

https://youtu.be/jg5IQ5Hf2G0

I. General comprehension:
1) Where and when was Lord Patrick Maynard Stewart Blackett born?
2) What would he do when he was young?
3) What kind of school did he attend?
attend :
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4) What happened after the Battle of the Falkland Islands? What fascinated Patrick Blackett so much then?
5) Who did he meet at Cambridge University ?
6) Who was Ernest Rutherford and what did he ask Patrick Blackett to do?

7) Circle the right answer:
_He helped confirm the existence of the a) neutron b) positronPatrick Blackett fought with a) guns b) mathematicsHe earned the Nobel Prize for a) Physics b) Operations Research, a new discipline he had created and helped popularizeExplain the following sentence: During the war, German submarines found a way of eavesdropping on our radar diving before we could bomb them.
8) Where has Patrick Blackett spread operational research into ?
9) What is operational research used for today ?
10) What kind of discoveries did Patrick Blackett make thanks to operations research?
11) Which nobility titles was Patrick Blackett endowed with ?
II.Detailed comprehension:
Listen to the video three times and fill in the blanks:
Draw my life script
My name is Patrick Blackett or

hadn't even finished my when World War One Soon I was at
the Battle of the Falkland Islands at the age of just When the war was finally over,
the sent me to University to finish my studies, which is rather
nice of them. While there I became so fascinated with I
immediately At Cambridge, I met a
girl called and fell madly in love with her. We would
eventuallyand have a son and daughter. Anyway, enough of that, back to my
first « science ». I'd studied under Ernest Rutherford, a who just
discovered Let's just say it was a pretty big deal. He asked me
to using a new called a which looked
at how travelled. After some
one element turn into another as if by although there's no such thing as magic. I also
helped confirm the existence of the, the discovery that would me the
Nobel Prize for Physics. But yet again my work was to be interrupted by war. However, this time I
fought not with guns but with mathematics, improving with
scientific This led to the creation of operational research, a discipline
Iand helped to popularize. During the war, German submarines found a way of
eavesdropping on our radar diving before we could bomb them. I used to
with a solution. Instead of our radar, I calculated a system that would
their detectors around the clock making them dive for so long they'd run out of
and and be forced to surface. We would then and destroy them. It was
away of thinking. So that marshall Harris was having none
of it. Speaking to Winston Churchill, he asked: are we fighting this war with weapons or with
the rule? Churchill took one on his cigar and said: « that's a good idea, let's try
therule ». The submarine sinkings went from 2% to 45% so I guess the slide rule 1 chairs
operational research. After the war, I have spread operational research
into, and beyond, but it's still used
today performance and helping people make I also made
many other discoveries like helping prove continental, the geological process that
describes continents and I led the team that discovered two more subatomic
particles. Check me out, I was made of the Royal Society in
1965 and I was made in 1969. I even had aon the moon
named not a bad way to celebrate our life's work although I wouldn't find a glass
of can help the world work better.
Visit the ORsociety.com

WORD BANK:

OM: Order of Merit

CH : Companion of Honour PRS :President of Royal Society

WTF: What The Fuck

around the clock: toute la journée

To dive: plonger

III. ESSAY: Pick ONE topic only.

<u>Topic A</u>: You're Patrick Blackett and you're trying to make Marshall Bomber Harris understand what operations research is. Imagine the dialogue. (250 words).

<u>Topic B</u>: You're Patrick Blackett and you're meeting Winston Churchill. You have many ideas that could help Churchill find the right strategy to make all the British soldiers come home instead of remaining stuck in their submarines near Calais. Imagine. (250 words).