1 ученик

Isaac Newton was born in 1642.

In 1667 Isaac Newton was elected a fellow of Trinity College and a member of the Royal Society.

In February 1672 his paper about light and colours was read to the society.

In 1669 Isaac Newton became Lucasian professor of mathematics.

In 1668 he invented a reflecting telescope. He was awarded Master`s degree in 1668.

In 1689-1690 Isaac Newton was MP for Cambridge University.

Isaac Newton published his masterpiece Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica in 1687. It set out his theory of gravity and his laws of motion.

In 1703 Isaac Newton became president of the Royal Society. He was knighted in 1705.

Isaac Newton died at the age of 84 on 20 March 1727.

2 ученик

M.V.Lomonosovis known to everybody in the world. He is the greatest Russian scientist and poet. He was born in 1711 not far from Arkhangelsk and spent his childhood there.

His father was a peasant and a fisherman. He could neither read nor write, but he was the best fisherman in the village. He was famous for making boats. Lomonosov’s mother was a very kind woman. She died when Mikhail was only 8.

Lomonosov was born in 1711 in the village of Denisovka near Kholmogory, Arkhangelsk Gubernia. When Lomonosov was a little boy he liked to play with other children: they ran, played games, skied and swam in the river in summer. He knew a lot of trees, birds and animals and liked nature very much.

Mikhail wanted to study but it was impossible: there was no school in their village. So he began to read and write through church books. But he wanted to get more knowledge. So in 1730 Mikhail took a bag and went to the capital on foot. In three weeks he was in Moscow. He was 19.

He entered the Slavonic-Greek- Latin Academy. The Academy was closed to peasants. Lomonosov pretended of noble birth. He studied Latin there and soon he was good at Latin. But the life of young Lomonosov was very difficult and in 1736 he returned to St. Petersburg. Four years later he was elected a member of the Academy. Lomonosov became Professor of Chemistry, Academy of Sciencе in 1745 and a member of Academy of Arts in 1763. M.V. Lomonosov made a lot of discoveries in different fields of science: physics and chemistry, astronomy and navigation. He formulated the law of conservation of matter. Lomonosov was the author of the first Russian Grammar. He died in 1765.

3 ученик

Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev was born in 1834 in Siberia. His family was very large: he had a lot of brothers and sisters.His father died when Mendeleev was just 13.Aged 16, he moved to Saint Petersburg, which was then Russia’s capital city. There, Mendeleev trained to be a teacher.

In 1855, aged 21, he got a job teaching science in Simferopol, Crimea, but soon returned to St. Petersburg. There he studied for a master’s degree in chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg. He was awarded his degree in 1856.

He spent a lot of time in Germany. In 1860, Mendeleev attended the first ever international chemistry conference there.

By the time he returned to Saint Petersburg in 1861 to teach at the Technical Institute, Mendeleev had become even more passionate about the science of chemistry.

He published his famous work The Principles of Chemistry in 1871.

Later he invented THE PERIODIC TABLE which had been unleashed on the scientific world.

Element 101 is named Mendelevium in his honor. From 1892 he was the leader of the main chamber of weights and measures.  Dmitri Mendeleev died in Saint Petersburg in 1907. He was killed by influenza.