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 | российский учебник

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Unit 3




Science and Technology

5

Step 1

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

1 **A.** Listen to the song,  (36), and say why it sounds sad. Give 2—3 good reasons. Have New Year celebrations ever made you sad? Why?

B. Read the lyrics and sing the song along.

Happy New Year

ABBA

No more champagne [ʃæm'peɪn]
And the fireworks are through
Here we are, me and you
Feeling lost and feeling blue¹
It's the end of the party
And the morning seems so grey
So unlike yesterday
Now's the time for us to say...

Happy New Year
Happy New Year
May² we all have a vision³ now and then
Of a world where every neighbour is a friend
Happy New Year
Happy New Year
May we all have our hopes, our will to try
If we don't we might as well lay down and die
You and I
Happy New Year
Happy New Year

¹ **blue** [blu:] = sad

² **may** [meɪ] — *зд.*: пусть

³ **vision** ['vɪʒn] — *зд.*: мечта



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** [dɪn] — шум

³ **treasure** ['treʒə] — сокровище

⁴ **folks** [fəʊks] — люди

⁵ **brass** [brɑ:s] — латунь, жёлтая медь

⁶ **tin** [tɪn] — олово

⁷ **satin** ['sætɪn] — атлас

- 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 ['æstrənɔ:ts] landed on the Moon in 1982.

3

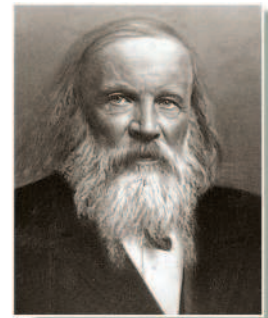
Say whose invention or discovery it is.



1. Isaac Newton



2. Alexander Popov

3. Marie Curie
[kju:'ri:]

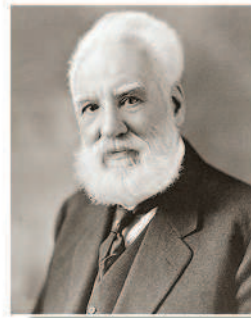
4. Dmitry Mendeleev



5. Ivan Pavlov



6. Ts'ai Lun



7. Alexander Bell



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

¹ solar ['səʊlə] — солнечный

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 ['pɜːpəs] — цель

simple ['sɪpl] — 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 (<i>n</i>) | a) not difficult, easy to understand |
| 2) tool (<i>n</i>) | b) to work or to operate |
| 3) function (<i>v</i>) | c) to go on over a long period of time |
| 4) purpose (<i>n</i>) | d) the role that the object has or the purpose for which it is used |
| 5) function (<i>n</i>) | e) the reason for which something is done |
| 6) simple (<i>adj</i>) | f) the act or way of using something |
| 7) continue (<i>v</i>) | g) a simple instrument used for doing special jobs |

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



The Noun

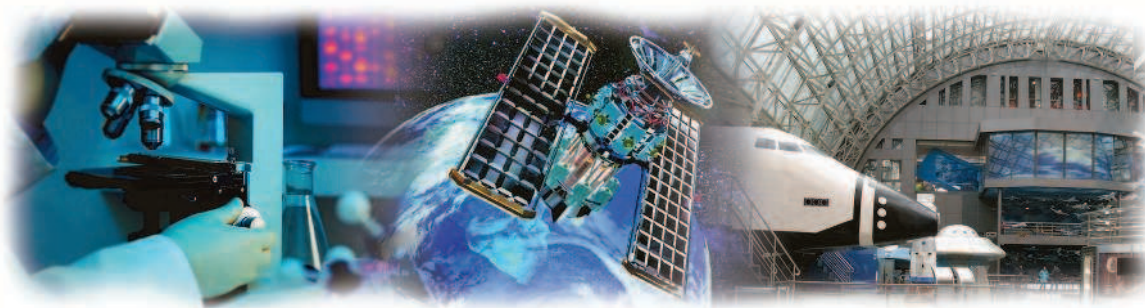
Обратите внимание, что сочетание *science and technology* соответствует русскому *наука и техника*.

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.

6

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?

7

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*?

- 5) Does science or technology offer explanations to natural facts, processes?
- 6) Why do people say that science and technology are connected?
- 7) How can technology help science(s)?
- 8) What modern technologies do you know?
- 9) What in your opinion are the most important sciences nowadays?

8

A. Say if these are sciences or technologies:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| • making clocks and watches | • chemistry |
| • car making | • metallurgy |
| • medicine | • economics |
| • house construction | • navigation |
| • archaeology | • shipbuilding |
| • fruit growing | • photography |

B. Match these sciences and technologies. In each pair which do you think appeared first — the science or the technology?

Sciences

- 1) electronics
- 2) biology
- 3) chemistry
- 4) ballistics
- 5) optics
- 6) linguistics
- 7) agronomy
- 8) geometry
- 9) thermodynamics

Technologies

- a) measuring¹ land
- b) making guns
- c) farming
- d) making microchips
- e) using steam engines²
- f) using telescopes and microscopes
- g) cloning
- h) making new materials
- i) language teaching and learning

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

9

Match the names of sciences with their explanations.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1) biology | a) the study of numbers and of the structure and measurement of shapes |
| 2) astronomy | b) the science that studies natural forces, such as heat, movement etc |
| 3) physics | c) the study of sound |
| 4) statistics | d) the scientific study of weather |
| 5) linguistics | e) the study of the Earth's surface, regions of the world |
| 6) acoustics
[ə'ku:stiks] | f) the science of using numbers to represent ³ facts |
| 7) mathematics | g) the scientific study of the Earth, its structure, the way in which it was formed, and how it has changed over time |
| 8) geology | h) the study of living things |
| 9) meteorology | i) the study of languages, their structures, grammar, history etc |
| 10) geography | j) the study of the Sun, the Moon, planets, stars |

¹ **measuring** [ˈmeɪzərɪŋ] — измерение

² **a steam engine** [ˌsti:m'endʒɪn] — паровой двигатель

³ **to represent** [ˌreprɪ'zent] — представлять

10 Spell these words.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) ['pɜ:pəs] | 4) [tu:l] | 7) [kən'tɪnju:] |
| 2) [gʌn] | 5) [tek'nɒlədʒi] | 8) ['sɪmpl] |
| 3) [ju:z] | 6) ['fʌŋkʃn] | 9) [tek'ni:k] |

11 Write four sentences using *there is no use doing sth* and four questions beginning with *What's the use of doing sth*.

12 Get ready to speak about science and technology. Mention:


- what science studies;
- what questions sciences try to answer;
- what technology is;
- what questions technologies answer.

11

Step 2

Step 2

DO IT TOGETHER

1 You will hear two friends speaking about computers. Listen,  (39), and complete the statements (1—4).

1) Andrew and Bob ...

- didn't know exactly when the first computers appeared
- found out on the Internet when the first computers appeared
- couldn't find out when the first computers appeared



2) The friends were surprised that ...

- the first computers were so cheap
- nobody used computers in the middle of the previous century
- the first computers were used only by few people



3) Bob said that the first computers were ...

- fast and expensive
- slow and large
- small and slow



4) The friends agreed that computers ...

- have become very simple to operate since the middle of the previous century
- will be used in all spheres of our life in the future
- have become more effective¹ since the middle of the previous century

¹ **effective** [ɪ'fektɪv] — эффективный

The Gerund

Во многих случаях в английском языке после глагола с предлогом или глагольного оборота с предлогом употребляется герундий. Например: I am tired of telling you this again and again.

Подобные случаи следует запомнить, обращая особое внимание на предлоги.

about	to complain of/about sb's/sb speaking loudly (жаловаться на то, что кто-то громко говорит)
of	to dream of/about going to London (мечтать о поездке в Лондон)
	to talk of/about leaving Moscow (говорить об отъезде из Москвы)
	to think of/about buying the pet (думать о покупке домашнего питомца)
for	to apologize for coming late (извиниться за опоздание)
	to blame sb for missing the train (винить за опоздание на поезд, упрекать в...)
	to forgive sb for telling a lie (простить за обман)
	to thank sb for helping us (благодарить за помощь)
from	to keep sb from going there (не позволить пойти/поехать куда-либо)
	to prevent sb from doing sth (помешать сделать что-либо)
	to stop sb from buying sth (помешать купить что-либо)

2 Complete the sentences with the appropriate prepositions from the box.

about/of, for, from

1) Nobody could stop him ... doing what he wanted to do. 2) The old lady was complaining ... the quality of the service. 3) I sincerely apologize ... all our possible mistakes. 4) Have you ever dreamt ... going to Australia? 5) We thank you ... helping us. 6) Are you going to keep me ... becoming an actress? 7) I will never forgive you ... telling me a lie. 8) Prevent him ... getting there on time. 9) I know they are going to blame us ... being so late. 10) I apologize ... using your data in my report.

3 Think of the situations when you can (can't) dream or complain of something, apologize for something, blame somebody for something or prevent somebody from doing something. Make up sentences with these verbs.

- 1) to complain of/about
- the music playing loudly
 - the children being late
 - having a bad cold

- 2) to dream of/about
- going to the Black Sea
 - becoming a singer
 - getting a good education

- 3) to apologize for
- arriving late
 - forgetting one's birthday
 - leaving the party early
- 4) to prevent somebody from
- going to the theatre
 - visiting Greece
 - buying expensive rings

- 5) (can't) blame somebody for
- coming late
 - spoiling a computer
 - going to Italy
- 6) to keep somebody from
- joining the club
 - taking part in the project
 - selling the old car



English Homonyms

Обратите внимание на то, что глагол *use* (использовать) и существительное *use* (использование), хотя и пишутся одинаково, имеют различное произношение: *to use* [ju:z] — *use* [ju:s].

Сравните: 1) The phone is in constant use [ju:s]. This room is now ready for use [ju:s]. 2) Candidates are not allowed to use [ju:z] dictionaries at the exams. I'll show you which room you can use [ju:z].

В конструкциях *used to do something* и *to be used to something* слово *used* произносится как [ju:st], а прилагательные *used* (использованный) читается как [ju:zd]

- 4 Read the sentences aloud. Mind the way you pronounce *use*. Check your pronunciation, (40).

1) The tennis court is sometimes used as a car park. 2) How can we use this device? 3) Don't throw that box away. I'm sure I can put it to some use. 4) He made full use of his journey. 5) Buying that expensive dress was not the best use of our money. 6) We are all used to cold winters. 7) This phone number is only for use when I'm not in the office. 8) What textbooks do you use to teach English Grammar? 9) My family are used to living in the country in summer. 10) Can we use the verb *to be* in this sentence?

- 5 Listen, (41), and read.

A.

construct [kən'strʌkt] — строить, сооружать

crop [krɒp] — 1) с/х культура, растение; 2) урожай

device [di'vaɪs] — приспособление

dig [dɪg] — копать

draw [drɔ:] — тащить

skill [skɪl] — умение, мастерство

trade [treɪd] — торговля

weapon ['weɪpən] — оружие

B.

construct: to construct a building, to construct a bridge, to construct a house. I'm not sure they can construct a road here. There are plans to construct a new bridge across the river.

crop (often plural): 1) a widely grown crop, fields of crops. Wheat¹ is a widely grown crop in Britain and North America. The main crops in this region were oats and barley². 2) a crop of apples, this year's crop. They get two crops of rice a year.

¹ **wheat** [wi:t] — пшеница

² **oats** [əʊts] and **barley** ['bɑ:li] — овёс и ячмень

device: a modern device, an expensive device. A clock is a device that shows the time. A computer is an important device of nowadays.

dig (dug, dug): to dig a garden, to dig for gold, to dig a hole, to dig a tunnel. The dog has been digging in that corner for some time.

draw (drew, drawn): to draw the train, to draw the net, to draw the curtains open. The horse drew a cart¹ up the hill.

skill: basic computer skills, reading skills, to have great (no) skill in something. Nowadays teachers use more imagination and skill in explaining things to children.

trade: foreign trade, world trade, domestic trade, to develop one's trade, to work in the tourist trade. It has been a bad year for the trade between our countries. Steps were taken to develop the trade in fruit and vegetables with Spain.

weapon: a powerful weapon, atomic (nuclear) weapons, stones as weapons. A knife² can be a weapon.

6 Say what they are using the new words.

- 1) a plant grown by a farmer;
- 2) something that is used in fighting;
- 3) the business of buying and selling goods;
- 4) the ability to do something well;
- 5) a machine that does something to make one's work easier (for example, a dishwasher, a microwave).

7 Complete the text with the new words.



Jethro Tull



Jethro Tull was an 18th century engineer who c(1) ... the seed drill³ in 1730. Influenced by the Age of Enlightenment, he was one of the early proponents of a scientific approach to agriculture and helped transform agricultural practices by inventing or improving numerous implements.

His seed drill was very important as it helped to improve farming. Thanks to such agricultural machinery c(2)... production rose fast.

The s(3)... and cleverness of such people as Tull produced a lot of new tools, machines and d(4)... . Their use made it possible for England to begin t(5)... in grain⁴, continue it successfully and become richer.

But many farm workers lost their jobs as new machines needed fewer men. So in some parts of the country people d(6)... stones and used them as w(7)... to destroy the new machines.

Thus, though the industrial revolution was progressive, it led to mass emigration and made many people suffer.

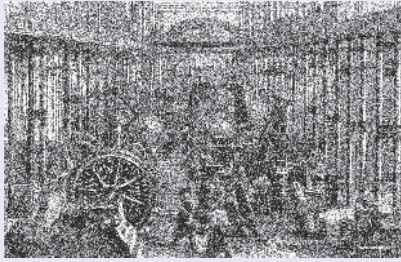
¹ a cart [kɑ:t] — повозка

² a knife [naɪf] (knives) — нож (ножи)

³ a seed drill ['si:d,drɪl] — сеялка

⁴ grain [ɡreɪn] — зерно

Do you know that...?



Industrial Revolution is a period of time when machines are invented and factories begin to appear which brings a lot of changes into peoples' lives. The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the 18th century and spread to many of the European countries, such as Belgium, France, Germany, as well as to North America throughout the 19th and

early part of the 20th centuries. This led to the transformation of these countries into industrial rather than agricultural ones. For Russia and Japan, industrialization began to develop rapidly at the beginning of the 20th century. Nowadays some people think that computers and automation can bring about a new Industrial Revolution.



8 **A.** Use the text of Exercise 7 and speak about Jethro Tull's invention and the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century. Mention these:

- Jethro Tull and his invention;
- advantages of the Industrial Revolution;
- disadvantages of the Industrial Revolution.

B. Can you say that we live at the time of a new technological revolution? Support your answer.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

9 Complete the sentences. Make them true. Use *-ing* forms.

1) When I meet my friends, we usually talk about 2) I never forget to thank my parents for 3) I've been thinking of ... for a rather long time. 4) I've never dreamt of ... in my life. 5) My ... often complains of 6) Once I tried to stop my friend from 7) I don't often complain of 8) Nobody can keep me from 9) I'll never forget how once I had to apologize for 10) Only ... can keep me from

10 Decide in which sentences *use* is a verb and where it is a noun. Choose the appropriate pronunciation for each case.

1) Jack wants to use ([ju:z]/[ju:s]) your mobile phone. Can he? 2) This is an old-fashioned use ([ju:z]/[ju:s]) of the word. 3) What is the use ([ju:z]/[ju:s]) of sitting and waiting for the success to come? 4) He has got brains but will he use ([ju:z]/[ju:s]) them? 5) What kind of shampoo do you use ([ju:z]/[ju:s])? 6) If something is of use ([ju:z]/[ju:s]), it is useful.

11 Spell these words.

1) [kən'strʌkt]

4) [dɪg]

7) [treɪd]

2) ['wepən]

5) [drɔ:]

8) [krɒp]

3) [dr'vʌs]

6) [skɪl]

9) [tek'nɒlədʒi]