

Exercise 1. Match the words to their definitions

1. Bedrock (n)	a) A substance that something exists or grows in or that it travels through;
2. Stride (n)	b) To get or obtain smth;
3. Enable (v)	c) A quality of a substance or material;
4. Medium (n)	d) An important positive development;
5. Derive (v)	e) The main principles, a strong base for something;
6. Property (n)	f) To allow to do smth;
7. Probe (v)	g) To curve, to change the position;
8. Bend (v)	h) To search into or examine smth;
9. Capture (v)	i) A person who gives up easily instead of finishing smth;
10. Chasm (n)	j) To represent or describe smth very accurately;
11. Quitter (n)	k) A very large distance between two opinions.
12. Hint (v)	l) to suggest something in an indirect way

Exercise 2. Complete the gaps using the words in the box.

strides, enabled, medium, bedrock, probed, properties, quitter, chasm, hinted, bending, captures, derived.

1. You can imagine it like the _____ that the world of physics is built from.
2. Newton also made _____ in field of optics.
3. Telescope _____ to peer into the depth of space.
4. He _____ the wonderfully elegant rules of electromagnetism.
5. The bacteria were growing in a sugar _____.
6. One of the _____ of copper is that it conducts electricity very well.
7. The force of gravity comes from objects _____ spacetime.
8. Atomic theory _____ the nature of the atom.
9. I like her because she's not a _____. She always gets things done.
10. There were just a few of holes in experiments that _____ at smth more;
11. This book _____ all information about optics that is known for scientists so far.
12. You can help bridge the _____ of ignorance, fear and misunderstanding.

Exercise 3. Write down the names of the branches and the theories of physics.

1. _____ is the description of electric and magnetic fields.
2. _____ covers the properties and motion of solid objects.
3. _____ is the description of the flow of liquids and gases.
4. _____ is the description of large complex systems and how small differences in initial conditions can lead to very different final outcomes.
5. _____ is how energy can travel through disturbances of a medium.
6. _____ is the description of energy and how it passes from one form to another.
7. _____ is the physics of light and how it travels through different materials.
8. _____ predicts that the speed of light is constant for all observers.
9. _____ says that space and time are part of the same fabric called spacetime.
10. _____ probed the nature of the atom.
11. _____ describes the quantum physics of many atoms together in solids and liquids.
12. _____ describes how the nucleus of atoms behave.

13. _____ studies fundamental subatomic particles.
14. _____ captures all of quantum physics and combines it with special theory of relativity.