ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО САНКТ – ПЕТЕРБУРГА КОМИТЕТ ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ

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ПРОЕКТНО – ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

**ТЕМА ПРОЕКТА**

**Самые известные изобретения британцев (****The most famous inventions of Britons)**

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**Introduction**

As we all know that we live in the age of science and technology. The life of all of us is highly depends on the scientific inventions and modern day technologies.

Science has changed the lives of people to a great extent. It has made life easy, simple and fast. Science and technologies have been implemented to the every aspect of modernization in every nation. Modern gadgets have been introduced to every walk of life and have solved almost all the problems.

Recently BBC has chosen the top 10 greatest Britons. The top 10 greatest Britons of all time have been chosen - selected from a BBC phone and internet poll involving more than 30,000 Britons. Only three of the top 10 are from the 20th century - Lennon,Churchill and Princess Diana.

The full list is:

* Ismbard Kingdom Brunel
* Winston Churchill
* Oliver Cromwell
* Charles Darwin
* Diana, Princess of Wales
* Queen Elizabeth I
* John Lennon
* Horatio Nelson
* Isaac Newton
* William Shakespeare

It is very important that Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin are among them. **The Purpose** of my work is: to tell aboutthe most famous inventions of Britons.

**Tasks are:** 1) to learn their inventions

2) to compare 3) to make conclusion

**2. Isaac Newton (1642-1727)**

Sir Isaac Newton1 was born in a small village in Lincolnshire in the family of a poor farmer.

Since childhood the boy was fond of science. He began his first experiments at school. After school he studied at Cambridge University, where, still a student, he formulated the binomial theorem.

Newton devoted all his life to scientific experi­mentation. Among his discoveries was the law of de­composition of light. He proved that the white light

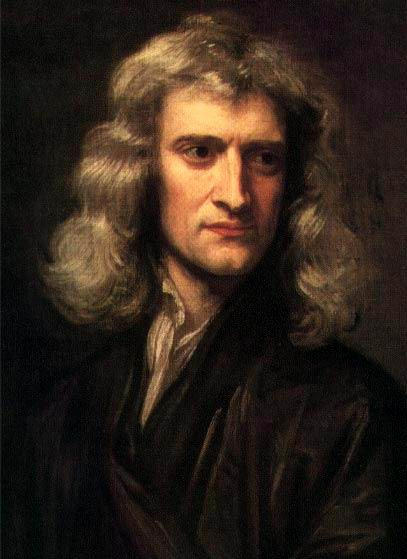
of the sun is made up of rays of light of all the col­ours of the rainbow.

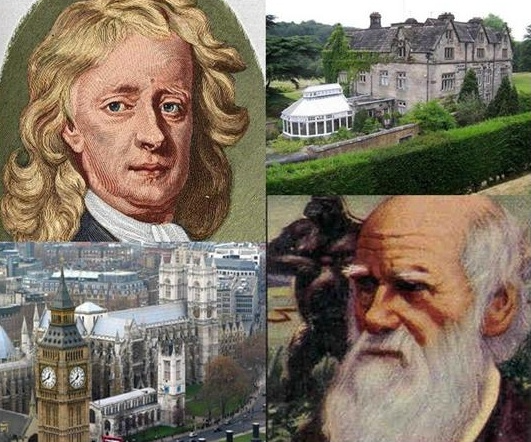
Newton's greatest discovery was certainly the Law of Universal Gravitation. It is described in his book Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy. The fundamental principle of the book is that "every parti­cle of matter is attracted by every other particle of mat­ter with a force inversely proportional to the square of their distances apart". Applying the principle of grav­itation, Newton proved that the power which guides the moon around the earth and the planets around the sun is the force of gravity. The fact that the earth is flattened at the poles because of rotation was also ex­plained by the law of universal gravitation.

Newton was highly honoured by his countrymen. In 1703 he was elected President of the Royal Society.

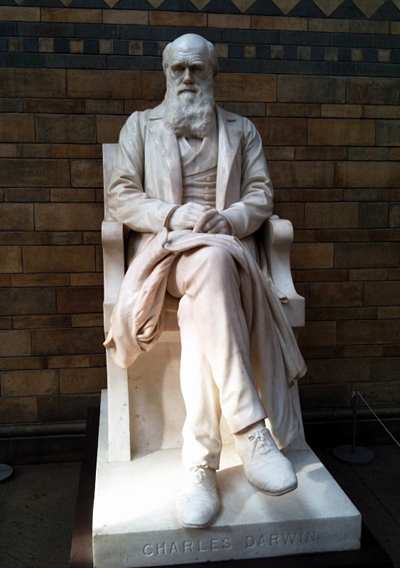
Much later, is the 20th century, another great sci­entist, Albert Einstein, who had a very high opinion of Newton's scientific achievements, wrote these words about him: "Nature to him was an open book, whose letters he could read without effort."

Sir Isaac Newton died in 1727 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

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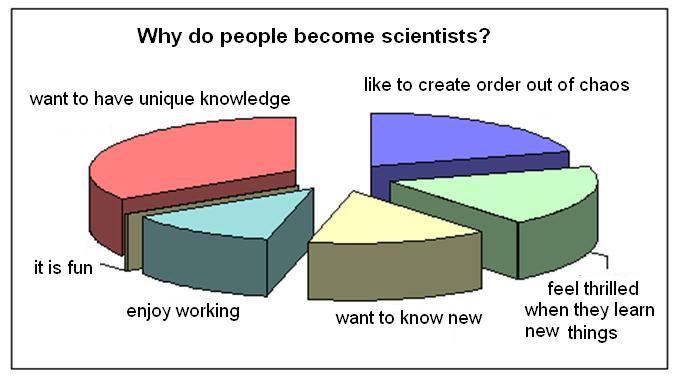
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**3. Charles Darwin** (1809-1882) is one of the greatest scientists ever born. Charles Darwin was born in 1809, in Shrewsbury, Britain. He was a son of a physician. Darwin was interested in many different things in his youth. At first he studied medicine. Next, he tried to make a career in the Church. However, he had made natural history his hobby and had become more interested in that very subject during his stay at Cambridge. In 1831 he was offered the post of ship's naturalist. Darwin accepted and spent next five years on the ship "Beagle". During the voyage Darwin made observations of the geology and natural history of the region. He noticed how species changed. But what could cause those evolutionary changes? Darwin returned to England in 1836 with no answer. He kept busy, trying to solve the scientific problem, preparing several books on the voyage and the observations he had made. The first one "A Naturalist's Voyage on the "Beagle" was published in 1839. The book had a great success and made him famous. In 1838 the joined the Geological Society of London, serving as a secretary. In this way, he had an opportunity to discuss the problem of evolution. Working much, Darwin hypothesized that creatures would adapt themselves to different ways of life. Thus, Nature would select one group over another and by such "natural selection" more efficient groups would replace less efficient ones. Darwin's scientific work naturally led to the publishing of his famous and great work " On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of favoured Races in the Struggle for Life". It appeared in 1859. The scientific world was waiting for the book. One of the most important results of Darwin's work was the demonstration that the evolution of plants and animals gave no evidence of divine guidance. The very fact led to a conflict between the scientist and those who defended the Bible's account of the human race. Darwin's book started a violent controversy that lasted for generations. Charles Darwin died in 1882 and he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

4. Why do people become scientists?

I have studied biographies of these scientists and can say



**Conclusion**

Scientists have enormous contribution in the advancement of human civilization. Throughout the history of the world, many scientists have dedicated their lives for research and innovation. Some of them even faced a lot of torture for their theories but they continued their mission and thus we are now in a modern world. To sum up, both scientists changed our science forever. They discovered main laws of nature. They both studied at Cambridge University and both buried in Westminster Abby.

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