

## Correction TD2

### reading and talking about science + vocabulary

#### Part 1. Reading and talking about science

##### 1. Expectations

- Dans votre grand oral, vous donnerez une réponse argumentée
- Votre opinion sera basée sur des expériences et articles scientifiques étudiés chez vous
- Votre oral pourra être suivi de quelques questions liées au thème ou à votre discipline

#### Part 2. Understanding new words

##### 2a. How does English make new words?

Match each term below with a method of formation

Word	Method of Formation
1. Netflix	a. blending <b>1 3 14 16 18</b>
2. laser	b. using part of a word <b>4 (un autre exemple : a lab)</b>
3. brunch	c. forming a word from the letters of a phrase <b>2 17</b>
4. exam	d. derivation (adding a prefix or a suffix) <b>5 9 11</b>
5. racist	

6. Post-it	e. conversion (changing the way a word is used - e.g. a verb becomes a noun) 13 1 (to Netflix ou d'autres comme to Google) f. composition (joining two words) 12 g. words made with rhyming pairs 7 h. loaning (taking a word from another language) 8 10 i. using brand names 6 15
7. ping-pong	
8. igloo	
9. atomic	
10. bungalow	
11. biohazard	
12. photosynthesis	
13. to chair	
14. K-pop	
15. kleenex	
16. workoholic	
17. yuppy	
18. blog	

laser = light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation

**2b. Blending: Find what words were mixed together to form another word**

1. electrocute: **electricity + execute**
2. smog: **smoke + fog**
3. Oxbridge: **Oxford + Cambridge**
4. motel: **motor + hotel**
5. mansplaining: **man + explaining**
6. shrinkflation: **shrink+inflation**

**2c. Derivation:**

Derivation consists in adding a prefix or a suffix to a root to make a new word.

- **Adding prefixes - example**

hyper	tonic
iso	
hypo	

- having equal measurements = **isometric**
- the fact of having your blood sugar level lower than the standard range = **hypoglycemia**

- Adding prefixes and suffixes - example

endo	therm	al
exo		
geo		
hydro		ic
meso		
iso		

### 2d. Conversion with suffixes

Verb	Noun forming suffix	Noun
diffuse	-ion	<b>diffusion</b>
mix	-ure	<b>mixture</b>
measure	-ment	<b>measurement</b>
analyse	-is	<b>analysis</b>
survive	-al	<b>survival</b>
resist	-ance	<b>resistance</b>
insulate	-or	<b>insulator</b>

Adjective	Noun forming suffix	Noun
soluble	-ity	<b>solubility</b>
frequent	-cy	<b>frequency</b>
soft	-ness	<b>softness</b>

**Part 3. Exercise on derivation. Complete the following sentences by adding prefixes or / and suffixes to the words in brackets**

- a. June Huh was **speechless** when he realized he had been awarded the Fields Medal.
  
- b. Realizing the **hopelessness** of the situation, they gave up.
  
- c. The student felt **uncomfortable** after behaving **abnormally**.
  
- d. Hold this test tube **carefully**!

- e. The assistant pretended to **misunderstand** my instructions.
- f. The rainforest is a beautiful but **unfriendly** place.
- g. The bad weather **discouraged** the students from going out.

### **Part 3. Relative clauses**

- a. That, which, whose, what, who and whom are the most common relative pronouns  
→ quick reminder in class

#### **b. Exercise. Circle the correct answer.**

1. This is the physicist \_\_\_\_\_ won the Nobel Prize last year.

- a. **who**                      b. which                      c. whom                      d. whose

2. The goal of COVAX is to have 2 billion doses to distribute, ..... should be enough to help countries vaccinate 20% of their populations.

- a. who                      **b. which**                      c. what                      d. that

3. Pfizer is a vaccine ..... relies on messenger RNA.

- a. who                      **b. that**                      c. whose                      d. Ø

4. In my opinion, Einstein is the scientist ..... discoveries are the most impressive.

- a. which                      b. whom                      **c. whose**                      d. that

5. The phenomenon ..... I told you about last time is called Bismuth crystals

- a. **Ø**                      b. whom                      c. whose                      d. what

6. The new lab assistant, with ... we work, graduated last year.

- a. which                      **b. whom**                      c. whose                      d. that

7. I heard you're interested in applying to Harvard, ... surprised me.

- a. what                      b. that                      c. of which                      **d. which**

8. His reaction was not... we expected.

- a. **what**                      b. that                      c. that which                      d. which

9. *The theory* of evolution is a shortened form of the term “*theory* of evolution by natural selection,” ..... was proposed by Charles Darwin

- a. what                      **b. which**                      c. Ø                      d. whose

#### **4. Translate.**

1. Une enzyme est une protéine produite par tous les organismes et qui se comporte comme un catalyseur.

An enzyme is a protein produced by all organisms (and) that/which behaves as a catalyst.

2. Un catalyseur est une substance qui accélère les réactions chimiques sans subir de changement permanent.

A catalyst is a substance that / which speeds up chemical reactions without undergoing permanent change.

3. Elon Musk, qui est qui est le PDG de Tesla Motors, est maintenant milliardaire.

Elon Musk, (who is) the CEO of Tesla Motors, is now a billionaire.

4. Il n'a pas pu finir l'expérience qu'il avait débutée un mois plus tôt

He could not complete the experiment (that / which / Ø ) he had started a month earlier.

5. Le théorème bien connu dont le professeur nous a parlé est le théorème de Pythagore.

The well-known theorem the teacher (or professor - see context) told us about is the Pythagorean Theorem.

6. Le scientifique que j’admire travaillait pour Scientific American.

The scientist (whom) I admire used to work for *Scientific American*. Ou :

The scientist to whom I look up used to work for *Scientific American*.

The scientist I look up to used to work for *Scientific American*.

5. Pronunciation: reminder. Read the words out loud.

● ●●	●●●	●●●
Useful National Popular Comfortable	Important Expensive Tremendous Pandemic	Engineer Overwhelm Disagree

●●●●	●●●●	●●●●
Definitely Criticism January	Impossible Apologize Exaggerate Technology Delivery	Scientific Information Controversial Universal