

Lesson 1 «Science and progress»

1. Learn the new words about the topic.

UNIT 5 – SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

Abacus (n)	Абакус, рахівниця (імен.)
Accomplish (v)	Виконати, завершити (дієсл.)
Accomplishment (n)	Досягнення (імен.)
Addict (v)	Дуже захопитися (дієсл.)
Addiction (n)	Залежність, схильність (імен.)
Advance (n)	Прогрес, просування (імен.)
Astrophysics (n)	Астрофізика (імен.)
Atom (n)	Атом (імен.)
Bacteria (n)	Бактерія (імен.)
Bane (n)	Прокляття (імен.)
Bookmark (n)	Закладка (імен.)
Boon (n)	Благо, дар (імен.)
Bug (n)	Мікроб, жук, жучок (імен.)
Cell (n)	Клітина (біологічна) (імен.)
Code (v)	Кодувати (дієсл.)
Coding (n)	Кодування (імен.)
Computation (n)	Обчислення (імен.)
Concept (n)	Концепція, значення (імен.)
Condense (v)	Конденсувати, згущувати (дієсл.)
Cookie (n)	Інформаційні файли (імен.)
Countless	Незлічений (прикм.)
CPU (n)	Процесор (імен.)
Crocheter (n)	В'язальник/ця (крючком) (імен.)
Cryogenics (n)	Кріогеніка (імен.)
Curse (n)	Прокляття (імен.)
Cybernetics (n)	Кібернетика (імен.)
Cyberspace (n)	Кіберпростір (імен.)
Disorder (n)	Розлад (імен.)
Drag (v)	Тягти (дієсл.)
E-commerce (n)	Електронна комерція (імен.)
Emoticon (n)	Смайлик (імен.)
Evidence (n)	Доказ (імен.)
FAQ (n)	Часто задавані питання (імен.)
Format (v)	Форматувати (дієсл.), формат (імен.)
Fraud (n)	Шахрайство (імен.)
Genetics (n)	Генетика (імен.)
Gene (n)	Ген (імен.)
Geopolitics (n)	Геополітика (імен.)
Glitch (n)	Комп'ютерний глюк (імен.)
Hacker (n)	Хакер (імен.)
Hardware (n)	Технічне забезпечення (імен.)
Humankind (n)	Людство (імен.)
Hypothesis (n)	Гіпотеза (імен.)
Insert (v)	Вставити (v)
Molecule (n)	Молекула (імен.)
Motherboard (n)	Материнська плата (імен.)
Nerd (n)	Завучка, ботан (імен.)
Netiquette	Мережевий етикет
Phenomenon (n)	Явище (імен.)
Pipette (n,v)	Піпетка, дозувати (по каплям) (імен., дієсл.)
Precocious (adj)	Передчасний, ранній (прикм.)
Prodigy (n)	Обдарована людина (імен.)
Propaganda (n)	Пропаганда (імен.)
Prototype (n)	Прототип (імен.)
Reactor (n)	Реактор (імен.)
Respiratory (n, adj.)	Дихання, дихальний (імен.)
Revolutionize (v)	Революціонізувати (дієсл.)

2. Here are some questions about the topic, read them and try to answer using the new vocabulary.

- What is science? What branches of science do you know?

- Do you study sciences at school? Which ones?
- 3. Do Ex. 1,2 p. 130 in book "English 10" Nersisyan
<https://pidruchnyk.com.ua/1357-anglmova-nersisyan-10-klas.html>
- 4. Take a look at the video below and write down your thoughts about our future and the role of science in our life.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HY8xj5vOnGk&t=36s>

Lesson 2 «Science»

1. Look at the following vocabulary. Which branch of science do the words refer to? Tell which of them you use in your science lessons at school and how. Makes up as many sentences as possible.

Galaxy / meteorite / organism / motion / DNA / watch glass / test tube / gene / condense / chemical element / ecosystem / observatory / gravity / atom / cell division / evolution / hypothesis / datum / measure / molecule / bacteria / radiation / microscope / big bang theory / telescope / solar power / electric current

2. Read the questions carefully and give the answers. Listen to the recording and check yourself.



Listening.mp3

- 1) Which British naturalist wrote The Origin of Species?
- 2) What do you call the arrangement of elements started by Mendeleev?
- 3) Which are the smallest parts of elements: cells or atoms?
- 4) What part of the body pumps blood to every other part?
- 5) How many degrees does the Earth turn in 24 hours?
- 6) What are the two main gases in the air that we breathe?
- 7) Which do not feed their young: mammals, birds, or reptiles?
- 8) A brother and sister can be identical twins. True or false?

9) Which cells receive and carry messages in your body: nerve cells or muscle cells?

10) What colour does litmus paper turn when it's dipped in a base solution?

11) What do we call a scientist who studies the formation of the earth?

12) What do you call the branch of science that deals with the design, construction, and operation of robots?

3. Right now I want you to review the grammar material about Noun Formation. Read the rule below or in the internet

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gloepoGkAEg&t=229s>

Add *-ness* to form nouns from adjectives

The suffix **-ness** forms nouns from adjectives. Not all adjectives can have *-ness* added to them, but it is a common form – especially with adjectives ending in *y* (though note the spelling change, to *-iness*), hard consonant sounds like *d*, and many adjectives ending in *ful*. Common examples are:

- ready – They questioned her **readiness** for the test.
- happy – It is important to create **happiness** for everyone.
- weak – Eating too much cake was a major **weakness** of his.

Add *-ity* to form nouns from adjectives

The suffix **-ity** forms nouns from adjectives. Again, this is only for certain adjectives, though it is common adjectives ending in *-ble* or with soft *-s* sounds. To form nouns with *-ity*, changes in spelling often occur, such as replacing the last few letters of the adjective. Common examples are:

- responsible – Your children are not my **responsibility**.
- possible – Nuclear war seemed like a real **possibility**.

Add *-ance* or *-ence* to form nouns from adjectives or verbs

The suffix **-ance** (or **-ence**) can be added to either adjectives or verbs to form nouns. This is particularly used for adjectives ending in *-ent* or *-ant* (where the spelling changes to replace *t* with *-ce*) and various verbs. Common examples include:

- independent – Having a car has improved my **independence**.
- important – Never underestimate the **importance** of studying.

Add *-ment* to form nouns from adjectives or verbs

The suffix *-ment* can be added to either adjectives or verbs to form nouns. It is mostly used with verbs, of many kinds, but occasionally also with adjectives with soft endings (such as *y* endings). This suffix normally does not change the spelling of the core word (though *y* may change to *i*). Common examples include:

- appoint – I need to make an **appointment** with my doctor.
- assign – The final essay was a very big **assignment**.

Add *-tion* or *-sion* to form nouns from verbs

The suffix *-tion* (or *-sion*) can be added to verbs to form nouns. They follow many different verb forms, and often change spellings to fit comfortably (for example adding an additional vowel or changing a consonant to sound more natural).

- inform – There is not enough **information** about foxes in our area.
- decide – The committee will make a formal **decision** this Friday.

Use *-ship* or *-hood* to form nouns from other nouns

The suffixes *-ship* and *-hood* can be used to create nouns from other nouns.

Nouns with *-ship* added to the end create an abstract noun that shows a relationship (relationship itself is an example!).

- friend – Our **friendship** is very strong.
- partner – We are in **partnership** with a major organisation.

Nouns with *-hood* added to the end are abstract nouns to show groupings, which can refer to grouped people, areas or, more abstractly, periods of time:

- priest – Entering the **priesthood** is a very serious commitment.
- neighbour – Our **neighbourhood** is thankfully very quiet.

4. Do Ex. 9, 10p. 133 in book "English 10" Nersisyan

<https://pidruchnyk.com.ua/1357-anglmova-nersisyan-10-klas.html>