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AUDIO

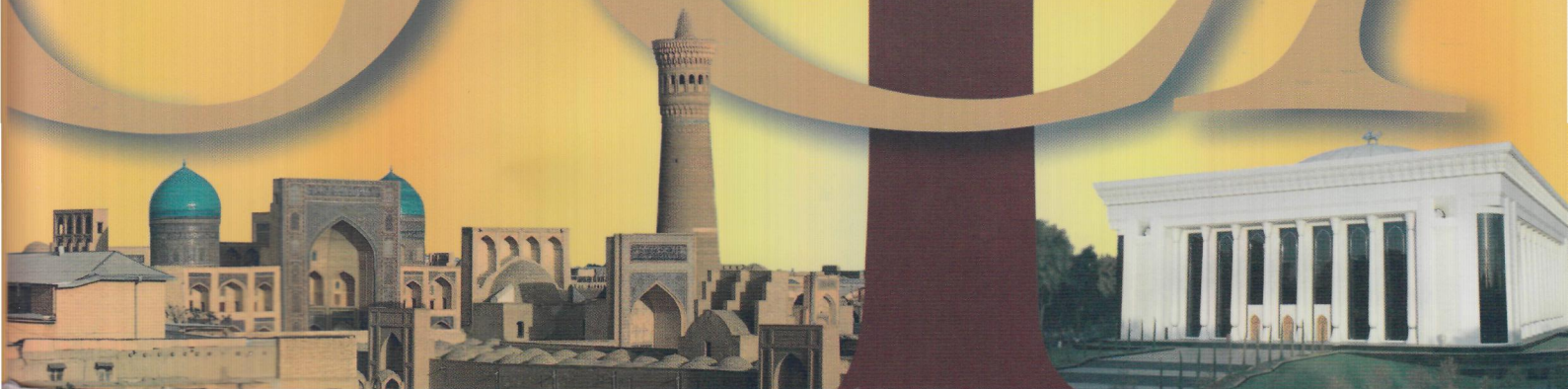


SCALE UP

Workbook

Course 2

SCALE UP



50
**Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education
of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

SCALE UP

Workbook

Course 2

Publishing house named after Gafur Gulyam
Tashkent – 2015

UO‘K 372.881.111.1 (075)

KBK 81.2Ingl

S-30

Scale Up: workbook Course 2: darslik / Boqiyeva Gulandom, Rashidova Feruza [va boshq.].
Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2015 - 72 b.

UO‘K 372.881.111.1 (075)

KBK 81.2Ingl-922

Mualliflar: Boqiyeva Gulandom, Rashidova Feruza, Xodjiyeva Ra‘noxon, Samatova Barnoxon, Qosimova Zulfiya, Shaxakimova Mavjuda, Shamsimatova Barno, Tursunov Mirzo, Karimova Durdona.

Scale Up

Workbook

Course 2

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Nashriyot litsenziyasi AI № 154. 14.08.09. 2015-yil 27-mayda bosishga ruxsat etildi. Bichimi 60x90¹ Times New Roman garniturasida. Ofset bosma. 9 shartli bosma toboq. 8 nashr toboq‘i. Adadi 1700 nusxa. 251 raqamli buyurtma. Bahosi shartnoma asosida.

O‘zbekiston Matbuot va axborot agentligining G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyida chop etildi. 100128. Toshkent. Labzak ko‘chasi, 86.

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www.gglit.uz e-mail: info@gglit.uz

ISBN 978-9943-03-624-6

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nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2015

PREFACE

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PD-1875 as of 10 December 2012, “On Measures on Further Improvement of Teaching of Foreign Languages”, was the essence of the country’s reforms in the field of foreign language learning. Since the adoption of the system-generating decree all the work in this area has been intensified and major reforms in modernization of teaching foreign languages at all levels of continuous education have started. According to the targets set by the Government of the Republic, new State Educational Standards, based on international experience – CEFR were adopted.

In 2013, on the initiative of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan the work on developing a set of learning materials for foreign languages meeting international requirements has been launched. A group of English language teachers from all over the Republic developed truly innovative language learning manual that meets newly established requirements.

“Scale Up” is B2 level academic language course designed to meet the communication needs of Undergraduate, English for Specific Purposes students as well as independent academic learners in Uzbekistan. B2 level Course book consists of three courses to encourage undergraduate students for continuous learning and involve in academic life.

Rich selection of motivating and informative, authentic and semi-authentic texts to improve both reading and listening skills with variety topics are presented in themed topics. Interactive activities focus on learners’ «can do» statements and follow the principles of the Common European Framework of Reference requirements. Meaningful topics and materials are designed so that they enhance students’ horizons and provide a thought-provoking, purposeful approach to learn English, including autonomous learning.

“Scale Up” Course 1, Student’s Book consists of four themed units, with four topical lessons and a unit review in each. Course1 is assumed for approximately 100-110 hours. Each lesson starts with colorful lead-in activity shifting students focus on new topic. Lead-in activity is followed by listening and speaking and then grammar, reading, writing activitie respectively. Reading and listening have pre-, while-, post-activities which allow students practice their receptive skills.

In addition to language practice, users are provided with interesting facts in ‘Did you know...’ section, which carries both informative and sobering effects.

A complete package consists of ‘Student’s Book’ and ‘Workbook’ for students, with ‘Teacher’s Book’ designed for teachers. Audio materials are offered in CDs, separately for Student’s Book and Workbook.

Student’s Book

- For classroom use
Topic based lessons with communicative exercises
- CD with tracks

Workbook

- Lesson by lesson revision and practice
- CD with tracks

Teacher’s Book

- Full teaching notes and ideas for each lesson
Additional materials
Instructions for grouping
Answer keys

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Lesson 1

PROBLEM CAUSE

1 Read the following quotations. Paraphrase each quotation in the space below.

Life is too short to be little.»... often we allow ourselves to be upset by small things we should despise and forget. ... Here we are on this earth, with only a few more decades to live, and we lose many irreplaceable hours brooding over grievances that, in a year's time, will be forgotten by us and by everybody. No, let us devote our life to worth-while actions and feelings, to great thoughts, real affections and enduring undertakings.

Disraeli

The best possible way to prepare for tomorrow is to concentrate with all your intelligence, all your enthusiasm, on doing today's work superbly today.

Unknown

Half the worry in the world is caused by people trying to make decisions before they have sufficient knowledge on which to base a decision.

Unknown

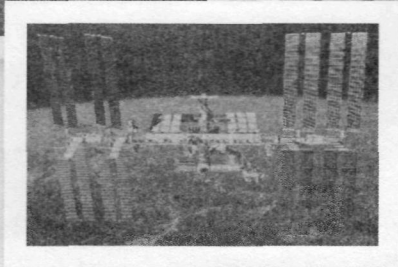
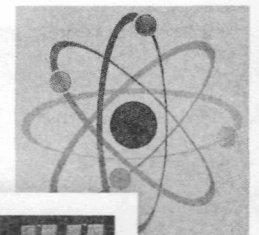
Knowledge isn't power until it is applied.
Dale Carnegie

1. We should set bright goals _____

2. Knowledge should be _____

3. Do everything properly today _____

4. Firstly acquire than make decision _____



2 Listen to the tape and answer the following questions.

- How do different problems appear?
- What dangers may really threaten humanity?

3 (T1.1) Listen to the tape. Write how they arise.

1. Air pollution _____

2. Natural resources running out _____

3. Population growth _____

4. Unequal financial resources distribution _____

5. Terrorism _____

6. _____

4 Look at the pictures where and write your association.

5 Read the text and put titles to each paragraph.

In Uzbekistan the issues concerning the mitigation of consequences of the ecological crisis are being solved at the state level. Laws on regulation of the use of natural resources and environmental protection have been adopted. The country has ratified the main international documents on the subject, including the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes. Large-scale programs are being implemented to provide the general socio-economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region that make up a part of the Aral Sea zone.

Moreover, a number of target projects aimed at improving the ecological condition of the territories surrounding the Aral Sea, preventing the degradation of the land and raising its agricultural potential, improving the health status of the population, providing clean drinking water to it, creating the conditions for local residents to receive additional income from small business and private entrepreneurship, farming and craft are being gradually implemented.

Large-scale work is being carried out to fortify the moving sands on the dry bottom of the Aral Sea, and to develop this land through the cultivation of drought- and salinity-resistant crops, which would allow the

use of these territories as pastures, and thereby develop cattle farming. Local water reservoirs are being created in the delta of Amudarya River and its surface area now exceeds 150,000 hectares. Fishing farms are being set up here. All these measures are intended to develop the economic progress of the region, improve the population's employment, recover the biodiversity and improve the climate.

Efforts to stabilize the situation in the Aral Sea area are also being put forth by many international organizations, including the agencies of the UN system, financial institutions such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, etc. Thus, with the support of the Global Ecological Fund the Nukus Division of the Executive Committee of the International Foundation to Save the Aral Sea alone has developed 22 projects, the majority of which have already been implemented.

Many problems concerning the ecological crisis in the Aral Sea region cannot be solved solely through the efforts of one country. In light of this it is necessary to improve the systems of managing and using water resources of the Aral Sea basin within the frame of the existing interstate agreements. This sort of cooperation should develop in line with the commonly accepted international norms and rules.

(adapted from: <http://www.uzbekembassy.org>)

6 Write reasons to each viewpoint.

| Viewpoints | Reasons |
|---|---------|
| 1. Issues concerning the softening of the consequences of the ecological crisis are being solved at the state level | |
| 2. A number of target projects aimed at improving the ecological condition of the territories surrounding the Aral Sea are being implemented in the world wide scale. | |
| 3. Large-scale work is being carried out to fortify the moving sands on the dry bottom of the Aral Sea. | |
| 4. Efforts to stabilize the situation in the Aral Sea area are also being made by many international organizations | |
| 5. Problems concerning the ecological crisis in the Aral Sea region cannot be solved solely through the efforts of one country. | |

7 Complete the following sentences from your own experience.

First of all _____

On the other hand _____

Apart from this _____

Taking everything into account _____

Therefore _____

To sum up _____

9 Write an essay on any topic related.

Remember! The number of paragraphs in the main body depends on the number of viewpoints included. (Restate your opinion using different words and avoid repetitions)

1 (T2.1) Listen to the first part of the interview and write whether the following statements are true or false.

| No | Statements | T | F |
|----|--|---|---|
| 1 | Unintended consequences are the events which happen rarely and unexpectedly. | | |
| 2 | Some unintended consequences can sometimes be supposed to bring positive outcomes as well. | | |
| 3 | The Middle Ages reserves for hunting left some positive unintended consequences as they have turned into preserved green space or parks. | | |
| 4 | The developed medical pills usefulness to cure other illnesses was found while experimenting. | | |
| 5 | At the beginning of the 20 th century American government prohibited to produce alcoholic beverages that brought unexpected benefits. | | |
| 6 | Mostly humanity's interference into environmental issues brought unintended drawbacks. | | |
| 7 | Each time new animal and plant species brought to Australia in history ended up with unintended positive consequences. | | |
| 8 | Cane toads were introduced into Australia to control cane field pests. | | |

2 Read the statements below. Listen to the tape again and put them in the order.

___ But those situations should teach people not to make err or a mistake like those in future.

___ It is a pity that humanity has faced with a number of unforeseen negative consequences.

___ If human beings try to alter eco-system it may end fatally.

___ A lot of people were hospitalized after drinking unqualified or uncontrolled alcoholic beverages.

___ That assisted in having got marvelous environmental surroundings in many landscape places.

___ That is a pity that most humanity wants to interfere into environmental matters which also end with a lot of catastrophic, tragic outcomes influencing human life badly.

___ Most of them have already been accepted as "good lessons" by humanity.

___ That gave a wide way to illegal alcohol producing which caused the rapid growth in crime commitment, besides; the quality of it was terrible.

___ Some manufactured pills to cure this or that illness turned out to be useful for some other illnesses as well; these helped humanity to win over a number of sicknesses.

3 Read the text and give an appropriate title.

4 Match the sentences 1-4 and the paragraphs A-D.

1. As the disease — or whatever it is — spread, rented bees also went up.
2. Every idea should be checked 7 times before implementing it, and the phrase "just do it" must not be used with the nature.
3. But it was proved that overusing the natural issues brought other fatal consequences which cannot be only called natural one.
4. Here are some examples of environmental collapses done by humanity.

- a. Million types of vegetables and fruit existed on our planet. Some became extinct as a result of human indifference; some types were changed, mixed or integrated. Over the million years humanity influenced the environment negatively. They have already changed the nature, wild life and climate dramatically. Those interferences into environmental issue brought negative influences.
- b. Production of the bee manufacture, honey has been also praised as a remedy. But in the last years they are in the danger of extinction. In America beekeepers lost 31 per cent of their colonies in late 2012 and early 2013, which is double what's considered acceptable through natural causes.
- c. Hives were deserted, the bees gone, maybe dead, honey production stopped, and the bee industry was damaged. When the world learned that bees in America and Canada were dying in large numbers, and hives were depleted, the agricultural community, beekeepers and the public became alarmed. The problem was called Colony Collapse Disorder or CCD, and it threatened California's very profitable almond industry, which is dependent on bees to pollinate the trees that the nuts grow on. And not just almonds: 130 crops in California alone depend on honey bees. Beekeepers from around the nation started loading their hives on trucks and bringing them to California to rent them out to growers.
- d. What the scientists have discovered is that they really don't know very much about bees. They've found that colonies with CCD have an abundance of bacteria, viruses and a specific fungal disease, but none of these items alone can be singled out as the cause. Why should cause again be searched from the nature? Why not from human actions? In the agriculture, in order to take more harvest, hundred types of chemicals have been used to keep them from worms. And as an unintended consequence bees also have been disappearing. If they are extinct, there will not be any pollination, no pollination – no fruit, no fruit- no seed to grow the next year then.

5 (T2.2) Listen to the second part of the interview and fill in the blanks using words from the box.

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|
| set free; | steady; | extend; | fierce; |
| contaminate; | supply; | avoid; | replace; |
| conversion; | manage; | | |

Rabbits from European countries were brought to Australian continent's major countries Australia and New Zealand in order to _____ people with sufficient food. During a few years rabbits' population raised so rapidly that the government could not _____ it. After they had been _____ by accident, rabbits started to run over the cities, villages easily breeding. The Australian government had to take serious measures to exterminate rabbits which brought global troubles to the agriculture mostly _____ by _____.

After a hard attempt, and open war against rabbits the Australian government made their population _____. Scholars admit that _____ into Australian eco-system done by people brought fatal, catastrophic outcomes. Africanized bees _____ over South and North American countries quickly by mixing with other bee types. Those wild bees stopped making honey, became _____ by killing other useful insects. Kudzu, introduced as an ornamental plant and later used to _____ erosion in earthworks, has become a major problem in the Southeastern United States. Kudzu has _____ native plants, and has effectively taken over significant portions of land.

6 Listen to the tape again and complete the table.

| The changes into eco-system done by humanity | The drawbacks of the unintended consequences |
|--|--|
| 1) Rabbits which were brought to Australia | a) |
| 2) | b)..... |
| 3) | c)..... |
| | d)..... |
| | e)..... |
| | f)..... |
| | g)..... |
| | h)..... |
| | i)..... |
| | j)..... |

7 Rewrite the following sentences using Passive Voice.

- The introduction of exotic animals and plants for food and decorative purposes often leads to more harm. (cause) _____ e.g.____ More harm is often caused by introduction of exotic animals and plants for food and decorative purposes.
- The introduction of rabbits in Australia and New Zealand for food led to an explosive growth in the rabbit population. Rabbits have become a major uncontrollable pets in these countries (follow). because the rabbits had no natural predators. _____

- Cane road has become a major pets when agronomists introduced it into Australia to control cane field pets. Animals eating cane died of its toxins. (kill) _____

- People grew Kudzu as an ornamental plant and later used to prevent erosion in earthworks, but it became a major problem in the Southeastern United States. (introduce). Kudzu displaced native plants, and effectively took over significant portions of land. _____

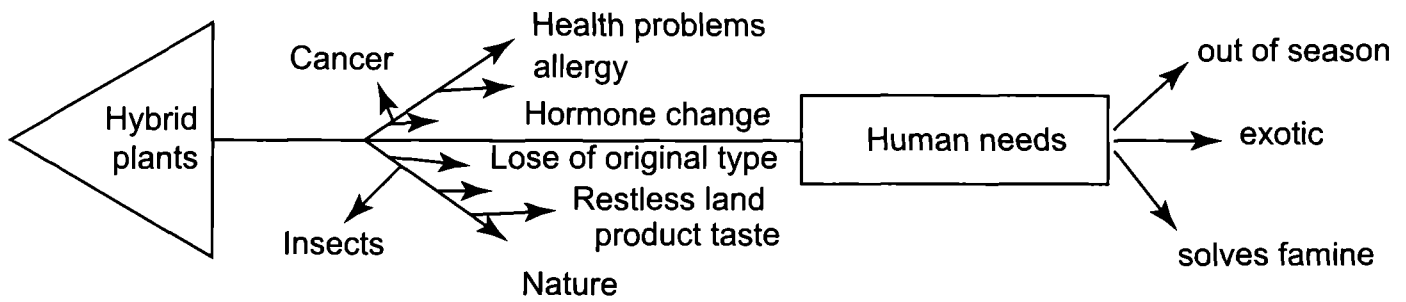
- In 1957, while searching for an increase in honey production, Warwick E. Kerr accidentally released Africanized bees in Brazil. The «especially defensive» Africanized bee species expanded into the north and south Americas. _____

- In the 19th century, in Ireland, Theobald Mathew developed a temperance action. Thousands of people vowed never to drink alcohol again. (encourage). Instead, people began the consumption of diethyl ether. (drink). Those seeking led to intoxication without breaking promise. (result). _____

- The draining of American wetlands since colonial times, resulted in flash-flooding and seasonal droughts. _____

- A reward for “ghost nets” offered by the French government between 1980 and 1981 resulted in people vandalizing nets to collect the reward. _____

- In 2012, 75% of income tax in France made the rich move to other countries. (result) _____



8 Look at the fish diagram which shows cause (hybrid plants) and its results. Answer the questions.

- What can you include in the Introduction of your essay according to the given diagram?

_____ + _____ + _____

Topic

3 main points which develop
3 paragraphs of the body

attitude of the writer

1) What can you add to the introduction? _____

• Write an introduction within 20-25 words. _____

- How many paragraphs can be written in the body of the essay according to the fish diagram?

- What will the body be about?

1st paragraph of the body: _____

2nd paragraph of the body: _____

3rd paragraph of the body: _____

- Write three paragraphs of the body with 50-60 words each in your notebook.

Think what you can write in the conclusion.

How many positive paragraphs and how many negative paragraphs do you have in the body?
_____.

- Choose and write one type of the conclusion to your essay.

Use these transitional words.

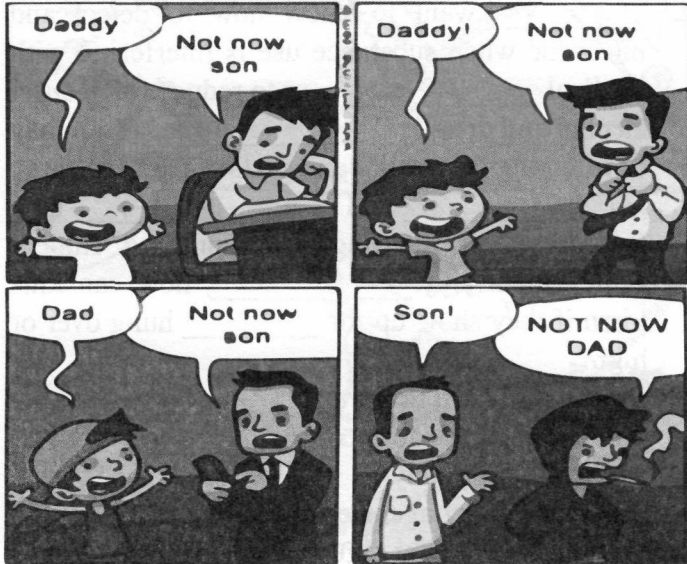
although

Moreover

on the other hand

To sum up

1 Look at the pictures and guess what the main idea is.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. solution _____

2 Read and match columns A and B according to their relevance.

| | |
|------------|--|
| Drug abuse | a) illegal substances |
| Drug user | b) heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, narcotics, hallucinogenics, marijuana, cannabis, ecstasy, soft drugs |
| Drugs | c) drug addiction |
| Smuggling | d) addict = victims of drug abuse = users |
| Dealing | e) pusher |
| Dealer | f) trafficking |
| Common | g) solve |
| Solution | h) widespread, rife, prevalent, ubiquitous |
| Country | i) societies, nation, communities |

3 (T3.1) Listen to the tape and complete the sentences.

1. Billions of dollars are spent internationally preventing _____, treating addicts, and fighting drug-related _____.
2. _____ abuse causes multiple _____ for countries and communities.
3. Despite these problems, the _____ of drugs can be fought. _____ is the first battle.
4. However the main target _____ be the user. Families and counselors need to talk to children and people at _____.
5. People need to be _____ of the effects so that they can make _____ this problem.
6. In conclusion, although the problem of drugs may seem _____ to eliminate, there are concrete steps that _____ be taken to weaken the hold of drugs on society.

4 Listen to the tape and write the problems you hear.

- 1. e.g. drug abuse
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

5 Listen again and write solutions.

- 1. millions of dollars are spent internationally

- 2. _____

- 3. _____

- 4. _____

- 5. _____

- 6. _____

- 7. _____

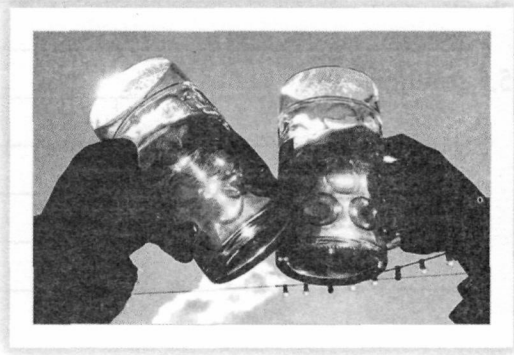
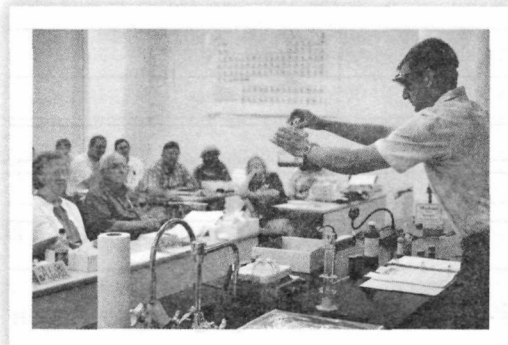
6 (T3.2) Listen to the tape 2 and tick the words you hear.

Research, outcomes, doctor, alcohol, desire, abuse, magic, myth, science, courts, schools, college, class, lessons, graduation, quality, masters, prepare, group, tools, equipment, researchers, problems, solution.

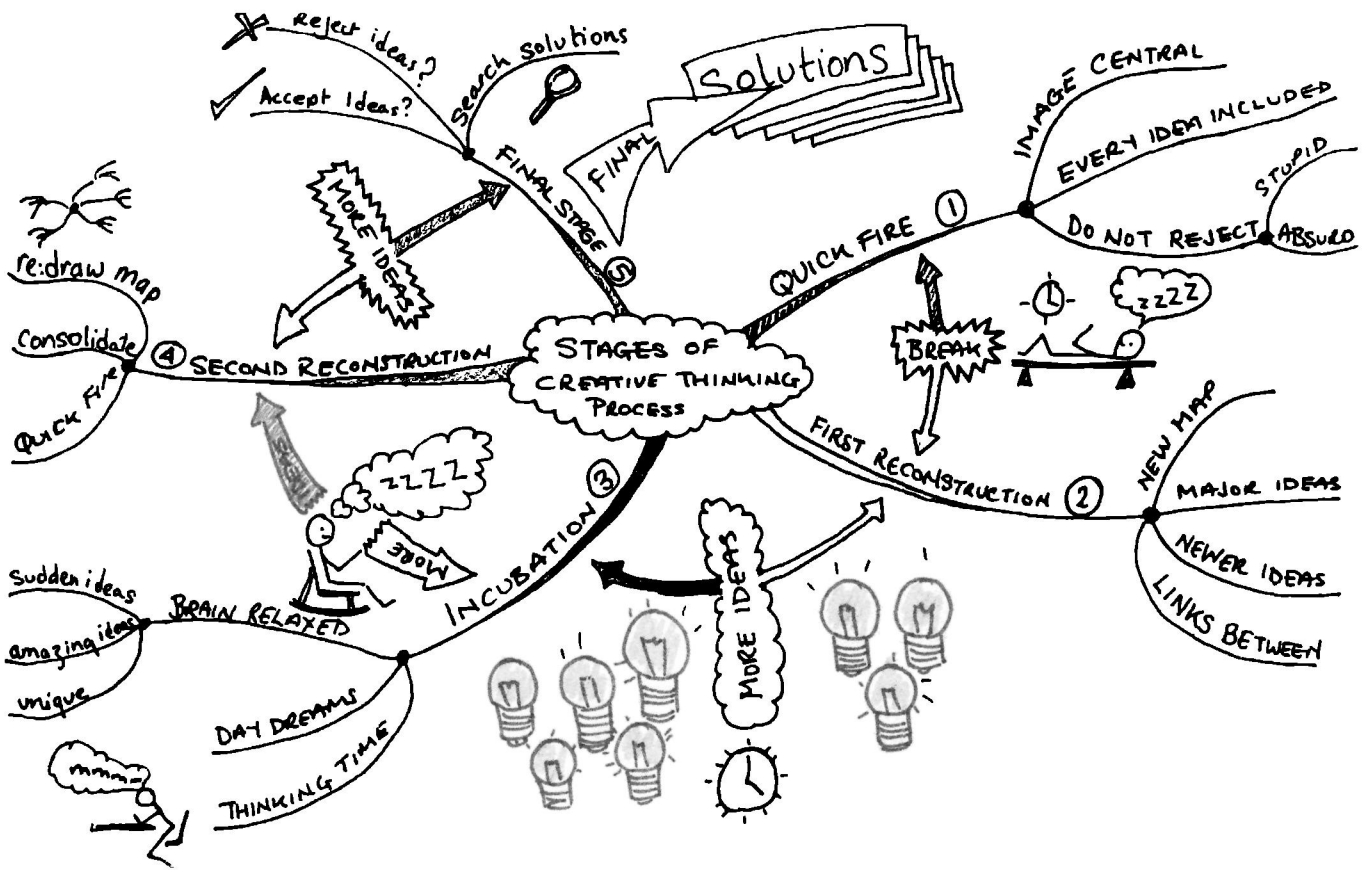
7 Listen to the tape again and fill in the gaps using the words from the box in exercise 6.

- 1. Now it's time for research makers to transform all this knowledge into solutions to the many substance abuse issues confronting our society.
- 2. _____ want to know how to detect and intervene when substance use is interfering with medical _____ or to reduce early-onset alcohol and drug _____ (both may be affecting the quality and costs of primary care).
- 3. For _____ and _____, now (appropriately) focusing on improving student achievement and _____, how can kids learn if they show up for _____ hung over or high?
- 4. But we also need to develop _____ to the problem – in the form of _____ that work, and work affordably.
- 5. There are many agencies at the federal, state and even local level that regularly, and helpfully, issue reports quantifying the _____.
- 6. True, we need better awareness of the _____ and all its impacts on society.
- 7. But we also need more _____ — backed helping _____ widely disseminated and put in the hands of the people and organizations that can use them.

8 Look at the photos and write down 5 sentences relevant to listening material.



9 Look at the plan below and make your own. Use the photos from E.x. 8.



10 Write an essay on the following topic using 250 words

Drugs are becoming more and more common in many countries. What are some of the problems associated with drug abuse, and what are some of the possible solutions? Introduction (state the problem and the causes) _____

Main body (suggestions and results/consequences) _____

Conclusion (summarize your opinion) _____

Lesson 4

MOTIVATION AND INSPIRATION

1 (T4.1) Listen to the tape and complete the sentences.

- The radio programme _____ to the activity of great politician Nelson Mandela.
- Nelson Mandela always struggled for _____ even though he was often criticized and hated by officials.
- Mandela was charged with _____ and jailed for a very long time.
- Finally a light at the end of the tunnel was seen when Mandela achieved the following results as _____.
- All African nations consider Mandela as “the savior of the Black” as he _____ for Africans.
- Mandela has always kept motivated in spite of constant _____.
- When Mandela was in prison, thousands of activists _____ supporting him.

2 Listen to the tape again and find out whether the following statements are true or false.

| | Statements | T | F |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | Nelson Mandela was never criticized by anyone, as a result the whole African nation supported his political views. | | |
| 2 | Mandela was sentenced to life jail. | | |
| 3 | Mandela has never been the President of South Africa, but stayed to be the greatest politician. | | |
| 4 | Mandela has never attended school. | | |
| 5 | Mandela has won the Nobel Prize for peace. | | |
| 6 | Even after being jailed for a long time he had never given up his ideas for freedom, democracy in African Continent. | | |

3 Write what the following numbers in listening tape represent for.

- 18- _____

- 17- _____

- 27- _____

- 1962- _____

- 9- _____

- 1999- _____

- 30- _____

4 Read the following text and try to interpret the meaning of the quote below.

5 Read the text and give a title to each paragraph.

6 Find out five key sentences in the text giving the main idea of it.

a. As I was born in an educated family, I was taught to read a lot of intellectual books from my childhood. My parents paid a great attention to my study as well. They assisted me to identify my interests and hobbies. As I mostly liked literature and read a lot of world writers' novels, learnt foreign languages quickly, they advised me to enter a foreign language faculty of the University.

b. From my early age my parents taught me to keep motivated and develop my natural abilities. They recommended to set concrete goals, plans and do my best to achieve them. You know what I have achieved in my life up to now done thanks to my inspiration and motivation. I was always interested in a number of things: environment, space, planets, stars, the moon, hiking, oceans, computer technology, innovative medical equipment, sport; nearly everything drew my attention. My motivation burst out of me, I still have got many goals to reach, some of them appear to be too complicated, but anyway I am going to go closer to them, to fulfill them. Sometimes I am surprised looking at the young students who are sometimes

8 (T4.2) Listen to the tape and complete the following sentences.

- a. Andrew thanks Susannah for her being _____ and he wants to be the best sportsman in NBA as a gift for her.
- b. Andrew recalls an event connected with one of the famous leaders in the history of humanity when he devoted _____ in honour of his wife.
- c. Andrew considers the first important achievement of him as his being _____ and he is wishing to keep forward achieving results.

so passive, unmotivated, unwilling. I want to shout to them: hey, men, life is a gift; you cannot return the passed time after you waste it. Do, make, create, discover. I always keep words of Anthony Robbins in my mind: "Make it so today is not like yesterday and tomorrow will be different forever." Each of us has inspiration, motivation inside us; we must get them out and keep them afterwards. Motivation is motive in action that demands acts; inspiration is inspiring of our spirit, feel it.

c. What can you do to enhance your motivation, and to awaken the inner power that can push you toward accomplishing your dreams, small and big? This is a global question for everyone. Firstly, set goals. You should have one major and several minor goals, those small ones should lead you to the great one. This will keep you motivated after you accomplish each small goal of yours. Secondly, finish what you start, never quit it in the middle of the way. Thirdly, you should never procrastinate the thing you have started; it may lead you to laziness. Fourthly, convince yourself that you are able to achieve anything. And finally the fifth step is visualizing. Visualize your dreams as fulfilled ones that will keep you motivated and happy.

- d. Malika gets inspired and motivated by the _____ and she is going forward because of spiritual support.
- e. Anne confesses that his inspiration is very strange but really works with him. He gets stimulated _____.
- f. Hikmatullo gets very inspired from _____ as he feels their understanding and support.
- g. Akbar esteems his father's _____ and gets motivated by them.

9 Listen to the tape again and write what results these people have got being motivated.

Andrew: _____

Malika: _____

Anne: _____

Hikmatulla: _____

Akbar: _____

10 Complete the following sentences with complex modal verb forms.

- a. Fantastic ideas, thoughts come to my mind when I read William Shakespeare's plays, it is important for me to keep them under the hand. I (lose) _____.
- b. The director (speak) _____ about the matters we have already been informed by the head manager.
- c. The ancient Egyptians considered that inspiration was the gift presented by holy Gods, they (grasp) _____ them steadily.
- d. The scientists (complete) _____ their research at the appointed time as science is not predictable.
- e. They say it is very important to get motivation kept rather than waiting for its coming back. We (to be attentive) _____ not to miss a chance of being motivated.
- f. We (plan) _____ to have a number of social surveys.

13 Think about a scientific paper in your own field. Choose the title and write an abstract part of the work with the help of the following questions.

What theme did you choose for your scientific paper?

What aspect of the theme did you choose? _____

How well was the theme studied? _____

What aspect of the subject was studied? _____

Why is it important to study the theme you have chosen? _____

What will be primary results of the scientific research paper? _____

What probable conclusions are you going to have after you have worked at your research paper? _____

1 (T5.1) Listen to the conversations and write if the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).

1. Abror Yunusov is a senior specialist in information technologies. _____
2. Sanjar Muminov is a sophomore at the University. _____
3. Sanjar knows how to start his career. _____
4. Abror remembers his trying to make clear what to do after graduation. _____
5. Sanjar has started exploring his field too early. _____
6. Abror doesn't take university education for granted. _____
7. Sanjar isn't interested in _____
8. Sanjar never took part in conferences _____
9. Ulughbek Nazarov is a freshman at the Medical Academy. _____
10. Ulughbek carries out researches in Neurosurgeon Anesthesiology. _____
11. Ulughbek never studied international issues. _____
12. Ulughbek's main field is preoperative risk of anesthesia in neurosurgery. _____

2 Fill in the table using information from the conversation.

| | Sanjar | Abror | Ulughbek |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|
| Educational institution | | | |
| Graduate level | | | |
| Job field | | | |
| Research sphere | | | |
| Additional information you have found | | | |

3 Fill in the gap with appropriate word or phrase.

At the end of this academic year, I'll (1) _____ working on my project for six months and I've still got a lot to do before I finish it. I'll (2) _____ spending the whole day in the lab next Saturday doing experiments, and in fact I (3) _____ playing football the weekend after either because I've to go back to the work then, too. I guess I'll (4) _____ doing lots of similar projects when I'm at university, so it's a good experience. Thinking about it, when I leave the university in about four years, I'll (5) _____ studying my subject for over thirteen years, so I should be quite good at it then!

4 Match the parts of the sentences from A and B.

| a | b |
|--|--|
| 1. They'll be tired when they arrive | a) as they'll have been traveling all day. |
| 2. Let's hope the volcanic eruption | b) will have cleaned the house from top to bottom |
| 3. Although people are now angry about what he has done, I'm sure that | c) his behavior will have soon been forgotten. |
| 4. By the time you get home I | d) will have finished before we arrive on the island |
| 5. When I get home | e) will/ may/should have cleaned the house |

5 Open the brackets using the Future Perfect Simple or Future Perfect Continuous tenses.

1. I _____ (fulfil) the work by the time you come to the office.
2. In a few days, I _____ (wait) for Rano for over ten days. What is the matter with her?
3. We'll be halfway through the swim in one hour so we _____ (swim) for forty-eight hours non-stop by then.
4. Painters _____ (not/finish) painting the house by the time we get back from the holiday.
5. If she's still on the phone at eight o'clock, _____ (Alijan/talk) to Malika for over two hours.
6. At six o'clock this evening we _____ (not/wait) for five hours but for seven hours!
7. This time next month, you _____ (probably/pass) your driving test!
8. _____ (you/do) all your homework by bedtime.
9. Tomorrow _____ (Dilorom/ work) on the project for ten days.
10. We _____ (probably/not leave) by the time you get to the office.

6 (T5.2) Listen to the tape and answer the questions.

1. What kind of place has Elyor been to? _____
2. How long has he been there? _____
3. What do the people and places look like? _____
4. What are the people supposed to do there? _____
5. What kind of a library is supposed to be there? _____

7 Rewrite the text making Elyors expressions positive.

EVERYTHING IS GREAT HERE!

8 Read the text and divide it into four logically proper passages.

9 Fill in the the table using the words from the box.

| | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|
| «Thinkers» | «Creators» | «Persuaders» |
| «Helpers» | «Doers» | «Organizers» |

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| REALISTIC | «Doers» |
| INVESTIGATIVE | |
| ARTISTIC | |
| SOCIAL | |
| ENTERPRISING | |
| CONVENTIONAL | |

RIASEC – Holland Code

People tend to deal with activities that they enjoy and are interested in, which they later apply in the field they are interested in and have chosen for developing skills and abilities in. Interests are useful in defining career perspectives. Academic interests are different than professional abilities or job skills. Searching for more wide definition of the “interest” and “field of interest” particularly I run into the «Holland Code» devised by John Holland – as theory maintaining a framework of six general themes more likely a description of types of interest. The themes shown in the ‘code’ save as a choice for people whose primary interests combine two or three of these general themes. Proposed broad areas can also be used to describe work environments.

John Holland persuades people that understanding their interests can help to highlight ways in which certain fields of study, work environments and occupational pursuits may or may not be satisfying to them. Considering people to tend to be seeking environments that are consistent with their interests he drew out his «Holland Code» or «RIASEC Code». The researchers of «Holland Code» consider it to be a strong interest inventory which serves as a self-assessment tool. RIASEC Code meets individual’s responses, as well as providing information about specific content or topic areas. People who are in their carrier path might find them to be interesting, and utilize as a sample of occupations in which satisfied workers tend to have similar interests.

10 Insert notions expressing interest environments from the boxes.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>A) Building things Using tools and equipment The outdoors Product-driven environments with clear lines authority</p> <p>B) Research and problem – solving Theoretical models Independent, unstructured working environments</p> <p>C) Helping/encouraging/teaching Counseling/guiding Supportive, collaborative work environments</p> | <p>E) Debating ideas Managing people & projects Selling Fast-paced, entrepreneurial work environments</p> <p>F) Organizing information Writing reports Operating computers Structured, organized, practical work en-vironments</p> <p>C) Conceptualizing/Designing Writing, composing, Performing Self-expressive, Unstructured Work environments</p> |
|--|---|

Lesson 6

CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION

- 1 Look at the pictures, define and write the types of conferences and presentations.



- 3 Listen again to a professor giving his suggestions for attending conference. Tick (✓) the options which are mentioned in the recording.

- a. taking business cards
- b. staying for the entire conference
- c. reading conference agenda
- d. attending social events
- e. becoming an active participant
- f. arriving at the conference a day earlier
- g. collecting business cards
- h. attending as many sessions as you can

- 2 (T6.1) Complete the sentences using the phrases from the box. Listen and check your answers.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| might miss | can follow up |
| select the sessions | |
| served on | enlarge your network |
| talk about presentations | |

- 1. Read the conference agenda thoroughly, and that will be most likely to improve your skills.
- 2. This collaboration will bring special benefits when you that only one of you attended.
- 3. You never know what good information you by arriving late or leaving early.
- 4. You need to be where you can most effectively.
- 5. Tactfully collect as many business cards as you can, so you with post cards, E-mails, phone calls and appointments
- 6. Meet and thank everyone who the conference planning committee.

Conference Types

Conferences can include a variety of events such as roundtables, workshops, plenaries, etc. Depending on what you want to achieve, you might find it useful to familiarize yourself with the different types of conferences:

The most general term to indicate a meeting for discussion – most commonly adopted by corporations and organizations for their regular meetings. It is usually associated with the most traditional type of presentation, that is, papers followed by questions.

Nowadays, this describes a meeting to discuss a particular subject, but its original meaning defines it as a drinking party devoted to conversation and following a banquet. It has a slightly more informal character than a conference.

The initial meaning of this term refers to a group of students studying under a professor with each doing research and all interchanging results through reports and discussions. Its second definition: 'debating special issues' preserves the conversational character of the term 'seminar'.

4 Read the definitions to different types of conferences and match them with the titles.

- 1. Colloquium
- 2. Roundtable
- 3. Conference
- 4. Workshops
- 5. Symposium
- 6. Seminar

5 Read the definitions below. Find and underline suitable words from the paragraphs in the text.

- 1. to show that a particular situation exists, or that something is likely to be true
- 2. happening at the beginning
- 3. one part of a situation, idea, plan etc. that has many parts
- 4. involving a lot of activity, effort, or careful attention in a short period of time
- 5. to give special attention to one particular person or thing, or to make people do this
- 6. to speak in a debate or assembly
- 7. if something symbolizes a quality, feeling etc, it represents

This term indicates both a traditional conference and a conversational seminar.

Colloquia tend to privilege the aspect of debate. Taken from the language of manufacturing, it indicates a brief intensive educational program for a small group of people that focuses on techniques and skills in a particular field. In academia, it is adopted to illustrate meetings reserved for small groups of experts who come together for concerted activities or discussion.

The size of the table clearly symbolizes the equality of all participants. Each of them will have the same right to take the floor. It commonly brings together academics who usually are invited as key-note speakers. Discussion nevertheless plays the leading role in this kind of meeting.

6 Cross out any incorrect alternatives of adverbs.

- a. Her advice was fairly/ really invaluable.
- b. Our partners are really/ fairly friendly.
- c. The view from the conference hall window was very/ pretty wonderful.
- d. Their co-operation is pretty/ very essential if we want the project to go ahead.
- e. The weather was really/ fairly perfect on a conference day.
- f. To have seminars is fairly/ pretty common in this university.

7 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate adjectives from the box.

extremely very /2 absolutely almost completely/2

- 1. He acted in a/an _____ professional way.
- 2. The food was _____ excellent.
- 3. The presenter's explanation was _____ clear.
- 4. The new symposium building is now _____ complete.
- 5. Well done! Your presentation is _____ excellent.
- 6. Sorry, I can't help. I'm _____ busy.
- 7. The questions were _____ impossible.
- 8. Their actions were _____ illegal.

8 (T6.2) Read the sentences and put them in order. Listen to the tape and check.

- _____ Presenters give short statements before involving the audience
- _____ Panels may also have a discussant
- _____ The speaker subsequently gives a fifteen-minute response to the paper
- _____ A roundtable features five or more speakers
- _____ Some presenters choose a display a three to eight page paper that explains their project.
- _____ Each poster creator gives a short talk on his or her project.

9 Listen again and write the types of conference presentations.

1. _____ can vary in length from 90 minutes to one full day.
2. _____ give the audience a chance to question the poster creator at a specified time.
3. _____ a speaker gives a thirty-minute paper.
4. _____ feature 4-6 posters on a single theme displayed at a specific time.
5. _____ can be displayed for the length of the conference or for a single day.
6. _____ features five or more speakers, each of whom talks for 5-10 minutes.

10 You went to Bukhara for five days to attend the English language contest. Look at the extracts from the diary you kept during your trip there and match them and the headings. Write your report on the trip.

| Monday May, 15 | Tuesday May, 16 | Wednesday May, 17 | Thursday May, 18 | Friday May, 19 |
|---|----------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Arrived at Bukhara International Airport; | Attended English contest; | Went shopping at Karvon market; | Went to see historical monuments of old Bukhara | Time to pack and fly home |
| -very modern building; | Took part in social events | Found a lot of souvenirs for my friends | Visited an old mausoleum of Samanids | Had an excellent time in Bukhara |
| Friends met me there and took me to the hotel | | | | |

- A. SHOPPING B. CONTEST C. SIGHTSEEING E. TIME TO LEAVE D. ARRIVAL IN BUKHARA

11 Choose and write one of the following reports using 120-180 words.

1. You recently took part in your country's "Universiada" and have been asked to write a short report about the experience for your sports department.
2. You spent a week in a foreign country representing your country at an international students' meeting on peace. Write a report to your teacher describing your stay there.

INVESTIGATION SKILLS

Lesson 7

1 Match the words and their definitions.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1) Analyze | a) Information gathered in an investigation |
| 2) Conclusion | b) The factor that changes in response to the independent variable in an experiment |
| 3) Data | c) A chart that organizes data in rows and columns |
| 4) Data table | d) To study something carefully to look for patterns or trends |
| 5) Dependent variable | e) A carefully controlled test of a hypothesis |
| 6) Independent variable | f) A scientific investigation that is carried out in a natural setting |
| 7) Experiment | g) Connection between things |
| 8) Field study | h) A statement explaining the results of an investigation and what they mean |
| 9) Correlation | i) The factor that an investigator manipulates or changes in an experiment |

2 Listen to the first part of the interview. As you listen complete the notes.

- _____ – It has a research question, procedures, and conclusion and it is used when little is known about the topic. Usually there is no hypothesis or prediction.
- _____ – The investigator is busy with collecting data on different populations/organisms, under different conditions, to make a comparison. It includes a research question, possible hypothesis, procedures and conclusion.
- _____ – All known variables have been identified, the investigator has a research question, hypothesis, procedures, control and conclusion
- _____ – an investigator measures strength of relationship between variables.
- _____ – an independent variable is manipulated while others controlled, to see

effects on a dependent variable.

- _____ – is used to gain in-depth information and individual views.
- _____ – behavior is watched, as it occurs spontaneously, in a natural setting.
- _____ – a snapshot of a large number of people's attitude, opinions or behavior.

3 Read the passage and guess who it is about.

He was intrinsically motivated because art was his passion from a very young age. He wanted to entertain people and was excellent at it. He wanted to educate the public on the importance of preserving nature and improving the quality of life for the future. He also wanted to provide a place for the talent of the future to be developed. He could be so motivated and successful because he was not afraid of failure. He failed many times before getting his big break but always bounced back. He risked everything several times in his life but fortunately always came out on top. He believed that Genius is the ability to take something that exists in the imagination only and forge it into a physical existence that directly influences the experience of others in a positive way. His studios completed full-length animated classics such as Pinocchio, Fantasia, Dumbo, and Bambi. He said: "If you can dream it you can do it"

His thinking technique synthesized three different strategies: the dreamer, realist, and the critic. A dreamer without a realist is often not able to translate fantasies into tangible reality. A dreamer and critic become engaged in constant

conflict. A dreamer and realist can create things but find that a critic helps to evaluate and refine the final products. He used three rooms and moved the ideas round three rooms and each room had a different function where he could transform into the dreamer, the realist, and the critic. In room one where he was a dreamer he thought of innumerable fantasies, wishes, outrageous hunches and bold and absurd ideas without limit or judgment. Nothing is censored. Nothing is too absurd or silly. All things are possible for the dreamer. To be the dreamer, ask: What is the most absurd idea I can conceive?

Then he moved to the second room where he turned into a realist and imagineered the dreamer's ideas into something realistic. He would try to figure out how to make the ideas work and then sort them out in some meaningful order. To be the realist, ask: How can I make this happen? What is the essence of the idea? Can I extract the principle of the idea? Can I make analogical-metaphorical connections with the principle and something dissimilar to create something tangible? How can I use the essence of the idea to imagine a more realistic one?

And in the last, in the third room he turned out to be a critic and reviewed all the ideas and tried to punch holes in them by playing the devil's advocate. To be the critic, ask: How do I really feel about it? Is this the best I can do? What can make it better? Does this make sense? How does it look to a customer? Is it worth my time to work on this idea? Can I improve it?

So, the Dreamer is the visionary who dreams up ideas, the Realist – the pragmatic producer who makes things happen, and the Critic, the eagle-eyed evaluator who refines what the Dreamer and Realist produce.

4 Find the words in the text to match the definitions.

eg. bounce – a movement of something such as a ball when it hits a surface and moves away again.

_____ to copy something illegally which is real or noticeable

_____ – to make something better

_____ – to make a web

_____ – causing indignation and shock

_____ – feeling that something is going to happen

_____ – completely unreasonable or impossible to believe

_____ – to imagine something, or imagine doing something

_____ – to make holes in something with a punch

5 Read the text again and decide if statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

1. He was highly motivated because he wasn't scared of failure. _____
2. A dreamer and a critic are able to translate fantasies into reality. _____
3. In the second room, _____ he was a realist. _____
4. In the third room, he used to let his fantasies go. _____
5. In the last room, he tried to create the most absurd ideas. _____
6. He is a legend, a folk hero of the XXth century. _____
7. His popularity was based upon his ideals: imagination, optimism, _____ creation, and self-made success. _____

6 Listen to the second part of the record and answer the questions.

1. In which stage an investigator should generate questions?
 - a. on planning
 - b. on sourcing
 - c. on analysing
 - d. on reporting
2. What kind of questions should be asked in investigation?

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a) proper | c) open-ended |
| b) effective | d) productive |

7 Fill in the gaps.

- Investigator uses _____ strategies in order to find solutions.
- Reporting can be done as a demonstration, _____.
- The required skills for an investigator are being able to use knowledge and skills, to record accurately, to analyse, to synthesise, to think critically, to evaluate, to be creative and Innovative, to learn, to work independently and in a team and to be good at information technologies.
- Personal skills like building relationships and network, flexibility, open-mindedness, self-awareness and enthusiasm are some of them are preferable.
- Jot down information about date and time of the activity as well as its procedure, environment and results.

8 Using ideas from Ex. 7 choose and write most important skills of investigator given in option 3 and personal skills in option 4.

9 Use the template for writing cause and effect essay. Fill in the gaps.

I. Introduction: _____
 Thesis statement: _____
 _____ is a big problem in my sphere that needs to be investigated. Many scientists tend to think that _____

There are three main causes of _____ in _____, _____ and _____.

There are three main effects of _____ in _____, _____ and _____.

II. One cause/effect of _____

Support 1: _____

Support 2: _____

III. Another cause/effect of _____

Support 1: _____

Support 2: _____

IV. The third cause/effect of _____

Support 1: _____

Support 2: _____

V. Conclusion (suggest a solution)

In Conclusion _____

10 Write a cause and effect essay answering why an investigator needs those skills.

11 Circle the correct word or phrase.

- Before starting/start investigation, I did not know what real research was.
- I am sure that after narrowed/narrowing the topic of the investigation the research will become more manageable.
- Looking/looked through the materials, I noticed the statistics mismatch with reality.
- I recorded date and time as well as the process of my experiment with its result in my log book and, doing/having done that, I left my laboratory.
- Having lost/Losing my notes, I couldn't present the result of the experiment at the discussion.
- Having been/Being quite intelligent, Tim hoped to finish his investigation in a month.
- Having missed/Missing the start of the lecture on data collection, I decided to learn the topic on my own.
- After having/have discussion on the issue, we came to conclusion that satisfied all ten of us.

Lesson 8

RESEARCH ISSUES

1 Listen to the tape and write down the research related words you hear. Check your answers with your partner.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ | |

2 Match above listed research related words and definitions below.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| a | Oral defense of research paper based on question – answer process | |
| b | Showing where the writer found information | |
| c | A list of books or articles that have been used by someone when writing | |
| d | A system of ways of doing, teaching or studying something | |
| e | Information, especially facts or numbers, collected to be examined | |
| f | When people talk about something and tell each other their ideas or opinions | |
| g | A note printed at the bottom of a page which gives extra information about smth | |
| h | Shortened form of a speech, article, book, etc., giving only the most important facts | |
| i | Addressing to many sources, comparing different author's approaches to the topic | |
| j | A talk gave information about something | |
| k | The final part of something | |

3 Complete the statement below.

Plagiarism is _____



4 Read the passage. Give the proper title.

Title: _____

Plagiarism committee or disciplinary committee in some places has to deal with bad behaviour. The board members should be people with academic achievement awareness, and with academic degree. Owing to bluetooth and Internet connection, students exchange the information, which is cheating. Two students might share the same answer which must not be permitted in scientific issues.

This committee looks through the evidence and interviews the students and makes recommendation. If the director accepts the decision, the student can be suspended or expelled from the university.

Getting zero is lower punishment, higher punishment is expulsion.

Mostly student-student copy, student-internet, putting into the search net, it is so easy to trace that plagiarism from net, there are computer programs to help you find the plagiarism, to identify any part of the paper that appears elsewhere on the net.

To avoid the plagiarism is a very complicated issue but there can be found some solutions. Students who cheat or plagiarize should be punished seriously. If those actions are repeated, students can even be expelled from the educational institution. To make science prosper and develop, plagiarism should be fought against.

5 Summarize the passage about plagiarism.

6 Visit www.grammarly.com or www.turnitin.com and get familiar with website opportunities. List down the offered services.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

7 Listen to the survey interview. Answer the following questions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Choose the correct question on which the survey interview is based on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Do students get financially and spiritually benefited from the project works?b. Do project works require special preparation from students?c. Do project works help students to practice the steps of research doing? <p>2. Student thinks that ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Project works are the process of learning through enjoyment.b. Project works are tiresome but for mixed ability groups.c. Project works are the set of similar activities with much fun. | <p>3. Before being involved into the project works a student faced some difficulty in having</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Self-esteem and fluency.b. Self-confidence and public speaking ability.c. Organization and devotion. <p>4. What outcome can be inferred from the interview?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Teacher concludes that project works can be approached as preparatory part of future research.b. Teacher summarizes that projects involve students bringing fun and enjoyment to them.c. Teacher sums up that project works are beneficial as they are carried out in groups of four or five. |
|---|--|

8 Write a report about your involvement and contribution to any project work. Use the transition words in the box to link the ideas.

Introduce your field of study.

Have you ever been involved in project works in your subject area?

When was it? How long did it last?

How many students participated in the project work?

What was your contribution to the project work?

What was the final product?

What did you learn from that project?

9 Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate transition word from the list below.

| |
|--|
| meanwhile moreover surprisingly finally subsequently consequently hence accordingly |
|--|

1. Sakhobat cooked the carrots and washed the lettuce. _____, her brother prepared the broccoli.
2. Jamila wanted to drive Marjona and Hosilmurod to the mall; _____, she had two seats in her car.
3. Rustam adored chocolate very much and he ate two boxes of it every night. _____, he began to grow too fat.
4. Durdona was almost ready to perform the experiment. _____, she would need to run tests on the control group.
5. Mother said I needed to finish all of my chores. _____, I would not be able to go to the movies with my friends.
6. Katy's mother, father, and brother are all vegetarians; _____, Katy eats meat every day.

10 For each of the following sentences, indicate whether the underlined transition words show the time, similarity, contrast, or cause and effect. Also correctly punctuate the sentences.

1. I would like to stay and help you to clean your room but I think my mother is calling me.
2. The weather is supposed to be terrible on Tuesday thus all flights out of Uzbekistan will most likely be canceled.
3. Diyora went to the French learning centre meanwhile Sayyora and her mother went shopping.
4. The tandoori was delicious likewise the scallops were marvelous.

1 Look at the picture and choose the appropriate word to complete the idea.

- aim
- result
- problem

2 Match the words and definitions.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| research | Having a practical purpose or use |
| quantitative | The act of nothing and recording something. |
| goal | Scholarly or scientific investigation or inquiry |
| evidence | Of relating to, involving the measurement of quantity or amount. |
| observational | A thing or things helpful in forming a conclusion or judgment. |
| applied | The result or achievement toward which the effort is directed. |

3 (T9.1) Listen and write types of researches according to their methods and purposes.

- _____ Quantitative and qualitative research _____
- _____
- _____

4 Read the text below and answer the following questions.

- What is Laziz going to write?
- What types of research do you know?
- What types of research according to the methods and purposes do you know?

5 Write your opinion about bullying.

So before discussing this theme, let's give the definition to the word society. A society is a group of people living in one area following the same standards, rules and norms. We are all individual parts of human society. And what is the major role of our society? The first role of our society is social. Social role of human beings comprises of respecting all members of society, obey rules and laws of it undoubtedly. But paying attention to the fact of globalization, one can

meet a number of social problems in society today.

Nowadays one social problem of children is bullying. If you are being bullied, there is always something you can do to stop it. Bullying is not just a problem at school, it can happen anywhere. You can be bullied at the street, at school, or even at work. So it's very important that you learn how to react to it now.

Arguing or fighting back against a bully will only makes the situation worse, a bully will look for a big reaction from you, that's why stay calm and if possible, don't say or do anything. If there is no reaction from you .it makes attacking less fun for the bully.

If you are scared, you shouldn't show that you are and remember not to do anything to provoke the bully.

Obviously some situations are really serious and you need to discuss it with some other elderly and experienced people.

Finally, remember that nobody deserves to be bullied. Never think that it's your fault. You are a great person, so put a stop to be bullying now.

6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Religions, society, provoke, human, scared, fighting.

- A _____ is a group of people living in an area following the same rules, norms, laws in it.
- But we all as individuals are parts of _____ society.
- Arguing or _____ back against a bully will only make the situation worse.
- If you are _____, you shouldn't show that you are and remember don't do anything to _____ the bully.

7 Write if the sentences are true or false.

- Bullying is just a problem at school. ____
- Arguing or fighting back against a bully will only make the situation better. ____
- If there is no reaction from you, it makes attacking less fun for the bully. ____
- Obviously, in serious situations you need to tell someone about it. ____

8 Complete the table with the definitions given below.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. quantitative research | <i>compiles statistical evidence</i> |
| 2. qualitative research | |
| 3. observational research | |
| 4. experimental research | |
| 5. basic research | |
| 6. applied research | |
| 7. developmental research | |

- a. compiles statistical evidence
- b. provides information in the form of words or visual presentation
- c. observes, measures or records what occurs then analyzes and draws conclusions
- d. occurs in laboratories
- e. reveals or discovers what is true.
- f. takes what is already known and looks for ways to use it
- g. what is already known to improve the quality of products with the help of existing technology or create something new.

9 Fill in the gaps with the logically appropriate words.

Students in Japan prefer watching TV rather than any other activity.

Only Russian and Italian students spend more time on _____ than on watching TV.

More students in Canada pay attention to _____ than other countries students.

In most countries students like _____. They spend more than 1,5 hours a week on it.

Majority of student avoid _____. But a students spend more time on this than on sport.

Students around the world apparently dislike _____. All countries except Russia accounts it for less than one hour.

England is the only country where students like to spend more time on _____ than in any other countries.

Favourite activities for the students are _____ and _____.

10 Write an essay using a diagram in E.x. 9 in Student's book.

According to the bar chart children around the world prefer watching TV or videos.

11 Put the words and phrases in the appropriate column.

a course, money, a list, an arrangement, a decision, progress, a choice, an experiment, an exercise, a speech, some work, an appointment, research, a noise, a loss, the washing up, a degree, a mistake, housework, up to your mind.

| make ... | do |
|----------|-----------|
| Money, | a course, |

12 Fill in the gaps in the sentences with make or do in an appropriate form.

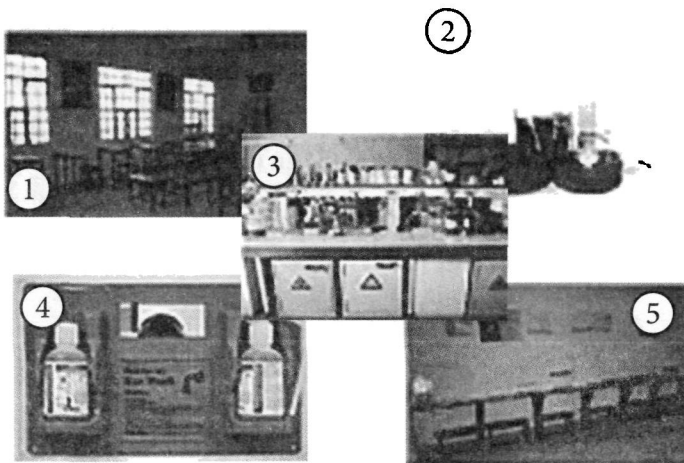
1. What plans have you made for your next holiday?
2. Have you ever _____ a speech in public?
3. How good are you at _____ decisions?
4. How often do you _____ the housework?
5. How do you feel about _____ mistakes when you speak English?

PRACTICAL AND LABORATORY WORK

Lesson 10

1 Look at the pictures and match them and their definitions.

- a. Laboratory equipment
- b. Psychology laboratory
- c. Laboratory safety kit
- d. Science laboratory
- e. A workbench in chemistry laboratory



2 Look at the pictures above and write how important they are.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3 Match the words and their definitions.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| intensify | a) a man who performs practical acts |
| research concepts | b) laboratory works |
| practitioner | c) non-separated part of process |
| laboratory activities | d) reinforce or magnify |
| integral | e) research theories |

4 (T10.1) Listen to the speaker's answers to the following questions. Make notes.

Question 1. Why do we need practical work?

P1 _____

P2 _____

P3 _____

Question 2. Does practical work help students to behave like real researchers?

P1 _____

P2 _____

P3 _____

Question 3. How does laboratory work act in practical work process?

P1 _____

P2 _____

P3 _____

5 Listen to the tape again. Write the numbers of participants next to statements.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Participant _____ | benefits of practical and laboratory works encourage students to be as real researchers in their field |
| Participant _____ | practical activities give students opportunities to intensify their knowledge in research work |
| Participant _____ | practical work is the most significant part of scientific research works |
| Participant _____ | without practice we cannot improve our knowledge |
| Participant _____ | making an important contribution in the field of interest |
| Participant _____ | research should involve students into practical and laboratory works. |

6 Answer the following questions.

1. What is the role of practical work in your study? _____
2. Why do we pay more attention to practical and laboratory work activities? _____

7 Read the quotation by Vince Lombardi and write your opinion about it.

_____ Practice does not make perfect. Only perfect
 _____ practice makes perfect.
 _____ Vince Lombardi

8 Read a reply of a well-known scientist to the second year students of Samarkand State University. Decide if the statements are true(T) or false(F):`

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Laboratory work requires a low level of knowledge | | |
| 2. Practical work has a great value in science | | |
| 3. If there was enough laboratory equipment, we could not be able to get full information about the process | | |
| 4. Importance of practical work is always connected with its actuality/topicality | | |
| 5. Any laboratory experiment can play an important role in discovering innovative or new things. | | |

Dear students,

You have asked me about the aim and functions of practical and laboratory work in science and its position at present time. First of all, I have to mention practical work. There are many purposes of practical work itself. Firstly, any practical work has a great value in science. Secondly, importance of practical work is always connected with its topicality. Thirdly, we have to move from theory to practice, only then comes scientific benefit. Science without practice is like living without breathing. Now I want to inform you about laboratory life. Any laboratory work can play an essential role in scientific field. In our developing society it is important to emphasize that laboratory work requires a high level of knowledge, complete understanding of a process, laboratory safety peculiarities, laboratory equipment and laboratory techniques. If there wasn't enough laboratory equipment, there wouldn't be any fast development.

You know that any science experiment should be conducted, firstly, in laboratory. If there are positive results, then it can be applied to a society. That's why, my dear students, you have to improve your knowledge in your own field of interest. If you are good at both theory and practice, in this case you will achieve your goals in science. If you weren't good at practice, laboratory experiment wouldn't be essential for achieving results. There is a proverb "Practice makes perfect", don't forget it.

9 Choose the appropriate answer.

1. If I _____ you, I would not try to make such experiments.
a) were c) had been
b) am d) were
If you _____ my practical work report yesterday, I _____ here now.
a) didn't check, weren't
c) hadn't checked, weren't
b) hadn't checked, wouldn't be
d) didn't check, weren't
If she _____ slimmer, she _____ much more charming.
a) were/was c) were/would have been
b) were/would be d) were/will be
4. She was happy as if she _____ an excellent mark
a) got c) gets
b) get d) had got
5. They looked at me as if I _____ mad.
a) were c) had been
b) was d) am
Would you mind if I _____ your laptop for my research work?
a) use c) have used
b) had used d) am using

10 Complete the sentence:

- i. If I _____ that you were busy with your research work, I _____ disturbed you. (realize/disturb (not))

2. If he _____ well-disciplined, he _____ himself like that. (be/ behave(not))
3. You _____ now if you _____ your individual research work then. (ashamed/not/prepare)
4. If I _____ about it, I _____ strongly you participating in research work. (know/recommend)

11 Read the questions and answer them.

What laboratory works do you often do at your educational institution? Could humanity reach the achievements we have already had without experiments?
e.g. The greatest scholars could have never achieved the most significant results in science without proper plans.
What life was like 700 or 1000 years ago?
Imagine you were born in 1200.
e.g. If I had been born 900 years ago, I wouldn't have known anything about a research work.

12 Decide if the following research spheres deal with laboratory work or not. Tick yes or no in the table.

| Spheres | Yes | No |
|-------------------|-----|----|
| Chemistry | | |
| Physics | | |
| Biology | | |
| Art | | |
| Medicine | | |
| Literature | | |
| Linguistics | | |
| Economics | | |
| History | | |
| Jurisprudence | | |
| Mathematics | | |
| Physical Training | | |
| Computer Sciences | | |
| Architecture | | |

13 Read following options and think what they can include.

1. a laboratory thesis _____
2. a laboratory lecture _____
3. a laboratory conclusion _____
4. a laboratory report _____
5. a laboratory note _____

14 Tick the criteria which is essential in writing a laboratory work report.

1. narrative describing activity _____
2. keep simple _____
3. be explicit _____
4. make an outline _____

15 The main parts of the laboratory report in detail.

2.The abstract is
 -a short summary of the main ideas found in the lab report;
 -the purpose of the study or the question being addressed by the study;
 -the procedures used in the study;
 -the major results of the study;
 -any conclusions drawn by the author(s).

3.The introduction of your lab report
 - is a chance for you to «hook» the reader and preview the important details;
 - is a longer section with more detail;
 - is from three or four paragraphs to a couple pages long;
 - should not include details about the procedures you used in your study

8.The References section...
 -where you will list all of the sources you used in researching your topic;
 -credit for information originally provided elsewhere is given;
 -others can find the same information again;
 -plagiarism (passing off the ideas or words of another as one's own)

1.The title:
 -a brief summary of the main ideas;
 -be between 5 and 12 words long;
 -include a particular species in your experiment in the title;
 -be mentioned a field study done in a specific location.

4.Materials & methods
 -to start getting into the details about how you performed your study or experiment;
 - written with enough detail that anyone would be able to follow your procedures and repeat your experiment;
 -not include so much detail that it becomes overwhelming;
 - write only what you did, not what results you got

7. Figures & tables
 -to represent the results of your study by using graphs and tables;
 -should be self-explanatory and should include enough information to be able to «stand alone» without reading the entire paper;
 - all columns in the tables and all axes on graphs should be clearly labeled;
 all tables and figures should be given a number and should include a caption that explains what they are trying to convey

6.Discussion & conclusion
 -to interpret those findings and talk about why they are important;
 -you might want to talk about how your results agree, or disagree, with the results from similar studies;
 -areas ways you could have improved your study or further research to be done on the topic;
 -talk about why they are significant and important

5. Result :
 - to summarize the findings of your study;
 - should focus on the major trends in the data you collected;
 details can be summarized in tables and/or graphs that will accompany the text;
 just tell the reader the facts, not to try to interpret the data or talk about why they are important.

1 Answer the questions using phrases from the box.

I ask I wonder I would like to know
I can't remember I am sure

1. What did you learn from the data?
2. Did you date each page?
3. Did you keep up with the contents table?
4. Did you number each page consecutively?
5. Did you include all the information into your note cards?
6. Did you introduce and summarize each experiment?
7. Did you comprise all details?
8. Are all responses accessible?
9. Did you answer all urgent questions?
10. Are the replies complete?

2 Answer the question.

Have you ever thought of writing your own report or doing a research in Web Browser?
Why? Why not?

3 Match the first and second parts of the definitions.

Eliminating incomplete and unacceptable questionnaires

- ... → Correct illegible and ambiguous replies
- ... → Giving numbers to each data instead of words
- ... → Transferring the raw data to make it usable in the analyses and accessible to the reader
- ... → Avoiding faulty logic or overestimation
- ... → Scaling the data
- ... → Designing the research paper resulting from the specific feature of data selected.
- ... → Observing correlation among parameters
- ... → Comparing results gained with data by other researchers.
- ... → Looking for generalized conclusion on the base of results.
- ... → Obtaining results from data analysis require.

transcribing interpretation coding
induction analysis strategy selection
cleaning comparison
questionnaire checking correlation
statistical adjustments editing

3 (T11.1) Listen to the following dialogue and answer the question.

- What is the difference between report and research paper?

4 Match the first and second parts of the definitions for research paper design.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1) Title is ... | A. explanation the process, the data, evidence and outcomes are collected, organised and analyzed |
| 2) Table of contents is ... | B. exact page numbers for each section |
| 3) Abstract is ... | C. section which presents and illustrates the findings |
| 4) Introduction is ... | D. actual topic of the paper typically centered |
| 5) Methodology is ... | E. summary of the outcomes and findings |
| 6) Results and discussion are ... | F. results which support or reject the hypotheses |
| 7) Conclusion is ... | G. alphabetic placement of all the used sources |
| 8) Reference is ... | H. a concise single paragraph which summarizes the aims and objectives, presents design and methods of the completed work. |

6 (T11.2) Listen to the text. Fill in the table of Do's and Don'ts for creating a successful research paper.

| DOS | DON'TS |
|-----|--------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

7 Read your own report in your professional field.

- Does your introduction attract the reader's attention?
- Is your report clear and easy to understand?
- Does each point relate to your target?
- Did you write from your note cards?
- Are your opinions in a logical order?
- Did you indicate observation you collected?
- Do you have enough quotations?
- Does your conclusion bind everything together?
- What are your findings useful for?

8 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words.

expert opinions, evaluating process, personal experiences, examples, facts,

The research on a global issue must be persuasive in tone. That is, students have to do more than just on the issue. They have to attempt to change the reader's or get the reader to agree and take Students thus have to learn the elements and of persuasion. At the same time, students need to rhetorical ranting or obvious reader manipulation by the overuse of propaganda techniques. The writing has to be ..., honest, and ..., but at the same time it had to be persuasive.

(Global Issues Research Project by Steve Naylor)

9 Read the paragraphs below and match them and subheadings.

- a. _____ are information that can be verified. They can be figures, statistics, or examples. The following is that: The Titanic struck an iceberg on April 14, 1912. Statistics are numerical ones.
- b. _____ are concrete details that illustrate the writer's point. They give the readers reasons for accepting the writer's argument. Some of them are facts because they can be verified. Others are not facts because they cannot be verified.
- c. _____ Writers' own practice can give their essays credibility, especially if they have a background in the subject of the essay. For example, practice of a journalist could give an essay on ethics and the media considerable weight. They are always examples. If they can be verified, they are also facts.
- d. _____ These are the views of reputable, knowledgeable individuals who are qualified to be consulted on the subject of the essay.
- e. _____ Although it is relatively easy to distinguish between an example and a statistic, how do you know if an author's facts and statistics are real? Writers of convincing persuasive essays name their literature. Be suspicious of any fact or statistic that lacks it. In most editorials and newspaper and magazine articles, they are contained in the article itself. In most academic essays, they are identified both in the essay as references and in the Works Cited list at the end of the essay. This list makes it easy to verify information.

Expert Opinions Personal Experiences Facts
Evaluating Sources Examples

10 Put the skills below in the correct order.

Criticizing Using Direct Quotations Summarizing
Evaluating Resources Using Keywords Scanning
and Skimming Getting Inspiration Questioning
Brainstorming Note-taking Answering Questions
Using Graphic Organizers Paraphrasing

1 (T12.1) Listen to the tape and fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

corporal; essential; oxygen; to expand;
to realize one's dream; adjustment;
because of;

- a. Jack was really interested in stars, aliens, the moon and space from his early childhood and he _____.
- b. As Jack supposes space exploration and research will go on _____ really fast.
- c. There are some problems with _____ in space; it can cause some difficulties with breathing.
- d. Anyone who applied for flying to the space should pass special tests in mental and _____ preparations.
- e. After having faced with some shocking problems in health, _____ to atmosphere comes out.
- f. Good ventilation is extremely _____ for people sleeping in space.
- g. _____ low gravity, the heart can have some difficulties to pump the blood to the whole body, it lowers its activity.

2 Listen to the tape again and put the sentences in the chronological order.

1. The American citizen reached the moon.
2. Some photo-shots were made in space.
3. The first human being flew to the space.
4. The first artificial satellite was sent to the space by the USA.

3 Listen again and answer the questions.

1. Have space exploration researches really developed recent years in Bob's opinion? _____

2. What were the first Russian and American achievements in space exploration? _____

3. What measures should be taken by the space traveller before flying to space? _____

4. What problems may happen in space? Why? _____

4 Read the text and match the sentences in the box to finish the paragraphs.

1. Modern, huge, comfortable and safe airplanes are getting passengers to their destinations.
2. These impacts are growing rapidly year by year.
3. World Internet system has become available for all citizens of Uzbekistan.



a. Today humanity has reached almost the top of scientific technologies. People (in past) who had to travel hundreds of miles to get somewhere with wooden ships risking to crash down to stones and fall into some trouble has an opportunity to reach any part of the world in a few hours. Airplanes fly over seas, oceans and take us to our destinations safe and sound without troubles, suffers and fifteen minutes is enough to get from A destination to B one at a distance of 80-90 kilometers by fast modern trains. No region, no man is left that has not been influenced by research, technology, science impacts. _____

b. As most developing countries, Uzbekistan has been working hard to accept these top developments in technology into the country: banking system has totally been controlled by computer technology including credit card systems. Besides, Uzbekistan joined world on-line money transferring system being part of world exchange national money system. _____

c. Engineering, architectural designing, car, bus, lorry manufacturing, fuel re-producing, scientific researching, agricultural reforming, educational innovations have also entered our life. Uzbekistan has become one of the few countries producing automobiles. Fast Talgo trains are running very fast through pretty mountainous, desert regions of Uzbekistan. Today it takes only a few hours to get from Tashkent to an ancient Samarkand city. _____ . In short words, Uzbekistan is considered to be one of the states that is high-technologically equipped.

7 Write what the following numbers are connected with in the listening tape.

- a. 1940 - _____
- b. 1964 - _____
- c. 1990 - _____
- d. 1978 - _____
- e. 1955 - _____

5 (T12.2) Listen to the tape. Put the following words in correct order as they appear.

- 1. Internet
- 2. Personal computer
- 3. Digital cameras
- 4. Remote controls
- 5. Video conferencing
- 6. Microwave oven
- 7. Computer mouse
- 8. GPS
- 9. Digital music
- 10. Cellular phones

6 Listen to the tape again and find out whether the following statements are true or false or not given.

| | | T | F |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Today one of every four Americans has already owned smart phones at the beginning of 2012. | | |
| 2 | GPS stands for global positioning system. | | |
| 3 | The creation of digital music ended life of soft alive songs. | | |
| 4 | The first computer ever created by the human being was as the size of wall in a small room and was manipulated by thousands of buttons. | | |
| 5 | A computer mouse really looks like a typical rodent mouse in nature. | | |
| 6 | Internet has presented a virtual life to humanity in a number of social issues and fields. | | |
| 7 | Internet on-line games can really hurt the youth health. | | |
| 8 | Remote controls were created at the beginning of the XXth century but presented only a few years ago. | | |

8 Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. Young scientists _____ better results if they had started working at physics laboratories earlier.
 - a) mustn't have got
 - b) could have achieved
 - c) should have received
 - d) may take

2. Robert and Peter _____ vital scientific research experiments as they have become known throughout the country with their innovative invention.
 - a) can have obeyed
 - b) must have done
 - c) couldn't have got
 - d) might have done

3. Great scientists _____ a lot of practical productions after having worked at the inventions for years.
 - a) could have created
 - b) can't have led
 - c) must have get
 - d) had to do

4. Top research results _____ our lives during a very short time as they were in great demands among people.
 - a) could have entered
 - b) can't be setting
 - c) must have got into
 - d) couldn't have set

5. Any new research is somehow criticized and rejected firstly, but after some time they are admitted. Internet _____ negatively by most people.
 - a) couldn't have become
 - b) can't have also been reached
 - c) should have been studied
 - d) must have also been referred

7 Make up the sentences using the following complex modal verb forms and word combinations.

- a. to create a new invention (could not have) _____
- b. to discuss a matter (must have) _____
- c. to look forward to returning (must have) _____
- d. to get into a research activity (can have) _____
- e. to turn down the suggestion (must not have) _____
- f. to get involved into (couldn't have) _____
- g. to have an opportunity (must have) _____
- h. to get something ready (could have) _____

8 Match the words in the box with their definitions

| | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------|
| to advance; | digital; | exploration; |
| a caution; | miracle; | function; |
| ion; | vital; | adaptation; |

- a. When you search and find out about something, inquire, researching. _____
- b. An unusual, mysterious event _____
To develop rapidly, to progress, to expand.
- c. Something which is very important for getting success, extremely important for a person.
- d. Getting used to some place or a person, being close to. _____
- e. The natural purpose or the duty of somebody, traditional way of doing some job. _____
- f. Great care and attention to something or somebody. To take special things ready before some a negative event comes up. _____
- g. Describes music, information and other issues those are recorded or broadcast using computer technology. _____

TAPESCRIPTS

UNIT 1 GLOBAL PROBLEMS

Lesson 1 PROBLEM CAUSE

T1.1

1. Pollution of the air, the water, the soil. All of these problems are the consequence of the compartmentalized thinking of the modern era, along with the assumption that the earth is ours to exploit as we please without regard to for the future, for our children, for the earth itself. We must reassume our historical responsibility for our children's future by protecting their heritage. The reckless energy of the exploitation of the earth must be replaced by responsible dialogue among the exploiters, and among the governments of the earth. Such a dialogue, however, brings up questions of justice and fairness in the allocation of the resources of the earth. A new protocol must be worked out whereby the universal declaration of human rights is more than a pious wish-list that is lost in the scramble of big corporations to exploit the resources of the earth.

2. Natural resources running out, or being degraded. The oil, the water, the old growth forests, are all limited resources. They must be conserved for the most important future uses. Oil is necessary for the operation of all sorts of machinery, yet it is not being conserved but recklessly pumped out of the earth and sold to the highest bidder. Drinkable water, too, is increasing rare; indeed, it is sold in stores for the same price of colas. But underground water is needed for crops, and the underwater reserves are running out. Here, national and international management are required. The ozone layer becoming depleted, whole species dying, while we argue over whether this is really a problem. The key word in in solution of these problems is solidarity, the solidarities that hold humankind together in many nations. Again, all peoples have an interest in the wise management of the earth's resources and again we must make international laws that restrain the anarchy of 400 sovereign nations each subject to the unbridled abuse

by large corporations. They must unite to say NO to reckless, anarchic exploitation of resources about to run out.

3. Population growth outstripping resources worldwide. Here, two different problems come together: population growth and the finitude of resources. Scientists' philosophical reflections cannot slow the growth of population or increase our resources. What they do, however, is issue a plea for rationality and lay down the conditions for meaningful dialogue. The present situation is irrational, anarchic, and in the grip of powerful corporate and military structures. More importantly, it is in the grip of modes of thinking that see their solutions only by means of them. It is the mindset of modernity that needs to be addressed, criticized, and revised.

4. Unequal distribution of financial resources. Global poverty and hunger are increasing each year instead of decreasing. The agricultural land of the earth is owned by fewer and fewer people. Much of what is left in the hands of small farmers is being bought up by international agribusinesses by multinational corporations distant from land but close to big money. In part, admittedly, the problems of the world are a function to increasing population and decreasing resources, but we must see that the global expansion of large aggregations of capital is also a factor. This is allowed by a modern thinking that gives permission to international anarchy, that does not demand justice and human rights in the allocation of land, does not demand ecological practices in the use of agricultural resources. Again, the nations of the world (and not just corrupt governments controlled by the military industrial complex) must grasp their solidarities, their common interest in controlling the consolidation of capital into larger and larger politically powerful units.

5. Fundamentalism and narrowness, exclusivism, particularism, terrorism. These are major problems today, but how are we dealing with them? Fear, avoidance, military repression. Admittedly, it is hard to deal with religious fundamentalism with Gadamerian hermeneutics, but Gadamer is able to enter into dialogue with anyone who is willing to speak! He looks for common ground and sees whether a basis for working together instead of

against would be possible, say, on the world problems we face. Secondly, he looks at the presuppositions of fundamentalism and asks where they come from. In some cases, fundamentalism is a rebellion against modernity; in this case they might even find common ground. Also, fundamentalism thrives on poverty, discrimination, and lack of education, so indirect approaches to alleviate these could serve in the long run to reduce the incidence of fundamentalism. Gadamer's thinking breaks down barriers and enters into dialogue even with those claiming exclusive and particular favor from God, for instance. His appeal is always to reason and reaching an accommodation with respect for the other and his/her/their claims, which are not necessarily religious matters but retreat from the world and fear of being manipulated.

Lesson 2

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES

T2.1

The first part of listening tape

An unintended consequence is a usual process in life; human history has experienced a number of situations related to this issue. Most of them bring to negative or even fatal outcomes; some may probably be estimated as much more positive consequence. But those situations should teach people not to make error or a mistake like those in future. Most of them have already been accepted as "good lessons" by humanity. Today we have decided to talk about unexpected drawbacks and benefits. To have a profound idea of these issues we have invited a sociologist Mr. Rakhim Muhammadiyev.

- Good morning, Mr. Muhammediyev, thank you for coming to our studio. Would you like to tell us about unexpected benefits?

- There are some events which brought unexpected benefits in the human history as well: the medieval policy of setting up large hunting reserves for the nobility has preserved green space, often as parks, throughout England and other places in Europe. That assisted in having got marvelous environmental surroundings in many landscape places. Another example with unanticipated consequences is connected with medicine! Some manufactured pills to cure this or that illness turned out to be useful for some other illnesses as well; these helped humanity to win over a

number of sicknesses.

Now, let's speak about negative unexpected consequences.

- It is a pity that humanity has faced with a number of unforeseen negative consequences. Some really have put unforgettable tracks in human life which can still be seen. I can tell you several examples of unintended drawbacks: let's take the USA experience then. In 1920 the American government decided to prohibit alcohol production and trade in the country. That gave a wide way to illegal alcohol producing which caused the rapid growth in crime commitment, besides; the quality of it was terrible. A lot of people were hospitalized after drinking unqualified or uncontrolled alcoholic beverages. The most surprising fact about this event is that criminal, illegal organizations had become even stronger than before by earning a big sum of money through illegal business in the USA. You see how America suffered from its own law of prohibition! That is a pity that mostly humanity wants to interfere into environmental matters which also end with a lot of catastrophic, tragic outcomes influencing human life badly.

- Nature does not like such interferences as we all know now.

- Sure, no one has a right to change something in nature as each part of nature is linked to each other by chain system. If human beings try to alter eco-system it may end fatally. Let's take some examples. Cane toads which were brought to Australia became an unsuccessful experience. They were introduced into Australia to control cane-field pests but afterwards they turned into harmful pests themselves.

T2.2

The second part of the listening tape

- One of the most popular and tragic stories in human history related with environment was connected with Australian experiment again. It is a famous "rabbit matter" issue! Rabbits were introduced into Australia and New Zealand at the end of the 18th century by the First Fleet. They were brought into those countries to provide citizens with sufficient food. But the rabbit population grew so rapidly that the government could not help controlling them any more. Warm winters, enough food caused rabbits' breeding the whole year, after being released, thousands of rabbits started to wander over parks, fields and even throughout city

Lesson 3 SOLUTIONS

T3.1

streets. Rabbits often killed young trees in orchards, forests, and on properties by ring-barking them. Rabbits were also responsible for serious erosion problems, as they ate native plants, leaving the topsoil exposed and vulnerable to sheet, gully, and wind erosion. The removal of this topsoil was devastating to the land, as it takes many hundreds of years to regenerate. In the 19th century Australian government had to take special measures to solve the problem turning into a “global” one day by day. Hunting for them, shooting, destroying hare warrens were not enough to stop overpopulating, later in the 20th century Australian government announced “Open War against rabbit population”. Killing, ripping, poisoning rabbits decreased the number of them in millions. But anyway it is still very complicated to claim that the Australian government won that war over the rodents. But anyway nowadays the hare population is stable.

- How would ecological system have developed if European rabbits had not been brought to Australia?

The eco-system of Australia would have developed in a stable way not damaging the natural chain. Scientists confess that rabbit introducing altered the Australian eco-system. But during Cold War periods rabbits were sufficient food source for people. That may be a tiny positive point of this matter.

- African bees’ population also impacted nature negatively?!

Yeah, Africanized bees were probably released in Brazil accidentally. That was the start of a huge problem. They spread quickly over South and North American countries by mixing with other bee types. Those bees stopped to produce honey, became wild, violent and ate local useful insects. Kudzu, introduced as an ornamental plant and later used to prevent erosion in earthworks, has become a major problem in the Southeastern United States. Kudzu has displaced native plants, and has effectively taken over significant portions of land. In short words, there is a rare example of nature interruption with a positive result. That is why a human being has no right to interfere into environmental issues.

- Thank you, Mr. Muhammediyev. We hope that humanity will make out proper conclusions from a number of unintended drawbacks.

Drug abuse is rife in many countries. Billions of dollars are spent internationally preventing drug use, treating addicts, and fighting drug-related crime. Although drugs threaten many societies, their effects can also be combated successfully. This essay looks at some of the effects of drug use on society, and suggests some solutions to the problem.

Drug abuse causes multiple problems for countries and communities. The medical and psychological effects are very obvious. Addicts cannot function as normal members of society. They neglect or abuse their families, and eventually require expensive treatment or hospitalization. The second effect is on crime. Huge police resources are needed to fight smuggling and dealing. Criminal gangs and mafia underworlds develop with the money from drugs.

Despite these problems, the menace of drugs can be fought. Education is the first battle. Children need to be told at home and in school about drugs. People need to be aware of the effects so that they can make avoid this problem. A second approach is to increase police manpower and powers to stop dealers and to enforce the law. However the main target should be the user. Families and counselors need to talk to children and people at risk. Parents need to look at their children and help them to Jobs are needed to give people a role in society.

In conclusion, although the problem of drugs may seem impossible to eliminate, there are concrete steps that can be taken to weaken the hold of drugs on society. The danger from drugs is too great to ignore.

T3.2

Research has contributed much knowledge over the decades to smarter prevention of addiction, more efficient early interventions, better and more sustained treatment outcomes, and wiser policies. Now it’s time for research to transform all this knowledge into solutions to the many substance abuse issues confronting our society.

For example, parents want to learn how to prepare their children to turn away from drugs and how to get the best treatment when their adolescents need it.

Lesson 4

MOTIVATION AND
INSPIRATION

T4.1

(Nelson Mandela)

Good morning dear listeners, we are back to the line “Youth Radio” And now we are going to start the radio programme named “Motivated Fame”, today our guest will be a member of “London History Union” Doctor John Hobson. Good morning Mr. Hobson.

Morning, David.

Today we are going to get deeper into biography, life, political and creative activity of Nelson Mandela.

Oh, I am very pleased that you are intending to dedicate this programme to him.

First of all, let’s speak about childhood of Nelson Mandela.

Sure. Nelson was born in on July 18, 1918 on the eastern coast of Africa in Mvezo. He had rather a difficult childhood as most Africans have, his father died when he was only 9 then he was raised by royalty. As a result, he was the first person in his family to attend school. Mandela started his political career in his thirties when he became an activist of modern political party insisting on having a state based on democracy, freedom, equality. Mandela always fought against inequality, pressure, dishonesty. In 1962 he was arrested after being on the run for 17 months. He was accused of sabotage and for attempting to overthrow the government, consequently was sentenced to life in prison on Robben Island in South Africa. While he was in jail, thousands of young activists rebelled wanting him freed. After being in prison for 27 years he was finally released, three years later was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, months after he was elected President of South Africa. From that year (1999) he kept fighting for equal rights, poverty.

Nelson Mandela is considered to be the most famous African personality in the world. He is the person who inspires many poets and writers, motivates the young not to stop before difficulties.

Right, many literary writers, poets, political leaders considers Nelson Mandela as their teachers throughout African Continent. He did his best to

Doctors want to know how to detect and intervene when substance use is interfering with medical outcomes or to reduce early-onset alcohol and drug problems (both may be affecting the quality and costs of primary care). For schools and colleges, now (appropriately) focusing on improving student achievement and graduation, how can kids learn if they show up for class hung over or high? Courts and community corrections need research-derived solutions that can be more effective – and affordable – for managing drug-related offenders.

Science-backed tools are within our capabilities. Just from my group, there is a science-based tool for parents helping them, possibly, avoid the problems of a drug-involved child. In criminal justice, we have science-informed tools to help judges assign offenders based on the offenders’ risk and needs; or to evaluate “problem” courts to improve performance (ie, improve prospects for clients) and justify existence to higher-ups.

For treatment providers, we have introduced a helping tool teaching principles of relapse prevention in group therapy (research has said much about relapse prevention in substance abuse, a chronically relapsing disease). We have another tool for integrating continuous recovery management into regular treatment practice. For doctors, researchers at TRI are investigating new practices for conducting screening and brief interventions in medical settings.

There are other examples of science-based solutions, and not just from my group. But there need to be more. Science can point the way for the many organizations, like schools, health care organizations, employers, parents, insurance companies that need good, sensible and cost-effective tools helping them help people confronting substance use and abuse.

Drugs and alcohol aren’t going away any time soon. There are many agencies at the federal, state and even local level that regularly, and helpfully, issue reports quantifying the problem. But we also need to develop solutions to the problem, in the form of tools that work, and work affordably. This may be another job that researchers can and should do.

In the meantime, substance abuse is hardly intractable. True, we need better awareness of the problem and all its impacts on society. But we also need more science-backed helping tools widely disseminated and put in the hands of the people and organizations that can use them.

stop conflicts among African nations. In short words, Nelson Mandela is a “motivation personality” for all African nations. He is a symbol of hope, happiness, equality, independence for them.

Let’s focus on popular quotes told by Nelson Mandela.

Sayings told by Mandela have always been global, I am sure they will not lose their value after centuries as well. “It always seems impossible until it is done”. When he was in jail for no wrong deed of him, anyway he didn’t lose his hopes persevering to reach his goals. He wanted his nation to be independent, black people to be equal with the whites, democratic state, he got them done however faced with a number of problems, contradictions, enemies, political rivals. Another saying which has awakened inner inspirations and motivations of young African activists was the following: “the greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall”. Nelson Mandela was criticized a lot, dismissed from the job, jailed but he never gave up! He agitated to wake up, keep motivated and reach the goals.

We really have few leaders like Nelson Mandela. He is a real subject of motivation and inspiration not only for Africans, but for the whole humanity. Let you live long, Mr. Mandela.

T4.2

All people have different ways of getting motivated and inspired. Some can get inspired by various writers’ books, great sayings, quotes and others may be inspired by their feelings as affection, friendship, pride. We asked some people here in Uzbekistan and abroad who have achieved some results in life, the way how they got inspired to do this or that.

Andrew: - Oh, I really consider myself as a lucky dog, as I was accepted to the popular American basketball team when I studied at the College in Boston. For a short time I was announced as the best basketball player of the team getting the highest scores among all players. How did I get inspired? To tell the truth I got inspired by my love! My Susannah always stimulates, encourages me to gain top results in sport. I am thankful to her forever for being a stimulator, a motivator for me. These achievements are not only mine but hers as well. I want her to walk in all life steps with me; I read somewhere about the king Shah Johan who got inspired by the beauty and affection,

devotion of his wife Mumtaz Makhal and constructed the great palace Taj-Makhal for her honest which is now included in the seven miracles of the world. Surely I cannot build such tremendous buildings for her but I can score the most beautiful goals for Susannah being the best basketball player in NBA and in the world.

Malika: I have also achieved some results in my life; I got the bachelor degree in European University, now I am studying for getting Master Degree in Uzbekistan. Several poetry books of mine were published as well. Besides, I have won some prestigious competitions on various fields of literature as poetry, painting. How did I achieve these results? I have always been inspired and motivated by great Uzbek personalities: philosophers, writers, poets, politicians, physicians. Their greatest ideas, words, sayings, quotes pushed me to knowledge, research, science. The great Uzbek statesman, commander, leader Amir Temur’s life has always inspired me to great deeds. His book “Temur tuzuklari” is one of the most lovely reading works of me. The ideas written there teach me how to walk through life paths. Alisher Navoi’s novels hearten, cheer me, sometimes the sayings of him just encourages me in working harder at myself. I am proud of being generation of such great personalities.

Anne: you know I also have achieved some results in my life. I entered the University, graduated from it with excellent marks, now I am working at Financial sphere. It may seem strange to you but I am inspired by feeling that deadline’s getting closer. It really works with me! I can do the jobs seeming really impossible when I feel that deadline is about to get very close! Deadline is my inspiration! How strange may it be, but it is the truth!

Hikmatulla: - friendship really inspires, supports me; I can get confident and motivated feeling that my friends are encouraging, assisting me. I always share my results with them, I bought a new car, established a firm dealing with producing some goods and we celebrate those achievements greatly. Friendship is my inspiration, motivation! When I talk to my friends I want to achieve more and more things in life!

Akbar: - I am doing some research work at physics; I fell in love with this field as a teen. My father encouraged me to be a scientist, I always admire of his medals, awards; his achievements stimulate me to look like him and be as popular as him some day. I want my parents to be proud of me; I get inspiration

from their words, recommendations. My invention in physics was considered as the “best teenager invention of the year”.

Lesson 5 FIELD OF INTEREST

T5.1

A: Hello, Abror Yunusov, senior specialist inis listening.

S: Hello. My name is Sanjar Muminov. I'm a sophomore at Tashkent Information Technologies University. I was wondering if I could ask you some questions about what can I do with my further career.

A: It's my pleasure. I remember what it was like to try to figure out what to do after graduation. You're smart to start thinking about these things in your third year. I'm always happy to help information technologies students, and I recognize the value of your education. Don't you mind telling general outlines of things you have done so far.

S: I am just starting to explore career options. I am very interested in organization and specific role in it. I am just seeking information at this stage of my studies in the field. Besides participating in undergraduate research conferences I have done some exploratory work.

A: Oh don't worry. We all have to start somewhere. I know of someone over at..... who might be good for you to talk to. I'll give him a call and ask if you could connect with him.

S: - Thank you! That would be great.

A: Why don't you check in with me on-line in a few months after you have done more exploratory work. We might have some things opening up by then.

S: - I will certainly give you an update on my progress. Thanks again.

Hello I'm Ulugbek Nazarov. My main research interest lies in working out, functioning and consequences of knowledge infrastructures for the Neurosurgeon Anesthesiology. I have studied such infrastructures both at international and national, organizational and clinical research levels. Currently my main interest is in factors of determining preoperative risk of anesthesia in neurosurgery. Anticipating postoperative analgesics influence on general vitality and on certain organs is the main objective of research. Methodologically, I have

specialized in qualitative research methods, mainly investigating causes, diagnoses and preoperative risk management.

T5.2

EVERYTHING IS GREAT HERE !

I've been here for two weeks. And my first impressions are not very good. In fact, they are terrible. The campus is small and boring, really boring. The blocks are ugly, high rise, modern and unattractive.

The stuff isn't sincere at all. There is nobody to talk with as professional who is insights in the specific occupation. Nobody can consult you on specific issues of the sphere. And library here is the worst in the area. You can hardly find any literature on science and research on the bookshelves. You should have pass complex procedure to enter the digital library in order to obtain information on the field of interest. The laboratories have no tools for exploring research results. You don't have any opportunities in developing the perspective academic achievement. I tell myself 'Don't come to this research institution any more Elyor!'.

Lesson 6 CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION

T6.1

When you attend a conference related to your area of expertise, you will get opportunities to communicate with nationally known leaders of your profession--colleagues you recognize by reputation and through their articles and books. How do you get the most out of the conference, to strengthen your job performance permanently? I am professor Nazarov of Uzbekistan National University is going to respond to this question. From my perspective of thirty years at conferences, I share these suggestions for maximizing your attendance:

1. Read the conference agenda thoroughly, and select the sessions that will be most likely to improve your skills. Stay away from the seminars you could almost teach yourself, and «stretch» by hearing about topics you have not mastered.

2. Ask a professional colleague to become your conference buddy, so you can share what you learn. This collaboration will bring special benefits when

you talk about presentations that only one of you attended.

3. Stay for the entire conference. You never know what good information you might miss by arriving late or leaving early.

4. Stay at the conference's designated hotel. You need to be where you can enlarge your network most effectively.

5. When you attend conference parties, realize that potential employers, clients or business partners might observe your behavior. You are not really «off duty.»

6. Take plenty of business cards, to help new acquaintances remember you.

7. Tactfully collect as many business cards as you can, so you can follow up with post cards, E-mails, phone calls and appointments.

8. Buy the tapes and audio CDs recorded during the sessions. Do this even for the seminars you attend, to reinforce your learning.

9. Become an active participant, asking questions and making comments. The topics will take on new life for you.

10. Meet and thank everyone who served on the conference planning committee. They deserve your compliments. And when you thank them, you will definitely stand out as one of the few who did.

My closing recommendation: Give this «Top Ten» list to your acquaintances who are going to attend the conference, and meet with them for a recap the first week after the conference.

UNIT 3 EFFECTIVE WAYS OF RESEARCH

Lesson 7 INVESTIGATION SKILLS

T7.1

Interviewer: Science is improving speedily today. New Technologies are running the world in our rapid 21st century. More and more research works and investigations are undertaken in the rush race for development where the mind obtaining brilliant ideas and that is able to solve peoples' problems by investigating them gets worldwide fame, respect and prosperity. And our today's guest is professor, the founder of school "Learn and improve" Rano Ismailova.

(Applause)

Rano: Good morning dears.

Interviewer: Ms.Rano if you don't mind our students would like to ask you some questions.

Rano Ismailova: I am deeply delighted to answer your questions and help you to start your investigations. You are always welcome

Interviewer: Lest's start then. And the first question was sent by mail to our studio from Fergana, Rashid Abdullayev wonders what sphere are considered hot/ burning and required investigations nowadays?

Rano Ismailova: Thank you, good question, Rashid. Indeed all spheres have their own problems and issues to be investigated and solved. Science, physics, medicine, pedagogy, social sciences, mathematics, art, philology and all other disciplines have a hook that you can start to investigate Rashid. And I am sure your sphere also has unsolved problems. So try to investigate them...

Interviewer: Thank you Ms. Rano. Please next question from the audience.

Student 1: Ms.Rano , could you please help me to clarify if there are some types of investigating that are more important.

Rano Ismailova: Thank you, dear. You are quite right even though there are several methods of science investigations, some of them are really actual.

One of them is Descriptive Investigation that involves describing and quantifying parts of a natural system. It has a research question, procedures, and conclusion and it is used when little is known about the topic. Usually there is no hypothesis or prediction in this method and investigator should observe, describe, list, and identify the issue.

Second mostly common one is comparative Investigation that involves collecting data on different populations/organisms, under different conditions (ex. Times of year, locations), to make a comparison. It includes a research question, possible hypothesis, procedures, and conclusion. In contrast with descriptive investigation, comparative investigation can have independent or dependent variables. The investigator as a rule, compare, contrast the data looking for similarities and differences in order to categorise.

And the third is experimental investigation that involves a process in which a "fair test" is designed in which variables are actively manipulated, controlled, and measured in an effort to gather evidence to

support or refute a causal relationship. In this type of investigation. Hope this will help you.

Student 1: thank you. all known variables have been identified, the investigator has a research question, hypothesis, procedures, control, and conclusion

Interviewer: Ms. Rano are there any investigation methods?

Ms.Rano: of course, Sherzod. Correlation, Experiment, Interview, Naturalistic observation, questionnaire survey are outstanding ones. In correlation an investigator measures strength of relationship between variables, while experimenting an independent variable is manipulated while others controlled, to see effects on a dependent variable. Interview as you know, is used to gain in-depth information and individual views. Naturalistic observation is known as one of the oldest methods in which behavior is watched, as it occurs spontaneously, in a natural setting. And questionnaire survey is very convenient for a snapshot of a large number of people's attitude, opinions or behavior.

T7.2

Student 2: Ms. Rano, it is known that all processes have several stages. What do you think if there are some stages in investigating?

Rano Ismailova: thank you, darling. In general there are four stages for each investigation. However, there are maybe more in different spheres. On the stage 1, that is called focusing and planning you should generate questions relevant to the direction of the investigation. The next is sourcing information in which appropriate resources must be found using a range of different sources of information. After which analysis is required and the information needs to be organised and then analysed to ensure that valid conclusions can be drawn. And the last, stage 4 reporting, when the results of investigation must be reported. This can be done in various ways – for example a demonstration, a poster, a video or a report.

Interviewer: Ms. Rano. It sounds it is not easy to conduct investigation. What do you think what the most important skills are required to undertake investigation today?

Ms.Rano (smiles): you are right. It is quite challenging to investigate but the result is usually

worth the effort. Concerning the skills our young investigators should be able to

ask open ended questions and identify the problem as all investigations should be devoted to solve some kind of problem.

Interviewer: Like in problem solving?

Ms.Rano: yes, investigator uses problem solving strategies in order to find solutions.

Also, our students should be able to use knowledge and skills, to record accurately while collecting and using data as well as when they draw conclusions. It would be delightful if they will develop the abilities of Analysing, Synthesising, Critical thinking, Evaluating, Inquiring mind, being creative and Innovative, Intellectual risk taking besides abilities as to learn, to work Independently and in a team, and be good at information technologies .

Interviewer: And I just wonder what personal skills are preferable to develop in order to run investigation.

Rano Ismailova: aha, personal skills are target in the modern world. I am not sure that an investigator who is poor in relationships will go far. Personal skills like building relationships and network, Flexibility, open-mindedness, Self-awareness and enthusiasm are some of them The more skills, abilities and knowledge the better.

Interviewer: wow. Investigator should be a superman.

Ms.Rano: yeah(smiles) real superman or super girl.

Interviewer: Ms.Rano, what else should be taken into consideration while conducting an investigation?

Ms.Rano: Thanks Sherzod. Keeping Log Book is advisable for investigators and jot down information about date and time of the activity as well as its, procedure, environment and results. This will help the investigator to reflect and retry the experiment.

Lesson 8 RESEARCH ISSUES

T8.1

1. Abstract
2. Literature review
3. Methodology
4. Discussion
1. Conclusion
6. Data collection
7. Footnotes
8. Referencing
9. Bibliography
10. Viva voce
11. Presentation

T8.2

Teacher: Bobur, I have a question for you. What is a project work?

Student: In my view and practice a project work is creation of a specific product prepared by a group of students.

Teacher: Do you find project works interesting and challenging?

Student: I can confidently say that project works are of great inspiration and motivation. Because, sometimes I feel tired of having similar activities based on reading and writing. But, here, project works let me be on my own creativity, I can shape the product to my own taste and imagination. Project work is not doing an exercise or translating a text, no, it is the process of learning the subject through doing it or in other words, through fun.

Teacher: What are the benefits of project works to students?

Student: Project works have a lot of benefits for students. In the early stages of my higher education I lacked the self-confidence as well as public speaking. Within different project works I found myself in the group of students with quite enough self-esteem and some already mastered the presenting skill. Constant involvement of mine in project works made me contribute using much of my ability, time by time I felt that I was doing an improvement. As we rotated by roles and responsibilities in every new project, we were obliged to do different tasks. For example, I can clearly remember, in my prior project, I was an internet surfer, in the latter I was a project designer, then, editor, data collector, questionnaire or survey conductor, and photographer or video man!

Teacher: What type of project work do you prefer much?

Student: Mostly, I find project works based on data collection, conduction survey and questionnaire very interesting and promoting.

Lesson 9 SOCIAL RESEARCHES

T9.1

Good morning, dear listeners. Let's start the radio programme "social thoughts". Today we have invited an experienced Uzbek socialist Mr. Rakhimov to talk about his career responsibilities as a social worker and researches conducted by his leadership.

Thank you for coming to our studio, Mr. Rakhimov.

- Morning. You are welcome!

- First of all, our listeners are interested in the job definition itself. What are tasks of a sociologist?

- Sociologists are also responsible for every social issue in the state; the country prosperity or default lay on the "shoulders" of them too. Sociologists should find out weak or lame points in society, analyze them, suggest solutions to the problems, and look for new development ideas and thoughts. In short words, they must contribute to progress of society and state as well.

I have never thought that sociologists own such big responsibilities and power in participating in life issues of the country. How are usually social researches conducted? What is its process?

A number of state institutions point out to the fields which must be analyzed and afterwards developed. Social research organizations decide how important the future investigations are. They can suggest something another but if they consider the offered issues essential, those institutions start conducting them. Social researches are conducted due to two main aspects: conceptual and empirical. Conceptual aspect is based on ideas or principles. Empirical one is based on what is experienced or seen rather than on theory. They are twin aspects related closely to each other, both aim at human activities development. Then a special questionnaire is prepared according to the social research theme. The main part of a social research is conducted by specialists. After data has been collected, analysis process starts. Results should be presented to the whole nation through mass media.

- In what fields are usually social researches conducted?

- Nearly every sphere of life is studied with the assist of social researches. Medicine, economy, finance, society, population, unemployment, history, architecture and other spheres' themes are thoroughly analyzed.

- What social researches were conducted by the leadership of you? What results did you get then?

- We have checked the sex ratio, literacy level, infant mortality rate, migration, education, religious beliefs rate, age structure of Uzbek population and others. Results of social researches may sometimes really astonish us.

- Mr. Rakhimov, would you like to present us some results of those social researches?

- Sure. I can tell you results of social research about Life expectancy at birth percent. It is the following: total population lives about 71.96 years; male's average age rate is 68.95 years; female's average age rate is about 75.15 years.

- Oh, these numbers nearly equal to average European standards.

UNIT 3 PRACTICAL OUTCOMES

Lesson 10 Practical And Laboratory Work

T10.1

Face-to-face conversation on "The importance of practical and laboratory work"

Question: Why do we need practical work?

Participant 1: Your question is one of the actual questions at present time. For example: I am a future physician. If we didn't have practical lessons, we wouldn't understand the cream of the topic. Without practice we cannot improve our knowledge.

Participant 2: I believe research is the value of engaging students in practical and laboratory activities. Practical work is the most significant lessons at higher educational system, especially at the faculties of natural sciences.

Participant 3: Conducting regular practical activities give students to intensify their knowledge

in research experiences and the learning of research concepts. Doing practical work is a basis of positive motivation for learners.

Question: Here goes the 2nd question. Does practical work help students to behave like real researchers?

Participant 1: In my opinion, a student who is working as a researcher, be able to understand that practical work is a needful and integral part of research. Working as a researcher gives more opportunities to a student as sharing opinions with others, making an important contribution in the field of interest.

Participant 2: Yes, if students behave like real researchers, they won't hesitate in realizing laboratory works. If students didn't behave themselves as researchers, the result of a practical work wouldn't be beneficial. I am sure, benefits of practical and laboratory works encourage students to be as real researchers in their field.

Participant 3: No doubt that behaving real researchers students become objective, knowledgeable and practitioner. A researcher was also a student. So, step by step he/she becomes a researcher and achieves his/her goals. In this case did practical work help to that student to behave a real researcher?!

Question: How does laboratory work act in practical work process?

Participant 1: Laboratory works are generally contained to supply learning of the practical features of science. If they know all information about the subject, they can apply practical process in laboratories.

Participant 2: Laboratory works should be fully-structured. On the other hand laboratory work should be planned in open-ended approaches. Besides, a good laboratory work can be a primary step for students who are interested in research.

Participant 3: Laboratory work should be task-based and be involved the students' attention. In laboratory process the activities should be described from theory into practice. Students also begin to learn the main skills for research process such as making hypothesis, research planning, research designing, research importance and other necessary points.

Lesson 11 ANALYSE AND REPORT

T11.1

Doniyor studies medicine. He came up to his supervisor and asked some questions on the difference between report and research. Listen to the dialogue and find out differences between report and research. Fill in the table.

Ahad Malikovich, would you mind if I ask some questions. I've had some information about analysis and report through Internet and came across to something. Could you tell me the difference between report and research.

Surely. You can report other authors' data you've learned and their statements.

I wonder how?

You can just give summary to authors' ideas. I suggest you cannot add any of your opinions towards the issue.

Got it. What about research?

Do you remember I mentioned about my research papers at the beginning of the term.

Certainly.

You can look them through in the library.

Research is something when you put your own arguments as a summary.

O, I guessed it. Thank you for your time.

T11.2

The experienced supervisor gives some pieces of useful advice for completing a report paper.

Writing a research paper is not just filling, but it is a whole set of activities which should be done consequently. Here are some instructions for creating a good scientific or literature paper.

Organise data so that it can be interpreted and analyzed. Before analyzing check your raw data for completeness and accuracy. You must clearly distinguish material that would normally be included in a research paper.

How are you going to write? Consult writing style with your instructor. Don't wait for inspiration - just start writing.

Make a list of each stage you'll need to fulfil to complete your paper. Use index cards for writing. Use paragraphs to separate each important point. Use

present tense to report well accepted facts, and past tense for description of specific results of your own. Avoid informal wording, don't address the reader directly. Use complete sentences, do not use slang, jargon or superlatives.

Put every new section on a separate page. Why is your study important? Describe this factor in introduction in a broad context.

Include specific equipment or enzyme as materials if you had used. Do not present materials and methods as a set of instructions.

Display your results in tables and through figures. Compile them through your text without repeating information. Place your tables and figures within the text or put them at the end of you paper. Don't forget that figures and tables are different. Besides, number and entitle each of them.

Your summary should include real data. Do not discuss your results, just report them. Record your conclusions and recommendations in a report.

Do proofreading by checking grammar and spelling. Don't believe computer. Ask someone you rely on to do it too. When you finished it, print out a few copies.

Don't forget the main: Read many samples of good papers!

Lesson 12 TOP RESEARCH RESULTS

T12.1

A student who is engaged in space exploration research works talking to a person that experienced space daily life.

Bob, you are really happy man that has flown to the space! Why did you make up a decision to do such a heroic deed?

Oh, Jack. From my early childhood I was very keen on space, planets, stars, moon, sun, aliens and other mysteries in the sky. It was my dream to fly to the space. I am very happy to my dream come true!

Bob, what do you think how space exploration developed recent years?

This sphere has really advanced recently. I remember the first Russian man flying to space in 1961, from that moment so many events occurred connected with space. But before that event in 1958 the first artificial satellite sent into space by the USA. In 1969 the first Americans reached the moon. At

that time it was something unimaginable, impossible, miracle but now they are simple present life occasions. Today a number of states have sent their rockets to space. As I suppose this human research miracle will probably keep on expanding fast.

How did you prepare yourself to the flight?

You know, it is vital matter, as there is no gravity in space, air sufficient is very poor, a strong pressure on the whole body makes the brain tired as well. I looked for information about space in details, according to that data I drew a plan to survive there. A person should prepare himself morally including a thorough physical preparation.

Can any man fly to space nowadays?

Oh, yes. Space research has become a touristic business as well. People who have passed special physical, mental tests can travel to space, certainly after having paid appointed sum of money.

Ok. What did you experience in space?

There were a lot of changes in my body. Environment, atmosphere is totally different there. In the first moment anyone can have some shocking experience, later an adaptation moment comes. There were a lot of interesting things in space. First of all, I liked the view in space. The atmosphere is full of different unknown, may be undiscovered objects; one can explore new things for himself.

Some cautions had to be taken by us there as well; we had to sleep next to a fan as warm air does not dissipate in space, good ventilation is vital for sleeping astronauts or space travelers. Due to the low gravity, the heart does not pump much blood around the body; it eases its functions automatically. This can be dangerous as heart pumps less and less blood becomes weak. For keeping the heart work harder, people in space need have exercises for several hours a day.

How much time did you need to get adapted to the earth after you have arrived here?

Not so long. But I still throw cups to the floor breaking them up, as you know cups do not fracture in space they just fly as humans do.

Would you like to visit space again?

Surely yes. I want to experience those things again.

Hopefully, I would join you in your space travel.

T12.2

(A speech of a student who is making a presentation on recent top research results)

As everybody claims today humanity has reached many research results in a number of fields thanks to science. It is somehow difficult to imagine our modern society, life without these innovative techniques. We have a lot of discoveries, inventions but anyway the most essential ones are a few. Let's point out to some turning point practical research productions. 11 the greatest top technological inventions are listed below: the first one is cellular phones. We read some historical books in which a dove is sent somewhere to give news or remember paper and pen process. But these are already ancient history. Scientists have invented wide range types of cell phones functioning variously. Today one of every two Americans has already owned smart phones at the beginning of 2012. Today fingerprints, mind order i-phones are no wonder for people. The second place was given to microwave oven. It was firstly developed in 1940, but modern ones are incredibly convenient for food preparation at home office. Next place was given to another top research result GPS (Global Positioning System), with the help of this system you'll never get lost at any part of the earth any more. But today half Americans carrying smart phones which have GPS functions. According to the British newspaper The Telegraph GPS was invented in 1978. The fourth top research result in my personal mind is personal computer, no science or research development can occur unless we do not own PCs. Next in the list is digital music. Music has always been a friend of humanity; it inspired the greatest scientists, writers or poets. Digital music assisted people to create qualified sound in music. The creation of it has ended the existence of tape cassettes, records and other typical items. Another top technological invention is computer mouse. Can you picture to your mind that first computers were as the sizes of a house and was manipulated with the help of hundreds tiny buttons. But technician mouse has made jobs in computer much easier. As additional information I should say that computer mouse was

invented in 1964. Another greatest technological result of human being is the invention of internet. It has really changed nearly all people's lives on Earth. Thousands of people are really involved into a net web doing a number of virtual actions: business, marketing, donating, researching, producing and others. Internet was invented in the 1960s but made it available to public use in the 1990s. Remote controls are another technological accomplishment which seem to exist every time, but it was only invented in 1955. Believe that a grandfather at the age of 95 was amazed or even shocked when you were able to change TV channels by remote control! Digital cameras can be considered to be another top invention of humanity. They capture sentimental moments and personal adventures as alive motions. Video conferencing has also become a simple issue nowadays, but talking face-to-face to a person from a very far distance not being there was science-fiction idea some years ago, but science has made another miracle production for humanity!

KEYS

UNIT 1 GLOBAL PROBLEMS

Lesson 1 PROBLEM CAUSE

1

Students own answers.

2

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Poverty | 5. Air Pollution |
| 2. Terrorism | 6. Armament |
| 3. Overpopulation | 7. The Aral Sea. |
| 4. Global Warming | |

3

- Pollution of the air, the water, the soil. The reckless anarchy of the exploitation of the nature.
- Natural resources running out, or being degraded. Oil is recklessly pumped out of the earth, reckless, anarchic exploitation of resources
- Population growth outstripping resources worldwide. Population growth and the finitude of resources.
- Unequal distribution of financial resources. The agricultural land of the earth is owned by fewer and fewer people. Much of what is left in the hands of small farmers is being bought up by international agribusinesses by multinational corporations distant from land but close to big money.
- Fundamentalism and narrowness, exclusivism, particularism, terrorism. Fear, avoidance, military repression. poverty, discrimination, and lack of education,

4

- Students own answers. All answers are acceptable.

5

- Problems solved at the state level.
- Projects aimed at improving the ecological condition.

- Measures for environmental protection of the Aral Sea.
- International organizations.
- Aral sea is a global problem.
- Answers may vary. All answers are acceptable.

6

| Viewpoints | Reasons |
|---|--|
| 1. the issues concerning the softening of the consequences of the ecological crisis are being solved at the state level. | to provide general socio-economic development of the Republic. |
| 2. a number of target projects aimed at improving the ecological condition of the territories surrounding the Aral Sea | to prevent the degradation of the land and raise its agricultural potential, improve the health status of the population, provide clean drinking water |
| 3. Large-scale work is being carried out to fortify the moving sands on the dry bottom of the Aral Sea | to use these territories as pastures, and thereby develop cattle farming. |
| 4. Efforts to stabilize the situation in the Aral Sea area are also being given by many international organizations. | This problem influences the nature of the earth and needs interstate agreements. |
| 5. Problems concerning the ecological crisis in the Aral Sea region cannot be solved solely through the efforts of one country. | it is necessary to improve the systems of managing and using water resources of the Aral Sea basin within the frame of the existing interstate agreements. |

8

To begin with, it is cause for concern that increased traffic congestion is resulting in serious pollution problems in our major cities.

Furthermore, the government should also provide incentives for people to use public transportation by making it more affordable.

Therefore, as a result of this loss of productivity, companies experience an increased financial burden, which in turn has a detrimental effect on our overall economy.

To sum up, it is clear that traffic congestion will continue to cause pollution and loss of productivity in our cities in the future.

9

Possible answer.

As development density increases

Introduction

As development density increases, factories are being built near or within existing communities. The government encourages such projects, as it pay attention on the benefits more than the possible danger that they may represent for the people living in the community. If a factory would be planned in my neighborhood I would be against its construction, as the facility would bring more disadvantages than advantages.

Conclusion:

To sum up, having a factory in my community would destroy the environment. The wastes from their activity are harmful for the living creatures and people. This facility also creates noise. The loud noise may cause the stress. Thus, people should consider not only benefits but also possible loses.

Students own answers. Answers may vary. All answers are acceptable.

10

tudents own answers. All answers are acceptable.

Lesson 2

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES

1

1-f, 2-t, 3-t, 4- t, 5-f 6-t, 7-f, 8-f, 9-t, 10-t,

2

1- 1, 2- 5, 3- 10, 4-8, 5-3, 6-9, 7- 2, 8-7, 9- 4,

3

Interferences into environmental issues.

- B. The danger of bee extinction
- C. Colony Collapse Disorder or CCD
- D. Unintended consequence of using chemicals.

4

1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A.

5

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. supply | f. conversion |
| b. manage | g. extend |
| c. set free | h. fierce |
| d. contaminate | i. avoid |
| e. steady | j. replace |

6

The changes into eco-system done by humanity

- 1) Rabbits which were introduced into Australia
- 2) Rabbits were also responsible for serious erosion problems, as they ate native plants, leaving the topsoil exposed and vulnerable to sheet, gully, and wind erosion.
- 3) Africanized bees which were released in Brazil accidentally
- 4) Kudzu was introduced as an ornamental plant and later used to prevent erosion in earthworks

The drawbacks of those unintended consequences

- a) The rabbit population grew so rapidly that the government could not help controlling them
- b) Rabbits often killed young trees in orchards, forests, and on properties by ring-barking them
- c) The removal of this topsoil was devastating to the land, as it takes many hundreds of years to regenerate.

d) The bees stopped to produce honey, became wild, violent and ate local useful insects.

e) Kudzu has displaced native plants, and has effectively taken over significant portions of land.

7

1. More harm is often caused by the introduction of exotic animals and plants for food, for decorative purposes.
2. The introduction of rabbits in Australia and New Zealand for food was followed by an explosive growth in the rabbit population; rabbits have become a major uncontrollable pest in these countries, because the rabbits had no natural predators.
3. Cane toad has become a major pest when it was introduced into Australia to control cane field pests. Animals eating cane were killed by its toxins.
4. Kudzu was introduced as an ornamental plant and later used to prevent erosion in earthworks but it became a major problem in the Southeastern United States. Native plants were displaced and significant portions of land were taken over by Kudzu.
5. In 1957, while searching for an increase in honey production, Africanized bees were accidentally released in Brazil. (by Warwick E. Kerr). The «especially defensive» Africanized bee species expanded into the north and south Americas.
6. In 19th-century, in Ireland a temperance action was organized. Thousands of people were encouraged never to drink alcohol again. Instead, the diethyl ether was drunk. Intoxication without breaking promise was resulted by those seeking.
7. Flash-flooding and seasonal droughts were resulted by the draining of American wetlands since colonial times.
8. Vandalizing nets was resulted by the reward for “ghost nets” between 1980 and 1981 in France.
9. The rich movement to other countries was resulted by the 75% income tax in France.
10. Writing:

Lesson 3 SOLUTION

1

1. students own answers. All answers are acceptable.

2

Possible answers.

1. Drug abuse- drug addiction
2. Drug user - addict = victims of drug abuse = users
3. Drugs- heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, narcotics, hallucinogenics, marijuana, cannabis, ecstasy, prescription drugs, hard drugs, soft drugs
4. Drug- illegal substances
5. Smuggling- trafficking
6. Dealing- selling
7. Dealer- pusher
8. Common -widespread, rife, prevalent, ubiquitous
9. Solution- Solve
10. Country -societies, nation, communities

Possible answers.

1. Drug use, crime
2. Drug, problems
3. The menace, education
4. Should, risk
5. Parents, a role.
6. impossible, can

4

1. Drug abuse,
2. Drugs smuggling and dealing
3. Criminal gangs and mafia
4. The menace of drugs

5

Billions of dollars are spent internationally preventing drug use, treating addicts, and fighting drug-related crime.

2. Education is the first battle. Children need to be told at home and in school about drugs.
3. People need to be aware of the effects so that they can make avoid this problem.
4. A second approach is to increase police manpower and powers to stop dealers and to enforce the law.
5. Families and counselors need to talk to children and people at risk.

6. Parents need to look at their children and help them to Jobs are needed to give people a role in society.

6

Desire, magic, myth, , class, lessons, masters, prepare, , equipment,

7

1. Now it's time for research to transform all this knowledge into solutions to the many substance abuse issues confronting our society.
2. Doctors want to know how to detect and intervene when substance use is interfering with medical outcomes or to reduce early-onset alcohol and drug problems (both may be affecting the quality and costs of primary care).
3. For schools and colleges, now (appropriately) focusing on improving student achievement and graduation, how can kids learn if they show up for class hung over or high?
4. Science-backed tools are within our capabilities. Just from my group, there is a science-based tool for parents helping them, possibly, avoid the problems of a drug-involved child.
5. In criminal justice, we have science-informed tools to help judges assign offenders based on the offenders' risk and needs; or to evaluate "problem" courts to improve performance (ie, improve prospects for clients) and justify existence to higher-ups.
6. For treatment providers, we have introduced a helping tool teaching principles of relapse prevention in group therapy (research has said much about relapse prevention in substance abuse, a chronically relapsing disease).
7. We have another tool for integrating continuous recovery management into regular treatment practice.
8. For doctors, researchers at TRI are investigating new practices for conducting screening and brief interventions in medical settings.
9. There are other examples of science-based solutions, and not just from my group.
10. Science can point the way – for the many organizations, like schools, health care organizations, employers, parents, insurance companies that need good, sensible and cost-

effective tools helping them help people confronting substance use and abuse.

11. But we also need to develop solutions to the problem – in the form of tools that work, and work affordably. This may be another job that researchers can and should do.
12. In the meantime, substance abuse is hardly intractable. True, we need better awareness of the problem and all its impacts on society.
13. But we also need more science-backed helping tools widely disseminated and put in the hands of the people and organizations that can use them.

8

Answers may vary. All answers are possible.

9

Students own answers. All answers are acceptable.

UNIT 2 RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

Lesson 4 MOTIVATION AND INSPIRATION

1

- 1) was devoted; 2) democracy, equality; 3) sabotage; 4) Nobel Prize, became President; 5) is a motivator; 6) problems, conflicts; 7) rebelled;

2

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| f | t | f | f | t | t |

3

- a. On July 18 Nelson Mandela was born;
- b. Mandela was arrested after being on the run for 17 months;
- c. Mandela was in prison for 27 years;
- d. In 1962 Mandela was arrested;
- e. When Mandela was only 9 years his father died;
- f. Mandela was elected as the President of South Africa in 1999;
- g. Nelson Mandela started his political career when he was 30;

4

Possible answer to interpretation of the quote: You are the creator of your own destiny- it is up to you what to do, whom to become in life; act, move, create, discover, contribute to society.

5

- a. Interests identification;
- b. Motivation is a strong power;
- c. Ways of keeping motivated;

6

- 1) Identify interests and hobbies;
- 2) set goals; 3) discover innovations;
- 4) enhance motivation; 5) visualize dreams;

7

- 1) G 2) F 3) E 4) A 5) D 6) C 7) B

8

- a) stimulator, motivator; b) a beautiful, huge palace;
- c) accepted to the basketball player; d) by great Uzbek personalities' words, sayings; e) by feeling that deadline is getting closer; f) friendship; g) his father's medals, awards;

9

Andrew: was accepted to basketball team; he was chosen as the best player in his club; he got the highest score in his team;

Malika: she has got a bachelor degree; she is studying for getting a master degree; her poetry books were published; she has won some prestigious competitions;

John: he entered the University; he graduated from the Higher Institution with excellent marks; he works at financial system now;

Hikmatulla: he has bought a new car; he has established a business firm;

Akbar: he is doing research work in physics; his invention in physics won the first place in youth invention competition;

10

- 1) b 2) d 3) a 4) d 5) c 6) c

11

- a) shouldn't lose; b) needn't have spoken; c) needed to grasp; d) should complete; e) need to be attentive; f) had better plan;

12

Executive summary should contain general information about the project; it summarizes all of the key information. There must be a problem, solution, funding requirements. The statement of need will enable the reader to learn more about the issues. It presents the facts and evidence that support the need for the project and establishes that your nonprofit understands the problems and therefore can reasonably address them. The information used to support the case can come from authorities in the field, as well as from your agency's own experience. The project description should have five subsections: objectives, methods, staffing/administration, evaluation, and sustainability. The budget for your proposal may be as simple as a one-page statement of projected revenue and expenses. Or your proposal may require a more complex presentation, perhaps including a page on projected support and notes explaining various items of expense or of revenue. Organization information should contain necessary facts connected with the company which is applying. Conclusion part is a final step of the project which should sum up the proposal writing. Every proposal should have a concluding paragraph or two. This is a good place to call attention to the future, after the grant is completed.

13

Students' own writings should be assessed here.

1

1-T, 2-T, 3-F,4-T, 5-F, 6-F, 7-F, 8-F, 9-F, 10-T,11-F, 12-T.

2

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | Sanjar | Abror | |
| Educational institution | Tashkent University of Information Technologies | | |
| Graduate level | a sophomore | senior specialist in IT | international and national, organizational and clinical research levels. |
| Job field | IT | IT | medicine |
| Research sphere | IT | IT | factors of determining risk of preoperative anesthesia in neurosurgery |
| Additional information you have found | has done some exploratory work. | | has specialized in qualitative research methods, mainly investigating causes, diagnoses and preoperative risk management. |

At the end of this academic year, I'll (1) have been working on my project for six months, but I've still got a lot to do before I finish it. I'll (2) have been spending the whole day in the lab next Saturday doing experiments, and in fact I (3) have been playing football the weekend after either because I've to go back to the work then, too. I guess I'll (4) have been doing lots of similar projects when I'm at university, so it's good experience. Thinking about it, when I leave university in about four years, I'll (5) have been studying my subject for over thirteen years, so I should be quite good at it then!

4

1. They'll be tired when they arrive, they'll have been traveling all day.
2. Let's hope the volcanic eruption will have finished before we arrive on the island
3. Although people are now angry about what he did, I'm sure that his behavior will soon have been forgotten
4. By the time you get home I will have cleaned the house from top to bottom
5. By the time you get home I will/ may/should have cleaned the house

5

1. I 'll have fulfilled the work by the time you come to the office.
2. In a few days, I 'll have been waiting for Ra'no for over ten days. What is the matter with her.
3. We'll be halfway through the sponsored swim in one hour so we 'll have been swimming for forty-eight hours non-stop by then.
4. Students of the institute of art and culture will not have finished painting the house by the time we get back from holiday.
5. If she's still on the phone at eight o'clock, Alijan will have talked to Malika for over two hours.
6. At six o'clock this evening . we will not have been climbing for five hours but for seven hours!
7. This time next month, you will probably have passed your driving test!
8. You will have done all your homework by bedtime.
9. Tomorrow Dilorom will have been working on the

project for ten days.
 10. We will not probably have left by the time you get to the office.

6

1) the campus. 2) for two weeks. 3) people: isn't sincere at all; places: ugly, high rise, modern and unattractive. 4) research 5) the digital library, tools for exploring research results.

7

I've been here for two weeks. And my first impressions are very good. In fact, they are wonderful. The campus is big and exciting, really exciting. The blocks are beautiful, low rise, modern and attractive.

The stuff is sincere at all. There is everybody to talk with as professional who is insights in the specific occupation. Everybody can consult you on specific issues of the sphere. And library here is the best in the area. You can easily find any literature on science and research on the bookshelves. You shouldn't have pass complex procedure to enter the digital library in order to obtain information on the field of interest. The laboratories have all tools for exploring research results. You have lots of opportunities in developing the perspective academic achievement. I tell myself 'Come to this research institution again Elyor!'.

8

RIASEC – Holland Code

People tend to deal with activities that they enjoy and are interested in, which they later apply in the field they are interested in and have chosen for developing skills and abilities in. Interests are useful in defining career perspectives. Academic interests are different than professional abilities or job skills. Searching for more wide definition of the "interest" and "field of interest" particularly I run into the «Holland Code» devised by John Holland - as theory maintaining a framework of six general themes more likely a description of types of interest. The themes shown in the 'code' save as a choice for people whose primary interests combine two or three of these general themes. Proposed broad areas can also be used to describe work environments.

John Holland persuades people understanding their interests can help to highlight ways in which

certain fields of study, work environments and occupational pursuits may or may not be satisfying to them. Considering people to tend to be seeking environments that are consistent with their interests he drew out his «Holland Code» or «RIASEC Code».

The researchers of «Holland Code» consider it to be a strong interest inventory which serves as a self-assessment tool. RIASEC Code meets individual's responses, as well as providing information about specific content or topic areas. People who are in their carrier path might find them to be interesting, and utilize as a sample of occupations in which satisfied workers tend to have similar interests.

9

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. B. REALISTIC | «Doers» |
| INVESTIGATIVE | «Thinkers» |
| ARTISTIC | «Creators» |
| SOCIAL | «Helpers» |
| ENTERPRISING | «Persuaders» |
| CONVENTIONAL | «Organizers» |

10

| | |
|---|---|
| A) REALISTIC B) INVESTIGATIVE C) SOCIAL | E) ENTERPRISING F) CONVENTIONAL G) ARTISTIC |
|---|---|

Lesson 6

CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION

1

1. A poster presentation, B roundtable discussion, C seminar, D paper presentation

2

1. have not mastered
2. talk about presentations
3. might miss
4. enlarge your network
5. can follow up
6. served on

3

a ✓; b ✓; c ✓; e ✓; g ✓

4

1. A-3; B-5; C-6; D-1; E-4; F-2.
2. a) indicate; b) initial; c) aspect; d) intensive; e) focus; f) take the floor; g) symbolize.

5

1. fairly /really
2. really/ fairly (both correct)
3. very/ pretty
4. pretty/ very
5. really/ fairly
6. fairly/ pretty (both correct)

6

1) very; 2) absolutely; 3) very; 4) almost; 5) (-); 6) extremely; 7) completely; 8) completely.

7

- 1) 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 6.
- 2) 1. workshop. 2. poster talks. 3. paper with responded.
4. poster presentations. 5. posters. 6. roundtable.

7

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. E

Lesson 7 INVESTIGATION SKILLS

1

1- d, 2-h, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b, 6-I, 7-e, 8-f, 9- g

2

1- Descriptive investigation. 2- comparative investigation. 3. "fair test" 4. Correlations. 5. independent variable. 6- interview. 7- naturalistic observation. 8- questionnaire survey.

4

Bounce – a movement of something such as a ball when it hits a surface and moves away again

Forge – to copy something illegally

Tangible – which is real or noticeable

Refine – to make something better

Span – to make a web

Outrageous – causing indignation and shock

Hunch – feeling that something is going to happen

Absurd – completely unreasonable or impossible to believe

Conceive – to imagine something, or imagine doing something

Punch – to make holes in something with a punch

UNIT 3 EFFECTIVE WAYS OF RESEARCH

Lesson 9 SOCIAL RESEARCHES

1

a) Uncover. b) well-being. c) establishment. d) conceptual and empirical. e) linked. f) assemble. g) surprise. h) identical.

2

1-F, 2-T, 3-F, 4-T, 5-F, 6-F, 7-T, 8-T.

3

Social researches

4

1-c, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d.

5

1) 4,8. 2) 4,2 billion. 3) 850 billion. 4) 465 million. 6) 2 billion views. 7) 900 second. 8) 829000. 9) 200000.

- a) 12 % 12% of Facebook’s total income
- b) 175. million tweets a day
- b) 107. Social research results show top 3 countries on Twitter are the USA at 107 million,
- c) 25,088. busiest event in Twitter’s history is now “Castle in the Sky” TV screening 25,088 tweets per second.
- d) 15%-20%. Brazil is home to vast biological diversity, first among the megadiverse countries of the world, having between 15%-20% of the 1.5 million globally described species.
- e) 7.7%. Economic losses (mainly from air pollution) were calculated at 7.7%. of China’s GDP.

9

Students in Japan prefer watching TV than any other activity.
 Only Russian and Italian students spend more time on playing or talking with their friends than on watching TV.
 Students in Canada pay attention to watching TV and video than other countries students.
 In most countries students playing sport games. They spend more than 1,5 hours a week on it. Majority of student avoids doing jobs at home. But only Russian students spend more time on this than on sport.
 Students around the world apparently dislike reading for enjoyment. All countries except Russia it accounts for less than one hour.
 England is only one country where students like to spend more time on playing computer games than in any other countries.
 Favorite activities for the students are watching TV and video and talking with their friends.

10

Students own answers.

11

Put the words and phrases in the appropriate column.
 Make: money, a list, a list, a loss, an arrangement, a decision, progress, a choice, a speech, an appointment, a noise, a mistake, up to your mind.
 Do: a course , an experiment, an excise, some work, research, the washing up, a degree, housework.

Fill in the gaps in the sentences with make or do in the appropriate form.
 1) have you made, 2) made a speech. 3) making decisions. 4) do the housework
 5) making mistakes.

Lesson 10 PRACTICAL AND LABORATORY WORK

1

- 1.c 2.a 3.d 4.e 5.b

2

- A. Practical lesson in Physics
- B. Practical lesson in Medicine
- C. Practical lesson in Chemistry
- D. Practical lesson in Humanitarian Sciences

3

- 1-d, 2- e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c.

4

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Participant 2 | benefits of practical and laboratory works encourage students to be as real researchers in their field |
| Participant 3 | practical activities give students to intensify their knowledge in research experiences and the learning of research concepts |
| Participant 2 | Practical work is the most significant lessons at higher educational system |
| Participant 1 | Without practice we cannot improve our knowledge |
| Participant 1 | making an important contribution in the field of interest |
| Participant 2 | Research is the value of engaging students in practical and laboratory activities |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Participant_____ | benefits of practical and laboratory works encourage students to be as real researchers in their field |
| Participant_____ | practical activities give students to intensify their knowledge in research experiences and the learning of research concepts |
| Participant_____ | Practical work is the most significant lessons at higher educational system |
| Participant_____ | Without practice we cannot improve our knowledge |
| Participant_____ | making an important contribution in the field of interest |
| Participant_____ | Research is the value of engaging students in practical and laboratory activities |

8

c) about students' attitude to practical and laboratory work;

9

1-F, 2-T, 3, F, 4-T, 5-T.

10

1-.a) were; 2.- b)hadn't checked, wouldn't be;
3-.b) were/would be
4-.d) had got; 5-.a) were;
6-.a) use

12

Complete the sentence:

1. If I had realized that you were busy with your laboratory work, I wouldn't have disturbed you.
2. If he weren't well-disciplined, he wouldn't have behaved himself like that.
3. You wouldn't be ashamed now if you hadn't prepared your individual laboratory work then.
4. If I had known about it, I would have recommended strongly you participating in practical work.

13

| | T | F |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1.Chemistry | v | |
| 2.Physics | v | |
| 3.Biology | v | |
| 4.Art | v | |
| 5.Medicine | v | |
| 6.Literature | v | |
| 7.Linguistics | v | |
| 8.Economics | v | |
| 9.History | v | |
| 10.Jurisprudence | v | |
| 11.Mathematics | v | |
| 12.Physical Training | v | |
| 13.Computer Sciences | v | |
| 14.Architecture | v | |

14

a laboratory report.

15

- 1.narrative describing activity__ v __
- 2.keep simple___ v __
- 3.be explicit___ v _
- 4.make an outline__ v _

Lesson 11 ANALYSE AND REPORT

1

1. I wonder what I learned from the data.
2. I ask if you dated each page.
3. I wonder if you kept up with the contents table.
4. I can't remember whether you numbered each page consecutively.
5. I would like to know if you included all the information into your note cards.
6. I am not sure you introduced and summarized each experiment.
7. I wonder if you comprised all details.
8. I am not sure that all responses are accessible.
9. I want to ask whether you answered all urgent questions.
10. I wonder if the replies complete.

3

- Questionnaire checking → Eliminating incomplete and unacceptable questionnaires
- Editing → Correct illegible and ambiguous replies
- Coding → Giving numbers to each data instead of words
- Transcribing → Transferring the raw data to make it usable in the analyses and accessible to the reader
- Cleaning → Avoiding faulty logic or overestimation
- Statistical adjustments → Scaling the data
- Analysis strategy selection → Designing the research paper resulting from the specific feature of data selected.
- Correlation → Observing link among parameters
- Comparison → Comparing results gained with data by other researchers.
- Induction → Looking for generalized conclusion on the base of results.
- Interpretation → Obtaining results from data analysis require.

4

Possible answers.
 Report paper deals with the conclusion of other authors' opinions.
 Research paper deals with the author's own conclusions and results.

5

a- D, b- B, c-H, d- C , e- A, f-F, g- E, h -G.

6

| | |
|---|---|
| DOS | |
| Use formal wording | Don't address directly to the reader |
| Include specific equipment in the material | Don't include general lab tools in the material |
| Report your results | Don't discuss the results |
| Do proofreading yourself or ask someone to do | Don't believe computer |

7

Fill in the gap the following paragraph.
 The research essay on a global issue must be persuasive in tone. That is, students have to do more than just report on the issue. They have to attempt to change the reader's thinking or get the reader to agree and take action. Students thus have to learn the elements and techniques of persuasion. At the same time, students need to avoid rhetorical ranting or obvious reader manipulation by the over use of propaganda techniques. The writing has to be ethical, honest, and factual, but at the same time it had to be persuasive.
 (Global Issues Research Project by Steve Naylor)

8

a-facts, b-examples, c-personal experiences, d-expert opinions, e- evaluating sources.

9

1. Getting Inspiration
2. Brainstorming
3. Scanning and Skimming
4. Note-taking
5. Critiquing
6. Questioning
7. Answering Questions
8. Using Direct Quotations
9. Paraphrasing
10. Evaluating Resources
11. Summarizing
12. Using Graphic Organizers
13. Using Keywords

Lesson 12 TOP RESEARCH RESULTS

1

a) realized his dream; b) expanding; c) oxygen; d) corporal; e) adjustment; f) essential; g) because of;

2

4, 3, 1, 2.

3

Probable answers to the questions from the listening tape: 1) As Bob supposes research in space for exploring it really developed in recent years. A lot of countries have constructed their stations in space to explore space; probably it will keep on progressing in future as well. 2) The first Russian man Yuri Gagarin flew to space, the first American artificial satellite was sent. 3) They should pass special physical, mental tests, take every necessary thing. 4) A shocking situation may come out firstly, as atmosphere is totally different there; health problems may appear, as heart stops being very active, you should get exercises in order to get it work more active as in Earth.

4

2,3,1

5

10, 6, 8, 2, 9, 7, 1, 4, 3, 5

6

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| f | t | f | f | ng | t | ng | f |

7

1940 – the year when first microwave oven was developed.

1964 – the year when a computer mouse was invented.

1990 – the year when Internet had become available to public.

1978 – the year when GPS was invented.

1955 – the year when remote controls was invented.

9

a) exploration; b) miracle; c) advance; d) vital; e) adaptation; f) function; g) caution; h) digital;

Authors' acknowledgements

The authors and project managers are grateful to following colleagues for their contribution and assistance: Barno Nazarova (Tashkent State University of Economy), Lola Karimova (Tashkent State Tax University), Aziza Talibjanova (Uzbekistan State University of World Languages), Guljakhon Shaimova (Guliston State University), Guzal Zokhidova (Tashkent University of Information Technology), Karima Rakhmanberdieva (Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Languages), Shirin Rakhimova (Tashkent State University of Economy), Iroda Djuraeva (Uzbekistan National University), Yana Kuchkarova (Namangan State University) Marifat Baratova (Bukhara Medical Institute), Akrom Shermatov (Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages).

We are grateful to Abdulaziz Umarov, National Institute of Art and Design, for designing special cover pages. A big thank you to our assistant personnel who helped to shape much of the material. In particular, Ulughbek Bahodirov, senior assistant, International department, Uzbekistan State University of World Languages, for his kind support and collaboration. Similarly, we would like to thank Suyun Abdullaev, Vice-rector, Uzbekistan State University of World Languages and everybody involved in *Scale Up* great team. And finally, special thanks go to the head of Uzbekistan State University of World Languages Mr. Shukhrat Kayumov, for his great contribution to the whole process.

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ISBN 978-9943-03-624-6

