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AUDIO



SCALE UP

Student's book

Course 3

SCALE UP



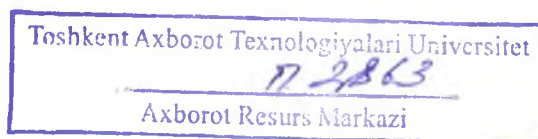
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Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education
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Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

SCALE UP

Student's Book
Course 3

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Scale Up
Student's Book
Course 3

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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 activities 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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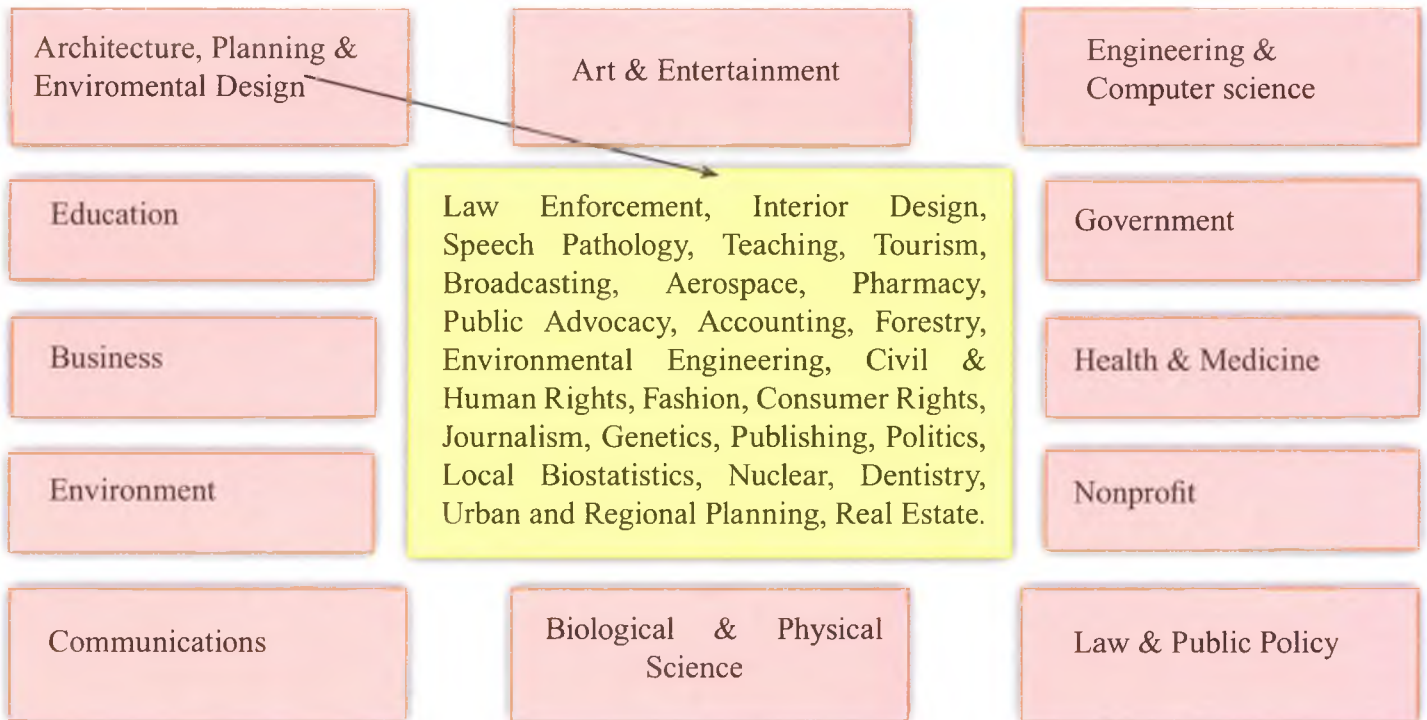
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SPEAKING	READING	WRITING	GRAMMAR
The History of Academic Discipline	Academic Fields & Education	Review Writing	Phrasal Verbs (bring)
Predictions	Accelerating Universe	Abstract Writing	Adverbs
Novelties	Oriental Contributions to Civilizations	Article Review	Reporting Verbs
Importance of Social Need Analysis	Social Needs and Education	Report Writing	Phrasal Verb (Come)
Professional Networking	Global Networking	Dos and Don'ts	Generalizing and Qualifying
Discussing Personal Contentment	Employees who are Engaged in their Work have Happier Home Life	Newspaper Article	Time Expressions
Earning a Degree	Emergence of the Doctor's and Master's Degrees	Rubric Writing	Wish Sentences
Preparation vs. Running with What you have	Public Speaking Exercises	Persuasive Essays	Quantifiers
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Me Gadgets	Agent 007 Gadgets	Precise and Vague Languages	Precise Sentences
Great Works	Minor Planet "Samarkand"	Process Analysis	Relative Clauses
Learner's Ambitions	A Strong Motivator	Critical Writing	Tag Questions

Lesson 1

ACADEMIC FIELDS

Work in groups. read the subtitles in the central fram and find out what headings they belong to.



1 Match the words and their definitions

1. academician		a) a way of doing something
2. achievement		b) member of an academy
3. concerned with		c) run across or meet unexpectedly
4. discrimination		d) involved or interested in something
5. employ		e) something that has been accomplished, especially by hard work, ability, or heroism
6. encounter		f) to recruit or provide someone with work
7. method		g) to treat people unfairly, because of their skin colour, religion, gender, etc.

2 (T1) Listen to the tape. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words or phrases.

- Academic fields have _____ sub-disciplines or branches, like social sciences, exact sciences, natural sciences, humanities and applied sciences.
- For example, Chemistry, Physics, Earth and Space Sciences are _____ as the branches of natural sciences, which _____ the rules that regulate the natural world through scientific methods.
- They are _____ by data.
- Formal sciences like mathematics, computer science, statistics and logic, study formal systems, which _____ abstract structures.
- Humanitarian sciences or humanities are the disciplines _____ with human culture, using methods that mainly study theoretical and critical issues.
- Mainly they depend on practical _____.
- Applied sciences _____ on scientific knowledge related to practical use.
- Science has been a field _____ by men, women encountered _____ in science.

3 Listen again and write the sub-disciplines in the boxes next to the headings.

History	Humanities	Academic fields
	Social sciences	
	Natural sciences	
	Applied sciences	
	Formal sciences	

4 Discuss the following questions with your partner.

- What academic fields are the most useful for human development?
- Which academic sciences are considered to be the most complicated to study?

5 Match the phrasal verbs and the definitions.



- to succeed in achieving, esp. with difficulty
- to put forward or introduce and implement
- to present or introduce (a subject) for discussion
- master, develop, cope with
- cause to happen
- encourage
- remember
- raise or educate



The first University in the world Al-Qarawiyyin was established in 859 by Fatimah al-Fihri. In addition to religious subjects, academic disciplines, like mathematics, geography, philosophy, astronomy, astrology, and alchemy were taught there.

6 Complete the sentences.

- The greatest Uzbek scientists brought _____ different global changes in a number of sciences which later guaranteed the stable progress of them.
a) along b) about c) forward d) up
- Most prominent Uzbek scholars were brought _____ in special educational institutions named "madrasahs".
a) under b) up c) in d) back
- In any academic field one should work hard to bring something _____.
a) on b) along c) back d) off
- Young researchers must always be brought _____ to discover or create something global in academic fields.
a) back b) off c) along d) about
- All fields' representatives bring the extra assistance from academic fields _____ during searching for solutions to the controversial issues.
a) in b) up c) about d) forward
- These scientific dilemmas must immediately be brought _____.
a) under b) forward c) in d) back
- In the Middle Ages several new ideas in academic fields were brought _____ by prominent Central Asian scholars.
a) off b) back c) forward d) in
- It is our sacred duty to bring _____ our great ancestors' remarkable contributions to the development of world academic fields.
a) forward b) off c) along d) back

7 Match the fields and the scientists, who made great contributions to the development of these fields.

The Father of	1) Algebra	a) Herodotus
	2) Chemistry (early)	b) Adam Smith
	3) Computer science	c) Hippocrates
	4) Economics	d) Archimedes
	5) Evolution	e) Jabir bin Hayyan (Geber)
	6) Geometry	f) Ferdinand de Saussure
	7) History	g) George Boole and Alan Turing
	8) Linguistics	h) al-Kharezmi
	9) Medicine	i) Euclid
	10) Mathematics	j) Charles Darwin

8 Read the article about academic fields and give a title to each paragraph.

9 Give your own definitions to the underlined words.

a. In general, an academic discipline or field signifies an area of knowledge which is taught at the College or at the University. Initially titles of curriculum were linked in German Universities during the 19th century. These sciences were approved and accepted in other countries step by step in the beginning of the 20th century. Consequently, they became the *traditional standard subjects*. Obviously, these sciences included physics, chemistry, biology, geology, and astronomy, which are nowadays considered to be the oldest academic disciplines. Academic fields develop as a result of discoveries or *explorations* made in different spheres of science. In fact, all of them are interrelated.

b. Academic disciplines can be categorized as following: social sciences, exact sciences, natural sciences, humanities and applied sciences. Each discipline usually has several sub-disciplines or branches, and the *differentiating boundaries* of these disciplines are often *casual and indefinite*. For example, economics can be included in social sciences.

c. Uzbekistan has also a rich history in scientific area. It has contributed to the development of the world science. Significant scholars of the state developed several new ideas in a variety of academic fields.

d. The centers of the ancient civilization were discovered on the territory of Uzbekistan (Obirakhmat Grotto), where the most ancient remains of modern man were found. That event became a "discovery of the year" in Uzbekistan.

10 Tick the words which you think can be included into the review writing.



Publication		Play	
Product		Car	
Book		Article	
Service		Computer	
Company		Video game	
Movie		Music	

11 With your partner put the sections in an appropriate order.

- Evaluation
- Conclusion and future directions
- The body of the paper
- Introduction

12 Write a review of the movie, using the phrases given below.

The movie is about _____.

The movie is directed by _____.

The main parts were played _____.

It takes place in _____.

It begins with _____.

In the end _____.

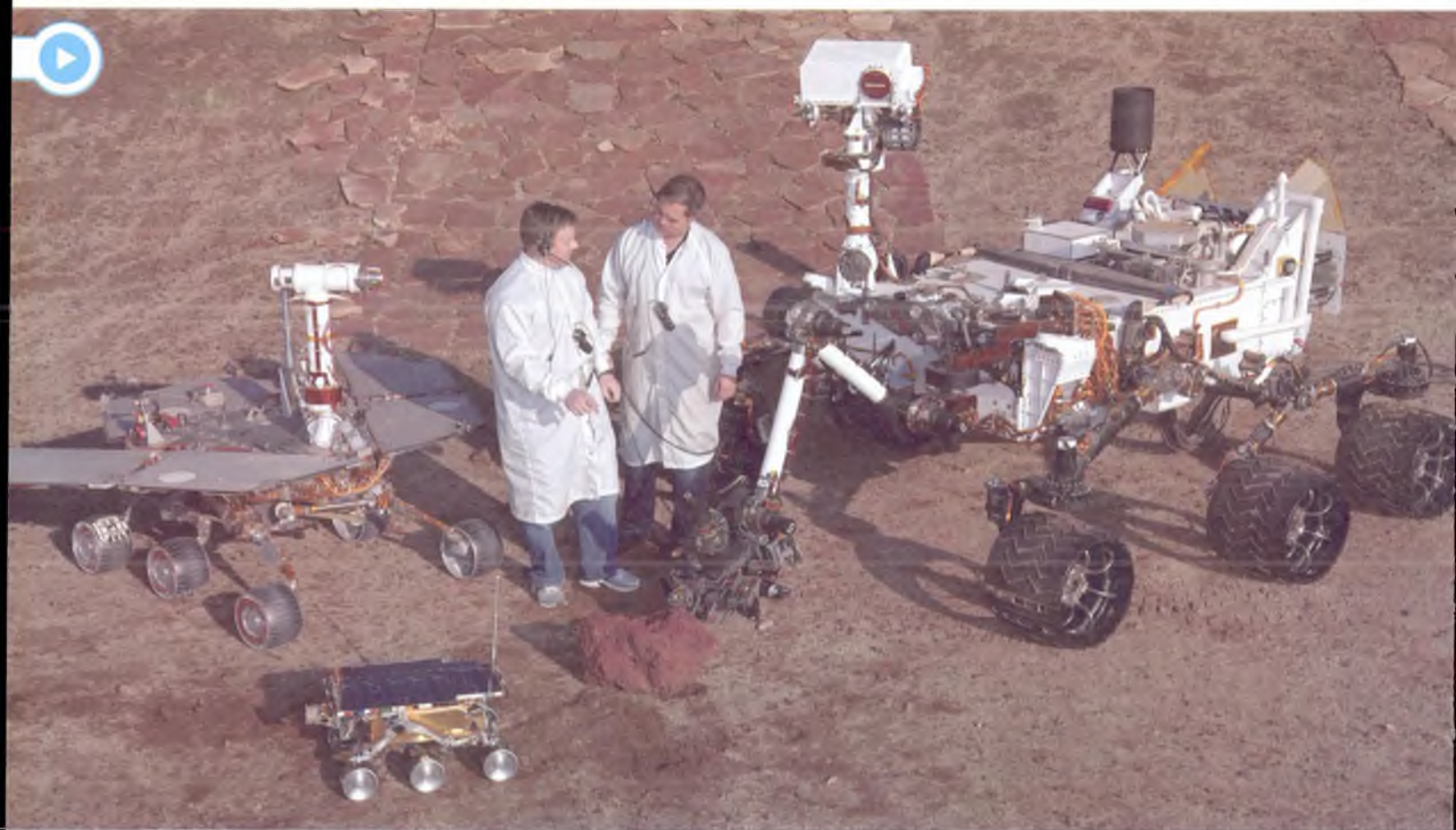
The movie succeeded / failed as _____.

I recommend / don't recommend watching it, because

_____.

Lesson 2

SCIENTIFIC BREAKTHROUGHS



Answer the questions.

1. What was discovered on Mars?
2. What would the scientists use embryonic stem cell lines for?

1 Put the abbreviations next to their functional descriptions. What do the abbreviations stand for?

AI; RNA; XNA; NASA; DNA;	
• The American government organization concerned with spacecraft and space travel.	1. eg. <i>NASA</i>
• The particular structure and functions of every cell. Is responsible for characteristics being passed on from parents to their children.	2.
• An acid in the chromosomes of the cells of living things, which plays an important part in passing information about protein structure between different cells.	3.
• A type of computer technology that is concerned with making machines work in an intelligent way, similar to the way that the human mind works.	4.
• A synthetic alternative to the natural nucleic acids DNA and RNA as information-storing biopolymers (polymers produced by living organisms).	5.

- 2 Put the following words so that they make combination matching the given definition.

farm, neural, sedimentary,
leap, degradation, *intriguing*

e.g. *intriguing discoveries* – smth new arousing people's curiosity or interest

- _____ rock – formed from sediment left by water, ice, or wind
- resistant to _____ – not easily or never becoming or being made worse or weaker
- server _____ – networked computer servers typically used by organizations for the remote storage, processing, or distribution of large amounts of data
- _____ network – a program or system, designed to imitate the human brain's method of functioning
- _____ forward – rapid development or evolution of the research

- 3 (T2) Listen to the speech about the latest achievements in science and complete the table.

Invention	Function	Presenter
Curiosity Rover	Scans the layers	NASA
Artificial nucleic acid		
	Recognize pictures	

- 4 In groups of four or five, read predictions made by scientists for 2020-2040. Discuss the probabilities and add some from your field.

- Blood and organs donations will become unnecessary with the development of synthetic blood and artificial organs made from stem cell techniques.
- Electric cars will be able to travel 500 km on one battery charge.
- Robots for domestic activities, such as household chores or nursing care, will become common.
- Precision in financial and economic policies will significantly reduce economic fluctuations.
- A manned lunar base will be established.
- Ship and trains powered by fuel cells will become common.

- 5 Complete the table matching the adverbs and their role in a sentence.

Cause and Effect	Time	Contrast	Condition
	as soon as		

ADVERBS: if, now that, ~~as soon as~~, even though, whereas, when, even if, because, though, since, after, in case, only if, while, before, unless, although, whether or not, in the event that, as.

Adverb clauses are dependent clauses, they must be linked to an independent clause.

- 6 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate adverb.

- It began poring over the pages, _____ it scans the layers of sedimentary rocks, comprising Mount Sharp.
- _____ more than 40 years, the subatomic particle was finally detected.
- _____ water is essential to life, people poison it with chemicals from industry and agriculture.
- I didn't stop working until after midnight _____ I was totally exhausted.
- We can see the light from the airplane flying high at night _____ we hear the plane _____ light travels faster than sound.

7 Match the words a-g and their synonyms 1-7.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| a. an expansion | 1. a crisis |
| b. a curvature | 2. an enlargement, growth |
| c. to verify | 3. a swing, variation |
| d. to encompass | 4. bending |
| e. a blunder | 5. to affirm, prove |
| f. a fluctuation | 6. a fault, mistake, slip |
| g. a big crunch | 7. to include, contain |

8 Read and complete the text with the following sentences.

1. Adam Reiss was quite surprised looking through the results — the expansion of the universe was not decelerating, but accelerating — it was expanding faster and faster!
2. However, in 1922 Friedmann published a paper where he used Einstein's original equations without the cosmological constant term to show that the universe must be dynamical.
3. It is known that Einstein showed, in his theory of general relativity, that gravity is due to the curvature of spacetime.
4. If the density were above a critical density, the universe would continue slowing down in its expansion due to the gravitational attraction of the galaxies for each other, and the whole universe would collapse in a big crunch at some future time.

9 Read the statements and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

1. In the theory of Einstein the gravity owes to the curvature of space F
2. The source of gravitational field had to include pressure and mass-energy density. _____
3. Einstein proved that exactly pressure caused spacetime to bend. _____
4. The gravitational repulsion cannot influence the universe expansion. _____
5. The destiny of the universe could be related to a slowing down of the expansion rate. _____

The Accelerating Universe

Text by J. Richard Gott (an extract)

The 2011 Nobel Prize in Physics has been awarded to Adam Riess, Brian Schmidt, and Saul Perlmutter for their discovery of the accelerating expansion of the universe. It is one of the times when astronomers have won the Nobel Prize in Physics. What does this discovery mean? Why is the accelerated expansion of the universe so important? a) _____ He predicted that the Sun should bend light rays from distant stars passing near it. This effect was observed in 1919 and Einstein's prediction was verified. In developing his theory, he realized that the source of the gravitational field had to include pressure as well as mass-energy density. This is encompassed in something called stress-energy. When Einstein worked out the equations, they showed how stress-energy caused spacetime to curve. His equations guaranteed local energy conservation – cosmological constant. b) _____ It starts with a big bang and expands. Space itself expands – a remarkable concept. Galaxies move apart as the space between them expands. Einstein then called the cosmological constant his "biggest blunder." In 1981, Alan Guth proposed a theory of inflation noting that there was a quantum vacuum state with a positive energy density and a negative pressure causing a gravitational repulsion. The gravitational repulsive



effects of the negative pressure make the overall effect of this vacuum energy density and vacuum pressure repulsive. It is an accelerated expansion. The universe doubles in size every 10-35 seconds. Eventually, the quantum vacuum state decays, dumping its energy into the form of thermal radiation – and the big bang Friedmann model takes over. c) _____ If the universe was below that critical density, it would continue expanding forever. The fate of the universe could thus be determined today by measuring how fast the expansion of the universe was decelerating – how fast its expansion rate was slowing down. Two teams led by Saul Perlmutter and Brian Schmidt set out to measure the deceleration of the universe. d) _____ The most likely explanation was that old cosmological constant term of Einstein! The two teams came to the same conclusion and reported their results in 1998. As the universe expands, dark energy stays at nearly constant energy density and, as the matter in the universe thins out, the dark energy begins to dominate. Once that occurs, the universe goes from an expansion that is slowing down to an expansion that is becoming faster and faster. In the future we expect the universe to begin to double in size approximately every 10 billion years.

(<http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com>)

10 Sort out the instructions from the box for writing an abstract.



Divide the text into sections; make 4-10 full sentences; argue, prove or support with the additional information; use impersonal constructions; make a single paragraph; use acronyms, abbreviations	
Do	Don't
<i>e.g. make 4-10 full sentences</i>	

11 Write organizational stages for research paper abstract.

- reporting about current knowledge of the research problem – _____
- defining main objectives or key features of the research paper – _____
- stating research methods – _____
- describing or giving a summary of the research results – _____
- giving a conclusion or recommendation – _____

12 Put the verbs in the brackets into appropriate tense forms in the piece of abstract writing given below.

In recent decades, the prevalence of obesity in America (increase) dramatically. Though it (attract) less attention, the demographic composition of the American population also (change) during this period. We (decompose) the increase in the average body mass index of the American population over 30 years and show that demographic changes (explain) a statistically significant but economically marginal amount of change. Our results (indicate) that groups' experiences (be) heterogeneous with younger women experiencing especially large gains in weight. We (uncover) some evidence consistent with the hypothesis that this can be at least partially (attribute) to increased labor force participation.

Lesson 3

ORIENTAL CONTRIBUTION

Identify all oriental countries on the map. List the country names in the space provided below.



- | | | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 eg. Iran _____ | 2 _____ | 3 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 6 _____ | 7 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 9 _____ | 10 _____ | 11 _____ | 12 _____ |

1 Look at the following items and guess where they were originated in.



Chess



Perfume



Porcelain



Syringe



Water wheel

2 (T3) Listen to the tape and complete the table.

Inventions	Time	Place	Inventor
Chess			
Perfume			
Porcelain			
Syringe			
Mechanical water wheel			

3 Listen to the tape again and write down whether the following statements are true, false or not given.

1. Oriental people domesticated many pet animals. _____
2. The Chaturanga game is still used in India to teach military tactics. _____
3. Chess spread to Europe in the seventh century, as well as Persia and Arabia. _____
4. The idea of distilling flower oils for perfume was the basis of perfume foundation in the 7th century. _____
5. Porcelain is a mixture of feldspathic rock and kaolin. _____
6. The porcelain manufacture secrets stayed hidden until the 18th century. _____
7. The first medical syringe was used by its founder for eye treatment purposes. _____
8. The Chinese Buddhist monk invented the first electrical clock in 1092. _____
9. The water wheel mechanical clock predicted the future of humankind. _____

4 Discuss the following questions.

- Do you know any of the oriental ancestors to have been one of the flows to bring novelty to the world?
- To what extent did their work contribute to the world civilization?

5 Work in pairs. Read and discuss the quote. Give your examples.

When you cease to make
a CONTRIBUTION
YOU BEGIN TO DIE.

Eleanor Roosevelt



REPORTING VERBS

argue	contend	establish	object	recommend	support
assert	contradict	examine	persuade	refuse	
assume	describe	find	propose	reject	
challenge	dispute	maintain	prove	remark	
claim	emphasize	note	purport	suggest	

6 Rewrite the sentences using above listed reporting verbs.

1. Oriental inventors have created numerous things we take for granted in our daily lives.	<i>eg. Oriental inventors are claimed to have created numerous things we take for granted in our daily lives.</i>
2. Ulugbek, a famous astronomer, compiled tables of sines and tangents, accurate to eight decimal places.	
3. In 860, the three sons of Musa ibn Shakir published the Book on Artifices, which described a hundred of technical constructions.	
4. Oriental horticulture gave the world the fragrant flowers and herbs from which perfumes were extracted.	
5. In the fifteenth century Vasco da Gama, exploring the east coast of Africa, new Malindi, was guided by an oriental pilot, Ahmed ibn Majid who used maps never seen by Europeans before.	

7 Read the text and match the passages and their subtitles.

Architecture	Horticulture	Philosophy	Mathematics	Science	Geography	Astronomy	Medicine
d							

ORIENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION

The years between the seventh and thirteenth centuries mark a period in history when culture and learning flourished by new discoveries made in the sciences and arts which improved the life and condition of Man, and thousands of oriental contributions have become an integral part of human civilization.

- a. The Arabic sifr, or zero, provided new solutions for complicated mathematical problems. The Arabic numeral – an improvement on the original Hindu concept – and the Arab decimal system facilitated the course of science. Al-Khwarizmi, credited with the founding of algebra, was inspired by the need to find a more accurate and comprehensive method of ensuring precise land divisions so that the Koran could be carefully obeyed in the laws of inheritance.
- b. Al-Biruni, considered one of the greatest scientists of all time, discussed the possibility of the Earth rotation on its own axis – a theory proven by Galileo six centuries later. East astronomers such as al-Fezari, al-Farghani, and al-Zarqali added to the works of Ptolemy and the classic pioneers in the development of the magnetic compass and the charting of the zodiac.
- c. The famous scientist-philosopher known in Europe as Avicenna was Ibn Sina and his Canon was required reading throughout Europe until the seventeenth century. Avicenna did pioneer work in mental health, and was a forerunner of today's psychotherapists. He believed that some illnesses were psychosomatic, and he sometimes led patients back to a recollection of an incident buried in the subconscious in order to explain the present ailment.
- d. Startling remnants of Arab architecture are particularly prevalent in Uzbekistan. The brilliant blue tiled dome of the Mosque of Bibi Khanum, Temur's (Tamerlane) favorite wife, catches the visitor's eye in Samarkand. Here, as well as in the complex of tombs called Shah-I-Zinda (the Living Prince), much of the old beauty is being returned to its former elegance through restoration.
- e. Al-Idrisi, a twelfth century scientist living in Sicily was commissioned by the Norman King, Roger II, to compile a world atlas, which contained seventy maps. Some of the areas were therefore uncharted. Called Kitabal-Rujari (Roger's book), Idrisi's work was considered the best geographical guide of its time.
- f. The ancient oriental people were pioneers in botany. In the twelfth century an outstanding reference work, Al-Filahat by Ibn al-Awam, described more than five hundred different plants and methods of grafting, soil conditioning, and curing of diseased vines and trees.
- g. Al-Haytham (known in Europe as Alhazen) wrote a book in the tenth century on optics, Kitab Al Manazir. He explored optical illusions, the rainbow, and the camera obscura (which led to the beginning of photographic instruments). He also made discoveries in atmospheric refractions (mirages and comets, for example), studied the eclipse, and laid the foundation for the later development of the microscope and the telescope.
- h. Among the well-known philosophers of the medieval world were al-Kindi, who contributed to the work of Plato and Aristotle; al-Farabi, who made a model of Man's community; Avicenna (Ibn Sina), who developed theories on form and matter that were incorporated into medieval Christian Scholasticism; Ibn Khaldun, who expounded the cycles of a state in his Muqqadimah (Introduction).

8 Work in pairs. Underline the unknown words and guess their meanings from the context.

9 Discuss the importance of oriental input to the world civilization.

10 Look at the article review samples and complete the statement.

Article review is _____

ARTICLE REVIEW

Title: The nutrition facts label

Author('s) Name(s): Katherine Gobransen

Date of Article: 1997

Main Topic: How to read the nutrition label on food

Three New Facts You Learned:

1) requirements are for 2000 calorie diet

2) Fat-free = no or trivial amount fat

3) Low-fat = 3 gr. or less

What was most interesting for you: baby foods can't make a lot of claims about nutrients unsweetened or unsalted are ok

Would I recommend this article to a friend? Yes No
If no, why not? It was too long and I didn't get a bunch of it.

An article review is both a summary and an evaluation of another writer's article. Teachers often assign article reviews to introduce students to the work of experts in the field. Understanding the main points and arguments of the article is essential for an accurate summation. Logical evaluation of the article's main theme, supporting arguments and implications for further research is an important element of a review.

11 Write the main components of an article review.

Article title, _____



12 Read any article related to your field of study and fill in the form.

1. Title of the article: _____

The author: _____

The name of the journal: _____

Publication information: date, volume, issue, page numbers, publishing organization: _____

2. Short introduction and overview of the article: _____

3. Explanatory statement about how well the author addressed the topic: _____

4. Summary of the main points of the article and your opinions about its significance, accuracy and clarity: _____



The oldest Koran (Qur'an) in the world dating to the 7th century, Iraq, known as the Uthman Quran/ Samarkand manuscript/

Tashkent Qur'an, is kept in the Hast Imam library in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. It is believed by local Uzbek Muslims that it belonged to the third Caliph, Uthman Ibn Affan.

Review 1



1 (R1) You will listen to an interview with ethnobiologist Karl Court, who has spent most of his career in the Amazon jungle. Predict the topics? Choose only five.

1. Lifetime searching for plants with medicinal properties.
2. Type of people that he encounters tend to be the most difficult to deal with
3. The fright of the jungle
4. Aims and objectives to be achieved.
5. Investigations conducted in this field.
6. Establishing cooperation between government and researchers
7. Science books which are related to life of jungle book.

2 Fill in the gaps using words from the conversation.

1. I am talking about the _____ ethnobiologist Karl Court.
2. There's an _____ relationship between how much people say they love the Amazon and how much time they spend there
3. What _____ type of people _____ that you _____ tend to be the most difficult to deal with?.
4. The things that you can't control, like _____ parasites and viruses that eat you away from the inside.
5. Tell me something you have _____ recently.



3 Read the text and choose the best title.

1. Changes and new implementations in the government sector.
2. ICT to be widely implemented in Real Sector of Uzbekistan.
3. Pros and cons of new implementations to be realized in Uzbekistan.



ICT to be Widely Implemented into real sector of Uzbekistan.

On April 3, 2014 the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov signed a resolution «On measures for further implementation of information and communication technologies in the real economy». This document was adopted in order to accelerate the development and introduction of information and communication technologies and software products into the real economy sectors and on this basis to improve management efficiency, reduce production costs, ensuring the reliability and transparency of financial and economic activity of associations and large enterprises and to improve their competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets.

The following issues are set as the most important tasks and directions of development of ICT in the real economy:

- widespread adoption of ICT and software products, mainly locally developed, into document management system, accounting and reporting, financial and economic activity of associations and enterprises, personnel management, organization of manufacture and technological processes;
- improvement of the quality of products and services, reducing their costs and production costs through implementation of modern

4 Find the words in the text with the similar meaning .

1. realization _____
2. quicken _____
3. order _____
4. endorse _____
5. performer _____
6. empower _____
7. business _____



information systems and software for accounting and rational use of material resources, regulation of relations with consumers;

- introduction of new product sale schemes by enterprises through the Internet to open new markets and increase the export potential of the country;
- introduction in production processes of innovative mechanisms and technologies by expanding cooperation with research and designing firms, institutions of higher education;
- organization of an effective system of advanced ICT training and retraining in joint stock companies, associations and large enterprises.

The resolution has also approved the list of priority projects for introduction of information and communication systems and products into the real economy sectors in 2014-2015. Executors are instructed to create specialized working groups, to develop network schedules for the implementation of projects and pre-feasibility studies of projects along with setting target figures of cost-effectiveness of their implementation that help increase productivity, reduce costs and improve profitability. Major priority projects for the introduction of information and communication systems and software products will be included in the investment program of Uzbekistan. Annually before June 1 lists of new projects will be developed for further introduction of information

and communication systems and software products in economic entities and large industrial enterprises to be included in the investment program. Joint-stock companies, associations, large industrial enterprises are instructed to annually include in their business plans and cost estimates the separate line items for the introduction of information and communication systems and software products, including providing training and skills development. Companies will also put into practice quarterly financial incentives and promotion professionals and employees directly involved in the implementation of projects for the introduction of information and communication systems and software products. Implementation of these tasks will also contribute to the development of the ICT market and the domestic software industry thanks to orders for specific IT projects for the real economy. According to the data of the State Committee for Communication, Information and Telecommunication Technologies of Uzbekistan, the National Register of software development has already included over 40 companies that provide services on integration of information systems and software products

(Adapted from http://news.uzreport.uz/news_8_e_118334.html)

8. provide _____
9. because of _____
10. entire _____

5 Decide if the statements true(T) or false (F) .

1. On April 30, 2014 the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov adopted a resolution «On measures for further implementation of information and communication technologies in the real economy»..

2. Introduction of information and communication systems and products into the real sector in 2014-2015 were also approved in the resolution. _____
3. Associates will also experience every three months financial encouragement and promotion of professionals and staff members directly engaged in the implementation of projects. _____
4. Realization of these tasks will also support the advancement of the ICT market and the domestic software industry because of orders for specific IT projects for the real economy. . _____

Lesson 4

MEETING SOCIETY NEEDS

Look at the photos and think what messages they carry.



Predict future social needs and write about possible solutions.

Probable future social needs in the world states

How can state governments meet social needs?



1 Match the word phrases 1-9 and their definitions a-i.

No	Words and phrases	Definitions
1	tremendous	a) a business unit, a company or a firm;
2	to conduct	b) attributable to or caused by;
3	ultimately	c) to contend (against) for profit, an award, athletic supremacy;
4	enterprise	d) to guide or teach to do something; as by subjecting to various exercises or experiences;
5	to compete with	e) having status or glamour; impressive, influential;
6	annual	f) to do or carry out;
7	due to	g) occurring, done once a year, yearly;
8	to train	h) vast, huge;
9	prestigious	i) in the end; at last; finally;

2 (T4) Listen to the tape and fill in the blanks with the words from the box in appropriate forms.

contest drive restore deviate arouse meet
outmoded diversity dissect significant

- Social matters have always been _____ point in development and prosperity of the state.
- Social researches assist in _____ fields of society thoroughly.
- The spheres which do not progress at all or are having difficult periods of default should immediately be _____.
- To _____ social demands of citizens who live in the country guarantees well-being of them.
- The demands of society always _____ rapidly.
- The products which are being manufactured today cannot _____ with the ones made several years ago.
- Strong rivalry in economics _____ businessmen think, find out new models of productions.
- Businessmen have to think about _____ of their manufactured products to stand strong rivalry.
- Teaching methods of modern education system _____ from the ones used some years ago.
- _____ technologies, ways in teaching do not meet society needs.

3 Listen to the tape again and write whether the following statements are true or false.



No	Statements	T	F
1	A country must always conduct a number of social researches in order to find out undeveloped spheres.		
2	The first person who is being interviewed by the journalist works at the big plant producing wool materials.		
3	Demands and needs of citizens in society stay in the same conditions for a long time.		
4	Half-ready eatable products are prepared to meet social needs of people which are growing day by day.		
5	Half-ready food products are at greater demand today because people have no time to cook at home.		
6	Yearly plan must be made in order to meet society needs in various products beforehand.		
7	The second person who is interviewed in the radio programme works at the hospital.		
8	To meet society needs in education including foreign language learning the government in our country has taken several vital steps to develop the system.		

4 Work with your partner. Discuss the questions below.

- How important is it to meet social needs of citizens?
- What fields of life are not meeting society needs? How to assist their development?
- Would future social needs differ from contemporary ones?

If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

John Kennedy



5 Match the following phrasal verbs and their appropriate definitions.



- to progress;
- to discover or reach (facts, truth);
- to cause the estrangement or separation of (two people);
- to find or obtain (a thing) esp. accidentally;
- to regain consciousness or return to one's normal state;
- someone (of something forgotten) to return to someone's memory;
- to become attached;
- (of a person or his/her words) to communicate the intended meaning or impression;

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e							

6 Complete the sentences.

- After a number of thorough investigations social workers have come _____ some information proving that social needs are not fully met in particular fields.
a) at b) to c) across d) away
- The latest efforts made some spheres in society come _____ unexpected results.
a) at b) along c) by d) across
- The state society may face the danger of coming _____ if problems in it are not solved at once.
a) across b) to c) along d) away
- Uzbekistan government is doing its best to develop economy of the country by allowing foreign partners come _____ our manufacturing firms.
a) by b) back to c) across d) in on
- Nothing can come _____ the government and society when all social demands are completely met.
a) between b) along c) back to d) across
- If citizens' social demands are fully met, it will keep on coming _____.
a) at b) along c) by d) between

7 Read the following article and find the best title to it.

To meet social needs in every sphere of life is a very essential matter nowadays. Besides, today it is nearly impossible to imagine one's progress or career promotion without a complete education. The humanity has always been demanding the greatest needs from educational institutions. The question most people are asking today is: How can traditional educational institutions meet the needs of today's society?

Nowadays, innovation cycles are so fast (particularly in technological fields) that suitable studies at universities are more and more behind the trends. It is thus necessary to balance the creative grassroots developments – in particular initiated by small and medium sized companies – and the strategic

interests of societies (in the field of renewable energies, for example). In order to succeed, it is crucial that both higher education institutions and corporate or societal partners speak the same language.

Traditional universities long ago set their priorities not on teaching, but on research excellence. This, of course, was a way of retrieving more funding. However, the role of universities needs to be reconsidered, in terms of the extent to which they shall contribute to a learning society.

Modern educational institutions provide a variety of professions to master. Detailed planned curriculum is essential to teach effectively. Those professionals make the state develop and meet all citizens' needs.

8 Give the appropriate definitions to the underlined words in the article.

9 Read the following comments which customers have made about the supermarket and use them to answer the questions below.

1. What conditions are created at the supermarket?
 2. What lacks are mentioned by customers which do not let the supermarket be estimated as the best one?
 3. What measures must be taken by the supermarket authority to meet the customers' needs?
-
- a. The prices at the supermarket are much higher than at other shopping centers in the city.
 - b. The services offered at the supermarket for customers are of high quality.
 - c. It is very nice to buy all needed products at one place.
 - d. Sometimes we may meet retarded products at the supermarket.
 - e. You can save a lot of money by buying their "own brand" of goods.
 - f. The queue at the cash desk sometimes may make a person get tired.
 - g. There are different sections at the supermarket: a bakery, a meat section, a cosmetics counter.
 - h. On the eve of public holidays the supermarket is overcrowded.
 - i. The way they have arranged the shelves makes it easy to find what you want.
 - j. At the beverages section of the supermarket variety is poor.

10 Complete the table. Use ideas from Ex. 7.

Pros	Cons

11 Write a report. Use the structure, words and phrases from the box.



Introduction _____

The main body _____

Conclusion _____

To introduce: as requested; the aim or purpose of this is to.....;

To make contrasting points: however; although; despite; but; while; even though etc. ;

To express the difference between appearance and reality: it may seem; on the surface; apparently;

To conclude or to summarize: on the whole; in conclusion; to conclude; to sum up;

12 Find an article in your specialty and write a report assessing good and bad points.

Lesson 5

NETWORKING

Read and complete a mind map.



1 Match the words/phrases and the definitions.

A	B
1. networking	a) a close connection joining two or more people to be helpful or have a good effect on each other;
2. mutually beneficial bonds	b) a word or expression from a particular subject area, that has become fashionable by being used a lot, especially on television and in the newspapers;
3. buzzword	c) advantage or benefit that you get from the previous action; (informal) the result of a set of actions, or an explanation at the end of something
4. referral	d) building relationships in order to obtain certain benefits in the future;
5. hidden job market	e) market which deals with unemployment;
6. the payoff	f) praising or expressing admiration for someone; if tickets, books, etc. are complimentary, they are given free.
7. social media	g) quick in movement and nimble
8. a valuable supplement	h) the main means of mass communication relating to society, organizations or communities;
9. a stand-alone approach	i) the way, which is used when one can operate on his own without help from others;
10. face time	j) time spent in face-to-face contact with someone
11. bend	k) to force or to be forced;
12. agile	l) upscale thing which is added to something else in order to improve it or complete it; something extra;
13. complimentary services	m) when you direct someone to a different place or person for information, help or action, often to a person or group with more knowledge or power;

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
d												

2 (T5) Listen to the tape and tick items mentioned.

- Definition to the term “networking”.
- 100G Coherent Networking.
- The key factor in successful networking activities.
- Center stage in the networking world.
- Types of networking, such as Cloud Networking, Packet Networking, GeoMesh Networking.
- Social media as a valuable supplement.
- The network of the future.
- The word «sociable» means a person who communicates with another person for a specific purpose.

3 Listen to the tape again. Write answers true (T) or false(F).

- The majority of people found their most recent position by networking, either through referrals or direct contact with a hiring manager. T
- Relationships are simply the process of building positive, advantageous relationships, either by making a connection with someone in person or online. _____
- Social media is a potential way to reach your customers and begin two-way conversations with a wider audience. _____
- The network of the future is a dynamic, programmable, agile, and adaptable common infrastructure for running applications and connecting places, people, and machines. _____

4 Note down ideas concerning networking.

- What is networking? _____

- Why networking? _____

- Relationships _____

- Social media _____

- The future of the networking _____

5 Put the words and word-combinations into the table.

absolutely certain, on the whole, it's impossible, generally speaking, probably, more often than, definitely, to be sure, taking into consideration, depending on, provided that.

Expressing certainty, probability, doubt	Generalizing and qualifying

6 Read the following sentences and underline tools of generalising and qualifying.

- On the whole, I think it is a good idea to find job partners via networking.
- Generally speaking, all types of networking are very helpful.
- He uses social networking such as Facebook, Twitter etc. more often than others.
- Taking into consideration the wrong online brand strategy, you might not want to use viral marketing.
- We'll use social media for marketing and advertising, depending on their popularity.
- Provided that social networking can have a negative influence on worker productivity, employees may waste valuable time using social media channels such as Facebook and Twitter.



Networking is marketing. Marketing yourself, marketing your uniqueness, marketing what you stand for.

*Christine
Comaford-Lynch*

7 Complete the sentences with tools of generalizing and qualifying from exercise 5.

- _____ it is always difficult to predict the future.
- _____ we don't know what advances will revolutionize our industry within the next few years.
- _____ publish articles on general trial methodology as well as protocols, commentaries and traditional results papers, outcome or significance of findings.
- _____ usage of social media for marketing products, social media could be easily utilized to create cost effective strategies.
- _____ some people think social networking is an amazing tool, but others are worried about the impact it has on people's lives.

8 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

Networking, Internet, telecommuting, e-commerce

- In an ideal _____ environment, users should not have to worry about any things.
- _____ are transactions conducted electronically on the Internet.
- _____ is a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities, consisting of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols.
- _____ is working from home using equipment such as telephones, fax machines, and modems to contact people.

9 Read the text and title the paragraphs with the words from exercise 8.

1. _____ is simply the process of building positive, advantageous relationships, either by making a connection with someone in person or online. While some people have an easier time making new connections than others, it's important to remember that everyone is capable of networking. You probably already have networking experience, even if you don't think of it in those terms – any time you meet someone or make a new friend, you're engaged in a form of networking.

2. _____ is one of the most visible drivers of networking growth. For corporations, it has become an integral component of daily business processes. For individual consumers, it is becoming an increasingly popular medium for communicating and for accessing information.

3. _____ The rapid growth of the Internet has created a market for Internet commerce, often referred to as «electronic commerce». As people connect to the Internet, they discover the convenience of purchasing products such as books, clothes, and appliances on line. Companies developing Internet commerce sites require sophisticated hardware and software equipment that will not only support their business strategy, but will also provide the information security their customers require.

4. _____ The trend of telecommuting is increasing as corporations seek to lower costs and as professionals look for alternatives to traditional work environments. More and more people use internal corporate networks, employees now expect to be connected to these networks and to the Internet from the road and from home. Consequently, there is an increased demand for networking, technologies that will enable companies and individuals to work to overcome the technical hurdles associated with creating an efficient work environment outside the office.

10 Discuss the questions in pairs.

1. What do these words have in common: networking, Internet, telecommuting, e- commerce?
2. Why is networking process becoming more and more important in our life?

1 Create your blog for free in seconds, once ready you can post your content to share with your friends and social networks.

2 Design your blog, you can choose colors, add the background with your favorite image or choose from pre-designed templates, etc.

3 Make money with your blog, we give you 100% of the money generated by the ads from all your posts.

11 Fill in the table with dos and don'ts.

- Be relatable, be yourself.
- Limit your word count.
- Avoid trying new things.
- Use links within your posts.
- Include images.
- Be negative.
- Write long paragraphs.
- Respond to blog comments.
- Make grammar mistakes.
- Post to Facebook, Twitter, Google+ and anywhere else you can.



dos	don'ts
Find your focus	Set unrealistic goals

12 Write answers to the questions below.

1. What is the name of your site? _____
2. What is the site's tagline? . _____
3. What do you do? _____
4. What are you talking about? _____
5. Who are you talking to? _____
6. How much will they pay us for this? _____
7. Can we make a living from this? How? _____

13 Create your own blog about something that stokes your passion or reflects your daily experience.

Lesson 6

PROFESSIONAL CONTENTMENT

Look at the photos and answer the following questions.

- How do they feel?
- What is the reason of their emotional state?



Work in pairs. Tell three cases when you have felt pleased with your learning.

- 1 Read the quotes about job satisfaction and paraphrase them. Create your own approach about job satisfaction. Share it with the whole group.

Professional contentment is _____



I look at my father, who was in many ways an unhappy person, but who, not long before he got sick, said that the greatest source of satisfaction in his life had been going to work in the company of other workers.

Jonathan Franzen



The three horrors of modern life – talk without meaning, desire without love, work without satisfaction.

Mignon McLaughlin



Life is so fresh, life is every day so new if we are fighting, only for the best. sometimes I think the only real satisfaction in life is failure, failure in your endeavor to do your best.

Maude Adams



The return from your work must be the satisfaction which that work brings you and the world's need of that work. With this, life is heaven or as near heaven as you can get. Without this - with work which you despise, which bores you, and which the world does not need – this life is hell.

W.E.B. Du Bois

2 (T6) Listen to the tape and choose the correct answer.

1. Why does a researcher feel happy with his/her work?
 - a. Because the researcher is quite delighted to see his invention being in mass use.
 - b. Because he expects a fair financial awarding.
 - c. Because the man is sure to do more and more research works.
 - d. Because he is now publicly known and in the spotlight.
2. Moral contentment is when ...
 - a. You see your own results.
 - b. You see other's results.
 - c. You praise someone's input.
 - d. You know how to evaluate your own work.
3. The speaker says that recently he has worked in the material development team for ...
 - a. drafting the thesis paper of graduate students.
 - b. collecting the most needed information for social sciences.
 - c. writing the set of materials for ESP courses for higher education.
 - d. revising the newly published books.
4. The team of material developers has been rewarded with the amount of money equal to ...
 - a. seven minimal payment.
 - b. eight minimal salaries.
 - c. nine minimal fees.
 - d. ten minimal monthly salaries.

3 Check your answers with your partner.

4 Listen to the tape again and write all questions asked during the interview. Compare the results with your partner.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5 Read and discuss the quote.



I look back on my life like a good day's work, it was done and I am satisfied with it.

Grandma Moses

6 Read the passages individually. Match the answers and the questions. Compare your answers with your partner.

Questionnaire:

1. What is satisfaction in science?
2. Does satisfaction hold any "must" criteria?
3. Does satisfaction have a limit?
4. Is satisfaction based on moral or finance?
5. Does 'satisfaction' have any correlation with 'proud'?
6. What are the emotional features of a 'satisfied science man'?
7. Can you give a sample moment in which you have innerly felt satisfied that you have done a research?

Q 1 Relying on my experience in the field, I can see the satisfaction when the man of science feels the top of his satisfaction then he gets maturity of the topic being researched and when masters it and ready to any raised questions on the related topic.

Q ____ Satisfaction has strong spiritual influence on human when it is based on moral views rather than finance. Because, moral satisfaction is durable while financial guarantees a short term.

Q ____ The cases when I feel satisfied happen very often, even it has become a casual event, such as, every time I appear in the auditorium the audience welcomes me and questions relating to my filed of research start raining. Honestly saying, I feel proud and quite satisfied to be needed and meet the needs of my students.

Q ____ Satisfaction does not have a boundary. In case of block, the person is no more searching for the novelty.

Q ____ The man of satisfaction reflects on his face a bit of smile and relief.

Q ____ Satisfaction can be synonymic to proud and self-confidence.

Q ____ Satisfaction has some integral components as deserving social respect, being in public attention, and sharing the existing knowledge with people.



7 Work in teams of three. Imagine that you and your team are working on a research project in your field of study. In what specific cases would the research give you feeling of satisfaction?



Language units:

- Regarding our position on _____
- The best part would be _____
- It would really be good _____

8 Match the time expressions and their meanings.

Expression

1. 24/7
2. from now on
3. in a jiffy
4. in two weeks time
5. last time
6. so far
7. the day after tomorrow
8. the day before yesterday
9. two hours ahead
10. two hours behind
11. two weeks notice
12. Wednesday week

Meaning

- a. _____ starting now
- b. _____ on the previous occasion
- c. _____ now + two weeks
- d. _____ until now
- e. _____ all day every day
- f. _____ very soon
- g. _____ your time zone + 2 hours
- h. _____ a warning of two weeks
- i. _____ your time zone – 2 hours
- j. _____ now + two days
- k. _____ Wednesday + seven days
- l. _____ two days ago

9 Fill in the gaps using the time expressions from the table above in the correct form.

- a. If you want to have a meeting, you need to give at least _____.
- b. We are so excited about going to Minarai-Kalaan in Bukhara _____
- c. London is _____ Istanbul.
- d. Thailand is _____ of India.
- e. Today is Monday so our next meeting is scheduled for _____
- f. _____ project is going according to the plan.
- g. Our supervisor asked me to tell you _____ that we don't have to wear ties in the office.
- h. I can't remember the _____ I ate pilaf. I am staying away from Uzbekistan.
- i. The last time I read a scientific article was _____
- j. I've nearly finished the report. I'll send it to you as an attachment _____
- k. I think it's convenient that some libraries are open _____
- l. We should prepare everything now because the group of professor-examiners will arrive _____



Employees Who Are Engaged In Their Work Have Happier Home Life

Aug.25, 2009 Kansas State psychology researchers studied how positive work experiences extend into family life and facilitate family interactions. They found that employees who are engaged in their work, which includes higher levels of vigor, more dedication and absorption in daily activities, have better moods and more satisfaction at home. Agree?!

10 Review the following newspaper article template. Compare the sample article (Handout 1 Teacher's book) matching the passages and the template. Discuss the results with your partner.

**«Wrighting» Prompt:
Newspaper Article**

Newspaper articles require a different style of writing from what is used when writing a story. When writing a newspaper article, picture a triangle like the one shown.



The newspaper article has all of the important in the opening paragraph. This information includes **who, what, when, where, why** and **how**. It is written this way because most people do not read an entire newspaper article all the way through. So newspaper writers put the most important information at the beginning.

A typical newspaper article contains five parts:

Headline: This is a short, attention-getting statement about the event.

Byline: This tells who wrote the story.

Lead paragraph: This is ALL the who, what, when, where, why and how in it. A writer must find the answers to these questions and write them into the opening sentence(s) of the article.

Explanation: After the lead paragraph has been written, the writer must decide what other factors or details the reader might want to know. The writer must make sure that he/she has enough information to answer any important questions a reader might have after reading the headline and the lead paragraph. This section can also include direct quotes from witnesses or bystanders.

Additional Information: This information is the least important. Thus, if the news article is too long for the space it needs to fill, it can be shortened without rewriting any other part. This part can include information about a similar event.

11 Write about the story in your field of study that has made you satisfied. Use the guide sheet below to help you plan the information you will include for your article.



Headline: _____

Byline: By _____

Lead paragraph: Who: _____

What: _____

Where: _____

Why: _____

How: _____

Explanation: _____

Review 2



- 1 (R2) You will listen to a specialist giving tips for gaining networking skills. Predict which of the following topics are likely to hear about? Choose five only.

1. Researches in networking
2. EBooks which are related to networking.
3. How to be a good listener
4. Networking listening skills tips.
5. Networking success tips.
6. Successful networking must be reciprocal
7. The two most important networking skills
8. Success in using related books in this field.

- 2 Listen to the conversation and identify the 5 words used in the context.

Impress , mildew, potential ,master, legislation , sustain, available, promotion, associate, encounter.

- 3 Fill in the gaps using words from the conversation.

1. Networking is about _____ building not making sales pitches where you force others to listen to you.
2. The two most important networking skills you can develop are _____ and asking questions
3. Nod your head to show agreement but do not _____ to make your own point or share your own personal experiences
4. To get someone excited about you get them talking about themselves and their own _____ first
5. _____ human nature demonstrates that if someone is interested in you, they suddenly become more interesting themselves

- 4 Fill in the gaps using words from the conversation.

1. Researches on personal satisfaction
2. Workplace achievement leads to person's self satisfaction
3. Job satisfaction and its impact on individual's personality

The feeling of pleasure on a certain work refers to a person's contentment with his or her job. Numerous factors can contribute to an employee's satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the workplace. Such factors can include the work environment, employee relations, and salary. Although an individual's perception of his or own job contentment is usually subjective, there are methods that employers can use to quantify responses to employee surveys and other similar measurement tools. They can then implement measures to help foster job satisfaction among workers. Ultimately, though, it may be up to individual employees to ensure their own contentment.

Over time, different theories have evolved regarding the perceived connections between job satisfaction and other variables such as workplace productivity. According to some human resources professionals, for instance, employee satisfaction typically leads to increased motivation, which then results in improved performance. Some studies have shown, however, that this is not necessarily the case; they have concluded that job satisfaction and productivity might both be associated with another variable such as an employee's personality, but that satisfaction alone does not necessarily cause higher productivity. Even if workplace satisfaction does not directly result in higher productivity, it can still be valuable because it often leads to lower rates of employee turnover. When satisfied with their jobs, workers do not tend to feel like they are easily replaceable. In turn, they are apt to be more loyal to their employers and remain in their positions.

Managers might wonder, then, which factors actually contribute to higher workplace productivity. Employee morale is usually a consideration. The



difference between job satisfaction and morale may seem minute. Yet, the former focuses more on the individual worker's personality and its compatibility with his or her occupation. The latter, morale, assumes more of a collective feeling among co-workers. Some examples might include a sense of teamwork, purpose, recognition for achievements, and a positive workplace environment. Generally, co-worker relations are cordial and not strained or hostile.

Human resource management professionals often measure employees' job satisfaction by assessing workplace attitudes. This can take place informally through conversations between workers and their supervisors or with human resources representatives. Many organizations administer formal surveys and then use the results to amend workplace policies and procedures as necessary. Some businesses work with outside consulting firms to analyze the results of their employee satisfaction surveys. They might then hold workshops or training sessions to help their employees determine the professional roles that suit them.

Individuals hoping to boost their own job contentment should first do a realistic self-assessment. For example, career experts suggest honestly evaluating one's personality and skills, noting whether they are compatible with one's job duties. If they are incongruent, one might consider changing some activities. If change is not possible, then it may be necessary to adjust one's attitude toward the job. For instance, when someone thinks of an occupation as a calling rather than simply a job, they might be more motivated to perform well, thus increasing his or her job satisfaction.

(Adapted from <http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-job-satisfaction.htm>)

5 Find the words in the text with the similar meaning .

1. complacency _____
2. belief _____
3. business _____
4. likely _____
5. confidence _____
6. alignment _____
7. change _____
8. questionnaire _____
9. self-evaluation _____
10. work _____

6 Decide if the statements true(T) or false (F) .

1. Some factors cause to feel pleasure or disappointment of person's job ____
2. Getting pleasure of doing job always leads to grow the self esteem and impacts on the results . ____
3. The features of the collective feeling are feeling responsibility in teamwork, intention for success, identification of own goals and mutual understanding among coworkers. ____
4. Most of the organizations conduct informal questionnaire and use the outcomes to change job place policies and procedures as necessary . ____
5. When someone thinks of an occupation as a calling rather than simply a job, they might be more motivated to perform well, thus increasing his or her job satisfaction.. ____

Lesson 7

ACADEMIC DEGREES

Look at the abbreviations below and try to find out what they stand for.



1 Match the expressions a – h and 1-8 so they make word combinations.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. to earn | 1. a Ph.D. |
| b. a degree | 2. programme |
| c. coursework | 3. requirements |
| d. to pass | 4. qualifying exams |
| e. to be dictated | 5. by the dissertation research |
| f. to conduct | 6. a research |
| g. a book-length | 7. scholarly work |
| h. defense of | 8. the dissertation findings |

2 (T7) Read the statements below. Listen and complete the sentences.

- To complete a Ph.D. program usually takes _____
- The candidate can be required to take _____
- A Ph.D. advisor determines _____
- The central feature of Ph.D. programme is _____
- A researcher defends his/her dissertation findings before _____

3 Answer the following questions.

- What are the requirements of a Ph.D. program?
- What are the graduation requirements and how are they determined?
- How is a Ph.D. programme concluded?

4 Read, compare and explain differences between real sentences and wish sentences (future, present and past



	Real sentence	Wish sentence
A wish about future	1. She will not come to the meeting. 2. He isn't going to start his research. 3. She can't complete her work tomorrow	1. I wish she would come to the meeting. 2. I wish he was going to start his research. 3. I wish she could complete her work tomorrow
A wish about present	1. He doesn't have an academic degree. 2. He is playing computer games right now. 3. I can't speak all languages of the world.	1. I wish he had an academic degree. 2. I wish he weren't playing computer games. I wish I could speak all languages of the world.
A wish about past	1. We didn't have the degree with the title "Doctor of Physics and Math Science" 2. My friend couldn't finish his article on time.	1. I wish we had had the degree with the title "Doctor of Physics and Math Science". 2. I wish my friend had finished his article on time.

5 Use wish to express the following sentences to be different or to be exactly opposite.

1. We didn't have other academic degrees besides the three earliest doctoral degrees as theology- Divinitatis Doctor (DD), philosophy-Doctor or Doctor of philosophy (D.Phil. PhD) and medicine –Medicinae-Doctor. (M.D., D.M.).
2. Feruza will not come to help us.
3. Many students didn't go to the information resource centers while working on their final qualification work.
4. Many customers don't know how to write complaint letter.
5. I can't meet my supervisor.
6. My friend doesn't pay attention to the lecturer and now his notes are incomplete.
7. I am doing undesirable work right now.
8. I don't have an academic degree.
9. Many students stop their research after graduating from the universities.

6 Before you read the text,try to answer the questions below.

1. Look around this room. What do you wish were different.?
2. What is something you don't do , but you wish you could do?
3. What do you wish you were doing now?
4. What is something you don't have , but you wish you had
5. What is something that didn't happen yesterday but that you wish had happened?
6. What is something that happened in your life, but that you wish had not happened?
7. What is something you have to do but you wish you didn't have to do.
8. What is something you don't know but wish you knew?
9. What is something you were able to do yesterday, you wish you could have done.
10. What do you wish were different about a student's life?



7 Work in pairs. Read the questions and answer them.

1. What was the difference between the terms 'master', 'doctor' and 'professor' in the past?
2. What did a universal license to teach stand for in the past?
3. How present concepts of Sciences and Humanities were classified in the past?

8 Read the text and match the questions in Ex.1 and the paragraphs A-E.

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

9 Match the words/phrases underlined in the text and their equivalents 1- 7.

1. date back _____
2. to swear _____
3. Prelate _____
4. at the most _____
5. Credo _____
6. experimental _____
7. working for a skillful person in order to learn _____

10 Look at the IMRAD format and match the sections with their scientific method steps.

Sections	Scientific method steps
Introduction	a) details how you tested your hypothesis;
Methods	b) provides raw (i.e uninterpreted) data collection;
Results	c) considers whether the data you obtained support the hypothesis;
Discussion	d) states your hypothesis;

Emergence of the Doctor's and Master's Degrees and the Licentiate

- a. The doctorate (Latin: doceo, I teach) appeared in medieval Europe as a license to teach (Latin: licentia docendi) at a medieval university. Its roots can be traced to the early church when the term «doctor» referred to the Apostles, church fathers and other Christian authorities who taught and interpreted the Bible. The right to grant a licentia docendi was originally reserved to the church, which required the applicant to pass a test, to take oath of allegiance and pay a fee. The Third Council of the Lateran of 1179 guaranteed the access – now largely free of charge – of all able applicants, who were however, still tested for aptitude by the ecclesiastic scholastic. This right remained a bone of contention between the church authorities and the slowly emancipating universities, but was granted by the Pope to the University of Paris in 1231 where it became a universal license to teach (licentia ubique docendi). However, while the licentia continued to hold a higher prestige than the bachelor's degree (Baccalaureus), it was ultimately reduced to an intermediate step to the Magister and doctorate, both of which now became the exclusive qualification for teaching.
- b. At the university, doctoral training was a form of apprenticeship to a guild. The traditional term of study before new teachers were admitted to the guild of «Master of Arts», seven years, was the same as the term of apprenticeship for other occupations. Originally, the terms «master» and «doctor» were synonymous, but over time, the doctorate came to be regarded as a higher qualification than the master degree.
- c. Today the terms «master», «doctor» (from

the Latin - meaning literally: «teacher») and «professor» signify different levels of academic achievement, but in the Medieval university they were equivalent terms, the use of them in the degree name being a matter of custom at a university. (Most universities conferred the Master of Arts, although the highest degree was often termed Master of Theology/Divinity or Doctor of Theology/Divinity depending on the place).

- d. The earliest doctoral degrees (Theology - Divinitatis Doctor (D.D.), Philosophy - Doctor of Philosophy (D.Phil., Ph.D.) and Medicine - Medicinæ Doctor (M.D., D.M.)) reflected the historical separation of all University study into these three fields. Over time, the D.D. has gradually become less common outside theology, and is now mostly used for honorary degrees, with the title «Doctor of Theology» being used more often for earned degrees. Studies outside theology and medicine were then called «philosophy», due to the Renaissance conviction that real knowledge could be derived from empirical observation, and this usage survives in the degree title of Doctor of Philosophy. Studies in these fields have become much more common, but are now classified as sciences and humanities.
- e. The University of Bologna in Italy, regarded as the oldest university in Europe, was the second institution to confer the degree of Doctor in Civil Law in the late XIIth century; it also conferred similar degrees in other subjects, including medicine.
- f. The University of Paris used the term «master» for its graduates, a practice adopted by the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as well as the ancient Scottish Universities of St Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.

Adopted from: <http://www.academicapparel.com/caps/History-Academic-Degrees.html>

11 Write the answers for each step choosing from the box.



acknowledge any anomalous data or deviations from what you expected, purpose, explore the theoretical and practical implications of your finding, background/previous research, hypothesis, content (how much detail, rationale, control, style (subsections, narrative story, past tense, passive voice, verbs 1st person), text (a short paragraph that describes the results you obtained), passed on your findings, tables (number the table, give a title, include units of measurement, line up numbers), explain whether support your hypothesis, derive conclusions, about the process you are studying, relate your findings to earlier work in the same area, arrange vertically

Introduction: _____

Methods: _____

Results: _____

Discussions: _____

Lesson 8

PUBLIC SPEECH

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1. Who are they?
2. What are they doing?

1 Match the words and their definitions.

1	Ease	a	A tone which stays on the same note without going higher or lower
2	Monotone	b	To take or try, to take hold something tightly, usually in fair, worry or pain
3	Publicly	c	One of the joints in the hand where your fingers band, especially where fingers join on the main part of your hand
4	Stellar speech	d	To become more active, or to make someone or something become more active
5	Clutch	e	Describes people's speech that is of an extremely high standard
6	Reservoir	f	A large supply of something
7	Rev up	g	Something which is done so that everyone can know about it
8	Knuckle	h	To make or become less severe, difficult, unpleasant, painful

2 (T8) Listen to the tape and fill in the table with the tips and their explanations.

No	Tips	Explanation
1	Know your subject inside and out	
2		Don't read your speech word for word.
3		
4		
5	Remember that your audience wants to hear your message	
6		

3 Listen again and check.

4 Work in pairs. Discuss the following quotations.

1. Too many people spend too much time trying to perfect something before they actually do it. Instead of waiting for perfection, run with what you go, and fix it along the way..”

Paul Arden

2. “Proper Planning and Preparation Prevents Poor Performance.”

Stephen Keague.

3. “It’s much easier to be convincing if you care about your topic. Figure out what’s important to you about your message and speak from the heart.”

Nicholas Boothman

4. “Oratory is the highest form of music.”

Agona Apell

5 Put the words from the box into the correct column.

much	a large number of	no/none	a little/little/very little	all	a bit (of)	several
more/most	a few/ few/ very few	enough	great deal of		a lot of /lots of	
many	plenty of	a majority of	a large amount of			

QUANTIFIERS

With countable nouns

With uncountable nouns

With both

6 Complete the sentences with appropriate quantifier: amount, a lot of, many (X2), much (X2), any, less, a little (X2), little, most, fewer.

- How ___much___ time do you need to finish your speech?
- There are too _____ audience in the hall.
- Have you ever made speech in _____ foreign countries?
- We’re close to the project deadline, but there is still _____ time left.
- _____ of the advice I have ever received from so-called “experts” has been useless.
- How do you feel about your new job? Do you have as _____ responsibilities as you used to?
-The job is great. I have about the same _____ of work to do as before, but I have _____ stress and _____ problems.
- I don’t think Jill would be a good speaker. She’s got _____ patience.
- How _____ material can be expected to read in one week?
- They said that just _____ help could make a big difference.

6 Match the words with its definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Public speaking | a. Alike the ability to communicate social graces, personal habits |
| 2. Demographics | b. Being no emotion or reaction in the expression on their face |
| 3. Inscrutable | a. Conducting a public speech |
| 4. Hindrance | b. Something or someone that makes it difficult to do |
| 5. Soft skills | c. Holding on people's attention through the speech |

Public Speaking Exercises

Public speaking is an art feared by most, but this feared art is not unconquerable. Master the skill of public speaking by practicing the following few exercises.

The art of holding on people's attention through speech is called public speaking. For many, this art remains a fear, attributable to the lack of confidence. Oratory silks need to be finely boned, to capture the audience. Needless to say, 'practice makes a man perfect'. Practicing the matter you are presenting, the language and the style in which you will be presenting it, will go a long way in making you a good public speaker. The other important thing to be considered while conducting a public speech is the demographics. In order to appeal to the crowd, the speaker must know to whom he is addressing.

It is the matter which matters! Put your mind to the matter and it will keep you in line with the relevance of the subject. Irrelevant talking makes the audience lose interest. A catch in relevant talking lies in how much significance you give to the subject. It is suggested that matter content in the public speech should be 7% and first point should be made in the first few minutes itself. A surprising statistic, but let's face it, we don't like it when someone gets preachy. Another reason for less importance to matter is that, getting into the details of anything really gets boring and inscrutable sometimes. The key is to keep the audience hooked.

Language usage is the basis of this public form of communication. Poorly developed language skills become the biggest hindrance for the speaker. Working on accents, pronunciations, stress of specific words, diction, intonation and pace are the keys that all great public speakers have. It is also essential for the speaker to have a control over the voice and the language. Incorrect use of phrases and bad vocabulary will only render in frivolous entertainment for the

audience, at the expense of the speaker. The language also has another connotation, that of body language. The gestures, histrionics, eye contact and postures speak volumes on the speaker in question.

It is not necessary that the speaker should be dressed in the best of brands. What matters is his detailed attention to the soft skills. Soft skills refer to a cluster of personality traits, like the ability to communicate, social graces, personal habits and friendliness. These bring out the best in the speaker and leave behind an effective impression.

Exercising the before mentioned skills is a mandatory thing for all public speakers. For better public speaking, tape your rehearsal performance. This way you will know the changes that are needed to make the speech more effective. If possible see the recorded tapes of the speeches that great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, and others have made. Ask a friend or colleague to hear you out and to evaluate the performance. There may be a few tongue twisters in the drafted speech. Getting them right won't be a problem, if you recite them a couple of times.

With religious commitment to these exercises, you will be able to rule the roost at any event. 'Interactivity' is better than a 'monologue'. So involve the audience by asking them to answer questions or making them sing along or even listening to their queries. A personal element to the speech always makes the public and the speaker connect. Begin with the humorous anecdote, so as to lighten up the mood. The better art of public speaking comes, when the speaker knows that he is speaking for the public and not for himself.

7 Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever spoken in front of the public?
2. Do you usually practice your speech in front of the mirror?
3. What do you usually do to feel confident?

8 Read the text and put the headings in the appropriate place.

Mind Your Language
Knock their Socks Off
Style Quotient
Mind over Matter

9 Fill the gaps with correct words from the box.

Demographics	Attributable	Inscrutable
Relevance	Hindrance	Interactivity

1. The art of holding remains a fear _____ to the lack of confidence.
2. Conducting a public speech is the _____
3. Putting your mind to the matter will keep you in line with the _____ of the subject.
4. Getting into the details of anything really gets boring and _____ sometimes.
5. Poorly developed language skills become the biggest _____ for the speaker.
6. “_____” is better than a “monologue”.

10 Match the parts of the persuasive essay and their definitions.

1. Introduction _____
 2. Body _____
 3. Conclusion _____
- a. This part should contain at least three paragraphs.
 - b. This part should have “a hook or grabber” to involve reader’s attention.
 - c. This part usually terminates by resuming the most important points of the arguments and expressing once again what the reader is to believe or do.

11 Put the steps of writing a persuasive essay in correct order.

- a. revise
- b. write your draft
- c. decide on topic or issue
- d. read & understand the prompt or writing directions
- e. organise & outline ideas
- f. read your summary one more time before you turn it in
- g. write your essay
- h. proofread & edit
- i. write a thesis statement

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

On the following lines, list down the statements about “How to Convince People”. Then give at least one reason for each point. This will make an outline you can use when you write.

1. Statement: *Some people cannot persuade others.*
Reason: *Because they don't have enough information and arguments*

2. _____
Reason: _____

3. _____
Reason: _____

4. _____
Reason: _____

5. _____
Reason: _____

6. _____
Reason: _____

7. _____
Reason: _____

When people are asked to list the thing they fear most in life, public speaking is the number one answer – even above death and dreaded diseases.

Lesson 9

FREELANCE

Look at the following pictures. Guess the main idea of the lesson.



- 1 Work in teams of four. Write down at least five questions to ask a freelance during the interview. Share your questionnaire with other teams.



- 2 Listen to the tape and answer the following questions.

1. Les Kirkham says that freelance means...
 - a. working free for the community.
 - b. working free for yourself.
 - c. working free for the family.
 - d. working free for the society.
2. Being a freelance...
 - a. you can do whatever you want.
 - b. you can decide what to do, when to do, where you do it.
 - c. you can go wherever you want at any time.
 - d. you can meet whoever you want.

3. Les Kirkham mentions _____ as disadvantages of freelancing.
 - a. getting fixed on freelance work for all your income
 - b. believing it to be long-lasting
 - c. being out of the family
 - d. being short of resources
4. He explains that freelance work is ...
 - a. selling the skills and experience you have.
 - b. acquiring other's experience in the field.
 - c. having enough knowledge in the field.
 - d. checking the knowledge of others'.
5. Les Kirkham notes _____ as freelance priorities.
 - a. travelling to many countries
 - b. keeping interested in the field
 - c. visiting conferences and conventions
 - d. cultural exchange

- 3 Answer the questions. Use no more than three words.

1. How long has he been working as a freelance?

2. What is the main requirement of being a freelance?

3. Les states that approximate freelance salary rates to be between _____

- 4 Work in pairs. Compare your answers. Decide which team's questions have been the most relevant.

Discuss the following questions.

- How and why would freelancing appear in your field of area?
 - Would you choose freelancing in your future life? Why?
- Give specific examples to prove your ideas.

- 5 Complete the text with appropriate phrasal verbs.

bend	breathe X(2)	go	lift	<u>push</u>	raise
stand	<u>away</u>	back	down	in	out up
X (3)					

When you have to spend a lot of time sitting at a desk, it is important to take short breaks and stretch your neck and back. You can use this exercise to help you stretch.

eg. (1) **Push** your chair **away** to the side and stand up, making sure there is some space in front of you. (2) straight, with your arms hanging loosely by your side. Breathe in deeply as you (3) your arms over your head. Pause a moment. Then (4) slowly as you swing your arms forward, letting them fall as you (5) your whole body until your hands are near your feet. Pause a moment. Then, (6) as you (7) your body very slowly, beginning with your hips, then your upper body, followed by your head and arms. Repeat the exercise at least once before you (8) to your desk again.

- 6 Using a dictionary if necessary, rewrite these sentences in a more informal style, using appropriate forms of these phrasal verbs.

cut back on	fill in	give up
go in	send back	do away with
out	go along with	go up
		find
		take off

1. You should complete this form and return it with your payment.
You have to fill in this form and send it back with your payment _____
2. My father has abandoned his attempt to get the university to abolish tuition fees.
My dad _____
3. It was necessary to reduce our spending after we discovered that our rent was increasing.
We had to _____
4. Please observe local customs at the temple and remove your shoes before entering.
Please _____

There is International Freelancer's Academy organizations and individuals that spend significant amounts of time surveying freelancers of all types about their freelancing life, most of which include their rates, of which they package it up and publish for other freelancers.

7 Match the freelance related words and their definitions.

self-employed _____, contract _____, expenses _____, per diem _____, fee _____, venue _____, publisher _____, liaison _____, non-governmental _____, part time _____.

- a. the place where public event or meeting happens
- b. someone who makes groups to work effectively with each other
- c. a person which publishes books
- d. not related to a government work
- e. not working for an employer but finding work for yourself
- f. a legal document that states a formal agreement between bodies
- g. when you spend or use money
- h. money regularly paid to (someone) in return for services
- i. fixed amount of money to be given for daily expenses
- j. work for parts of the day or week

8 Read the passage and choose the suitable title.

- a) Recognition b) Self-consciousness
- c) Purification

When I decided to start my freelance copywriting career months ago, one of the biggest obstacles I had to overcome was my lack of experience in the field I wanted to get into.

I decided to explore the idea of freelancing when several people from the office complimented my writing one after another. My problem was that I had no idea what I wanted to do exactly. Yes, it was going to involve writing of some sorts. I discovered I had a knack for words (my boss even trusted me to write a press release about a new product we were launching.) but I had never been specifically hired and paid by others just to “write stuff.”

The biggest question running in my head was: who will pay me for a bunch of words I put together?

Luckily, I managed to push through that hump. Within a month or so, I consulted with my first client over Skype.

9 Work in pairs. Think about “might happen” cases similar freelance story in Ex 7 regarding a freelance work in your field of education. Share your cases with the whole group.

10 Look at the two letters and tell the differences.

Letter of Certificate

Dear Suhrob Sobirov,

We are writing this letter to certify the qualifications of Marjona Boboeva in regards to her post-secondary education at Jizakh institute of Polytechnic.

During the period of 2008-2012, Marjona attended classes at our institution. She studied in the areas of business management, accounting and economics. She completed the required course load in all these areas. She completed her co-op requirement in the summer of 2010, and passed all the necessary exams.

Throughout all her studies, she achieved the highest points in her class. Her hard work and dedication to studies won her the regard of all teachers and peers. She has shown herself to be an upstanding citizen, and would be a great asset to your organization.

Sincerely,

Firdavs Salimov

Letter of Certification

To whom it may concern,

This letter is to certify that Muhammad Bohijonov worked as a general accountant at SamAuto corp. for the period from November 5th, 2010 to December 12th, 2013.

While at our company, his responsibilities were to design and implement pricing controls in relation to our line of mathematical measuring devices.

Through our working relationship, I appreciated his professional attitude and loyalty. Leaving his position was a great loss for our corporation.

I know that he will do a great job wherever you put him in your organization.

Sincerely,

Mirzo Abdurahimov

A letter of certificate is used when any information needs to be certified by a third party. For example, a businessman may issue a letter of certificate to someone to prove that the person in question is employed, or a university may write a letter of certificate certifying your academic credentials.

11 Review the Letter of Certificate template (Handout 1 Teacher's book).

12 Fill in the letter template imagining the possible job position in your area of study.



(To whom it may concern)

This is to certify that ----- was working at -----

(employee's title) (employee's name)

(organization name)

----- from ----- to -----

(position)

(joining date)

(last working date)

During this period, he showed high quality skills in the following fields:

- -----
- -----
- -----
- -----
- -----
- -----

We wish ----- all the best in his/her future.

(him/her)

Sincerely,

----- (name)

----- (position)

----- (organization stamp)

Review 3



- 1 (R3) You will hear five people talking about the difficulties they faced when they gave up full-time jobs to become freelance consultants. Predict which of the following topics are likely to hear about? Choose five only.

1. Successful Freelance Must be Reciprocal
2. Most Important Freelance Skills
3. Being Freelance Makes you Feel Independence
4. Financial Statements of Office Work
5. How to Come Up with Technical Problems.
6. Advantages and Disadvantages of being Freelance
7. Backwards of an Office Work
8. Success in Using Related Books in this Field.

- 2 Listen to the tape and identify the 5 words used in the context.

associate, reward, adjust, sustain, account, available, outweigh, promotion, encounter, expertise.

- 3 Listen again and fill in the gaps.

1. Having to manage my own diary for the first time in 25 years came as something of a _____
2. If you're not _____, you can end up saying yes to everything that comes your way.
3. You don't feel isolated from other professionals in your field; there are plenty of electronic _____ for being in an office
4. I think the hardest thing for me was the _____ I had to make in my mind
5. It's very frustrating having to _____ these things on your own. It takes so much time



- 4 Read the text and decide which of these titles best suit the text.

1. Rules of being convinced
2. Workplace where you can convince your colleagues
3. Tips to convince people with evidences.

The ability make others believe what you believe is important for success in many fields. There is often a fine line between convincing somebody your views are valid and annoying them. In this article we'll look at some of the techniques you can use if you want to convince another individual to believe what you believe.

Steps

Do the homework. Make sure you understand your own viewpoint. If you are going to try to convince somebody that the Eiffel Tower is taller than the Statue of Liberty, find out the facts first, don't make assumptions.

Learn the field. For certain areas you will need to know more than just the facts, as some subjects are subjective. For example, if you wanted to convince somebody that the Statue of Liberty was prettier than the Eiffel Tower you will need to know enough about architecture and aesthetics to argue about that subject, as well as the facts, like how tall they are. If you are selling something, like a car, you will need to know all there is to know about the car you are selling. Likewise, you will need to know all about the other cars that are in competition with your vehicle.

Engage the person politely. Maintain eye contact where possible, but don't be annoying about it.

Establish mutual respect. You will never convince anybody of anything if they believe you do not respect them, so show the person you respect them and be good enough to gain their respect.

Gain trust. To convince people of most things you will need their trust. They don't have to trust you as a person, but they do need to trust that what you are saying makes sense, that you know your "stuff". The best way to do this is to do your homework and fieldwork, that way you know a lot about the subject.

Listen carefully to what your debate partner has to say. Respond thoughtfully to their point of view. When you can, back up what you say with real

facts. Lying will only convince somebody until they find out about the lie, then you will never be able to convince them of anything again.

Be willing to be convinced. Sometimes accepting one point from the other person and showing that you can change your mind when you are wrong will help them to be the same, and change their mind about the subject you care about.

Practice active listening. Active listening helps you control a conversation and keeps it on track. Active listening techniques include:

Non-verbal feedback. Nodding your head as the other talks etc.

Paraphrase what the other person has said to make sure you understand it.

Make sure you understand the other person's objections and respond to them in an intelligent manner. Keep vigilant about your belief, but always respectful of the beliefs of others. Explain why your belief is important to you.

Understand the other person's motivations. If you know what another person wants, you are more likely to be able to give it to them. Paraphrase your beliefs in a way that the other person is better able to understand.

Follow up. Ask questions to make sure the other person understands their new views completely.

Tips

To hold the eye of a crowd select individuals in the crowd and hold their eyes on-and-off through your presentation.

Always be friendly and respectful even if the other person does not change their mind.

Beliefs fade. You may think you have changed somebody's mind but find that in a day or two, perhaps a week, they are right back to where they were before. Buy and read some books on sales technique.

(Adapted from <http://karmicmantra.com/mind-power/how-to-convince-people-effectively/>)

5 Find the words in the text with the similar meaning .

1. opinion _____
2. disagree _____
3. express _____
4. obtain _____
5. quality _____
6. discuss _____
7. careful _____
8. fully _____
9. alter _____
10. bleach _____

6 Decide if the statements true (T) or false (F) .

1. In some areas you needn't to know more than just the facts, as some subjects are subjective ____
2. Keep eye contact where necessary , but don't worry about it much. ____
3. You must show respect if you are going to convince the people around you ____
4. It is not always possible to understand objections and respond to them in an intelligent manner. ____
5. Be positive and kind even if the other person does not change their mind. ____

Lesson 10

UP-TO-DATE DEVICES

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1. What do you see on the photos and how would you describe them?
2. How topical were they 50 years ago? What about now?
3. What resemblances does the device on the photo



- below bear to those on the right?
4. What devices are important for your professional life?



- 1 Match the words from A and those in B to make word pairs. (Sometimes more than one version is possible). Discuss with your class which one is more/less common.

A	B
Up to date	studies
Innovative	changes
Advanced	thinking
Breakthrough	technology
Cutting edge	advertising
Labour-saving	equipment
progressive	device

- 2 (T10) Listen and fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases from the box.

Scoff hand held hardware
continued advancement spring to
mind launched pad
fragile

1. Ten years ago, I would have at anybody who dared to speak such a blasphemy.
2. A cell phone is one of the most popular gadgets being used among people of all ages.
3. Domestic appliances may not immediately..... when thinking about technological items.

4. Power cable production in Uzbekistan.
5. It is enough to on the top of the display to get any information you need.
6. of the cell phones enables people to avoid everyday life stresses.
7. It runs on a variety of computer including Intel clones and Apple Macintosh computers.
8. Shaver blades are and easily can shatter or break inside the cavity in which they are used.

- 3 Listen to the record and put the information below in the sequence they come in the text.

1. They threaten to make laptops and net books obsolete technology. ____
2. Many users say that they can't manage their professional life without them. ____
3. Mostly they work with Bluetooth. ____
4. Eventually it has become less in size but bigger in memory. ____
5. This device makes rooms more convenient and provides healthy atmosphere. ____
6. It helps to be aware of missed calls and messages not taking it out of the pocket. ____
7. They are more resistant than older ones made of glass. ____

4 Match the sentences in Ex.3 and definitions below.

- essential piece of hardware that people cannot be without ____
- laptops might eventually be extinct ____
- they become smaller and hold even more memory ____
- most models use Bluetooth wireless technology ____
- gives an access to lots of information besides showing the time of the day only ____
- productions aren't now as fragile as the old ones ____
- comfort making apparatus ____

5 Listen again and fill in the table.

Name of the device	Used adjectives	Description
	Android	technological wonder
	wondrous piece of technology	become smaller and hold even more memory
	startling	use Bluetooth or Wi-Fi
	interesting and useful	connected to the Smartphone
	cheap, slim and light	Almost every device has one
	Comfort making	refreshes the air

6 Give the equivalent preposition in your own language.

- a) within b) against c) about/around
d) at e) behind f) beneath g) to

7 Complete the sentences using prepositions from Ex. 6.

- Devices should not be placed reach of small children.
- You should not do it because it is the rules adopted by manufacturer.
- The tourist hired a car in order to travel the countryside.

- The yacht was riding anchor in the bay.
- The man didn't have to pay for his car as it was provided his company's expense.
- She is rather old-fashioned and the times.
- It was such an extremely bad thing to have done that it wascontempt.
- It stands reason that success requires hard work.

8 Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions.

on	without	for	beneath
beside	behind	under	off
			by
			of

- I can't stand the sound of bagpipes. It sets my teeth edge.
- Although after the accident the car was a complete write-off, he escaped a scratch.
- I put my money in the bank safe-keeping.
- The office supervisor in charge of a number of people had twenty people her.
- The train is time and will make me late for my appointment.
- The man in a white coat said he was his head and took him away.
- The sympathetic employer knew every one of his employees name.
- It is worthwhile keeping those old bits of string because they could be use later.



- 9 Look at the photos and tell if you have any associations. Share your opinions about the gadgets you see.



- 10 Read the expressions below. Then read the text and match them and the words in bold.

1. something that increases in value or worth
2. a person responsible for specified problems, harm, or damage
3. provide with a quality, ability, or asset
4. innovative or groundbreaking
5. a gadget, especially the one, the speaker does not know or cannot recall
6. a person who is responsible for planning and organizing
7. ammunition

- 11 Complete the headline with an appropriate name.

_____ and the modern gadget economy

By Dominic Basulto

For James Bond, the gadget was always front-and-center, as central to his persona as the martini-shaken-not-stirred and the impossibly glamorous Bond girls. “The perfect gadget at the perfect time” appeared to be the unofficial mantra of Britain’s intelligence agency-slash-underground R&D lab, which was always working on the next big **gizmo** (___) to prepare Agent 007 for battle with the world’s **super-villains** (___). The remote control, the homing device, the encryption machine, the car phone, the pager — yes, even the robotic dog — were not commonplace innovations when they first appeared in James Bond films, but they are now part of our everyday tech lexicon.

While it may be too much of a stretch to say that our conception of the modern smart phone was derived from the James Bond wristwatch — the high-end-technology-as-accessory you can take anywhere — there’s no denying that the smart phone enables its owner to take on the guise of James Bond as we travel anywhere in the world. The technology **endows** (___) us with the power to open satellite maps, send encrypted messages and understand foreign languages, all with the click of a button. There is now an app for just about anything, each one a high-tech gizmo worthy of a super-spy. Part of the reason why we love new smart phone technologies so much is because they create the mystique that we associate with characters like James Bond, and they give us entrée to a world of high-tech magic.

Bond taught us to think big when it comes to innovation, and it was never “**incremental**” (___)

- 12 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the text.

- a. Using the latest multimedia _____ would improve the quality of any performance.
- b. Polyglots are usually _____ with tremendous abilities that in its turn _____ an _____ expanding of worldview.
- c. I’m doing my best in the way of education and tomorrow sees me _____.
- d. Mr. X was the _____ behind the plan to acquire the newest _____.
- e. There are so many _____ to choose from and some are arguably better than others.

— it was always terribly “*disruptive*.” () The name “James Bond” is synonymous with seeing technologies that we’ve never seen before. For Bond, the “killer app” was exactly that — something that could mean the difference between life and death. It could be the deadly briefcase in “Dr. No” — with its supply of tear gas and 40 rounds of *ammo* () — or the *panoply* () of dangerous devices rigged up to his Aston Martin. At times, the “killer app” was actually the “survival app” — the one gadget that enabled Bond to elude his foes — like the jet pack in 1965’s «Thunderball.»

No wonder governments around the world have attempted to capture the magic of Bond within their own R&D efforts. In-Q-Tel, the CIA’s Virginia-based venture capital arm, is even named after Q, the *mastermind* () behind Bond’s gadgets. In an effort to channel James Bond-style innovation from the private sector, Britain’s real-life MI5 is now calling on small businesses to provide new ideas for innovative technologies for covert ops.

While only one of the James Bond films — «A View to a Kill» — actually revolved around Silicon Valley (a plot to gain complete control of the world’s microchip market by flooding the Valley), each of them to some degree helped to create the modern gadget economy, where the most valuable tech companies have become the companies with the coolest tech. The modern gadget economy is one where we all love to talk about what’s in our tech gear bag, and where we all, at some level, love to pull out the latest gizmo and impress our friends with a worldly sophistication worthy of Bond ... James Bond.

13 Rewrite the following sentences to replace vague language with precise language.

Example: Vague Sentence --- I think that there should be a law against using too much water.

Precise Sentence --- It should be illegal to waste water.

1. I think it may be true that robots are becoming more clever, because you can see the all around

2. You and me will be able to come at exactly ten at night.

3. Thousands types of technology were destroyed previous year.

4. I think that his gizmo is not the best piece of machinery.

5. Tom is the worst learner in the group.

6. Friends always have the same objectives and share perspectives.

14 Rewrite the following sentences.

1. I will start my work at exactly 10:30 in the morning. _____

2. We are better than everyone else at checkers. _____

3. Karen is wearing extremely high quality boots. _____

4. I just can’t believe how incredibly fast time goes by when you are not doing something totally boring. _____

5. Tom is a generous guy. _____

6. The twins are alike, perfectly identical. _____

7. _____ It’s getting near the time that the show is going to start.

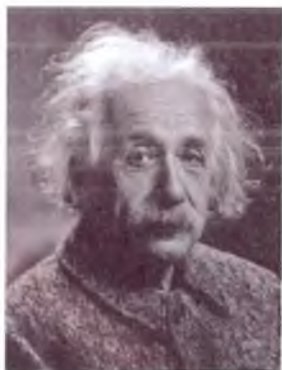
8. _____

Lesson 11

IMMORTAL TRACKS

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

- What do these people have in common?
- What are their contributions to the development of science?



1 Match the two halves of the expressions and make up the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. prestigious | a) rays |
| 2. initial | b) shock |
| 3. accidental | c) lifestyle |
| 4. solid | d) prize |
| 5. cathode | e) invention |
| 6. people's | f) block |

2 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

fluorescent scrape explode mould
altered sawdust

- Nobel realized that nitroglycerine would be a lot more useful if only it's possible to find a way to make it, you know, not randomly.
- Instinctively, Walker tried to the substance off the end of the stick.
- He grew a pure culture and discovered it was a penicillium
- They're all been invented or significantly by inventions.
- He owed his life to the on the ground where the vial had landed, which absorbed the liquid when it hit the ground.

- In 1895 when he was performing an experiment using cathode rays, he realized that some..... cardboard across the room was lighting up in spite of the fact that there was a thick block between the cathode ray and the cardboard.

3 (T11) Listen to the tape and fill in the table.

	Name of an inventor	Year of invention	Invention
1	Alfred Bernhard Nobel		
2			matches
3		1886	
4	Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen		
5			

4 Listen again and replace the underlined words.

1. He invented dynamite in 1867 and it was unexpected invention.
2. Nitroglycerine was becoming a widely produced flammable material at the time, largely due to the fact that it was far more virulent than its predecessor, gunpowder.
3. Let's see who is the next scholar with his invention that changed people's lifestyle.
4. He noticed that the stick he'd been using to stir the pot of acids had dried lump on one end.
5. From what we put on to the food we eat and our methods of travel - it's all been invented or significantly modified by invention.
6. Sometimes a discovery comes along that doesn't just change the way we do things but changes the world.

5 Put the sentences into the correct order.

- a. When he dragged it across the floor, the stick burst into flame.
- b. Nobel realised the nitroglycerine would be a lot more useful if they could only find the way to make it.
- c. The only explanation was that light rays were actually passing through the solid block.
- d. I should find the information about the scientists and their great works.
- e. In 1886 he relied on Atlanta druggist to test and help him perfect the recipe for the beverage, which he formulated by trial and error.
- f. Fleming concluded that the mold released a substance that repressed the growth and killing the bacteria.

1	2	3	4	5	6

6 Work with your partner and discuss the following questions with your partner.

- a. What do you know about other scientists and their great works?
- b. What inventions in science do you know that changed the people's lifestyle?

7 Read the following sentences and identify which of them refer to people, object and place.

1. After recovering from the initial shock and surprise that he hadn't been blown to bits, Nobel soon realized that he owed his life to the sawdust on the ground **where** the vial had landed, **which** absorbed the liquid when it hit the ground.
2. In 1886 he relied on Atlanta druggist to test and help him perfect the recipe for the beverage, **which** he formulated by trial and error.
3. He is the scientist **who** dealt with X-rays.

8 Unite the separate sentences using the relative clauses.

1. Nodira's friend, Dilshod, plays the guitar. He has just released a CD.
2. Microsoft has a lot of power in the world of computers. That annoys some people.
3. Cricket is popular in many countries around the world. It is played between two teams of eleven.
4. "Shaytanat" was written by Tohir Malik. It is one of my favorite books.
5. Parts of Buckingham Palace are open to the public. It is the place where the queen lives.
6. Rayhon is a famous Uzbek singer. Her mother was an actress.

Bill Gates who is the famous programmer began programming computers at the age of 13.

9 Rewrite each pair of unfinished sentences as one sentence, using relative clauses *when*, *where* or *why*.

1. eg. Bukhara is the a historical city. I'd like to live there. – *Bukhara is a historical city where I would like to live.*
2. That terrible night in December changed my life forever. I found out then what had been going on.
3. The early morning is the time. I work best then.
4. His dishonesty is the reason. That's why I left him.
5. His mid-teens were the time. He first became interested in politics.

10 Focus on the highlighted words in the passage and match them with their antonyms 1-6

1. inexact, indefinite
2. permanent
3. simple
4. earthly
5. neglect
6. extra, additional



New Minor Planet “Samarkand”

Two Uzbek astronomers were working on a clear night in October 2007 at Maidanak Observatory when they suddenly pored over **celestial** images. After observing the images, they noticed a star-like object moving along the orbital path. They tracked the object and decided to send the **preliminary** (1)_____ Minor Planet Center (MPC), which was run by the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and Harvard College Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts. They received the confirmation about the object not being previously documented in MPC catalogue. The Center assigned the object a **provisional** designation, and the real work began. It took Bahodir Hafizov, the Uzbek astronomer at Maidanak, almost two years to plot the daily trajectory and define the **precise** coordinates of the object until the Center was satisfied that it was indeed a new minor planet, or small solar system body. The planet was enrolled in MPC catalogue and named Samarkand, after the city that was (2)_____ in astronomy.

Maidanak Observatory works in (3)_____ and other international institutions. The new small

solar system body was discovered with the help of the most modern and highly-sensitive equipment that is the best in the region and given to Ulugbek Astronomical Institute by the association of Korean Universities. During the Soviet period Maidanak was a military satellite ranging station and it was impossible to carry out this kind of International Cooperation in the field of astronomy.

Nowadays Ulugbek Astronomical Institute (UBAI) is taking an active part in an International projects like (4)_____, **monitoring** of the brightness of quasars, observing young stars outside our solar system and many others. That's because the Maidanak observatory has (5)_____ and experienced scientists as well.

Obviously, UBAI is doing more than just discovering new minor planets. Thanks to the hard work of a group of scholars and (6)_____ of astronomers, Maidanak has turned into a world-class observatory that helps to solve some of the universe's most **complex** puzzles.

11 Read the article and put the phrases into the correct place.

- a. cooperation with U.S.
- b. studying of the sun's internal composition
- c. cooperation with the global community
- d. data to the International Astronomical Union (IAU)
- e. ideal location and atmospheric conditions
- f. the center of earliest innovations

12 Put the phrases into the correct order due to their implementations.

1. to plot
 2. to define
 3. to enroll
 4. to take part
 5. to turn into
 6. to solve
- a. in the projects
 - b. a world class observatory
 - c. the coordinates
 - d. the puzzle
 - e. the trajectory
 - f. in catalogue

What is Process Analysis?

Process Analysis is a method of development that provides a step-by-step explanation of how something is done or how something works.

13 Read and put into the correct order step-by-step approach to writing a process paragraph.

1. Copy your sentences into standard paragraph form.
2. List as many steps or stages in the process as you can.
3. After you have chosen your topic and controlling idea, plan your topic sentence.
4. Make a final check for spelling errors and other mistakes, such as omitted words.
5. Put the steps in order.
6. Write a concluding statement that says something about the results of completing the process.
7. Eliminate irrelevant steps, add any equipment or materials needed, and explain any special circumstances of the process.
8. Write at least one complete sentence for each of the steps you have chosen from your list.

Transitions commonly used in Process Analysis

The first step
In the beginning
To start with
To begin with
First of all
while you are
as you are
next
then
the second step
the last step
the final step
finally
at last
eventually

14 Follow the steps in Ex. 14 and write a paragraph in which you describe the process of writing of a term (course) paper.

Topic sentence _____

Lesson 12

PERSONAL AMBITION IN SCIENCE

Look at the photos and tell the class what messages they carry.



Work with your partner. Choose a quote below and discuss it.

- The ripest peach is highest on the tree. (James Whitcomb Riley)
- When you are aspiring to the highest place, it is honorable to reach the second or even the third rank. (Cicero)
- Ambition is the path to success. Persistence is the vehicle you arrive in. (Bill Bradley)
- Intelligence without ambition is a bird without wings. (Salvador Dali)

1 Match the definitions and the words/phrases in the box.

to replace;	controversial;	alternative;
expense;	gravity;	in flesh;
ambition;	to own;	

- the force which attracts things towards each other or a strength which makes objects fall to the ground; _____
- causing _____ disagreement _____ or _____ discussion; _____
- a strong wish or intend to achieve something or to be a success, rich etc.; _____
- to take something and put another one instead of previous one; to change one object for another; _____
- to _____ belong _____ to _____ someone _____ or _____ something; _____
- money _____ that _____ you _____ spent _____ for _____ your _____ job; _____
- in real life, not in the picture, TV or on the newspaper; _____

- something which differs from another thing, from which is usual, and offering possibility of choice; _____

2 (T12) Listen to the tape and complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the box.

provided;	disclose;	contentious;
youth perspectives;	decrease charges;	
substituted;		

A future scientist Akbar was invited to the radio programme named a) _____ to talk about his future plans, targets, and ambitions in science. Akbar has always dreamed of working at the scientific laboratories which are b) _____ with modern technological equipment. The programme guest is claiming that he is working at the invention with the help of which people working at some spheres may have a chance to c) _____. Although the host of the programme asked about details of the invention which should probably be alternative to petroleum Akbar did not d) _____



9 Read the title of the text and try to guess what it can be about.

10 Read the text and fill in the blanks with the words or phrases from the box.

peculiarities; ponder over; due to; involve; depend on; push; base on; remedy;

A Strong Motivator

A Ambition is a strong power that a) _____ people into vital dreams or planned deeds of them. A human being who keep on existing on the Earth should have set special wishes in front of him to keep motivated in life matters. That is a natural

b) _____ inside everyone. People who lack life or career ambitions face a lot of difficulties as falling into depression or illness. Ambition is an alive c) _____ to keep active, motivated, aimed in life paths.

B A person intending to make an excellent career should firstly work out his job ambitions according to which he will keep on regulating his deeds. For instance, a young scientist who wants to reach the top of scientific achievements should deeply d) _____ his ambitions. Those ambitions can lead a young scholar to his dreams. A scientist without certain set of ambitions looks like a man intending to get much crops from the fields but has forgotten to plant seeds in soil.

C The following steps of scientific ambitions can

be useful for starter scholars to have maximum results in science: firstly, select a concrete theme for working at in your filed of interest. Secondly, find out special e) _____ and characteristic features of a future invention according to which you can develop your scheme. Thirdly, a scheme or a plan of your future work should be worked out in details. Fourth, experimental needs should be planned beforehand as well. These targets may be changed f) _____ situations. An ambition clearing is vital in achieving something important in science. But science ambitions should be set being g) _____ life ambitions of a person.

D Achieving this or that result in science or in any career somehow h) _____ how well one cleared out his ambitions which assist creating something personal. As John Lubbock said once "Our ambition should be to rule ourselves, the true kingdom for each one of us; and true progress is to know more, and be more, and to do more".

11 Give definitions to the words and phrases underlined in the text.

12 Work in pairs. Find answers of the questions below in the text and discuss them.

- What is ambition as a general notion?
- What may happen to the people who have not ambitions in life according to the passage?
- How essential is ambition for the young scientists?
- What steps of a scientific ambition are mentioned in the passage?
- What a popular aphorism is used in the passage to define usefulness of ambition for a person?

13 Make up questions to each paragraph of the text.

14 Put these steps of critical writing in its order and think what can be written in each of them.

- Synthesis
- Critical Thinking
- Knowing the Limits
- Analysis
- Fact Checking

15 Think of a popular documentary film about a well-known scientist and answer the following questions which make all parts of a critical writing.

- What are your first opinions of the film after you have just finished watching it? _____

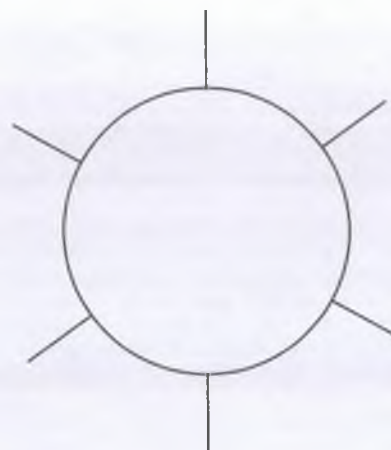
- What are some "hidden" parts of the documentary film which cannot be seen from the first look, but done to look at the issues deeper? _____

- What are general ideas of the documentary film? Take all opinions together and generalize them into a unity. _____

- What facts are given in the documentary film in order to prove this or that information? Are they really true-to-life? _____

- What are objective conclusions of the documentary film? Did it reach its aim? Could it give a thorough view of a character? _____

16 Write what issues you are going to depict in your typical critical writing work.



17 Think of a controversial issue in your specialty. Select a scientific article, read it and write a critical review over it according to its steps.

e.g: making clones as a positive or a negative matter.

Review 4



1 (R4) You will hear a scientific lecture regard to an important discovery, immortality.

Predict which of the following topics are likely to hear about? Choose five only.

1. Success in existing in the sea water
2. Young researcher and his discovery
3. Advantages and disadvantages of being existed in the life
4. Benjamin Buttons jellyfish
5. Backwards of the sea life
6. Jellyfish is only one creature can exist for a long time
7. How to come up with death and could we do that?
8. Friedrich Nietzsche's conception based on "Thus Spoke Zarathustra":

2 Listen to the lecture and identify the 5 words used in the context.

Outweigh, elixir, account, research, available, invasion, promotion, encounter, reproduction, expertise, overwhelm

3 Listen and fill in the gaps.

1. He was conducting research on _____ and collected hundred of organisms by scanning the ocean floor
2. _____ is often referred to as the Benjamin Button jellyfish.
3. "Everything goes, everything comes back; _____ rolls the wheel of being.
4. The population number of the immortal jellyfish is rising at an alarming _____.
5. This jellyfish is found not only in the _____ but also off the coasts of Panama, Spain, Florida and Japan

4 Read the text and decide which of these titles best suit the text.

1. Science and the supernatural
2. Dogmatic falsification of science
3. Intelligent design and scientific method

An important element of the scientific method is that hypotheses must be testable, potentially falsifiable, to be scientific. That we build theories by testing hypotheses and rejecting them if proved wrong by experiential evidence. And not just hypotheses. Prevailing theories are also constantly open to potential falsification, testing against new evidence and changing to incorporate new findings. The concept of falsification in science was popularized by Karl Popper.

But who does this testing?

It's not a matter of personal responsibility. A scientist who advances a new hypothesis is not just left alone to try to falsify it. After all, scientists are human too. They have their own emotions, biases, beliefs and preconceived ideas. They are just as susceptible as anyone else to adopting a blinkered approach to any such testing. In fact, most scientists probably look for experimental procedures which would show their pet hypothesis in a favorable light, rather than seek consciously to develop experiments aimed at proving their hypothesis wrong. Mind you, even an experiment designed to confirm a hypothesis may, in the end, show it to be wrong.

Science is a social activity

The real testing of any hypothesis or theory comes not from the individual proposer – but from her colleagues. These ideas do not become accepted without extensive consideration. Proposals are intensively discussed by colleagues in conferences and the scientific literature. And many, if not most, of these colleagues will try to prove the ideas wrong. Scepticism is a natural to scientists – at least about others work. New and interesting ideas will also be tested by others. Repeatability of results is an important requirement for the acceptance of an idea.

Publication is also an important part of acceptance. After all, one's research findings don't really exist without their publication. Peer review is an important part of this. The author's work is subjected to analyses of their methodology, reasoning and conclusions.

Peer review has been criticised as a way of preventing introduction of new ideas. (It's also been said that science progresses one funeral at a time.) But the motive for this criticism is often sour grapes – an author wishing to blame the process rather than accept the errors in their own work.

Yes, personalities and ambitions do come into this. And new ideas may face obstacles. But editors are not obliged to accept a reviewer's comments if they consider them unwarranted. There are always other avenues of publication. In the end it's impossible to keep a good idea down.

Beware of untested "science"

Some people find this social testing of their theories so restricting they refuse to submit them to it. Their "science" thus becomes nothing more than unsupported assertion. Claims of belief are not scientific theories.

Intelligent design (ID) ideas are like this. In practice ID just amounts to identifying real or imagined weaknesses in evolutionary science and attacking the scientific method. No ID hypotheses have been proposed, let alone tested against reality. In fact, ID activists argue that ID claims, in themselves, should be accepted as science. They argue for discarding testability as a requirement of scientific acceptability. This has been an element in their campaigns to rewrite science standards for some state education boards. It's also behind campaigns like 'teach the controversy' and 'academic freedom' legislation. These give the same status to ID claims and beliefs as currently given to scientific theories which have survived testing.

Giving the untested claims of ID the same status as well accepted (because tested) scientific theory in the name of 'academic freedom' or 'teaching the controversy' really would, as Ken Miller says, create "an intellectual welfare for an idea that can't make it on its own." (Adapted from <http://openparachute.wordpress.com/2008/06/27/dogmatic-falsification-of-science/>)

5 Find the words in the text with the similar meaning .



1. concepts _____
2. distortion _____
3. possible _____
4. try _____
5. careful thinking _____
6. disapproval _____
7. affirmation _____
8. demand _____
9. argument _____
10. help _____

6 Decide if the statements true(T) or false (F) .

1. The idea of distortion in science was spread by Karl Pocker. _____
2. A scientist who gains a new hypothesis is just left alone to try to falsify it. _____
3. Written suggestions are intensively discussed by colleagues in conferences and the scientific literature _____
4. Peer review has been judged as a way of avoiding introduction of new ideas. _____
5. Providing the untested statements of ID the same status as well taken scientific theory in the name of 'academic freedom'. _____

7 Write a paragraph on "How to Report a Science Experiment" in which you show step-by-step process following the rules from the previous lesson.(Unit 4. Lesson 2)

8 Write your paragraph in 150-200 words in an appropriate style.

TAPESCRIPTS

UNIT 1 WORLD'S NEW VISION

Lesson 1 Academic Fields

Student: Excuse me, Professor. Have you got a minute?

Professor: Yes. What can I do for you?

St.: I'd like to get some information about academic fields.

Prof.: Generally speaking, academic fields are courses which are brought in, at least, by Master's Degrees of five largest universities in the world. Academic fields have several sub-disciplines or branches, like social sciences, exact sciences, natural sciences, humanities and professions or applied sciences. For example, chemistry, physics, earth and space sciences are regarded as the branches of natural sciences, which clarify the rules that regulate the natural world through scientific methods. They are evaluated by data. Formal sciences like mathematics, computer science, statistics and logics, study formal systems, which characterize abstract structures.

St.: Can you explain the difference between humanities and social sciences?

Prof.: Humanitarian sciences or humanities are the disciplines concerned with human culture, using methods that are mainly study theoretical and critical. They include Philosophy, History, Linguistics, Literature and Performing Arts, such as, Music and Theatre. Social sciences study society and the relationships among individuals within a society. Mainly they depend on practical approaches. Social sciences include economics, sociology, psychology, political sciences.

St.: Which academic fields can be included in applied sciences?

Prof.: Law, agriculture, engineering, medical sciences, environmental sciences, business, education, etc. can be included in applied sciences. Applied sciences focus on scientific knowledge related to practical use.

St.: Who made more contribution to these fields: men or women?

P.: Both of them tried to bring under scientific problems. In fact, science has been a field dominated

by men, women encountered discrimination in science. During the XXth century, women were employed actively and the number of female scientists increased. In science, we bring back the fact that women made great achievements 50 - 40 years ago, for example: Umidova Z.I. (Medicine), Aminova R.Kh. (history), Rashidova S. Sh. (Chemistry), who afterwards became Professors and Academicians in their fields. Nowadays 7 women Academicians, and about 500 Doctors of Science are carrying out their activities who are considered to be the pride of our nation, they have brought off these results by their hard efforts. 13 of these active and edifying women were awarded the Order «Hero of Uzbekistan.»

— Oh thank you professor!

— You are welcome!

Lesson 2 Scientific Breakthroughs

ROBERT T.GONZALES, ANNALEE NEWITZ

Science and engineering sustained incredible achievements lately. We sent a powerful robot scientist to Mars, and we discovered the elusive Higgs Boson particle, there were world-changing innovations in medicine and materials science. We sequenced a genome of a human ancestor, and looked into the mind of an artificial intelligence that recognized the content of images on the web for the first time.

NASA's CURIOSITY ROVER, the biggest and most scientifically capable rover ever sent to another planet, has already made intriguing discoveries. It began poring over the pages of Mars' history, as it scans the layers of sedimentary rock comprising Mount Sharp, in search of signs of whether the planet can, or ever could support life.

Synthetic biologists demonstrated that artificial nucleic acids known as "XNAs" can replicate and evolve just like DNA and RNA, and are even more resistant to degradation than the real thing. The implications of evolvable artificial genetic information stand to affect everything from genetic research to the search for alien life, to the creation of entirely synthetic, alternative life form.

Does anybody really have any doubt that the world's first artificial intelligence (AI) will be born in a Google server farm? This dream came closer

to reality this year when Google's secretive X lab produced evidence that it had developed a neural network that could actually recognize what it was seeing in the pictures. This is the first time computers have taught themselves to recognize the content of images, and is a major leap forward in the quest to find ourselves some artificially intelligent friends

Lesson 3 Oriental Contributions

Oriental inventors have created dozens of the things we take for granted in our daily lives. They also domesticated most of our important livestock and many pet animals.

In 621 the game of chess evolved from a four-sided Indian game played with dice and a board. The original game, called Chaturanga, was used to teach military tactics. After some time, the game was simplified into a two-player strategy contest. Chess spread to Persia, Arabia, and finally into Europe in the eighth century, via the Moorish occupation of Spain and Portugal.

Although people had been using the oils of different herbs and nuts to perfume their bodies for thousands of years, but it wasn't until the VIIth century that chemists of Arabia had the idea of distilling flower oils for perfume. These oils, mixed with fragrant tree resins and musk, formed the basis of the modern perfume industry.

Around 850, Chinese potters developed a translucent and fragile form of ceramics called porcelain. Made from a mixture of feldspathic rock and kaolin (also known as «China clay»), Chinese porcelain was a prized luxury item for importers in Europe and the Middle East for centuries. The secret of porcelain manufacture was not discovered until the eighteenth century in Europe.

In 1000 the Iraqi surgeon Ammar ibn Ali al-Mawsili invented the first medical syringes. His syringe was a hollow glass tube topped with a needle, which he used for extracting cataracts from the eyes of his patients.

The Chinese Buddhist monk, Su Sung, invented the first reliable mechanical clock in 1092. The mechanism was driven by a water wheel, and drove astronomical models used for astrology and predicting the future.

REVIEW 1

You are going to listen to an interview with ethno-biologist Karl Court, who has spent most of his career in the Amazon jungle.

Interviewer: Today's guest in 'Face-to-Face' is someone we've been trying to land for a very long time, but we've never managed to catch him on the rare occasions he leaves the rainforest. I am, of course, talking about the renowned ethno-biologist Karl Court. Karl, welcome.

Karl: Thanks for your patience, Sarah.

Interviewer: Now Karl, you've spent half a lifetime searching for plants with medicinal properties. Surely you're just a little bit tired of the jungle?

Karl: I have a strange relationship with the jungle. In spite of how dangerous it is, I still go there. There's an inverse relationship between how much people say they love the Amazon and how much time they spend there. It's hard to find out why anyone goes because there's always a level of discomfort related to unpleasant things like corrosive mildew and fungus. I'm hardly ever without a sickly yellow complexion ... but it just keeps pulling me back.

Interviewer: What type of people that you encounter tend to be the most difficult to deal with?

Karl: You might expect it to be local natives or jungle settlers, but in my experience it's actually the free-loading world traveller. I once kept running into this parasitic hippie whose claim to fame was that he'd spent virtually nothing swanning his way across South America. I found that contemptible, considering how hard it is for people in the area just to get by. Some of the crew wanted to bring him along but I refused the idea. He still somehow managed to get 250 miles upriver and met up with us in an Indian village. Fortunately, in the Ampiyacu river basin in Peru there is a myth about a bearded white man who appears at night, steals children and melts them down to use as fuel for aircraft. Sitting round the campfire, the villagers didn't take much nudging towards the conclusion that our unwanted guest was one and the same child-taking demon so they ran him out of the village the next morning.

Interviewer: What frightens you most about the jungle?

UNIT 2 FUTUROLOGY

Lesson 4 Meeting Society Needs

Karl: The things that you can't control, like intestinal parasites and viruses that eat you away from the inside - things like hookworms that journey through your bloodstream. A friend of mine, Steve, went in for routine surgery once and never came back. On opening him up, they found a parasite that it was later shown he had contracted in Peru a staggering twenty years earlier. It had lodged itself in one of his internal organs.

Interviewer: So, what of your work? Do you have a clear aim to find or achieve something each time you head into the rainforest?

Karl: Obviously, I have a plan but I never know in what direction a particular tip or lead will take me.

Interviewer: What do you mean tip or lead?

Karl: Well that's where the 'ethno' part of ethnobiology comes in. The native people inhabiting the world's jungles have been collecting and using its treasures for thousands of years - sometimes for strictly medicinal purposes, sometimes for dark sacrificial practices or mysterious tribal rituals. But whatever the reason, there is a huge wealth of folklore and practical local knowledge to tap into when you begin to investigate the properties of something - ultimately you hope such insights will serve a modern scientific purpose.

Interviewer: Tell me something you have investigated recently.

Karl: Well, I've spent quite a bit of time in Haiti working with secret voodoo societies trying to identify a drug that is somehow implicated in the zombie phenomenon - in folklore definition, a zombie is someone who has been brought to their end by magic brought back somehow by light or an uncertain fate. Of course, if you trust in science you would know there must be a poison involved which could have any number of medical applications. I discovered that it's a poison related to a species of puffer fish that the Japanese, incidentally, eat for sport. And the powder, if prepared in the right way at the right time of the year and administered correctly could make someone appear to be dead.

Interviewer: Karl, we'll have to free you back into the wild

(Adapted from <http://www.teachers-corner.co.uk/free-resources/tapescripts/>)

Social matters have always been an essential issue in a humanly civilized state. Problems in it may cause tremendous consequences if are not paid attention. Needs of people living in society must be at the great care of the government. To follow this, a state should always conduct a number of social researches to find out demands, wishes of citizens; analyze spheres which are not progressing. Those ones must be cured ultimately. So, what are needs of modern Uzbek society? What changes would it like to have? These questions are always under a hot discussion to satisfy demands of social layers. We have decided to ask several people occupying different jobs in various spheres about demands of people or their clients in various spheres. The first person to be interviewed is a manufacturer who is engaged in producing a number of products in small and medium size enterprise sphere.

— Bahrom, can you share us with your experience in a manufacture sphere. How do you manage to meet society needs in your field?

— To say you the truth, sometimes it is really difficult to meet social needs as demands of population are growing and changing in every second. Why is it happening? Nowadays people's financial and economic conditions and opportunities are high in Uzbekistan. Demands can't help rising! The product we produced ten years ago cannot compete with the goods made today in the market! That pushes all businessmen, manufacturers to think, create, and find out new, innovative, modern objects which really can stand this strong rivalry in social business marketing system.

— Can you give concrete examples to see the products being unable to rival today in market which probably must have been something with greater demand a few years ago!

— Sure. For instance, let's take simple polyethylene packets for carrying things. Their qualities several years ago were not as good as they are now. Materials they are made from now have changed into better qualities. Or food products people eat. We could not see so many half ready-made eatable products a few years ago; but today our markets are

full with different Uzbek and foreign made traditional meals in boxes and packets. Why do we have to change variety of produced products so often? Firstly, cause of time! Today people have lack much free time; they have to economize their time that is why half ready-made food products are in great demand now. Year by year the needs to food products are growing rapidly, you see how society demands are changing. Due to them we develop our annual production plan.

Thank you. As you know our government is paying great attention to foreign language learning and teaching today. A teacher Miss Farmonova who works at one of common schools in Tashkent shares ideas how foreign language teaching and learning methods and process vary from the one several years ago.

– Guzal, can you tell us how foreign language teaching changed in Uzbekistan due to social demands?

– It varies greatly from a decade ago. After a decree signed by our respectful President I.A. Karimov on the tenth of December, in 2012, great changes have started to occur in foreign language teaching system. The whole country is conducting with the latest, innovative, modern methods, techniques, and ways in foreign language teaching. Uzbek society's needs to learning world languages as English, French, German, Spanish, Chinese and others are rising rapidly day by day. But one thing should also be added here: old, out of date methods of teaching languages are not demanded by people. They want to be taught through modern technologies, methods of world standards. To meet demands of young people we have enough intellectual, knowledgeable, modern teachers who have been trained in the most prestigious colleges of the world including the British Universities.

Today we have just seen some examples of meeting social demands in few spheres, but nearly in every part of our modern society we should try to do our best to meet people's needs which somehow assist in Uzbekistan's reaching best results ever in its new history.

Lesson 5 Networking

You are going to listen to different people's opinion about networking

Networking is building relationships in order to obtain certain benefits in the future. Simply, networking

- is establishing new mutually beneficial bonds. Just no one before occurred to call this phenomenon such buzzword - networking. Networking is simply the process of building positive, advantageous relationships, either by making a connection with someone in person or online. While some people have an easier time making new connections than others, it's important to remember that everyone is capable of networking. You probably already have networking experience, even if you don't think of it in those terms- any time you meet someone or make a new friend, you're engaged in a form of networking. Making good use of your connections can make finding a job that much easier.

Why Network?

Networking is considered to be the single most effective way to find a job. The majority of job seekers found their most recent position by networking, either through referrals or direct contact with a hiring manager. Imagine that you are responsible for hiring a person to work at your company-would you rather hire someone you've never met, or someone you already know and trust? It is estimated that as much as eighty percent of available positions are never even advertised. Networking with different people can allow you to find opportunities in this hidden job market.

Networking is an important cornerstone in the success of any business. By networking in your specific industry you reach new customers, build a base of business referrals, stay up to date on trends and new technologies, and form strategic partnerships with other businesses.

Relationships are the key factor in successful networking activities. People do business with those they know and trust. Building those relationships takes time and active participation, but the payoff is a network of resources for your business. Successful businesses use a variety of strategies for networking. Professional organizations within your industry are a great way to fast track the networking process. The network already exists. You simply plug yourself into it by participating.

Networking is very important, In today's online world, social media often takes center stage in the networking world. Social media is an excellent way to reach your customers and begin two-way conversations with a wider audience. But social media is not a substitute for traditional networking methods.

Think of social media as a valuable supplement to your networking efforts rather than a stand-alone approach. Getting face time with your network is the best way to build and maintain mutually beneficial relationships. Attending industry conferences is a sure way to interact with your network. Conferences can put you in touch with existing customers, potential customers, and other businesses with complimentary services and technologies.

The future of networking is a dynamic, programmable, agile, and adaptable common infrastructure for running applications and connecting places, people, and machines. All this connection inevitably increases bandwidth demand, but this network bends the cost curve down, decreasing the cost of networking while increasing bandwidth.

Lesson 6 PROFESSIONAL CONTENTMENT

Q: What is your understanding about satisfaction in research?

A: Well, satisfaction in research is when you input all your dedication, effort and time in something, and that input of yours will come back to you as an outcome presenting you self-relief as well as feeling of delight.

Q: Can research be without satisfaction?

A: Yes, it can, but it is called dissatisfaction, but it leads to positiveness by having the man re-search and re-search. Dissatisfaction can be the basis for future achievements.

Q: As a researcher when do you feel satisfied?

A: Hmmm, I really feel on the top of my satisfaction when I see my work such as article and publications are being used by lots of people helping them find the needed answers to their implications. I also feel satisfied when I see my research topic is of actuality.

Q: OK, I see. Can you tell the difference between moral and financial satisfaction?

A: Moral satisfaction is when your whole spirit holds the quietness and when your inner voice is thankful to you. This happens when you see your own results in consciousness. Financial satisfaction is with you when it meets your need in food, clothing, housing and others.

Q: Can you give a specific case where you have found both of satisfaction: moral and financial.

A: Yes, surely. Recently, I have been enrolled into the team of Material design and development project. This project was initiated by Higher and Secondary Special Education Ministry of Uzbekistan. Our mission was to create the set of materials including Student's book, Teacher's book and Work book with audio and video files of English for Specific Purposes. This ESP coursebook has been prepared for Year I, II, III bachelor level students of Higher Education. I can say, the team worked really hard being instructed by experts in the field. Finally, we submitted the drafted version of the coursebook to the Ministry of Education. The Ministry, having reviewed the materials, has forwarded a thank you letter to our host institute authorities, which is a great sign of moral support, and granted all fifteen team members with money award of ten times more of minimal payment. That was financial satisfaction.

A: Oh, congratulations, it was a great job done by you and your team!

Q: It was my pleasure.

REVIEW 2

You will listen to a specialist giving tips for gaining networking skills

Successful networking must be reciprocal

Never attend a social or business event with the idea that it is all about you; it is not. Networking is about relationship building not making sales pitches where you force others to listen to you. This is also true with social and professional networking through the Internet. When building networks you must give something back. And, to sustain good personal and business relationships both parties must benefit in some way.

The two most Important networking skills

The two most important networking skills you can develop are listening and asking questions. These two skills will impress your clients even more than your best business statistics. Why? Because listening validates the value of others and shows respect. Talking too much is rude, dominating, and not reciprocal. Asking thoughtful questions shows sincerity and builds trust because it actively shows an interest in someone's opinions and thoughts.

So, how to be a good listener

One of the most unappreciated networking skills

UNIT 3 ACADEMIC LIFE

Lesson 7 Academic Degrees

that you can easily master is the ability to listen. To get people excited about you and your business you need to do more listening and less talking. Good listening is active not passive. To be a good listener:

- Keep eye contact.
- Do not worry, shift your body weight often, and never look at your watch! All these things send a message that you are bored, impatient, or not interested.
- Nod your head to show agreement but do not interrupt to make your own point or share your own personal experiences.
- Respond by repeating at least one key point the person you are talking with just made in the form of a question. For example, if someone just told you how excited she or she is about a new product, ask her when it will be made available.

Good questions follow good listening and accomplish two very important things: it shows you are listening and interested enough to ask a question and it keeps to conversation going in the direction you choose.

Networking listening skills tips: A good listener actively pays attention to the conversation and responds appropriately with questions.

To get someone excited about you get them talking about themselves and their own accomplishments first.

When people feel good about themselves they are more likely to feel good about you as well. It is important to show that you respect and value someone by listening and asking the right questions.

When networking salt conversations with piece of information about yourself and your business but always end your self-pitch with a question directed to the person you are talking to. They will get excited about their own answers and associate that excitement with meeting you.

Networking success tips: Basic human nature demonstrates that if someone is interested in you, they suddenly become more interesting themselves. To be interesting you must first be interested!

Ask a question that is on-topic whenever possible. If the topic is negative do not just suddenly change topics. This will make the speaker uncomfortable. Instead, give an empathetic reply to show support and then ask a question to redirect to something that is still related, but allows the speaker to respond with something a little more positive.

An academic degree is the official certification that a person has completed a rigorous course of study at an academic institution such as a university. Ownership of an academic degree qualifies that person for various professional fields. Some titles can only be claimed by a person with an academic degree; for example, a “doctor” must have completed an advanced graduate degree known as a doctorate. Modern academic degrees originated with the university system established in Europe in the Middle Ages. The term “degree” refers to the grade or level of an item compared to others along a scale, which is why the same word is used for measurements of temperatures and angles.

Many professions require at least a basic academic degree, and employers often will request that prospective employees provide proof of such certification. Highly specialized fields such as medicine, architecture, education, law, science and physical therapy require advanced degrees.

In Uzbekistan primary and secondary education are obligatory, and children study for 12 years starting at age 7. This includes 4 years of primary and 5 years of general secondary schooling. Secondary vocational education lasts for 3 years. Higher education includes 4 years of Bachelor’s and 2 years of Master’s studies.

One of the most common types of academic degree, a bachelor’s degree is often the first degree a student receives in his or her academic career. A four-year degree demonstrates that a student has a general and broad education with a focus on a particular subject area. This degree is expected in many career fields; often, job listings will including a bachelor’s as a requirement for the position.

A master’s degree is the first level of graduate study. To apply for a master’s degree you must already hold an undergraduate degree (a bachelor’s degree).

A master’s degree typically requires two years of full-time study.

Lesson 8 Public Speech

Believe it or not, public speaking can be fun! The key is being prepared and confident in yourself and your material. Here are just a few tips that will help you relax and have fun the next time you speak publicly – because you'll know you're prepared.

1. Know your subject inside and out. Spend time researching and writing a stellar speech that you know will knock their socks off! Then, go over and over that speech until you're intimately familiar with it. Your comfort with your words will show.

2. Take your time. Don't read your speech word for word. Instead, try to speak like you're having a conversation with your audience. Better yet, speak as if you're having a conversation with a group of friends.

3. Don't stand there like a mannequin! And don't clutch the sides of the lectern until your knuckles are white. Be natural and animated, using hand gestures and facial expressions.

4. Make eye contact with the audience. You want to connect with them, get them nodding their heads in agreement. Make them pay attention to you.

5. Remember that your audience wants to hear your message. They want you to do well. So relax and give them what they want.

6. Vary your voice pitch and speed during your speech so you don't sound monotone. Know when to rev up the excitement and when to slow down and bring them in to your point.

There is one final tip I want to share with you that will not only tremendously improve the quality of your public speaking skills, it will also help you accomplish each of the first six tips with ease.

Improving your vocabulary.

That's right! Having a greater reservoir of words at your disposal will help you to both prepare and deliver your speech with confidence. You won't need to read the speech word for word because you'll know a multitude of ways to convey your precise point. Knowing this will help you to relax, connect with your audience and deliver an entertaining and persuasive speech.

Lesson 9 Freelance

You are going to listen to a freelance educator
Interview with a freelance educator

Interviewer: I wanted to ask some questions. What is your life evidenced definition to the word freelance?

L. Kirkham: First of all, it means working free for yourself, not for someone else. That is an advantage. Because, you can decide what you do, when you do it, and where you do it. Only at the end, there are disadvantages if you rely on freelance work for all your income. Sometimes the work might be scarce.

Interviewer: A ha, Is it a profession or a title?

L. Kirkham: Good question, not really, you can say freelance or you can say self-employed, it is really the way you choose the work you do, whether you work for a company or an institution or whether you work for yourself. Moreover, freelance is general term. It is selling skills that you have: accumulated skills and experience in the certain field.

Interviewer: a ha, How long have you been freelancing?

L. Kirkham: More than a 6.5 years.

Interviewer: What are the requirements of freelancing then?

L. Kirkham: Basically, a freelance sells his or her skills so you have to make sure that your skills are up-to-date and relevant. My skills have been built up almost 40 years of teaching in education, but I still need to keep it up-to-date.

Interviewer: So, what are the priorities and advantages of freelancing?

L. Kirkham: It keeps me interested in the field. There is a lot of travel that is an advantage to meet new people.

Interviewer: yes right u r What challenging points or disadvantages of freelancing can you state?

L. Kirkham: The one is staying away a lot being apart from my family.

Interviewer: Does freelancing require higher education or in other words diploma?

L. Kirkham: In the field of ELT freelancing requires higher education, not because it is in the official requirement, because you need some background to be effective in the area. That is the high level background is really needed in order to make people believe.

Interviewer: Does freelancing exist for both governmental and non-governmental organizations?

L. Kirkham: You can deal with some organizations, you can get registered with British Council, various Publisher Houses, if any available they can contact you. Publishers have a short term contract for running the train and book selling. A part of that contract will be for the training conduction. As for me I have had both employee freelance. I have been employed by Ministries and private organizations.

Interviewer: a ha wonderful. And the last question. What are the approximate salary rates?

L. Kirkham: It tends to be much higher than the permanent employers get, the reason is that it is usually short term contract, may be for two weeks. In fact, it ranges between 100 GBP-1000GBP per day.

REVIEW 3

You are going to listen to five people talking about the difficulties they faced when they gave up full-time jobs to become freelance consultants

Speaker 1. Being a freelance consultant I'd say the advantages certainly outweigh the disadvantages but little things can make life difficult at first. For example, having to manage my own diary for the first time in 25 years came as something of a shock. I went through about 15 erasers in the first six months and I double-booked myself for meetings on at least a couple of occasions.

Speaker 2. People think what you'll miss is the routine of having an office to go to every day but that actually gave me a great sense of freedom. What I found tough at the beginning was choosing which projects to reject and which ones looked the most promising in terms of financial reward and future offers of work. If you're not careful, you can end up saying yes to everything that comes your way.

Speaker 3. I think because of the technology available nowadays you don't feel isolated from other professionals in your field; there are plenty of electronic substitutes for being in an office. But what you don't have is the opportunity to chat to people from other departments, with expertise in other areas. I really missed that and hadn't realised how much I had depended on being able to check out other people's opinions before taking an idea forward.

Speaker 4. I think the hardest thing for me was the change I had to make in my mind. I went from

having a senior position in a large corporation with all that comes with that; the car, a generous expense account, etc, as well as the respect of colleagues, to being a nobody. People didn't automatically take my calls any more.

Speaker 5. I found it very challenging to adjust to the fact that there wasn't anyone to call when my computer broke down. It's very frustrating having to sort out these things on your own. It takes so much time. But other than that, I'd recommend the life of a consultant to any of my former colleagues. (Taken from bulats.org)

UNIT 4 BENEFITS

Lesson 10 Up-to-Date Devices

Let's speak about devices, but this time let's talk about those influencing our life pace. Guess, there is nothing to scoff at, as modern day society grows more and more into a technological world where technology rules all. With that stated, here are some popular technological wonders that change my life in particular:

Smartphones: Being all around since the early 2000's, every year, these small hand held devices seemingly become more impressive and innovative. Whether you have your specific preference of Google's Android, Apple's Iphone, or Microsoft's Windows 8, smartphones are one of the most bought and used items in the world. For the majority of those who use them, they become an essential piece of hardware that they cannot be without.

Tablets: Tablets have been slowly but surely taking over the technology market since the modern tablet arrival in 2000. To my mind, now with Google having plenty of Android tablets available and the continued advancement of this technological wonder, laptops might eventually be extinct.

Memory Cards: Memory cards may not immediately spring to mind when considering technological advances. However, could you imagine your studies without them? How could you take thousands of photographs with your camera and easily transfer them to your computer? How could you download and work on uncountable amounts of materials in your subject? This wondrous piece of technology is one of the most important pieces of hardware when it comes to digital storage, and as

they become smaller and hold even more, they will definitely be a vital piece of technology, any student or practitioner would need.

Wi-Fi & Bluetooth speakers: This startling Wireless speaker systems let you play music stored on a phone, tablet, media player, or computer that's across the room or even elsewhere in the house. Most models use Bluetooth wireless technology, which works with a wide range of mobile devices. It is also improved to fit the current tendency to shrink in size but burst with power. Now, no need to plead for help if you are organizing your presentations, workshops and etc.

Smart watches: Pebble officially launched in 2013, is the first smart watch. The designers of this device realized that a mobile phone is more useful if you don't have to take it out of pouch. Besides the common functions of a classic watch, it can be connected to the Smartphone or tablet, with a simple Android or iOS application. This way, the watch will give you access to lots of information besides the time of day, such as missed calls, messages, and emails. The device is connected with an app store also, so the developers could create other applications that would make Pebble even more interesting and useful.

Touch screen LCD displays: Almost every device has one - from modern washing machines and refrigerators to TVs and tablets. Liquid crystal displays are cheap, slim and light. TVs and monitors aren't now as fragile as the old ones. The portable gadgets of the century are so small that there is no place for all the buttons and a now a single button usually has more than one function. Without a display people would get easily confused. Add a touch sensitive padding on top of the display and you get a whole new product!

Air conditioning: It keeps you warm in the winter and cool in the summer. It refreshes the air and can deal with the moist air which is responsible for the unhealthy mould. The air conditioner helps people who are sensitive to high temperatures to carry out the daily routine normally without the fear of fainting or abnormal blood pressure.

Lesson 11 Immortal Tracks

R: Hello, Dono. Where are you going?

D: Hi, Rustam. I'm going to the library. I am to find the information about the scientists and their great works.

R: Oh, I have some information about them. If you want, I can give you.

D: That would be great. Do you have them with you?

R: Yes, in my computer. Let's sit over there and I will show you.

D: O.K.

R: Here is. Do you know who is Alfred Bernhard Nobel?

D: Hm, nothing more than Nobel Prize.

R: Yes, the prestigious Nobel Prize is named after him. He invented dynamite in 1867 and it was accidental invention. Nitroglycerine was becoming a widely produced explosive material at the time, largely due to the fact that it was far more powerful than its predecessor, gunpowder. But the problem was that nitroglycerine was unstable, and it regularly blew up people and buildings without warning. Like many at the time, Nobel realized that nitroglycerine would be a lot more useful if they could only find a way to make it, you know, not explode randomly. While working in a lab with a vial of nitroglycerine, the vial slipped out of his hand and hit the ground. After recovering from the initial shock and surprise that he hadn't been blown to bits, Nobel soon realized that he owed his life to the sawdust on the ground where the vial had landed, which absorbed the liquid when it hit the ground.

D: Oh, I didn't know about it. Let's see who is the next scientist with his invention that changed the people's lifestyle.

R: John Walker. Do you know him?

D: To tell the truth I don't know him.

R: Well, he is an English pharmacist, in 1827 he invented the matches. He noticed that the stick he'd been using to stir the pot of chemicals had a dried lump on one end. Instinctively, Walker tried to scrape the substance off the end of the stick. Although not containing phosphorous, the mixture of antimony sulfide, potassium chlorate, gum, and starch was reactive enough that when he dragged it across the floor, the stick burst into flame. And the next one is John Stith Pemberton...

D: I guess, I know him. He is the inventor of Coca-Cola. In 1886 he relied in Atlanta druggist to test and help him perfect the recipe for the beverage, which he formulated by trail and error. With the help of druggist, he worked out a set of directions for its preparation that eventually included blending the base syrup with carbonated water by accident when trying to make another glass.

R: Yes, you know about him. What about Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen? Have you heard about him before?

D: yes, he is the scientist who dealt with x-rays.

R: In 1895 when he was performing an experiment using cathode rays, he realized that some fluorescent cardboard across the room was lighting up in spite of the fact that there was a thick block between the cathode ray and the cardboard. The only explanation was that light rays were actually passing through the solid block.

D: And nowadays it's used as widely in medicine as penicillin. Do you know the inventor of it?

R: No, and who is he?

D: Sir Albert Fleming. In 1928 Fleming noticed a Petri dish containing Staphylococcus plate culture he mistakenly left open, was contaminated by blue green mould, which formed a visible growth. Fleming concluded the mould released a substance that repressed the growth and lying the bacteria. He grew a pure culture and discovered it was a penicillium mould.

R: Our daily lives are governed by inventions. From what we wear to the food we eat and our methods of travel - it's all been invented or significantly altered by inventions.

D: Yes, and sometimes an invention comes along that doesn't just change the way we do things but changes the world. Thank you, Rustam for your help.

R: Not at all. Now I have to go, I have classes. See you.

D: See you.

– Good evening, I am very glad to be here with you.

– Let's start our conversation then. How did you become interested in science?

– From my childhood I dreamed of being a popular scholar. I wanted to have a huge laboratory equipped with latest technological equipment and computers, to have assistants supporting me in my inventions. Partly my dreams have come true up to now. I can do any experiment connected with my inventions in the laboratories of our Institute. But I do not have assistants now! I am an assistant myself to our teacher! (laughs)

– Ok. What invention are you working at now? What are benefits of it for our society?

– I am working at the new type of chemical liquid with the help of which people working in some specialties may reduce their expenses at several percent. But now I cannot reveal secrets of my invention describing it in details. But if this invention is scientifically proved and experimented successfully it can help science, to be more exact, chemistry.

– We wish you luck at your invention. Hopefully you will succeed in experimenting it. Akbar, can you tell us about some other future ambitions of yours in science?

– Sure, I have a lot of plans in future for developing my career. The greatest goal of mine is to participate in world science conferences, to get introduced with popular scholars in my field, to meet them in the flesh, to talk about scientific achievements, developments, innovations; discuss controversial issues with them finding solutions to them. Besides, I would like to give a speech in world science conferences about my innovation as well. I own several foreign languages: English, French, Russian, I do not see any problem to take part in such conferences now. Another dream of mine is to get awarded with Nobel Prize! Maybe it seems too unachievable, impossible to get, but I will try anyway! Cause I have got other ideas in science as well. For instance, we are thinking to work out alternative liquid to petroleum. As most people are aware the oil store is coming to its end. How will cars run then? A number of scientific innovations are being worked out in this matter nowadays. Sun energy, the use of gravity issue, electricity, some chemicals are also being tested to replace typical oil productions for automobiles. We are also working out some alternative to it. May be in the near future we can present them to public. I am sure that after about a century cars will not run by oil productions but other chemicals will

Lesson 12 Personal Ambition in Science

– Today we have invited a student Akbar Khojiakbarov to our programme to talk about his ambitions, plans, and ideas in science. Good evening, Akbar! Welcome to the programme "Youth perspectives"!

replace them.

— Akbar, we wish you a great luck and success at your experiments and career in future. We hope that you will keep on making Uzbekistan popular in science world.

REVIEW 4

You will hear a scientific lecture regard to an important discovery, immortality.

You must have heard that bacteria is immortal. That it can just divide into two daughter cells and never die. But that is a single celled organism. But what if a multi-cellular big organism found a way to achieve immortality? How did this organism find a way to cheat death? Can we do the same? Is this where the answer to immortality lie?

The immortal Jellyfish's, scientifically known as *Turritopsis dohrnii*, peculiar habit of refusing to die was discovered by Christian Sommer, a German marine-biology student who was then in his early 20s. He was conducting research on hydrozoans and collected hundred of organisms by scanning the ocean floor. He kept his hydrozoans in petri dishes and observed their reproduction habits. Sommer noticed that *Turritopsis dohrnii* was displaying a very odd behaviour. That is, instead of dying like other hydrozoans did, it started to age in reverse growing younger and younger until it reached its earliest stage of development, at which point it began its life cycle anew.

In plain terms, it means that instead of dying as it got old, it started growing younger till it reached its youngest stage... and then started growing old again. And on and on this cycle goes, making the jellyfish for the lack of any other term, immortal. While other jellyfishes die after propagating, it reverts to its young form.

Seems like something out of science fiction! It sort of reminds you of that movie *The Curious Case of Benjamin Button*. Actually, *Turritopsis dohrnii* is often referred to as the Benjamin Button jellyfish.

While humans have been looking for the elixir of immortality, Jellyfishes have developed their own way to beat death. Friedrich Nietzsche a century ago conceived in "*Thus Spoke Zarathustra*": "Everything goes, everything comes back; eternally rolls the wheel of being. Everything dies, everything blossoms again."

Death is very important. Because if nobody died and more and more young ones kept coming into the world, the population will rise steadily and before you know it, it'll overwhelm the other species on the planet. That is what is happening in this case. The population number of the immortal jellyfish is rising at an alarming rate. As if the ocean wasn't scary enough already!

Dr Maria Miglietta of the Smithsonian Tropical Marine Institute said: "We are looking at a worldwide silent invasion." The immortal jellyfish was originally from the Caribbean but have spread all over the world into every ocean. It "hitch-hikes" on cargo ships that use seawater for ballast. This jellyfish is found not only in the Mediterranean but also off the coasts of Panama, Spain, Florida and Japan.

WORD LIST

UNIT 1 WORLD'S NEW VISION

Lesson 1 Academic Fields

enforcement	unfairly
advocacy	controversial
forestry	assistance
nonprofit	curriculum
nuclear	indefinite
accounting	exploration
to employ	interrelated
academician	consequently
to encounter	

Lesson 2 Scientific Breakthroughs

spacecraft	crunch
acid	to verify
cell	rate
curiosity	density
cause	acronym
sediment	dumpling
artificial	obesity
clause	approximately
manned	stem
lunar	precision
donation	fluctuations
decelerating	exhausted
accelerating	fuel
to affirm	subatomic
enlargement	whereas
blunder	sedimentary
fluctuation	curvature
repulsion	expansion

Lesson 3 Oriental Contributions

porcelain	feld spathic
syringe	manufacture
water wheel	treatment
invention	humankind
military	to contradict
tactic	to describe
foundation	to dispute
to contribute	to emphasize

to maintain
to persuade
purport
to recommend
to refuse
to remark
to suggest
horticulture
integral
accurate
comprehensive

inheritance
rotation
axis
forerunner
subconscious
ailment
elegance
restoration
obscure
medieval
incorporate

UNIT 2 FUTUROLOGY

Lesson 4 Meeting Society Needs

tremendous	fully
attributable	essential
enterprise	suitable
influential	grassroots
annual	succeed
contest	crucial
to restore	to extent
deviate	variety
outmoded	queue
significant	counter
beforehand	authority
separation	to estimate
accidentally	

Lesson 5 Networking

mutually	viral marketing
buzzword	provided
referral	uniqueness
valuable supplement	significance
stand- alone approach	purchasing
unemployment	sophisticated
praising	employees
admiration	consequently
complimentary	templates
movement	relatable
agile	to avoid
nimble	to respond
supplement	

Lesson 6 Professional Contentment

fighting	boundary
endeavor	deserving
despise	jiffy
delighted	previous
publicly	occasion
correlation	scheduled
maturity	attachment
raised	vigor
rather	dedication
durable	absorption
guarantees	to require
rewarded	witnesses
equal	bystanders

UNIT 3 ACADEMIC LIFE

Lesson 7 Academic Degrees

applicant	emancipate
apprenticeship	ecclesiastic
allegiance	a fee
adopted	guaranteed
advisor	hypothesis
acknowledge	intermediate
anomalous	interpreted
to arrange	implication
to access	license
aptitude	medieval
book-length	measurement
coursework	narrative
to conclude	occupation
conferred	qualifying
conviction	resource
charge	requirement
to confer	referred
contention	regard
to consider	raw
degree	relate
to be dictated	scholarly work
dreaded diseases	scholastic
determines	signify
divinity	separation
deviation	subsection
to derive	traced to
to earn	undesirable
empirical	ultimately

Lesson 8 Public Apeech

ease	gestures
monotone	histrionic
publicly	posture
stellar speech	trait
clutch	mandatory
rev up	tape
knuckle	rehearsal
tip	to evaluate
perfection	tongue-twister
responsibility	draft
grace	commitment
unconquerable	roost
to appeal	query
relevance	quotient
preachy	demographic
hindrance	inscrutable
accent	attribute
pace	to contain
essential	to terminate
frivolous	resuming
connotation	to convince

Lesson 9 Freelance

guess	attempt
to mention	abolish
income	tuition
acquiring	fee
field	bend
exchange	stretch
requirement	loosely
approximate	breathe
salary	hips
rate	survey
relevant	employed
payment	peers
abandoned	hump

UNIT 4 BENEFITS

Lesson 10 Up-to-Date Devices

innovative	advertising
breakthrough	up-to-date
advanced	cutting edge
equipment	dare

launch
convenient
blasphemy
appropriate
immediately
eventually
healthy
appliance
resistant
pocket
to provide
shaver
gadget
beside
extinct
apparatus
yacht
anchor
expense
escape
accident
startling
sympathetic
worthwhile
beneath
manufacturer
countryside
endow
commonplace
stretch
encrypted

remote
incremental
responsible
mystique
associate
asset
harm
ammunition
tremendous
worldview
disruptive
effort
deadly
checker
flood
gizmo
attempt
to impress
to capture
alike
twin
totally
incredibly
against
resemblance
blade
cavity
shatter
scoff
obsolete
fragile

sawdust
dishonesty
mid-teens
inexact
indefinite
permanent

additional
preliminary
provisional
precise
equipment
satellite

Lesson 12

Personal Ambition in Science

controversial
gravity
strength
disclose
substituted
petroleum
scholars
claim
petroleum
attempt

stimulate
peculiarities
ponder over
due to
involve
remedy
deed
instance
generalize
belittle

Lesson 11

Immortal Tracks

prestigious
initial
accidental
solid
prize
absorb
liquid
cathode
cardboard
invention
fluorescent
scrape
explode
altered
sawdust

randomly
substance
penicillium
inventions
cardboard
unexpected
widely
flammable
virulent
predecessor
gunpowder
scholar
acids
modified
gunpowder

For Notes

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