

CLASSIFICATION AND EXISTENCE

Observe the differences between meanings:

CZECH WORD	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	
klasifikovat	to classify (divide objects into groups according to their type)	X to mark, grade, assess (the student's performance at school)
existovat	there is	X something exists <i>There is no evidence that life really exists on other planets.</i>

Basic structures

There are	- three - several - a lot of	- kinds - types - sorts - classes - varieties	- of substances: ... - of substances. These are...	
Substances are of			XXXXXX	
Substances can be	- classified - divided	into several - groups - classes - categories	according to	- their properties - whether they.....or not

When classifying, it is often necessary to say what the classification is and how it is made.

Example:

Eruptions of volcanoes may be divided into three main types: (1) the explosive type, in which rock fragments are thrown out with explosive violence; (2) the quiet type, in which hot liquid rock quietly flows on the surface; (3) the intermediate type, in which eruptions are at times violent and at other times consist of the quiet outflowing of lava.

- What is the text classifying?
- How many types are there?
- What are the different types?
- How do we make the distinction?

Vocabulary – observe words in context:

Each of our students **falls into** one of three **categories**.

The lion is **one type of** large cat.

Effective use of metaphors is **a feature of** the poet's style.

The nature of her work means that she is under a lot of stress.

The existence of "dark matter" in the universe was first proposed in 1933.

Humans can be described as being at the top of **a hierarchy of** living creatures.

In this lecture we will study **the structure of** lasers.

Milk is **an essential component of** any young child's diet.

Example of a text:

There is an **enormous variety/diversity** of living organisms. To help study them, biologists have **devised** ways of **naming and classifying** them **according to** their **similarities and differences**. The system most scientists use puts each living thing into seven groups organized **from most general to most specific**.

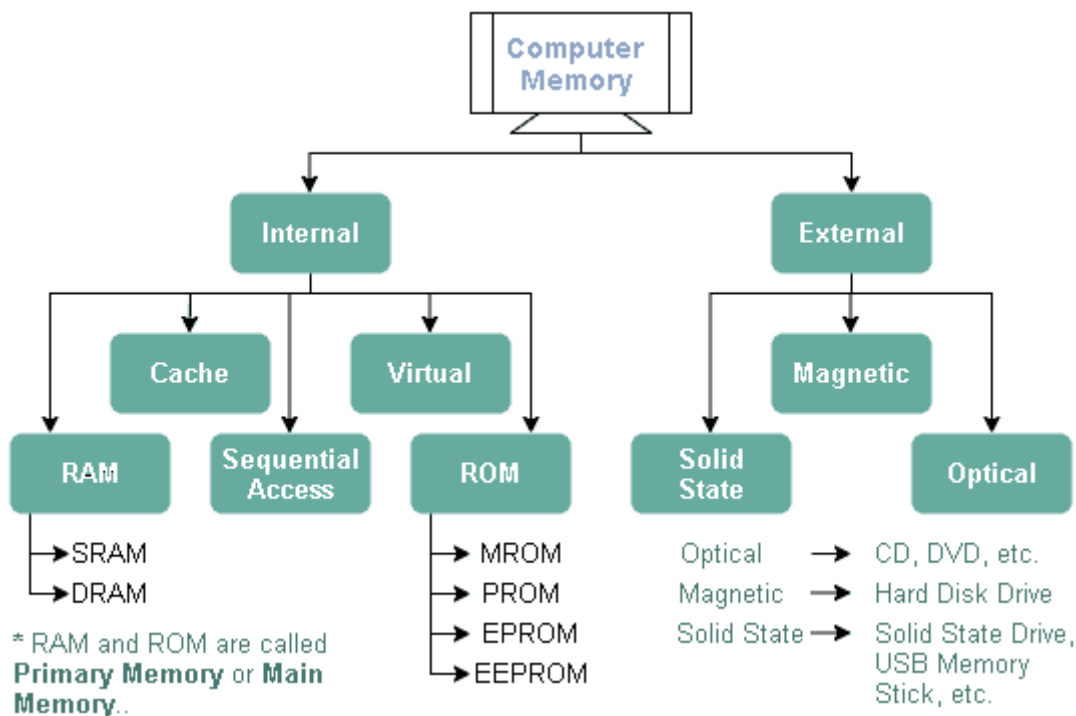
Therefore, each species **belongs to** a genus, each genus belongs to a family, each family belongs to an order, etc. Species are the smallest groups. A species **consists of** all the animals **of the same type** who are able to breed and produce young **of the same kind**; each species is **distinct from** all other species. Biologists **allocate** all organisms to a position in this system.

Exercises

I. Classify the following items:

1. Engineering (e.g. mechanical, electrical, chemical)
2. States of existence (four – solid, gas, liquid, energy).
3. Properties (different sorts).
4. Physical properties of solids (several – e.g., colour, solubility, melting point, etc.).
5. Properties of liquids (five – boiling point, density, mobility, odour, colour).
6. Physical properties of gases (several kinds – colour, taste, odour, density, and solubility in water).
7. Salts (many different kinds).
8. Metals (two - they conduct electricity or not).

II. Use the above structures to classify types of computer memory:



III. Complete the following table:

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
	XXXXXX	similar	
		different	
	allocate	XXXXXX	XXXXXXX
	describe		

IV. Using the words from the table, complete the following sentences:

1. It is hard to between these twosubstances.
2. The professor persuaded the university to more resources to his department.
3. There are some magnificent passages in the writer's later novels.
4. In your essay comment on the and thebetween the two methods.

V. Complete the text using the words below:

belong, categories, components, consist, distinct, diversity, fall, feature, structure, type

Computer programming languages usually _____ into one of four _____: imperative, functional, object-oriented and logic. These languages are _____ from one another in how they operate. The _____ of imperative languages is based on commands, you know, "do this, do that thing". Languages such as Fortran and COBOL _____ to this _____. Functional languages _____ of mathematical functions. The _____ of object-oriented languages are commands which are combined with the data to create "Objects". The main _____ of logic languages is that they state facts or relations between things. Now, in the case of human languages, _____ is considered a good thing. In the case of programming, it suggests we still haven't found the best one!

VI. Use words of similar meaning instead of those in bold:

1. It is difficult to **categorise** human emotions as we know little about their **basic characteristics**.
2. They **belong to** a different generation.
3. Sensation and action can both be **included** under the term "behaviour".
4. Linguists **allocate** all languages to a place in the system of language families, based on their grammars and other key **aspects**.
5. The atmosphere of the planet **consists of** different gases.
6. The specimens were then **divided into** four groups.
7. The books in the library are **classified by** subject.
8. This strange vegetable **belongs to** the potato family.
9. The wildlife in this area is characterised by its **variety**.

VII. Translate into English, avoiding "we":

1. O existenci nějakého živočicha v jezeře Loch Ness neexistuje žádný vědecký důkaz.
2. Podle závažnosti a možných následků rozdělujeme nehody jaderných zařízení do několika kategorií.
3. Existuje několik základních typů počítačových programů.
4. Typickým rysem plastů je jejich elasticita.
5. Tento experiment se velmi liší od toho, který jsme prováděli minulý týden.
6. Posledně jmenovaný do této kategorie nepatří.
7. Pořád existují lidé, kteří věří, že ve skutečnosti člověk na Měsíci nepřistál.
8. Jevy stejného či podobného typu řadíme do stejné kategorie.