Unit 1

I AM BIOTECH STUDENT

1. Read and translate the text.

BIOTECHOLOGIST'S FAVORITE THINGS

Studying of biotechnology is a very high priority with me, especially as I dreamt to study biology and chemistry in complex from my childhood. So there're times when I break my agenda, go absolutely crazy and escape to my laboratory and work for the whole day without food and sleep. I really enjoy researching of undiscovered things. I've got a superb laboratory – over 200 various chemical devices as well as chemicals itself – so you can guess that I just adore making experiments. I really like the entire content of my laboratory – all these tubes, shakers, washers, automatic dispensers and photocolorimeters. Ever since I was young I've loved looking at chemical reactions. I'm very fond of rats and mice – I've got two white mice at home, Arethna and Flossie. I like outstanding scientists and I read their works on brilliant biotechnology. I watch scientific programs on the television, as well. Some of them are wonderful. Also on my list of likes must be Jamaica. I love going on holiday and I go back there as often as I can. I can find many new interesting species of flora and fauna there.

I tend to wear white overall – maybe because I couldn't afford it when I was a school pupil. I like wearing gloves and a mask, but I can't stand gloves when they are torn! One of my pet hates is when chemist's shops don't have gloves in my size. I think that's really awful.

There're lots of other things I don't like. I detest violence, and the idea of nuclear war is very frightening indeed. I don't mind being interviewed, but I get annoyed when I get too much attention to my personality. I absolutely hate when people say that biotechnology is a boring thing – such people promote ignorance.

I’m also not too keen on rude people and Australian soap operas – they are dreadful.

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

agenda *noun* – a plan of things to be done or problems to be addressed ● *He vowed to put jobs at the top of his agenda.*

attractive *adjective* – having qualities or features which arouse interest.

awful *adjective* – very bad or unpleasant the place smelled awful.

brilliant *adjective* – exceptionally clever or talented.

dispenser *noun* – an automatic machine or container which is designed to release a specific amount of something.

fond of *adjective* – having an affection or liking for ● *He was not too fond of dancing.*

ignorance *noun* – lack of knowledge or information.

outstanding *adjective* – exceptionally good.

overall *noun* – a loose–fitting coat or one–piece garment worn, typically over ordinary clothes, for protection against dirt or heavy wear/

promote *verb* – support or actively encourage.

superb *adjective* – very good; excellent.

tube *noun* – 1) a long, hollow cylinder of metal, plastic, glass, etc. for holding or transporting something, chiefly liquids or gases; 2) a rigid cylindrical container.

violence *noun* – behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.

2. Write down things that a biotechnologist likes and find things that he dislikes.

3. Paraphrase the following using the Possessive Case.

Example: *The son of our manager – our manager's son.*

1) the clinic of Mr. Smith

2) a doll of the girls
3) the works of Rembrandt
4) a toy of the baby
5) a meeting of the employees
6) the bags of those women
7) the orders of our boss
8) the books of the children
9) the cottage of my parents
10) a garage of her cousin
11) the mother of Kate and Mary
12) the children of my aunt Ann
13) the paintings by Picasso and Dali
14) the times of Ivan the Terrible
15) oil wells of Saudi Arabia.

4. Replace the nouns in the possessive case by the prepositional groups where possible.

Example: *He always takes his brothers' bocks. – He always takes books of his brothers.*

1) The only thing she wanted was to see her parents' house again.
2) No one could explain the young girl's behaviour at yesterday's supper.
3) Last Sunday's rugby match was disappointing. Our team lost.
4) The boy was looking through a children's magazine.
5) After an hour's break we resumed our work.
6) At that time he lived in a little flat for economy's sake.
7) It was four and a half hours' ride.
8) I don't like cow's milk.
9) He was puzzled by Ann and Peter's visit.
10) When Friday came, he was at his wit's ends.

11) She dropped in at the chemist's to buy some aspirin.

5. Open the brackets and put the verb into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1) Be quiet, please. We (work) with electrophoresis's camera and you (make) a lot of noise.
2) He always (go) for a walk in the evening.
3) Where is Jack? – He (do) chromatography in the laboratory.
4) She (cry). Is something wrong?
5) In the morning I (have) little time, so I (plan) my experiment in the evening.
6) A decade (describe) a period of ten years.
7) Her brother–biochemists (work) in Canada at present.
8) She always (dream) but (do) nothing to realize her dreams.
9) He (be) so suspicious to me at the moment. I wonder why.
10) Hurry up, Jane! We all (wait) for you in laboratory.
11) Turn off the gas. Don't you see water in the tube (boil)?
12) The rats are still ill after experiment but they (get) better gradually.
13) Don't bother her. She (take) her Immunology lesson: she always (take) it in the morning.
14) The living standards (change). So, every month equipment (get) more expensive.
15) Tom and Mary (leave) for the Netherlands tomorrow.
16) I have just started Biochemistry courses. I (study) modification of proteins.
17) Mercury (boil) at 357.23 degrees Celsius.

6. Define if these sentences are correct.

1) I get up at seven in the morning.
2) I'm liking biochemistry.

3) He’s knowing interesting thing about biotechnology.
4) I think Mexico's a beautiful country.
5) Universities are staying open late in USA.
6) He's having a flat near the centre.
7) What are you thinking of Watson?
8) Peter's in the laboratory. He makes experiment.
9) What are you thinking about?

7. Translate the following sentences into English.

1) Він ходить в лабораторію двічі на тиждень.
2) Студент проводить експеримент.
3) Вся група сидить за столом та обговорює отримані результати.
4) Ми зберігаємо небезпечні речовини у витяжній шафі.
5) Інколи електроліз триває весь день.
6) Вони рідко помиляються в розрахунках.
7) Студент їде в університет.
8) Вони ходять в бібліотеку кожен день.
9) Хлопчик вчиться.
10) Всі люблять спостерігати за хімічними реакціями.

8. Form the general questions.

Example: *My brother likes skating. – Does my brother like skating?*

1) He translates a lot of letters into English.
2) I’m speaking on the phone.
3) Little children like to ask many questions.
4) Now we are carrying out the experiment.
5) She spends a lot of time on her English.

9. Form the alternative questions.

Example: *My brother likes skating. – Does your brother like skating or skiing? Does your or his brother like skating? Does your brother or Pete like skating?*

1) The film is exciting.
2) Thousands of people visit this international exhibition
3) He watches TV every day.
4) They are going to the country on Friday.
5) She is painting the walls.

10. Form the disjunctive questions.

Example: *She comes home at 3 pm. – She comes home at 3 pm, doesn't she?*

1) They are returning home next month.
2) We are buying a loaf of bread.
3) She opens the window every morning.
4) There is a theatre in the centre of the city.
5) I am right.

11. Form special questions and questions to the subject.

Example: *I have my English classes twice a week. – How often you have your English classes?*

1) I carry on different experiments during my biology classes.
2) I prepared a big report about newest technologies for my genetics class.
3) My friend Pete was absent yesterday.
4) I have A for my chemistry exam?
5) I'm going home with my classmates.
6) Professor Farnsworth knows all about this topic.