Passage thomas-edison 26

1. In school, the young Edison’s mind often wandered, and his teacher was overheard calling him “addled”(confused).This ended Edison’s three months of official schooling. Edison recalled later, “My mother was the making of me. She was so true, so sure of me; and I felt I had something to live for, someone I must not disappoint.” His mother taught him at home. Much of his education came from reading R.G. Parker’s School of Natural Philosophy and The Cooper Union.
2. Edison developed hearing problems at an early age. The cause of his deafness has been attributed to a short time of scarlet fever during childhood and recurring untreated middle-ear infections. Edison sold candy and newspapers on trains, and sold vegetables to supplement his income. He also studied qualitative analysis, and conducted chemical experiments on the train until an accident prohibited further work of the kind. In 1866, at the age of 19, Edison moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where, as an employee of Western Union, he worked the Associated Press bureau news wire. Edison requested the night shift, which allowed him plenty of time to spend at his two favorite pastimes—reading and experimenting. Eventually, the latter pre-occupation cost him his job. One night in 1867, he was working with a lead–acid battery when he spilled sulfuric acid onto the floor. It ran between the floorboards and onto his boss’s desk below. The next morning Edison was fired.
3. Thomas Edison (February 11, 1847 – October 18, 1931) was an American inventor and businessman. He developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and a long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. He was one of the first inventors to apply the principles of mass production and large-scale teamwork to the process of invention, and because of that, he is often credited with the creation of the first industrial research laboratory.
4. Edison was a prolific inventor, holding 1,093 US patents براءة اختراع in his name, as well as many patents in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. More significant than the number of Edison’s patents, are the impacts of his inventions, because Edison not only invented things, his inventions established major new industries world-wide, notably, electric light and power utilities, sound recording and motion pictures. Edison’s inventions contributed to mass communication and, in particular, telecommunications. These included a stock ticker, a mechanical vote recorder, a battery for an electric car, electrical power, recorded music and motion pictures.
5. Edison’s major innovation was the first industrial research lab, which was built in Menlo Park. (today named Edison in his honor). After his demonstration of the telegraph, Edison was not sure that his original plan to sell it for $4,000 to $5,000 was right, so he asked Western Union to make a bid. He was surprised to hear them offer $10,000 ($208400 in today’s dollars which he gratefully accepted. After many experiments, first with carbon filaments in the early 1880s and then with platinum and other metals, in the end Edison returned to a carbon filament (wire). The first successful test was on October 22, 1879; it lasted 13.5 hours. Edison continued to improve this design and by November 4, 1879, filed for U.S. patent 223,898 (granted on January 27, 1880) for an electric lamp using “a carbon filament or strip coiled and connected to platinum contact wires”.

**1-A/ 2-D/ 3-C /4-B/ 5-C**

**Questions**

1. **The main idea of paragraph 1 is—————–**
2. How Edison left school and got educated at home.
3. How his teachers described him as a confused boy.
4. Why Edison left school.
5. How he disappointed his mother.
6. **The underlined word ” Latter” in paragraph 2 refers to————–**
7. reading
8. eventually
9. pastimes
10. experimenting
11. **Edison ————————**
12. Lived and died in the 18th century.
13. Lived in the 18th century and died in the 19th century.
14. Lived in the 19th century and died in the 20th century.
15. Lived and died in the 19th century.
16. **Paragraph 4 is mainly talking about…………………….**
17. the number of inventions Edition had patent for.
18. Edison’s Inventions and how they established major new industries world-wide.
19. how Edison invented electric light and power utilities, sound recording and motion pictures.
20. how Edison’s inventions contributed to mass communication
21. **After his demonstration of the telegraph, Edison had an offer of———**
22. 4000$
23. 5000$
24. 10,000$
25. 1880 $

— — — — — — — — —