

Test



Stephen Hawking was a theoretical physicist, cosmologist and author. He was born on 8 January 1942 in Oxford, England. His father was a research biologist and his mother a medical research secretary. He studied physics at University College, Oxford and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Doctors diagnosed a disease called ALS when he was 21. He continued to work despite his illness and made important contributions to the field of physics. In 1974, the Royal Society elected him one of its youngest fellows. He became a professor of physics at Cambridge in 1977. He published books such as “A Briefer History in Time”, “On the Shoulders of Giants”, “The Universe in a Nutshell” and the best seller “A Brief History of Time”. He died on 14 March 2018, at the age of 76 in Cambridge.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Birthplace | 4. Death |
| 2. Marriage | 5. Education |
| 3. Occupation | 6. Prizes |

Which of the following is NOT related to the text above?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A) 1 – 3 | B) 2 – 6 |
| C) 3 – 4 | D) 4 – 5 |

2.

Teacher	What are the advantages of 3D printing technology?
Kate	It is possible to create a gun and fire it with the help of 3D printers.
Ella	People can create hundreds of thousand objects in a very short time with 3D printers.
Molly	3D printers can create everyday items or complex tools at a lower cost.
Brad	Generating prototypes with 3D printers is much easier and cheaper than making molds.

Who gives a **WRONG** answer to the teacher’s question?

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A) Ella | B) Brad |
| C) Kate | D) Molly |

3. **Jane** : What was the scientific action in the past you know?

Helen: Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press.

Jane : - - - -?

Helen: Companies are producing furniture, toys, car tools, clothes, etc. using 3D printing technology.

Which of the following completes the conversation?

- A) When did he invent the printing press
- B) What is 3D technology
- C) Who was Johannes Gutenberg
- D) What about currently

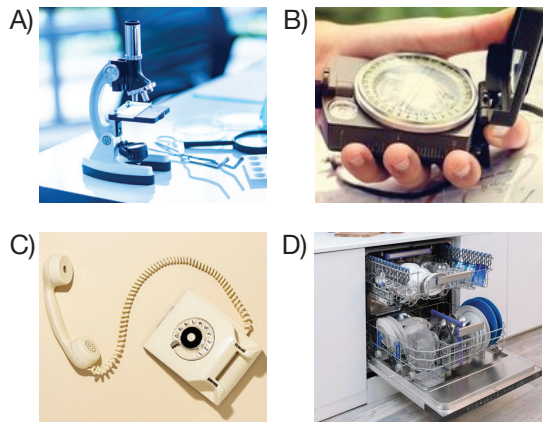
4. **Andrew:** The invention of the electric motor by Michael Faraday in 1831, opened up the practical use of electricity. Now, electric motors are very important in modern-day life. They are used in vacuum cleaners, dishwashers, computer printers, fax machines, automobiles, etc.

Andrew is NOT giving information about the - - - - .

- A) name of the inventor
- B) date of the invention
- C) nationality of the inventor
- D) importance of the invention

5. **Laurel:** I think it’s one of the most important inventions. People can connect with each other in an easy and fast way thanks to it.

Which of the following inventions does Laurel talk about?



6. I. Alexander Fleming.
 II. What is the most important discovery for you?
 III. Who discovered penicillin?
 IV. When did he discover penicillin?
 V. I think it's the discovery of penicillin.
 VI. In 1928.

Which of the following is the correct order of the conversation above?

- A) II-V-III-I-IV-VI B) II-I-III-V-VI-IV
 C) III-I -IV-VI-II-V D) III-II-I-IV-VI-V

7. **Nick** : Rachel Zimmerman Brachman invented the "Blissymbol Printer" when she was just twelve years old.

Paul : Some molecular biophysicists are trying to find a cure for COVID-19.

Alex : Marie Curie got the Nobel Prize for her discovery of radium and polonium.

Zoe : Isaac Newton discovered the gravity of matter.

According to the information above, who is talking about a current scientific action?

- A) Nick B) Paul
 C) Alex D) Zoe

8. Lucy had a science project. Her teacher wanted her to prepare a poster about Marie Curie's education and achievements. Here is her poster:

1. In 1903, the Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to Marie and Pierre Curie for their work in radiation.

2. Her first daughter, Irene, won a Nobel Prize in Chemistry for her work with aluminum and radiation.



3. She was the first woman to earn a degree in physics from the Sorbonne.

4. She became good friends with fellow scientist Albert Einstein.

5. She was the first woman to earn a degree in physics from the Sorbonne.

6. In 1911, she won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for discovering polonium and radium.

Which of the following notes should NOT be on her poster?

- A) 1 - 3 B) 2 - 4
 C) 3 - 6 D) 4 - 5

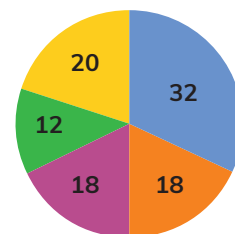
9. The table below shows some of the inventions that changed the world.

When?	What?	Who?
1860s	Computer	Charles Babbage
1869	Plastic	John Wesley Hyatt
1876	Telephone	Alexander Graham Bell
1879	Lightbulb	Thomas Edison
1898	Motor Car	Karl Benz
1888	Camera	Louis Daguerre
1895	X-Ray Machines	Wilhelm Roentgen
1903	Aero plane	Wright Brothers

Which of the following is NOT correct according to the table above?

- A) Louis Daguerre invented the camera after Karl Benz invented the motor car.
 B) Plastic is the invention of John Wesley Hyatt.
 C) Most of the inventions on the table belong to 19th century.
 D) The invention of the computer is before the invention of the telephone.

10. Thomas asks his students about what they like doing about science. Here are the results:



- Doing experiments
- Reading science magazines
- Watching science videos
- Going to science exhibitions
- Doing research about scientists

Which of the following is NOT correct?

- A) The same number of students like reading science magazines and watching science videos.
 B) Students prefer doing experiments to doing research about scientists.
 C) Students watching science videos are less than those doing experiments.
 D) Only a few students enjoy going to science exhibitions.