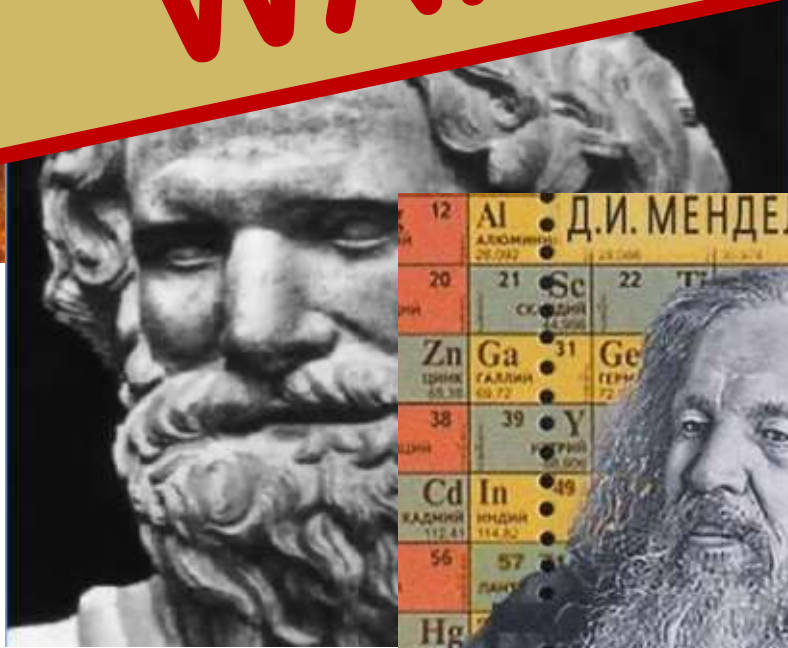
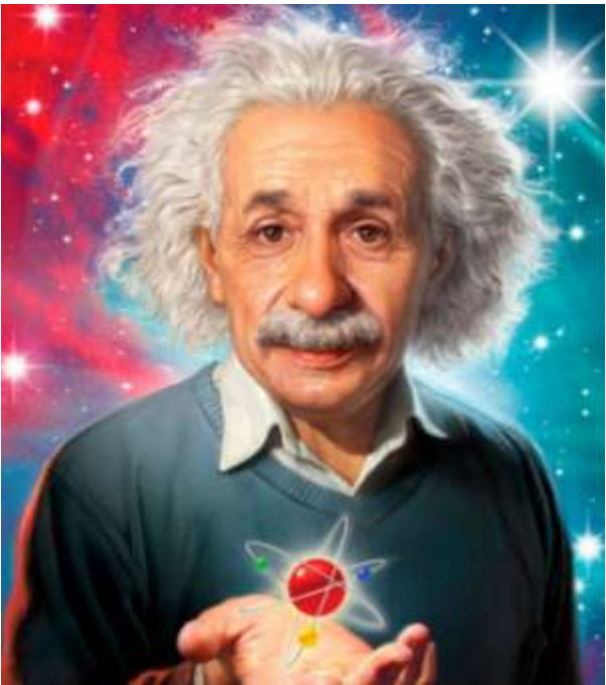




**MOST WANTED**



- **sci·ence S1 W1** / 'saɪəns / *noun*
- **1** [ uncountable ] **knowledge about the world, especially based on examining, testing, and proving facts** : *Many leading scientists do not consider that science can give absolutely reliable knowledge.*
- *the founder of modern science, Isaac Newton*
- *developments in **science and technology***
- **2** [ uncountable ] the study of science : *What did you do in science class today?*
- **3** [ countable ] a particular part of science, for example BIOLOGY , CHEMISTRY , or PHYSICS : *the physical sciences*
- → DOMESTIC SCIENCE , INFORMATION SCIENCE , NATURAL SCIENCE , PHYSICAL SCIENCE , SOCIAL SCIENCE



**SCIENCE**

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graph TD; SCIENCE([SCIENCE]) --> NATURAL([NATURAL SCIENCE]); SCIENCE --> SOCIAL([SOCIAL SCIENCE]); SCIENCE --> APPLIED([APPLIED SCIENCE]); NATURAL --> NATURAL_BOX[BIOLOGY<br/>CHEMISTRY<br/>PHYSICS<br/>ECOLOGY<br/>GEOGRAPHY<br/>MATHS...]; SOCIAL --> SOCIAL_BOX[HISTORY<br/>EDUCATION<br/>POLITICS<br/>PSYCHOLOGY<br/>SOCIOLOGY...]; APPLIED --> APPLIED_BOX[ECONOMICS<br/>ENGINEERING<br/>COMPUTER<br/>SCIENCE...];
```

**NATURAL  
SCIENCE**

BIOLOGY  
CHEMISTRY  
PHYSICS  
ECOLOGY  
GEOGRAPHY  
MATHS...

**SOCIAL  
SCIENCE**

HISTORY  
EDUCATION  
POLITICS  
PSYCHOLOGY  
SOCIOLOGY...

**APPLIED  
SCIENCE**

ECONOMICS  
ENGINEERING  
COMPUTER  
SCIENCE...

**A scientist** - someone who works or is trained in science

**A biologist** – someone who studies or works in biology.

**A chemist** – a scientist who has special knowledge and training in chemistry.

**A physicist** - .....

**A mathematician** -.....

**An ecologist** - .....

**A geographer** - .....

**A historian** – .....

**A politician** – .....

**A teacher** - .....

**An economist** – someone who studies the way in which money and goods are produced and used and the systems of business and trades.

**An engineer** – someone whose job is to design or build roads, bridges, machines, etc.

**A sociologist** – someone whose job is to study societies and the behaviour of people using scientific methods.

1. What was Joseph Montgolfier doing one day? (Who...? When...?)
2. What did he notice? (What thing had started...?)
3. What did he do with some small pieces of paper? Why?
4. What conclusion did he come to?
5. What did he want to become? Why?
6. What did Joseph start to think of?
7. What did the brothers quickly realize?
8. When did they present their first hot-air balloon?
9. What was the first hot-air balloon made from?
10. What animals did they put in the basket?
11. How many people gathered to watch the balloon floating?
12. When did the first flight consisting of human passengers take place?

# MARKS FOR RETELLING

- **1. Past tenses**
- **2. Linking words**
- **3. Grammar mistakes**
- **4. Good/Poor vocabulary**
- **5. Complete/incomplete retelling**

## **SELF ASSESSEMENT**

**(1-5 points per each.)**

- 1. I know names of different fields of science, people working there and can speak about them. (1-5)**
- 2. I can ask questions to the text and answer them. (1-5)**
- 3. I can tell how the history of the hot-air balloon began. (1-5)**

**MY TOTAL SCORE: 1-15**

## HOME TASK

1. Student's book : p. 42/1 - to retell the text

**or**

to tell about any invention or discovery you like according to the rules of making a narration.

2. Copybook : to write lines “Fields of science, people working there.”