

Science and technology

A Match the words/phrases 1-8 with those in a-h to form collocations

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|--------------|------------------|
| 1. carry out | a. advantage of |
| 2. recharge | b. range |
| 3. take | c. a number |
| 4. pick up | d. an experiment |
| 5. press | e. a battery |
| 6. make | f. the receiver |
| 7. be out of | g. a discovery |
| 8. dial | h. a button |

B Once more. Now with the help of Hungarian equivalents:

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|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| nincs térerő | be out of | |
| elvégez egy kísérletet: | carry out an | |
| lenyomni egy gombot | | a button |
| kihasználni vminek az előnyeit: | take | |
| tárcsázni egy számot: | | a number |
| elemet/akkut feltölteni: | | a battery |
| felfedezést tesz: | make a | |

C Word formation. Type the correct forms of the words in brackets.

Marie Curie was born in 1867 in Poland, where no woman was allowed to attend university. However she was an (1) (ambition) young woman and wanted to attend university to get an (2) (educate). So she found (3) (employ) as a nanny, and saved enough money to go to Paris and study.

In Paris, she was very poor. (3) (apparent), she sometimes fainted with hunger during her classes. Despite (4) (fortunate) circumstances such as this, she still managed to come top of the class.

Marie met a chemist called Pierre Curie, whom she married a year later. He soon realised what a great (5) (science) she was and happily worked as her assistant. After many years of (6) (investigate), they discovered the (7) (exist) of an element which they called radium. For the (8) (achieve), they received a Nobel prize. A few years later, Marie receive another Nobel for her work.

However, (9) (safe) measures were not taken those days because there was no understanding of the dangers of radioactivity. Without knowing it, Marie Curie (10) (danger) her life with her tests. She died of leukaemia in 1934.