Vocabulary

inhabit [ɪnˈhæbɪt] населять

differ [ˈdɪfə] отличаться

reproduce [ˌriːprəˈdjuːs] размножаться

activity [ækˈtɪvɪti] деятельность

distinguish [dɪsˈtɪŋgwɪʃ] отличать

branch [brɑːntʃ] ветвь, отрасль

honeycomb [ˈhʌnɪkəʊm] медовые соты

surround [səˈraʊnd] окружать

compound [ˈkɒmpaʊnd] соединение

amoeba [əˈmiːbə] амёба

complicated [ˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd] сложный

creature [kriːtʃə] существо

stomach [ˈstʌmək] желудок

digest [daɪʤɛst] переваривать

carry [ˈkæri] нести

bunch [bʌntʃ] скопление

khit [nɪt] объединять

make up [meɪk ʌp] составлять

THE CELL

The living things around us – plants and animals which inhabit every part of the world – differ from non-living things because they take in food, they _____, and reproduce their kind.

Animals and plants _____ several other activities which distinguish them from non-living things. The study of plants and animals _____ a branch of science called biology.

If we examine a very thin piece of a plant under a microscope, we shall see that it _____ a honeycomb structure; it is divided into a great many small compartments called cells. Animal tissue, like plant tissue is made up of cells and in large organisms the number of cells _____ into many millions. In such organisms there are many types of cells; they _____ in function and also in shape and size. Each cell is surrounded by a cell wall or membrane, as it is generally called.

The cell walls of plants are formed of a substance called cellulose, which _____ strength to the plant. Within the cell is a thick jelly-like substance called protoplasm, which consists of a mixture of chemical compounds together with a large proportion of water. The protoplasm is colourless and similar in

appearance to the uncooked white of an egg. The protoplasm consists of cytoplasm and nucleus. The nucleus is a spherical or oval body within the cytoplasm. The nucleus plays an extremely important part in the life of the cell.

Everything we , we do with our cells. An amoeba everything – eats, grows, moves with just one cell. In a complicated creature like man, different cells do different things.

Stomach cells help digest your food, blood cells carry oxygen to different parts of the body, muscle cells help you move around, and so on. We say that all these different kinds of cells are specialized to do their particular jobs. But, of course, man not really just a bunch of cells put together.

A bunch of muscle cells will not get along very well all by themselves. It is the same with a bunch of digestive cells or a bunch of nerve cells. What you are and what you do, are really the result of all your various kinds of cells working together.

The same kinds of cells knitted together make tissue. Different tissues organized together make up organs. They in turn are organized into the systems such as the digestive system, that make our bodies work.

III. Choose the right variant for the multiple-choice statements.

1. **Animals and plants have some activities which**
   a) are the same as those of non-living things;
   b) distinguish them from other living beings;
   c) differ them from inanimate things.

2. **If we examine a thin piece of a plant under a microscope we shall see**
   a) a great number of tiny parts;
   b) homogeneous structure;
   c) a lot of small compartments called atoms.

3. **The cell walls of plants formed of cellulose**
   a) protect the plant from environment;
   b) make the plant strong;
   c) are organized into different systems.

4. **The protoplasm is**
   a) liquid substance which consists of water and air;
   b) a thick watery fluid;
   c) a thick jelly-like substance which consists of a mixture of chemicals.

5. **... help digest your food, ... carry oxygen to different parts of the body, ... help you move around.**

a) muscle cells;
b) blood cells;
c) stomach cells.