#### **SCIENCE IN ENGLISH 2n ESO**

#### **Summer homework 2018**

Name: Group
You must complete all the activities quite well, in order to gain access to september test.
Activity 1.
1. Listen to the short film called SIGHT
(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lK_cdkpazjI) and complete the missing
words (or sentences) in the following transcription.
Excellent!
Perfect!
Good job!
!
Well done!
level completed.
Snail zombies from your backyard.
Life is a journey and in this journey you all want to do more, experience
more, feel more and live with no boundaries. And why shouldn't we?
Sight Systems presents Sight Seeing. Feel free to go anywhere.
Reminder date at 8 pmyour outfit
Patrick? Patrick?
Oh, hi.

Hi Daphne, how are you?
It's okay
You look great
Love your jacket
Thanks
It's actually, it's uhh, it's a sports jacket, so that's less official that it looks
What do you mean?
Sorry?
What's the difference between sports jacket and a normal one?
Ahh I guess a sports is for people who want to look good
even when they're chased by the police. Anyway I hope you're hungry, this
place has the best burgers in town.
Oh Actually, I'm a
Oh
Yeah
Oh, really? 'Cause you didn't say it on your profile so
well, I don't write on my profile, so
Uhm Oh, you wanna go somewhere else?
No, no, its okay. I'll find something on the
Well, how about a glass of wine for starters?
yeah, great.
So are there any other things in your profile that you
and I should know or?
Aren't you scared by jogging by yourself in the city?
Besides, I'm about to hit level 5 on marathon Master.
Pretty impressive!
I know.
What is scary, though, on my last route my sight crashed. So scary, I
didn't see anything, I couldn't find my way home.
Sight doesn't crash.
Oh it did. I was totally lost, I didn't see anything.
That doesn't happen since our last patch

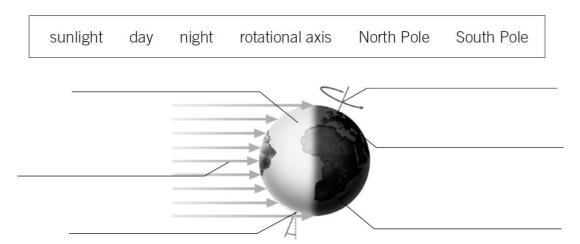
## **Activity 2.**

#### 1. Cross out the odd word. Then explain your choices.

a. yellow	planet	enormous	star	
<b>b.</b> moons	asteroids	poles	comets	
c. Mercury	Venus	Saturn	Mars	
d. Mars	Saturn	Uranus	Neptune	
e. ice	liquid	dust	rock	



#### 2. Label the drawing.



#### 3. Circle the correct alternative.

- **a.** There are two groups of planets: terrestrials and gas giants / natural satellites.
- **b.** Asteroids / Satellites are tiny, rocky celestial bodies.
- c. Comets have bright tails which point away from I toward the Sun.
- d. The Earth's orbit is called an axis / an ellipse.
- e. The Sun always rises in the east / west and sets in the east / west.

4.				*
5.	Complete this text a		clipses.	No. of Con-
	Sometimes during th	eir orbi	ts,	
	and an eclipse occur	s. Durii	ng a, the Earth passes between the S	un
	and the Moon. The E	arth's s	shadow moves	
	During a solar eclips	e,		
6.	on the Earth. A total  Match the columns.			
	<b>a.</b> A star	0	1. different colours and sizes and different luminosity	<u>'.</u>
	<b>b.</b> Most stars	0	2. are groups of stars.	
	c. Stars have	0	<b>3.</b> is a cloud of dust and gas.	
	d. Constellations	0	• 4. are enormous groups of stars, gases and dust.	
	e. A nebula	0	• 5. is a spherical body which generates light and heat	
	f. Galaxies	0	• 6. three shapes: elliptical, spiral and irregular.	
	g. Galaxies have	0	7. consist of helium and hydrogen.	
	h. Our Solar System	1 0	8. is on the edge of the Milky Way.	

### Activity 3.



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## Problem page - ANSWERS

#### 1. What's the word?

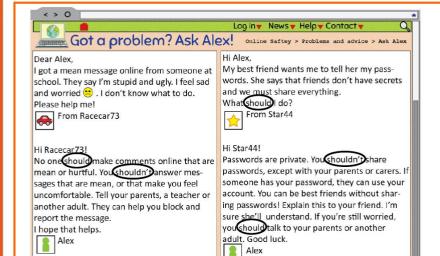
Write the word under the pictures.



mean	message	worried	feel uncomfortable	parents
teacher	password	friends	secret	share
		enter password		
feel uncomfortable	mean	password	message	friends
	G 5 5			
secret	worried	parents	share	teacher

#### 2. Read and circle!

Children read the problem page and circle the examples of the top tips.



#### Top tips for writing advice!

 You can use 'should' when you give advice, to tell someone what to do.

abc

- You can also use 'shouldn't' when you give advice, to tell someone what not to do.
- You can use 'should' in questions, to ask for advice.

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J. '	$\circ$	-	30	the	a.	ıσν	NCI:

a) b c \_\_\_\_

Read the sentence. Circle the correct answer.

				$\overline{}$		
a.	Racecar73 got a	_message.	nice (	(mean)	<b>∌</b> funny	/

- b. You shouldn't answer messages if you feel \_\_\_\_\_\_. uncomfortable happy / excited
- c. An adult can help you block and report the \_\_\_\_\_\_. internet / computer / message
- d. Star44's best friend wants to know her \_\_\_\_\_\_. family / plans / passwords
- e. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ passwords except with your parents. delete / share hide
- f. If you're worried, you should talk to your \_\_\_\_\_ or another adult. **parents/friend/pet**

#### 4. Practise writing!



Children think of another online safety problem and write it as a website message. Then they write an answer to it. They should use the example problems and answers as a model for their own. When they have finished they can check to see if they have followed all the top tips.

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### Activity 4.

#### SCIENTIFIC METHOD. HOW DO SCIENTISTS WORK?

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The scientific method involves a set of ordered steps that are used to investigate natural phenomena.

This working method constitutes a process for experimentation that is used to explore observations and answer questions.

- 1. Listen to the video called "Scientific Method Song" (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ptADSmJCVwQ) and write down the keywords you've heard. Then, find its meaning.
- 2. These blocks refer to the steps of the scientific method: organise them in a flow diagram.



#### STEPS OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

The scientific method starts when you ask a **question** about something that you have observed. Once the problem is determined, you need to gather all the helpful information about it (which is to do the background research) in

order to form a **hypothesis**.

The hypothesis is a prediction of possible answers to the problem or question. Your hypothesis has to be tested by doing an **experiment**. The experimentation can be quite different depending on the nature of the fact you are studying and in turn, it involves several steps.

Once your experiment is complete, you collect your **measurements** and **analyse them** to draw **conclusions** and see if they support your hypothesis or not. Your conclusions summarise how your results **support or contradict your original hypothesis**.

Scientists often find that their results don't align with the original hypothesis, and in such cases they will communicate the results of their experiment and pose again a new hypothesis based on the information they learned during their experiment. This starts the much of the process of the scientific method over again. Even if they find that their hypothesis was supported, they may want to **test it again** in a new way.

Anyway, scientists have to **communicate** the results of their experimentation to the community in a final report that can be published in a scientific journal or explained during a talk at a scientific meeting.

# 3. Underline the words of the text you've not understood, and look for its meaning.

# 4. Write a short text explaining (in your own words) the steps of the scientific method.

- a) Observation:
- b) Form a hypothesis:
- c) Experimentation:
- d) Collect data:
- e) Analyze data:
- f) Draw conclusions:
- g) Communicate results: