

Class 6

I. Reading

Task 1. Learn the new words and word combinations

biology - биология
natural – естественный, природный
to interact - взаимодействовать
interaction - взаимодействие
environment – окружающая среда
to sustain – сохранять, поддерживать
structure – структура, строение
function – функция, деятельность
origin – происхождение
to study - изучать
to describe - описывать
to classify - классифицировать
to develop – развивать, разрабатывать, создавать
to discover - открывать , обнаруживать
trait - черта, особенность
to bind (bound, bound)– связывать, объединять
vital – жизненный, жизненно важный
study – наука, изучение, исследование
plant – растение
animal - животное
microorganism - микроорганизм
field – сфера, область науки
to explore – исследовать
substance – вещество
cell- клетка
molecular – молекулярный
molecule - молекула
heredity - наследственность
tissue – ткань (биологическая)

Task 2. Translate into Russian

Natural substances, a vital science, to deal with microorganisms, traits of animals, the origin of the plant, to bind cells, to study heredity, to sustain the environment, fields of knowledge, to classify tissues, to describe the chemical structure, to explore molecules, to develop functions, to discover interaction.

Task 3. Read and translate the text.

Biology and related sciences

Biology is a natural science which studies living organisms and how they interact with each other and their environment. It may be defined as a science about life and how to sustain it on the Earth. The word biology is derived from the

Greek words “bios” (“life”) and “logos” (“word” or “science”). Biology deals with the structure, function, growth, origin, evolution, and distribution of living things. It studies, describes and classifies all living organisms.

As a separate science, Biology developed in the nineteenth century when scientists discovered that organisms have similar traits. Now it is a standard subject at schools and universities around the world. Biology is closely bound with other natural sciences such as physics, chemistry, geology, anthropology and others. It is called the most vital of all the sciences.

Modern Biology is a very broad science which has a lot of branches. Most biological sciences are grouped by the type of organism they study: Botany, the study of plants; Zoology, the study of animals; and Microbiology, the study of microorganisms. There are other fields within biology: Ecology studies the interaction of the organisms and the environment; Biochemistry explores chemical substances and chemical changes in an organism; Cellular biology studies the basic building block of all life, the cell; Molecular biology deals with biological molecules; Genetics explores the mechanisms of heredity; Physiology studies the functions of the tissues, organs and systems.

Task 4. Match the words in the left column with the definitions on the right using your general background knowledge.

1. genetics	1. The scientific study of the formation, structure, and function of cells
2. entomology	2. The study of the chemical composition of the substances that form living matter and of the chemical processes that go on in living matter
3. cytology	3. The scientific study of the biological processes involved in the transmission of characteristics from an organism to its offspring
4. ornithology	4. The scientific study of fish species
5. biology	5. The scientific study of birds
6. biochemistry	6. The scientific study of microorganisms
7. microbiology	7. The scientific study of living things and life processes, including growth, structure, and reproduction
8. ichthyology	8. The scientific study of insects

II. Grammar

Simple tenses.

Времена группы Simple выражают действия, происходящие с определённой степенью регулярности, факты (личные, исторические, касающиеся явлений окружающей действительности), действия по расписанию, последовательность событий.

Маркерами времени Simple являются наречия *always, usually, sometimes, regularly, often, seldom, rarely*, словосочетания с *every..., as a rule, from time to time*.

Present Simple

В утвердительной форме сказуемое, как правило, представлено глаголом без окончания. Однако если подлежащее в предложении соответствует местоимениям *he, she, it*, то к глаголу добавляется окончание – *s* или –*es*. *I work. He works. She studies.*

В вопросительной форме перед подлежащим ставится вспомогательный глагол *do* или *does* (для *he, she, it*). При этом смысловой глагол не имеет окончаний.

В отрицательной форме после подлежащего ставится вспомогательный глагол с частицей *not* – *don't* или *doesn't*. Смысловой глагол не имеет окончания. *I don't work. He doesn't work*

Правописание окончаний глаголов в 3 лице ед. числа.

- к глаголам, заканчивающимся на шипящие и свистящие звуки (*-s, ss, x, ch, sh*), а также –*o*, добавляется – *es*: *he goes, she washes*;
- если глагол заканчивается на сочетание «согласная+у», буква *u* меняется на *i*, затем добавляется *es*: *I fly – she flies*

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in Present Simple

1. The gravitational force of the Sun (hold) the other members of the solar system in orbit and (govern) their motion. 2. The Sun (contain) more than 99 per cent of the mass of the solar system. 3. The Sun (provide) nearly all the heat and light for the life on the Earth. 4. The planets (spin) around the Sun in regular orbits. 5. She (speak) English fluently. 6. My friend (go) jogging every morning. 7. My fellow-students (attend) additional classes in Chemistry. 8. Biology (study) all living things. 9. My working day (begin) at six o'clock. 10. I (get) up and (to brush) my teeth. 11. It (take) me about twenty minutes. 12. I (have) breakfast at seven o'clock. 13. I (take) a bus to the University. 14. This doctor (diagnose) the patient's condition. 15. Classes (begin) at eight. 16. We usually (have) four classes a day. 17. I (have) lunch at about 2 o'clock. 18. We (recommend) a course of treatment.

Task 6. Make the following sentences negative.

1. Animals (not speak). 2. Lizards (not fly). 3. Jane (not get up) earlier than 7 am. 4. Physiology (not study) anatomical structure of the body. 5. He (not leave) home at half past seven. 6. This drug (not relieve) pain. 7. Children (not like) bitter tablets. 8. Applicants (not pass) an entrance exam in English. 9. The student (not read) additional articles. 10. This lecturer (not conduct) practical classes. 11. These students (not have) any mistakes in their papers. 12. My friend (not have) any pets.