

C. Put the marked lines in the Christmas poem in the right order.

The New Year

(Anonymous)

- a) Here I come tripping it¹ over the snow.
 b) Shaking my bells with a merry din² —
 c) I am the little New Year, ho, ho!
 So open your doors and let me in!
 a) Presents I bring for each and all —
 b) Each one from me a treasure³ may win —
 c) Big folks⁴, little folks, short and tall;
 So open your doors and let me in!
 a) Some shall have brass⁵ and some shall have tin⁶ —
 b) Some shall have new clothes and some shall have old.
 c) Some shall have silver and some shall have gold,
 So open your doors and let me in!
 a) Some shall have water and some shall have milk,
 b) But each from me a present may win —
 c) Some shall have satin⁷ and some shall have silk,
 So open your door and let me in!

Say what in your view the poem is about:

- a) love b) hope c) the rich and the poor?

D. Do you think one should welcome any presents life gives us? What New Year presents would you like to receive?

2

Say if it is true or false.



- 1) Russia was the first country in the world to send man into space.
- 2) Dmitry Mendeleev worked on radioactivity all his life.

¹ to trip it — идти спотыкаясь

² din [dn] — шум

³ treasure ['trezə] — сокровище

⁴ folks [fəʊks] — люди

⁵ brass [brɑ:s] — латунь, жёлтая медь

⁶ tin [tɪn] — олово

⁷ satin ['sætɪn] — атлас

Say whose invention or discovery it is.

- 3) Earth is not the biggest planet in the solar¹ system.
- 4) Russian cosmonauts landed on the Moon in 1969.
- 5) Isaac Newton lived in the 17th century and studied physical laws.
- 6) Platinum is the most expensive metal in the world.
- 7) Ivan Pavlov had a lot of discoveries in the field of atomic energy.
- 8) On the Earth, an astronaut in his spacesuit weighs about 135 kg. But on the Moon he is six times heavier.
- 9) Alexander Popov invented the radio in 1895.
- 10) The first living being in space was a cat called Barsik, that orbited the Earth on the Soviet spaceship in 1957.
- 11) Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman cosmonaut to travel into space.
- 12) American astronauts [ˈæstrɑːnɑːts] landed on the Moon in 1982.

1. Isaac Newton

5. Ivan Pavlov

2. Alexander Popov

6. Ts'ai Lun

3. Marie Curie [kjuːˈri:]

7. Alexander Bell

4. Dmitry Mendeleev

8. Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen

9. John Logie Baird



- a) radio
- b) conditional reflexes
- c) telephone
- d) radium
- e) law of gravity
- f) X-ray
- g) television
- h) paper
- e) table of chemical elements

4 Listen,  (37), and read.

A.

continue [kən'tɪnju:] — продолжать(ся)

function ['fʌŋkʃn] *n* — функция

function *v* — функционировать

gun [ɡʌn] — 1) орудие, пушка; 2) огнестрельное оружие, ружьё

purpose ['pɜ:pəs] — цель

simple ['sɪmpl] — простой

technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] — 1) техника; 2) технология

tool [tu:l] — инструмент

use [ju:s] — 1) использование, применение; 2) польза

B.

continue: to continue work (the trip). He continued living with his parents. How long will this bad weather continue?

function *n*: the function of education, an important function. Glass has an important function in modern architecture.

function *v*: to function without any difficulty. The telephone was not functioning.

gun: 1) He could hear the noise of the big guns firing in the distance. 2) to carry a gun, to hold a gun. Two men were killed in a gun battle. The gun sounded and the race began.

purpose: the purpose of the meeting, to use for peaceful purposes, to do something on purpose. Her only purpose in life was to get rich. Do you think I did it on purpose?

simple: a simple question, a simple dress, a simple problem. They are only simple farmers. He had gone into trading for the simple reason that he could find no other work.

technology: 1) the power of modern technology. A high level of modern technology helps people to solve many problems. 2) a computer technology, western technologies of housing. We already have the technology to do this.

tool: primitive tools, garden tools, basic tools, a set of tools. We had all the necessary tools to do the job. A good memory is a useful tool for learning.

use: to be in use, it is no use doing something. Is this book any use? What's the use of going there? Guests have free use of the hotel swimming pool.

5 **A.** Match the new words with their descriptions.

1) use (*n*)

2) tool (*n*)

3) function (*v*)

4) purpose (*n*)

5) function (*n*)

6) simple (*adj*)

7) continue (*v*)

a) not difficult, easy to understand

b) to work or to operate

c) to go on over a long period of time

d) the role that the object has or the purpose for which it is used

e) the reason for which something is done

f) the act or way of using something

g) a simple instrument used for doing special jobs

B. Use the words from the left column in your own sentences.



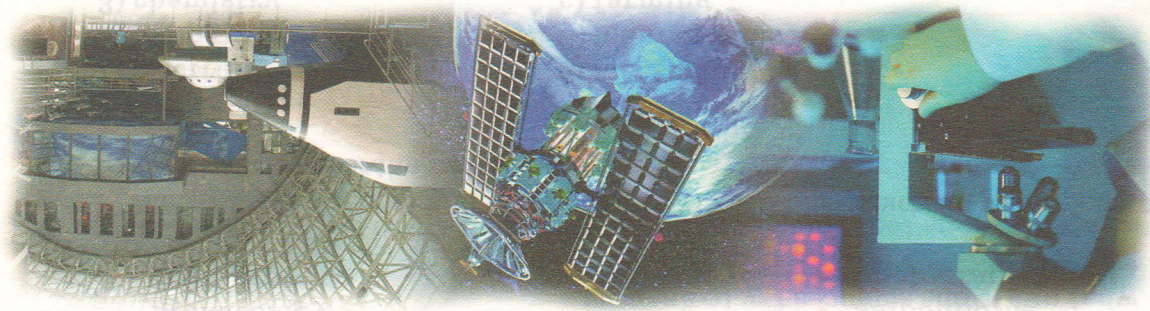
The Noun

Обратите внимание, что сочетание *science and technology* соответствует русскому *наука и техника*.

Однако чаще существительное *technology* обозначает технологию, способ, метод, приём (= *technique*):

Computer technology, information technology. We already have the technology to do this. They are using modern technologies/techniques of business management. Для обозначения механизмов, различных приспособлений, машин используют существительные *machine(s)/machinery*. You can get tea or coffee from the drinks machine. There is an answering machine in the office. New machinery has arrived at the factory.

A. Read the text "What Is Science and What Is Technology" and say what is the main difference between science and technology.



What Is Science and What Is Technology?

What is science? What is technology? These are not easy questions. People don't often see the difference between them. But they are different though the two are connected. Science studies the **physical** world. Trying to answer questions about this world of ours scientists ask "what" and "why" questions. "What" questions are usually answered in a rather simple way. For example, we have a question: "What kind of animals live in that pond?" The answer to the question is: "Frogs, fish and reptiles." "Why" questions are much more difficult, they ask for **explanation**.

Technology is the use of science for **practical** purposes especially in industry. Technology is also **methods, machines** and tools that are used in doing things in a science or profession. Technology often asks "how" questions and answers them. Some technologies cannot function without science, but there are many modern technologies that continued and developed from old technologies without any help of science. It often happened in history that people made things and after that science tried to explain them. For example, first guns appeared and then **ballistics** as a science did. During certain periods in history **innovations** in technology have grown so fast that they **resulted** in industrial revolutions.

B. Listen to the same text, (38), and learn to read it aloud.

C. The marked words in the text may be new to you. Do you understand what they mean? What helped you to understand their meanings?

Answer the questions.

- 1) What does science study?
- 2) Chemistry, physics, biology are sciences. Can you give the names of some other sciences?
- 3) How does technology use science(s)?
- 4) What are the two meanings of the word *technology*?