

Zadanie 1. Uzupełnij wyrazy brakującymi literami, a następnie połącz je z odpowiednim tłumaczeniem.

D _ S _ G _		badać, studiować, uczyć się
D _ S _ O _ E _		odkrywać
I _ P _ O _ E		poprawiać, ulepszać
I _ V _ N _		projektować
S _ U _ Y		testować
T _ S _		wynaleźć

Zadanie 2. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z zadania 1.

Who s _____ied chimpanzees and gorillas in Africa?	It was Coco Chanel, a French fashion designer who designed many modern clothes for women.
Who d _____ed America?	It was Jane Goodall. Thanks to her we know so much about apes like chimpanzees and gorillas.
Who i _____ed a lightbulb?	It was Robert Oppenheimer, an American physicist who is called the father of the nuclear bomb.
Who d _____ed a famous little black dress ?	It was Christopher Columbus. He was looking for a sea route to India, but he accidentally discovered a new continent.
Who t _____ed nuclear weapon for the first time in 1945?	It was Nils Bohin, a Swedish engineer who worked for Volvo.
Who i _____ed cars and added three-point seat belts?	It was Thomas Alva Edison, an American inventor and businessman.

Zadanie 3. Uzupełnij wyrazy brakującymi literami.

D _ V _ C _	przyrząd, urządzenie
E _ U _ P _ E _ T _	wyposażenie, sprzęt
E _ P _ R _ M _ N _	eksperyment
I _ V _ N _ I _ N _	wynalazek
P _ E _ I _ T _ O _	przewidywanie, prognoza
R _ S _ L _	wynik, rezultat
S _ I _ N _ E _	nauka, przyroda (w sensie przedmiot)
S _ L _ T _ O _	rozwiązanie
T _ C _ N _ L _ G _	technologia

Zadanie 4. Uzupełnij tekst wyrazami z zadania 3. Następnie zdecyduj, czy zdania w tabeli są prawdziwe (true) czy fałszywe (false).

Barry J. Marshall and J. Robin Warren were scientists from Australia who made an important discovery about stomach ulcers*. Using special **d** _____ **s** like microscopes and other **e** _____, they studied samples from patients' stomachs. They found that Helicobacter pylori bacteria caused stomach ulcers.

To prove their idea, Barry J. Marshall did a brave **e** _____ on himself. He drank a liquid containing the bacteria and got sick, showing that the bacteria caused stomach problems. This **i** _____ in medicine led to a new treatment: antibiotics.

At first, their **p** _____ was not believed, but other scientists confirmed their findings. The final **r** _____ changed how doctors treat stomach ulcers around the world.

Thanks to their work, science helped millions of people. Their research provided a **s** _____ for treating stomach ulcers and showed how important modern technology is in making new discoveries. For their great achievement, they won the Nobel Prize in 2005.

*stomach ulcers - wrzody żołądka

Barry J. Marshall and J. Robin Warren discovered that viruses caused stomach ulcers.	TRUE	FALSE
They used microscopes and other devices to study patients' stomach samples.	TRUE	FALSE
Barry J. Marshall drank a liquid with bacteria to test their idea	TRUE	FALSE
Their discovery was immediately accepted by the scientific community.	TRUE	FALSE
They received the Nobel Prize for their discovery in 2005.	TRUE	FALSE

Zadanie 6. Ułóż wyrazy z rozsypanki i połącz z odpowiednimi tłumaczeniami.

LACUCATE → _____		surfować po internecie
NNECOCT → _____		mierzyć
DINF TOU → _____		łączyć
SEAMURE → _____		obliczać
SERVEOB → _____		dowiadywać się
FURS → _____		obserwować, przyglądać się

Zadanie 7. Uzupełnij tekst wyrazami z zadania 5. Następnie zdecyduj, czy zdania w tabeli są prawdziwe (true) czy fałszywe (false).

If you **s** _____ the internet to learn about important scientific discoveries, you will definitely **f** _____ out about Alexander Fleming. He was a scientist who **o** _____ **d** something very unusual in his lab in 1928. While working with bacteria, he noticed that a strange mold had grown on one of his petri dishes*. What made it interesting was that the bacteria around the mold had completely disappeared.

Fleming's lab was known to be quite untidy, and this accidental discovery might not have happened if everything had been perfectly organized. However, his curiosity and attention to detail allowed him to turn this accident into one of the most important scientific breakthroughs of the 20th century.

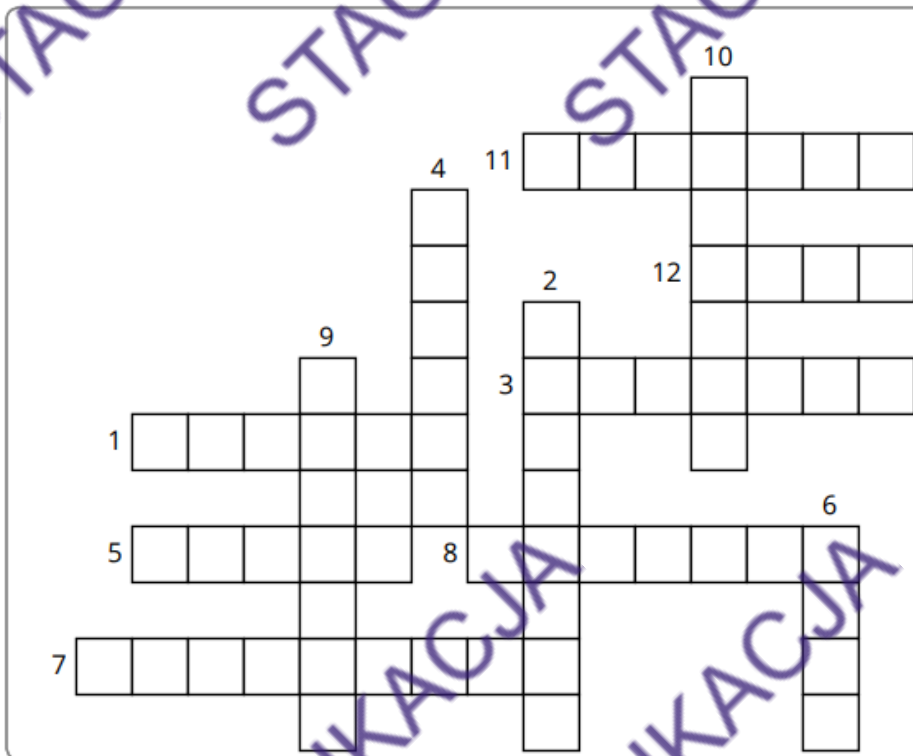
Fleming decided to **m** _____ the area where the bacteria were killed to understand how powerful the mold was. He worked hard to **c** _____ his observations with the idea that this mold could be useful in medicine. After many experiments, he was able to **c** _____ the strength of the mold's substance, which he eventually named penicillin.

This discovery changed the world, as penicillin became the first antibiotic and saved millions of lives. Fleming's work shows how observation, curiosity, and even a bit of untidiness can lead to groundbreaking discoveries.

*petri dishes - szalki Petriego, płytkie naczynie laboratoryjne w kształcie spodka.

Alexander Fleming surfed the internet to find out more about bacteria.	TRUE	FALSE
Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.	TRUE	FALSE
Fleming's laboratory was always clean and tidy.	TRUE	FALSE
Fleming observed that bacteria grew faster near the mold	TRUE	FALSE
Fleming's discovery was accidental.	TRUE	FALSE

Zadanie 8. Rozwiąż krzyżówkę.



Poziomo

1. To create a plan for something.

3. To make something better.

5. To learn or understand something.

7. To find the answer using numbers.

8. To join things together.

11. To watch something carefully.

12. To look for things on the internet.

Pionowo

2. To find something new.

4. To make something completely new.

6. To check if something works.

9. To learn something new.

10. To find the size or amount of something.