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14. Newton, one of the greatest scientists of all times was born in 1642 in the little town Lincolnshire, England. His father was a farmer and died before Newton was born. His mother was a clever woman whom he always loved. After school, Newton studied mathematics at Cambridge university and received his degree in 1665. Then the university was closed because of the danger of plague and Newton went home for eighteen months. It was most important period in his life when he made his three great discoveries: the discoveries of the differential calculus, of the nature of white light, and of the law of gravitation. These discoveries are still important for the modern science.

Newton had always been interested in the problems of world. Many people saw colours of a rainbow but only Newton showed, by his experiments , that "white light consists of a spectrum of colors". It is interesting how he discovered the law of gravitation. Once, as he sat at the garden, his attention was drawn by the fall of an apple. Many people saw such a thing many times before, but no one thought about it. Why did it fall? What kept it from going upward? This question led him to discover the law of gravitation. He said, "I felt that there must be some power to draw things toward the earth's center." A person studying for a degree at British University called an undergraduate. 3. Having graduated from Cambridge Newton worked there as a tutor. ISAC NEWTONThe great English scientist Isaac Newton was born in the village of Woolthorpe, north of the university town Cambridge on December 4, 1642. Little Isaac was left to the care of his mother, grandmother and uncle who sent him to school. In his early years young Isaac made various things. He made a clock that worked by water. He also made a sun-dial. When Isaac grew older, he took a considerable interest in mathematics. His ability as mathematician and physicist was very important. His first physical experiment was carried out when he was sixteen years old. On June 5, 1661 Newton entered the University of Cambridge where he studied mathematics. Soon he became famous for his contribution to mathematics by the time he was twenty-one. When Newton was twenty-two years old he began studying the theory of gravitation. In 1665, while he was on a visit in his native village, he saw an apple fall from a tree and began wondering what force made the apple fall. At Cambridge Newton read with great interest the writings of Galileo, he knew the geometry of Descartes, he worked out the methods of calculus, go when he began to think of gravity extending to the orbit of the moon he immediately applied his new ideas to celestial mechanics with nightful thoughts. The mathematics made up of rays of light which he magnified into forty different colors. This discovery was the beginning of the method which is known as the calculus. Theorem also differential and integral calculus. In 1669 Newton was appointed professor of astronomy at Cambridge and continued his work on the problem of gravitation. By 1670 he had gathered round all his earlier calculations and succeeded in completing the whole theory. He showed that attraction of one mass by another. He showed that a massive sphere here attracts another as if the whole mass were in the center. This was of great importance it enabled Newton to treat the problems of the sun, the moon and earth like problems of geometry. He at last justified the method of treatment which he had first adopted for the problem of the Earth and Moon. The proof of his universe square law was not complete. He had demonstrated that the gravitation of the earth extends as far as the moon and keeps it in its orbit. He demonstrated that this pull is in accordance with the same law as that by which a stone falls to the ground, namely gravity. Newtons great work Elements of Natural Philosophy was published only in the middle of 1687. Newtons law of universal gravitation the behaviour of the planets as well as 42 of bodies on this earth. It was the first synthesis of physical knowledge. As such his contribution to science is unique. Isaac Newton died in 1727 at the age of 85. He was buried with honors in Westminster Abbey. What did Newton leave us? Newton left behind him a number of books. The following questions Was Isaac Newton a bright student? When did Newton begin to study theory of gravitation? How did Newton demonstrate his discovery? What did Newton leave us? Answer 7B) Minute Cambridge universityCambridge was founded in 1094. The university began to decline in the sixteenth century. The students of Cambridge University begins in 209 when twelve hundred students came to study at Cambridge after having walked 60 miles from Oxford. These students were both churchmen and had been studying in Oxford at that city's well-known schools. It was a hard life at Oxford for there was constant trouble, even fighting, between the citizens of the town and the students. Then one day a student accidentally killed a man of the town. The Mayor arrested three other students who were innocent and they were put to death. In protest, many students left Oxford, some of them went to Cambridge. And so the New University began. It was Cambridge University. Of course, there were no Colleges in those early days and student life was very different from what it is now. Students were of all ages and came from anywhere and everywhere. Life in College was strict. Students were forbidden to play games, to sing (except on special occasions), to hunt or fish or even to dance. The numbers of students were very rare and all the lessons were in the Latin language which students were supposed to speak even among themselves. In 1440 King Henry VI founded King's College and the colleges followed. Nowadays, there are more than thirty colleges, including ten women's colleges and several royal ones. The numbering of the colleges is different from 300. There are many ancient buildings still observed at Cambridge. Students are required to attend lectures in the University hall, except in the official visits. They are expected to pay their education fees to the university. They are allowed to take part in the sports and other activities. The University depends on college and university specially. Very few students get grants. Many great men studied at Cambridge, for example, Bacon (the philosopher), Milton and Byron (the poets), Cromwell (the soldier), Newton (the outstanding physicist), Darwin (who is famous for his theory of evolution) and Kapitza (the famous Russian physicist). Exercises: Answer the questions! 1. What is the second oldest university in the English-speaking world? 2. When was the University of Cambridge founded? 3. How many colleges are there at the University now? Put the sentences in Passive Voice: 1. One day a student accidentally killed a man of the town. 2. The Mayor arrested three other students. 3. In 1440 King Henry VI founded King's College. 4. All the students graduate from Cambridge. Find in the Internet the information about Kapitza, and write a short story about him (10 sentences). / 3/. Participle I, Participle II; (; ,). 1. Every student is to go to his tutor once a week to discuss with him the work done. 2. A person studying for a degree at British University is called an undergraduate. 3. Having graduated from Cambridge, find in the Internet the information about Kapitza, and write a short story about him (10 sentences). 4. ... Past Indefinite: 1. All the students must pay for their education, examinations, books and the use of libraries. 2. The students must go to the library every week. 3. She usually does her work at five o'clock in the afternoon. 4. ... Future simple: 1. He will study for a degree at British University tomorrow. 2. I really enjoy the opera yesterday. 5. Where your husband (work) five years ago? 6. British people (prefer) tea to coffee. 7. Tom, you (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday? 8. Where she usually (celebrate) her birthdays? 9. You have a big family? 10. Newton (invent) the telescope in 1668. 11. When this accident (happen)? 12. I always (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents. 13. Nina and Nick (get married) in two weeks. 14. How many books they (bring) tomorrow? 15. Stanley (have) two sons and a daughter. +1 Newton e studio 200? Newtone, . . . 16 . . . 17 18th . . . 1820 . . . 1830 . . . 1855 . . . Hollerith, 1890 . . . Hollerith

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