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Unit 1

SCIENCE

- **What is Science?**
- **Branches of Science**
- **Word Formation**

What is Science?

1. What do the following words mean? Match them with their definitions

science a science scientific scientist

- the study of the nature and behaviour of natural things and the knowledge obtained about them
- a particular area of scientific knowledge and study, or the study of an area of a human behaviour
- describes things that relate to science
- someone who works in science

2. What is the difference between 'science' and 'a science'?

Branches of Science

1. Which branches of science study each of these areas?

environment	living things
human mind and behaviour	matter and forces
language	money, industry and trade
numbers, quantities and shapes	celestial objects
people, society and culture	water
substances and their reactions	rocks and soil
weather	society and social behaviour
political systems	

2. What is the difference between economy and economics?

3. Can biology be further subdivided?

4. Put the branches of science into the following 4 main groups.

I. Mathematics and logic

- not based on experimental testing but they can be considered a part of science because they are essential tools in almost all scientific study.

II. Physical science

- examines the nature of the universe

III. Life science

- also called biological sciences or biology, the study of living organisms

IV. Social sciences

- deal with the individuals, groups and institutions that make up human society.

5. Where would you put e.g. history, literature, religion, philosophy?

6. What is the main difference between sciences and humanities?

7. How do we call the scientists who specialise in the following fields of study? How are the names formed?

ecology

anthropology

psychology

chemistry

linguistics
biology
physics
economy
astronomy

meteorology
sociology
political science
mathematics

history
philosophy
theology

Are there any other words that can be formed from these words?

Word Formation

- 1. Combine the words in brackets with suitable SUFFIXES to complete the sentences. Choose from the following suffixes:**

-er, -or, -ing, -ion, -ness, -ity

1. A _____ (boil) is a closed vessel in which water or other fluid is heated.
2. _____ (compress) is the reduction in size of data in order to save space or transmission time.
3. In chemistry, the _____ (dense) of many substances is compared to the _____ (dense) of water.
4. _____ (transmit) is the act of passing something on.
5. _____ (hard) is the characteristic of a solid material expressing its resistance to permanent deformation.
6. Combustion process is also called _____ (heat).

-ful, -less, -ous, -al, -ive

1. It can be _____ (use) to write a summary of your argument first.