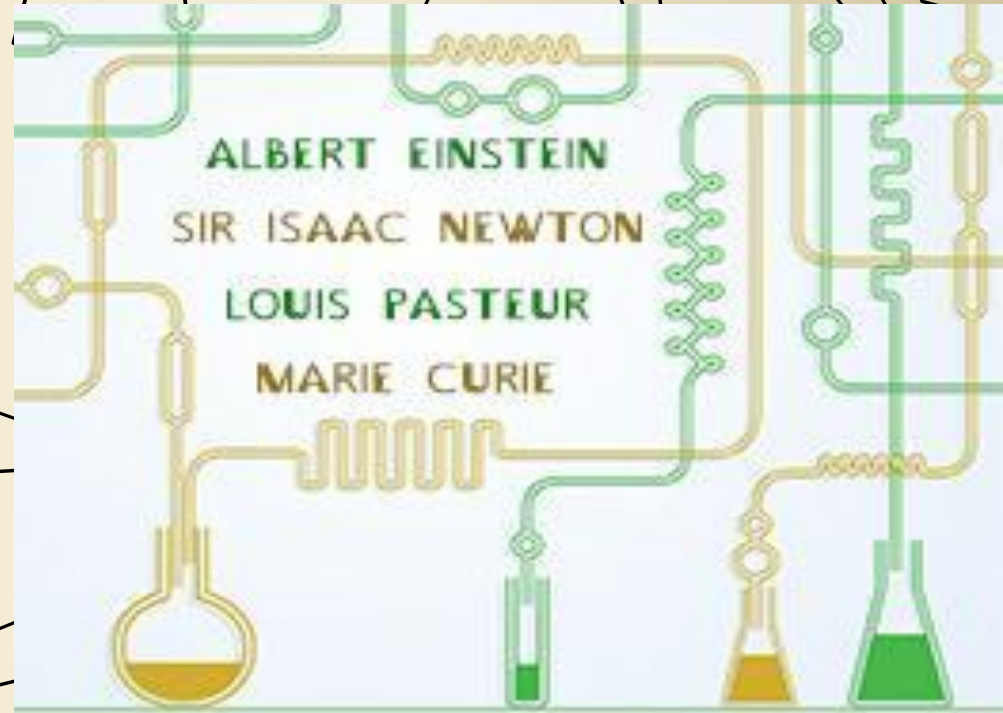
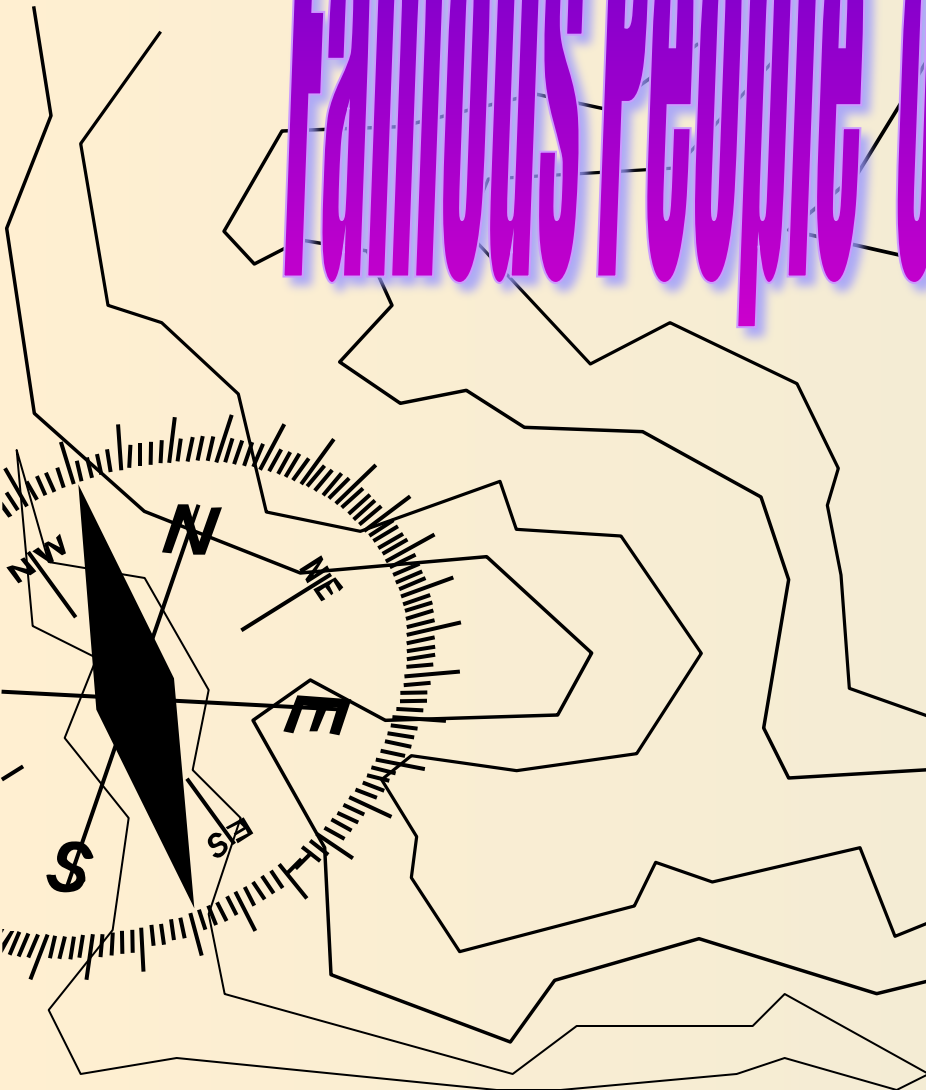


Famous People of Science



1. To discover

2. Founder

3. Scientists

4. Matter

5. Science

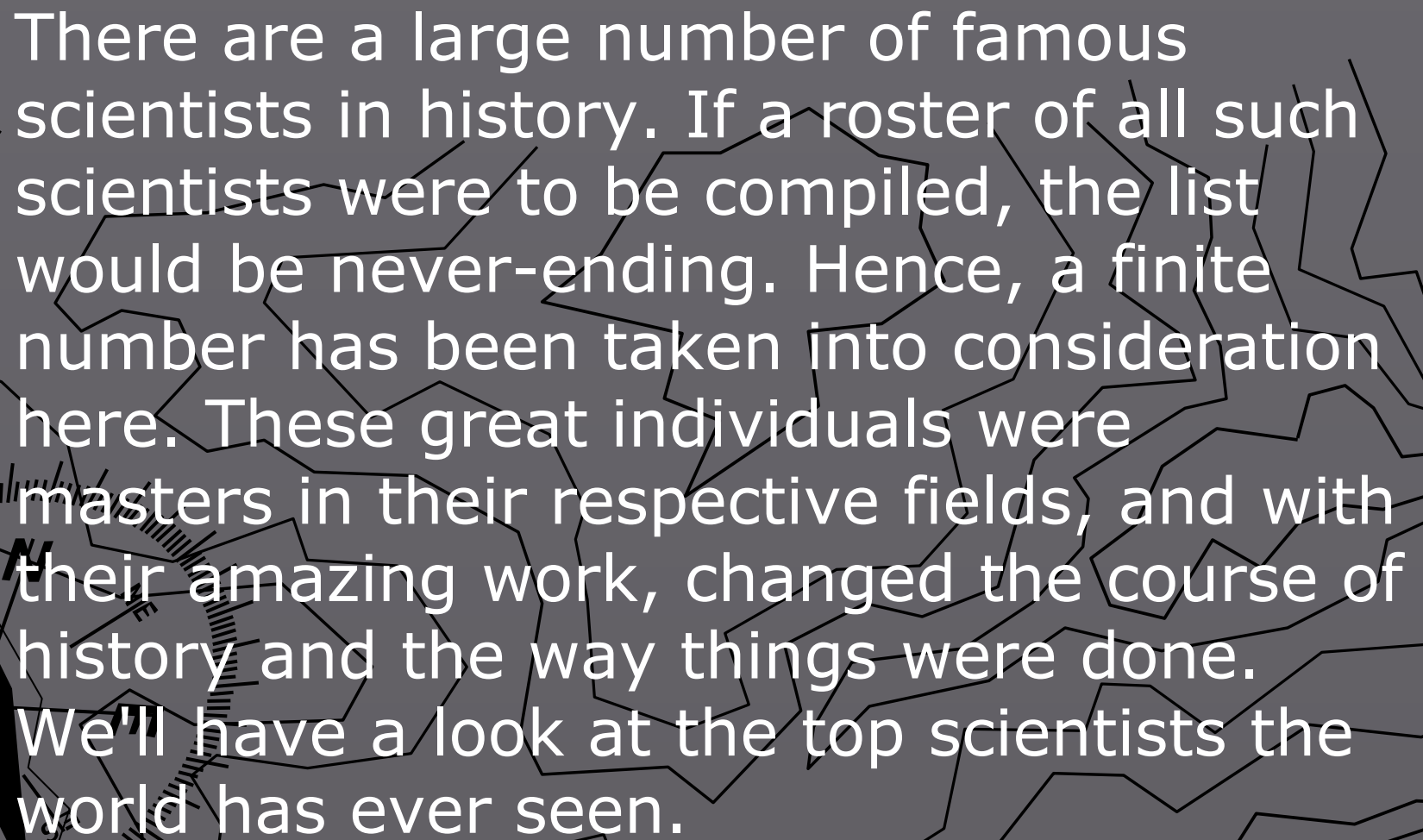
6. To establish

7. Inventor

8. Achievement

9. Innovator



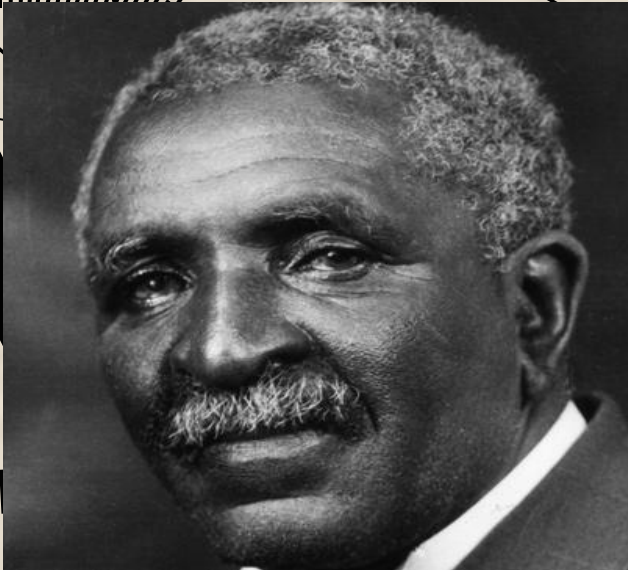


There are a large number of famous scientists in history. If a roster of all such scientists were to be compiled, the list would be never-ending. Hence, a finite number has been taken into consideration here. These great individuals were masters in their respective fields, and with their amazing work, changed the course of history and the way things were done. We'll have a look at the top scientists the world has ever seen.

George Washington Carver

**Inventor, Botanist, Chemist
/ 1864 - 1943**

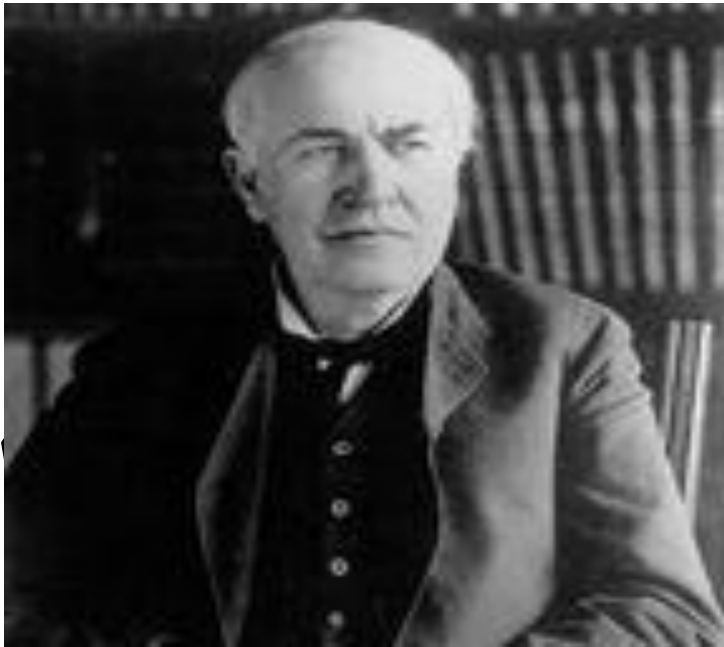
**George Washington Carver
was a prominent
African-American scientist
and inventor. Carver is
best known for the many
uses he devised for the
peanut.**



Isaac Newton

**Philosopher, Mathematician,
Astronomer, Physicist / 1643 -
1727**

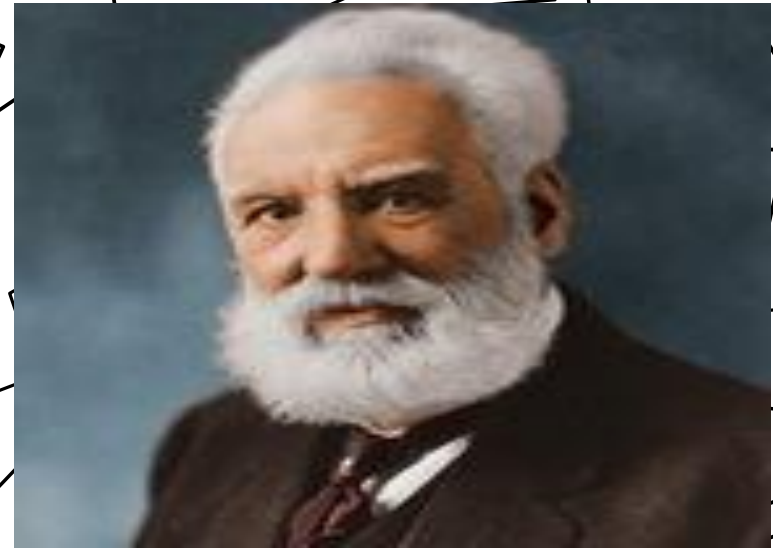
**English physicist and
mathematician Sir Isaac
Newton, most famous for his
law of gravitation, was
instrumental in the scientific
revolution of the 17th century.**



Alexander Graham Bell

Educator, Linguist, Inventor, Scientist
/ 1847 - 1922

Alexander Graham Bell was one of the primary inventors of the telephone, did important work in communication for the deaf and held more than 18 patents.



Thomas Edison

Entrepreneur, Inventor /
1847 - 1931

Inventor Thomas Edison created such great innovations as the electric light bulb and the phonograph. A savvy businessman, he held more than a 1,000 patents for his inventions.

Albert Einstein

Physicist / 1879 - 1955

Albert Einstein was a German-born physicist who developed the theory of relativity. He is considered the most influential physicist of the 20th century.



The 1st group: 1 headline- 2 paragraph, 2h – 4p, 3h – 5p, 4h – 1p, 5h – 3p

The 2nd group:

Task 2:

- 1.Science covers the broad field of knowledge that deals with facts and the relationship among these facts
- 2.Scientists study a wide variety of subjects: clues to the origin of universe, the structure of the cells of living animals and plants, etc.
- 3.They use systematic methods of study, develop theories, their theories consist of general principles or laws
- 4.Three major groups: the natural, social and technical sciences
- 5.Science provides the basis of modern technology – the tools and machines that make our life and work easier.

Task 3:

- 1.Science
- 2.Knowledge
- 3.Deals with
- 4.Universe
- 5.Tested experimentally
- 6.Proved to be true
- 7.More complicated
- 8.Overlap
- 9.Discoveries
- 10.Inventions

The 1st group:

«4» - all answers are correct

«3» – 1,2 mistakes

«2» - more than 2 mistakes

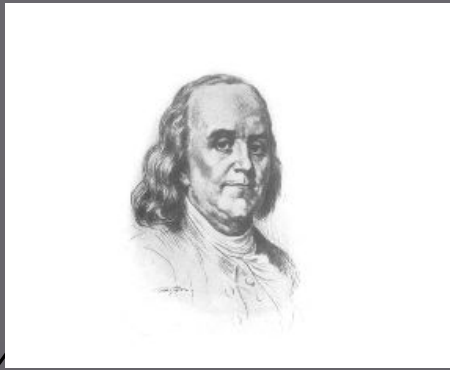
The 2nd group:

«5» - all answers are correct

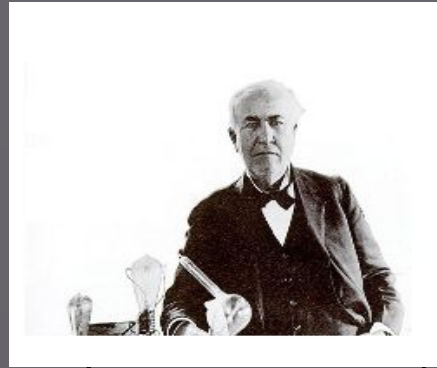
«4» - 1, 2 mistakes

«3» – 3-5 mistakes

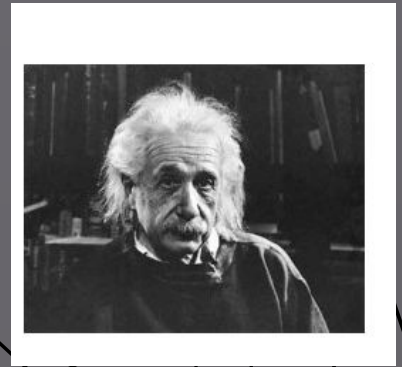
«2» - more than 5 mistakes



Benjamin Franklin –
lightning conductor
(громоотвод)



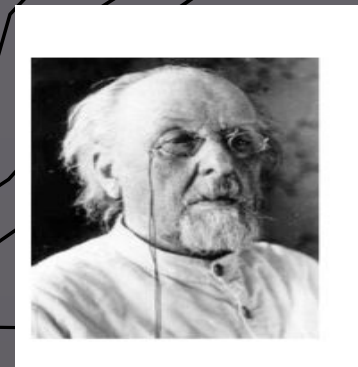
Thomas Edison –
light bulb (лампа накаливания)



Albert Einstein –
theory of relativity



Galileo Galilei - telescopes,
a compass and a thermometer



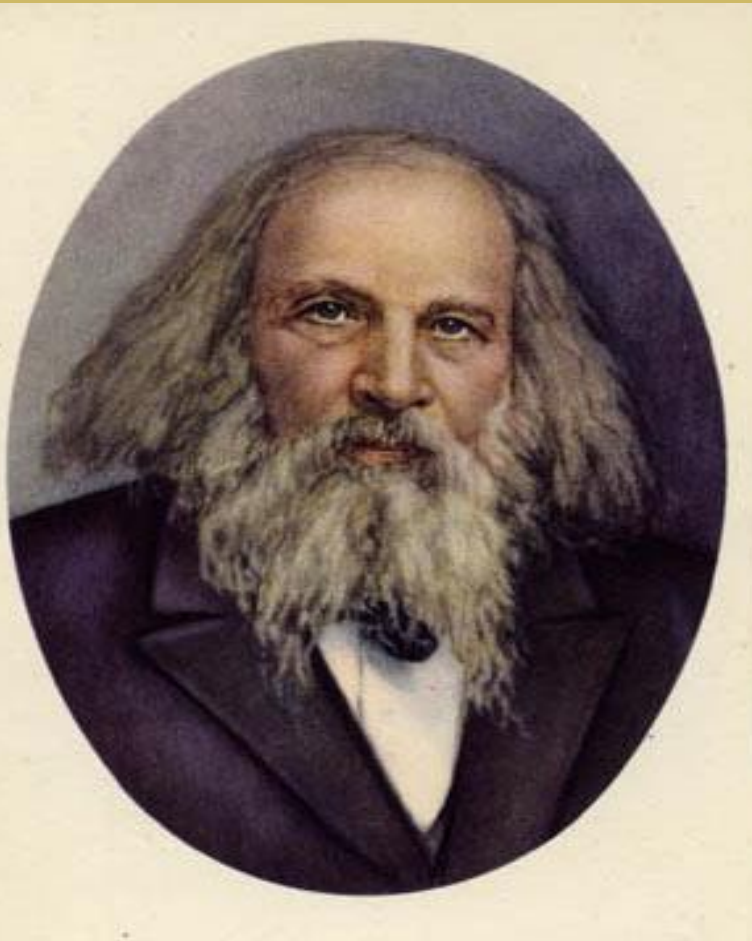
Konstantin Tsiolkovsky –
airplane



Alexander Graham Bell
– telephone

Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov (1711-1765) was a Russian polymath, scientist and writer, who made important contributions to literature, education and science. Among his discoveries was the atmosphere of Venus. His spheres of science were natural science, chemistry, astronomy, physics, mineralogy, history, art, philology and others. Lomonosov was also a poet and influenced the formal of the modern Russian literary language.





Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev (1834-1907) was a Russian chemist and inventor. He formulated the Periodic Law, created his own version of the periodic table of elements, and used it to correct the properties of some already discovered elements and also to predict the properties of elements yet to be discovered.