both men and women were dying of lung cancer in great numbers.

A nowadays cigarette smoking is banned in many places, especially in the USA. But until 1820 tobacco was America's main export, and still today their tobacco industry makes over \$4.2 billion a year.



Taken from: *New Headway English Course Student's Book (Pre-intermediate)*

Exercise

1. When did tobacco brought to Europe?
2. Why did only men chew or smoke tobacco?
3. What is cigarette?
4. Why is cigarette forbidden to smoke nowadays?
5. Why is cigarette still smoke up to now?

B. Vocabulary

American versus British English

The first paragraph of the above texts mentions some differences between American and British English. The following examples are some common American words with their British equivalents.

American English

gasoline
 truck
 baggage
 blow-out
 sidewalk
 line
 vacation
 trunk (of a car)
 hood (of a car)
 cab
 freeway
 round trip
 railway car
 engineer (on train)
 baby carriage

British English

petrol
 lorry
 luggage
 puncture
 pavement
 queue
 holiday
 boot
 bonnet
 taxi
 motorway
 return
 railway carriage
 engine driver
 pram



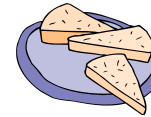
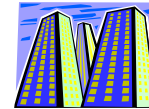
In the Home

American English

antenna
 elevator
 eraser
 apartment
 closet
 drapes
 faucet
 kerosene
 Scotch tape
 yard
 cookie
 candy
 garbage
 diaper
 pants-hose

British English

aerial
 lift
 rubber
 flat
 wardrobe
 curtains
 tap
 paraffin
 cellotape
 garden
 biscuit
 sweets
 rubbish
 nappy
 tights



Exercise 1

If you saw words spelt in the following way would you expect the writer in each case to be British or American? Why?

labor	centre
hospitalized	movie theater
favour	thru
night	plow
programme	dialog

Exercise 2

Translate the following into British English.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I had a blow out. | 6. It's in the trunk. |
| 2. Pass me the cookies. | 7. One-way or round trip? |
| 3. It's in the closet. | 8. He left the faucet on. |
| 4. Open the drapes. | 9. We're leaving in the fall. |
| 5. We've run out of gas. | 10. I hate waiting in line. |

C. Grammar

Passives: Complex Constructions

Last week, we studied about the passive voice with simple present and past tenses. We called these passives simple sentences. Today, we are going to study more passive sentences but with complex tenses. Below is a summary of the passive verb forms.

	Form	Example
BE	will be, would be, can be, etc.	A bridge <u>will be built</u> around here. This <u>should be given</u> to the owner.
	want to be, need to be, etc.	They <u>want to be told</u> about the story. Your printer <u>needs to be</u> replaced.
BEEN	has been, have been had been	The problem <u>has been taken</u> care of. It <u>will have been solved</u> by then.
	will have been, could have been, etc.	They <u>could have been given</u> some help. It <u>must have been found</u> by now.
BEING	is being, am being are being, was being, were being	The TV set <u>is being delivered</u> now. He <u>was being questioned</u> at that time.

As we have studied previously, there are two characteristics of the passive voice. The first is concerned with the form of the verb which is *to be* followed by a *stem+en* verb form: *He was punished by the headmaster*. All the sentences in the table above have *to be* plus *verb+en* in their verbal construction. The second is the use of the preposition *by* after the passive construction: *He was punished by the headmaster*. Not all passive sentences have *by* in them. At least, however, *by* can be a signal for the passive voice.

Exercise 1

Find the passive constructions in Text 1 (about 10 constructions). Study their passive forms.

Exercise 2

Express the following active sentences in the passive modes.

1. They will allow you to take more than five books.
2. The management has made many changes.
3. Everybody can read the books in the reference room.
4. Somebody has turned off the light for ten minutes.
5. We are doing the assignment at home.
6. They will give me the announcement next week.
7. Everybody may use the washing machine only after nine o'clock.
8. The university is offering more options for graduating students.
9. Everybody must finish the test in less than thirty minutes.
10. You should boil the water up to 100 degrees centigrade.



Don't judge each day by the harvest you reap, but by the seeds you plant.