Science

analyse *(v)*
analysis *(n)*
biology *(n)*
chemical *(adj)*
chemistry *(n)*
conclude *(v)*
data *(n)*
determine *(v)*
device *(n)*
element *(n)*
engineering *(n)*
equipment *(n)*
experiment *(n/v)*
gas *(n)*
indicate *(v)*
laboratory *(n)*
liquid *(n)*
method *(n)*
physics *(n)*
prove *(v)*
research *(n)*
science *(n)*
scientific *(adj)*
scientist *(n)*
solid *(n)*
substance *(n)*
symbol *(n)*
technical *(adj)*
technology *(n)*
theory *(n)*

A Complete the sentences using words from the box.

analysis equipment gas laboratory liquid research scientist solid

1 Carbon dioxide is a _____ .
2 They're doing _____ into a new drug.
3 It's a big new _____ .
4 Ice is a _____ .
5 She's a _____ .
6 They're taking great care with the _____ .
7 Water is a _____ .
8 They're doing an _____ of the data.

B Match the first part of the sentences (1–9) to the second part (a–i).

1 Schools currently do not have enough
2 Samples of water from the river
3 A toxic gas was released during the experiment,
4 They used different methods of calculation,
5 The scientist concluded
6 The liquid became a solid
7 Researchers have developed a substance
8 One part of her job is carrying out
9 The government has cut funding

a that makes shoes completely waterproof.
b for scientific research.
c that he would have to repeat the experiment.
d the analysis of blood samples.
e science teachers.
f are being analysed in a laboratory.
g but they got the same results.
h so they had to wear masks.
i as soon as it cooled.

C Complete the text. Use one word from the vocabulary list at the top of the page for each space. Use the correct form of the words.

One of the greatest [1]_____ discoveries is penicillin. It was discovered by Alexander Fleming at St Mary's Hospital in London while he was doing [2]_____ into the bacteria that cause flu. In the summer of 1928, Fleming went on holiday, leaving all his [3]_____ in a pile on a bench in the corner of his [4]_____ . When he returned, he noticed something strange in one of his dishes. The dish had been left open, and there was a blue-green [5]_____ growing in it. There were still bacteria in the dish, but there were none near the new growth. Fleming [6]_____ that the growth was stopping the bacteria from spreading. He then [7]_____ it, and discovered it was similar to a mould that grows on bread when it is old. He extracted a thick [8]_____ from the mould, which he called penicillin, and continued with his investigations. Unfortunately, few of his [9]_____ were successful, and he failed to find an easy [10]_____ for extracting penicillin from the mould. In the end, it was another team of [11]_____ who succeeded in developing the drug for mass production. In 1945, Alexander Fleming and his colleagues were awarded the Nobel Prize for their contribution to [12]_____ and medicine.

D Match the words from the box to the definitions.

biology chemical chemistry data determine element engineering indicate physics technology

1 To discover the facts about something: _____
2 The scientific study of the structure of substances and what happens to them: _____
3 Facts or information: _____
4 The scientific study of the design and building of machines, bridges, electrical equipment, etc.: _____
5 Involving changes to the structure of a substance: _____
6 The scientific knowledge and/or equipment that is needed for a particular industry, etc.: _____
7 The scientific study of living things: _____
8 One of the simple chemical substances, for example, oxygen, gold, etc.: _____
9 The scientific study of natural forces such as light, sound, heat, etc.: _____
10 To show that something is probably true and exists: _____

E Choose the best words to complete the sentences.

1 There is a *symbol* / *theory* that dinosaurs disappeared because a huge asteroid hit the Earth.
2 Scientists have succeeded in *indicating* / *proving* that humans are related to chimpanzees.
3 Modern kitchens have labour-saving *devices* / *elements* such as washing machines and dishwashers.
4 There have been massive developments in computer *data* / *technology* in recent years.
5 The train has been delayed due to a *chemical* / *technical* problem.
6 Research *determines* / *indicates* that eating habits are changing fast.
7 The *device* / *symbol* for silver is Ag.
8 The *data* / *theory* was collected from a survey of young people and their study habits.
9 Researchers are examining the new substance to *determine* / *prove* how it can be used.
10 The *chemical* / *technical* industry manufactures all sorts of products, such as soap and paint.

F Complete the conversation. Use one word from the vocabulary list on the previous page for each space. Use the correct form of the words.

A Have you decided what you want to study at university?
B I'd like to do a science degree, but I'm not sure which one yet.
A If you like doing experiments with different substances, you could do [1]_____ .
B Oh, no. I don't mind the experiments, but there are so many chemical [2]_____ to learn. I still don't know the [3]_____ for the ones we've been studying this year!
A How about [4]_____ , then? Are you interested in animals and plants and that kind of thing?
B Yes, but I'd rather do something more [5]_____ . You know, design something that has a practical use.
A You won't want to study [6]_____ then.
B Not really. Natural forces don't really interest me that much, and I'm not keen on trying to [7]_____ other people's [8]_____ .
A Well, if you want to do something more practical, you could try [9]_____ . There are loads of different branches: chemical, electrical, mechanical …
B Actually, I've been thinking about the mechanical side of things. Designing and building new machines and [10]_____ for industry would be fascinating, I think.
A It sounds as if you've made up your mind, then. Now all you have to do is decide where you want to study!