

Class 9.

I. Проверочная работа по лексике

II. Grammar training

Task 1. Put the verb in the correct tense form (Present or Past Simple). Make a general question, a special and a subject question to each sentence.

1) Biology (to classify) all living organisms. 2) This science (to develop) in the 19th century. 3) Students (to study) Biology almost a century ago. 4) Modern Biology (to help) medicine in different ways. 5) Scientists of the past (to call) Biology the most vital of all the sciences. 6) First-year students (to study) pre-clinical subjects. 7) He (to have) excellent marks as he works hard. 8) If an applicant succeeds, he (to become) a student of the university. 9) The course of studies (to vary) from five or six years.

Future Simple

Future Simple описывает действие, которое совершится в неопределенном или отдаленном будущем как факт, как ожидаемое событие (обещание, предупреждение и т.п.) или будет происходить регулярно. Маркерами этого времени являются tomorrow, next..., in a day/week..., in the nearest...

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол во временную форму Future Simple, нужно использовать вспомогательный глагол *will* и начальную форму смыслового глагола – He will study English next year. В устной речи *will* чаще всего сокращается до формы 'll, которая может использоваться во всех лицах. В вопросительной форме *will* ставится перед подлежащим, а смысловой глагол остаётся после подлежащего – Will he study English next year? А в отрицательной форме после подлежащего ставится *will not* (won't) и смысловой глагол – He won't study English next year.

! Если в сложноподчиненном предложении действие главного предложения произойдет, если (когда) будет выполнено какое-то условие, выраженное придаточным предложением, нельзя использовать будущее время в обеих частях предложения. Будущее время нужно использовать в главной части, а придаточная часть переводится Present Simple. Например – You will become a student if (when) you pass entrance exams.

Task 2. Make questions (Future Simple) using the words and address them to the students of your group.

1) to come in time for classes/ tomorrow. 2) to learn the vocabulary / next weekend. 3) to get an excellent mark/ next English class. 4) to miss a lecture in Biology/ next week. 5) to become a highly qualified specialist / in the future. 6) to teach students of our University/ on completion of postgraduate education. 7) to take part in all University events (concerts, sports competitions, conferences)/in the following term. 8) to study English with your children/ in the future.

Task 3. Put the verbs into the correct Simple tense form (Present, Past, Future).

1) Biology (sustain) life on the planet. 2) In 1993 the Institute (get) the status of Academy. 3) We (get) training in all branches of biology in the following 4 years. 4) Biologists (begin) to deal with all kinds of living things many centuries ago. 5) Our medical college (train) pharmacists and nurses. 6) Children (inherit) traits of their relatives. 7) The University (have) three research centers in a year. 8) Molecular biology (study) the interactions of molecules. 9) Biologists (develop) better varieties of plants and animals soon. 10) This organism (interact) with its environment. 11) Students (master) their specialty in the following clinical years. 12) Biologists of the past (make) a great contribution to science. 13) Cellular biology (examine) the basic blocks of life. 14) The staff of the department (include) highly qualified specialists. 15) Postgraduate (involve) internship two years ago. 16) Our University (get) wider international links soon.

III. Reading.

Task 1. Memorize the words and word combinations

cell - клетка

cytology - цитология

to maintain – поддерживать (сохранять)

reproductive - репродуктивный

medium – среда (жизни)

to surround - окружать

to separate - отделять

cytoplasm - цитоплазма

to divide – делить, разделять

cytosol - цитозоль

liquid - жидкость

property - свойство

nutrition - питание

to replicate - воспроизводить

to synthesize - синтезировать

protein - белок

gene - ген

to encode - кодировать

survival - выживание

mutation- мутация

harmful - вредный

to provide - предоставлять

to acquire- приобретать

Task 4. Translate into Russian.

To divide tissues, cellular biology, to maintain properties, a molecule of the liquid, to surround the cytoplasm, survival of a cell, to separate the cytosol, to synthesize a protein, harmful mutation of genes, to acquire properties, vital

medium, to provide nutrition, to encode proteins, to replicate a cell, to discover cells, the structure of reproductive organs, to study cytology, harmful medium.

Task 5. Read and translate the text

Cells.

In 1665, Robert Hooke, using a compound microscope, discovered small units of tissues. He called these units cells. The study of cellular structure and function, or cytology, is a part of the broader discipline of cell biology.

The human body contains trillions of cells. They are very small - a typical cell is only about 0.1 mm in diameter. Cells form and maintain all anatomical structures and perform all vital physiological functions. The human body contains two general classes of cells: reproductive cells and somatic cells.

A watery medium known as the extracellular fluid surrounds the cell. A cell membrane separates the cell contents, or cytoplasm, from the extracellular fluid. The cytoplasm contains the cytosol, a liquid, and organelles.

Five important properties of all cells are: nutrition, growth, differentiation, communication with other cells by chemical signaling, and evolution.

To replicate itself, a cell must synthesize more than 1000 different protein molecules. The genes encode proteins that are most useful for growth or survival under the existing environmental conditions. A cell must copy its genetic information for a new cell. Mistakes in copying happen sometimes; these mutations are usually harmful and kill the cell. However, they also provide a mechanism for cells to acquire new properties.

Task 6. Match the word from the left column with its definition from the right one.

Word	Definition
1. a microscope	a) relating to the vegetative functions in contrast to generative (reproductive)
2. a cell	b) a specialized subunit within a cell that has a specific function.
3. cytology	c) the basic structural, functional, and biological unit of all known living organisms
4. to maintain	d) to make an exact copy
5. reproductive	e) transmission of commands between the cells for cell activity with the help of proteins
6. somatic	f) relating to or involved in the production (procreation) of offspring
7. medium	g) change of the genome of an organism, virus, or other genetic elements due to errors in replication
8. an organelle	h) an instrument used to see objects that are too small for the naked eye
9. differentiation	i) the region of DNA that encodes a functional RNA or protein product, and is the molecular unit of reproduction

10. chemical signaling	j) to make something continue in the same way or at the same standard as before
11. to replicate	k) Something surrounding objects; environment.
12. a gene	l) the study of the microscopic appearance of cells
13. mutation	m) the process of a cell changing from one cell type to another

Д.3. Подготовиться к письменной работе по временам Simple.