B2

AUDIO

SCALE UP

Workbook

Course 3

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

Scale Up
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Muharrirlar: Qambarov Nosir, Muratova Elmira
Dizayner va rassom: Rashidov Jamshid, Aliboyev Abdurashid

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Telefon: (371) 241-25-24, 241-48-62, 241-83-29
Faks: (371) 241-82-69
www.gglit.uz e-mail: info@gglit.uz

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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. Coursel is assumed for approximately 100-110 hours. Each lesson starts with colorful lead-in activity shifting students focus on new topic. Lead-in activity is followed by listening and speaking and then grammar, reading, writing activitie respectively. Reading and listening have pre-, while-, post-activities which allow students practice their receptive skills.

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

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

Student's Book

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

Workbook

- Lesson by lesson revision and practice
- CD with tracks

Teacher's Book

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

CONTENTS

UNIT 1

WORLD'S NEW VISION

Lesson 1

ACADEMIC FIELDS

1 (T1.1) Listen to the tape and write wether the statements are true (*T*) or false (*F*)

№	Statements	T	F
1	The guest of the radio programme has done several research experiments in physics.		
2	Not all world higher educational institutions teach the same academic disciplines.		
3	Academic fields are divided into several out-disciplines.		
4	As the scientist claims literature is comparatively new academic field in science.		
5	Comparative literature deals with comparison between national literatures.		
6	Agricultural economics is included into agricultural discipline.		
7	New sub-disciplines are included into science after few meetings.		
8	Computer technology will probably be the most demanded academic field in future but not now.		

2 Complete the sentences with the appropriate words or phrases in proper forms from the box.

perhaps; suggestion; fast; investigate; accept; deal with; educate;

a. Academic fields are thoroughly _____ to contribute to the world scientific progress.
b. Future scientists are _____ according to different academic disciplines' teaching methods and techniques.
c. Literature is _____ one of the most ancient academic field in the human history.
d. There is a _____ that literature came into existence when the first human beings were created.
e. Comparative literature _____ the comparison of two or more national literatures.
f. New sub-disciplines are _____ into science after thorough and deep investigations in this or that sphere.
g. Computer technology is developing very _____ as a new, prosperous academic field.

3 Read the text and think of a proper title to it.

a. Academic fields have always been an important issue for the human development. They assisted in rapid progress of humanity. Most academic disciplines have already been founded but they are always in the process of reforming.
b. Human geography is one of the two major sub-fields of the geography discipline. Human geography is a branch of the social sciences that studies the world, its people, communities and cultures with an emphasis on relations of and across space and place. Human geography differs from physical geography mainly in that it has a greater focus on studying human activities and is more receptive to qualitative research methodologies.
c. Geographical knowledge, both physical and social, has a long history. In the history of geography, geographers have often recorded and described features of the Earth that might now be considered the remit of human, rather than physical, geographers.
d. In modern developmental era of science there have developed a lot of new geography sub-disciplines as well: human, cultural, feminist, economic, development, historical, time, political and geopolitics, military, strategic, population, social, behavioral, tourism, urban, environmental, physical geography; biogeography. climatology, palaeo-climatology. coastal and regional geography. All these sub-disciplines are engaged in revealing Earth nature and environment secrets, in solving problematic issues and matters.

4 Match statements 1-4 to the appropriate paragraphs a-d.

1. As a discipline, human geography is particularly diverse with respect to its methods and theoretical approaches to study.
2. Besides, geography is responsible for warning about soon coming probable natural catastrophes or disasters; besides, it should try to assist humanity avoiding them.
3. Changes in academic disciplines are usually made by the most popular scholars in the world.
4. It was not until the 18th and 19th centuries; however, that geography was recognized as a formal academic discipline.

5 Write synonyms of the underlined words and phrases in the text.

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____
f. _____

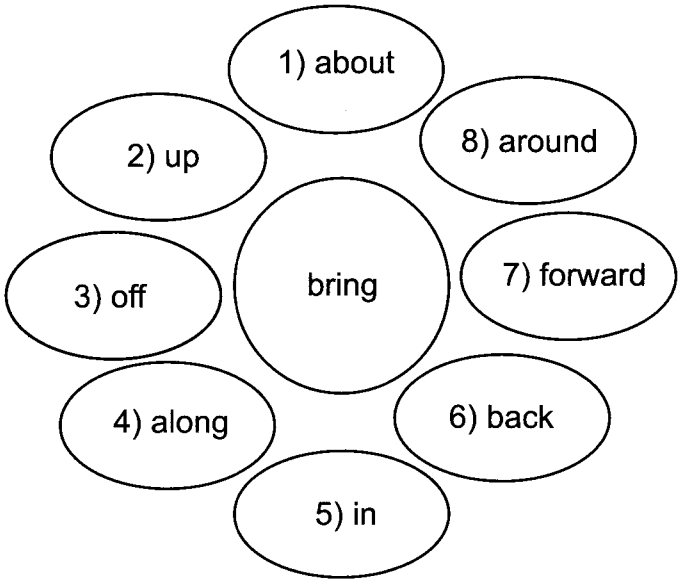
6 (T1.2) Listen to the second part of the listening tape and fill in the box.

Discussed topics	Comments
E.g. Computer technology	This field is one of the rapidly growing spheres in modern science. It has already got the name of the most modern academic field in the world.

7 Read the statements below and put them in order as you hear.

a. Education has always been an important academic field for humanity.
b. Practices controlled in this way may include predatory pricing, price gouging, refusal to deal, and many others.
c. Modern era of humanity can hardly be imagined without modern technology!
d. Competition law is law that promotes or seeks to maintain market competition by regulating anti-competitive conduct by companies.
e. Competition law is implemented through Public and Private Enforcement.
f. Moreover, it is a big science!
g. Practices controlled in this way may include predatory pricing, tying, price gouging, refusal to deal, and many others.
h. It is keeping on developing and widening throughout the world.

8 Look at the cluster and write definitions.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

9 Make up a situations (sentences) using phrasal verbs with «bring».

1. bring back - _____
2. bring along - _____
3. bring up - _____
4. bring in _____
5. bring off - _____
6. bring around - _____
7. bring forward - _____

10 Write what should be written in the following parts of a review.

Evaluation _____

Introduction _____

Body parts _____

Conclusion and future directions _____

11 Read the text in a student's book once more and write a review on it.

12 Find a scientific article in your field of study, write a review on it.

The article deals with the problems of ecology .....

SCIENTIFIC BREAKTHROUGHS

Lesson 2

1 Look in your dictionaries to find collocations with the word " brain".

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

a. Scientists have invented a device that can let human thoughts control computer functions. T
b. The researchers who created this device won the Nobel Prize in medicine. ____
c. A special cap used in the scientific experiment contained of insensitive electrodes. ____
d. This device creates possibilities for people with motor handicaps. ____

3 Match phrases given below:

1. Sent 2 3 4 5

a. The device that is able to those signals to someone's brain
b. to operate computer's cursor Spinal cord injuries
c. disabled people with Allow human thoughts to monitor computer
d. detect those signals to Rapid and accurate movement
e. a camera being rigged would direct a device

4 Fill in gaps with appropriate words, word combinations in correct form.

a. The volunteers wore a special helmet containing.....to brain activity.
b. The device..... the volunteer's thoughts to operate computer's cursor.
c. It could be the most..... technological.....in decades.
d. Another device.....signals sent by the ..... nerve ...by Jonathan Wolpaw and Dennis McFarland.
e. An .....sensor..... be capable to operate during animal tests.

5 Look at the table of sci-fi films and complete it with the brief description of a cyborg character and its performance.

TITLE OF THE FILM	CYBORG CHARACTER	WHAT IT CAN DO
ROBOCOP	STRICT BUT VERY FAIR, FOLLOW LAWS	DETECTS LIE, DEFENDS CITIZENS
TERMINATOR		
I ROBOT		
IRON WOMAN (TEMIR KHOTIN)		

6 Match the words with their definitions.

WORD OR PHRASE	DEFINITION
CATALYSIS	Capable of becoming actual, useful, practicable.
VIABLE	Provide with support
BENIGN	Acceleration of chemical reaction induced the presence of material that is chemically unchanged at the end of the reaction
ELUCIDATED	Make free from confusion or ambiguity
SUSTAIN	Pleasant and beneficial in nature or influence
CONFINEMENT	The act of keeping something within specified bounds or restraining

7 (T2.2) Listen to the interview and find the beginning of the sentences.

a. Science is creative and productive, generating substances of very high value from almost nothing.

b. _____ oil will long remain an abundant chemical resource.

c. _____ in economical viable and environmental benign manner.

d. _____ generate a range of new chemical reactions.

e. _____ that drives the progress of chemistry.

f _____ is not enough to sustain our civilized society.

8 Complete each phrase using the correct form of the word in brackets.

a. Asymmetric hydrogenation reaction (react)
b. (advance) _____science
c. A prominent _____(support)
d. (renew) _____energy source
e. (imagine) _____power of mankind
f. unlimited _____(create)
g. (science) _____principles

9 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

As, while, since, after, before, although, in case, only if, because

a. Computers may begin to look different very soon because they will probably be managed by quantum mechanics.
b. _____you would like to comment on this article head over to our website page.
c. But _____ an encephalitis virus attacked her brain, she was left with retrograde amnesia.
d. _____testing the device the volunteers wore a special helmet.
e. .....fatalities and serious injuries from road crashes have leveled off, they still account for more than 32,000 deaths each year.

With its green doors and brown hallways the Bronx High School of Science looks like many others in New York. But appearances can be deceptive. This high school is a veritable factory of Nobel prize winners in science – no other school in the United States has produced more.

Eight alumni of the school have received a Nobel Prize in Physics or Chemistry since 1972. At the main entrance, next to the display case of trophies, there is a poster with photographs of the winners. The only person missing is the latest recipient Robert Lefkowitz, who has just been awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, and studied here in the 1950s.

Hopeful future Nobel Prize winners studying here are, like many students in New York's public schools, the children of immigrants- the first generation born in the US.

Elyssa Amanda Ruiz, 17, is conducting research on immunology. " In my experiments I am

f. ..... the communications are done by radio signals, they don't need direct line of sight.

10 Look up meanings of the words in the box in a dictionary and write them.

meaning	words
a graduate of a school, college	alumni
	rigorous
	without hesitation
	veritable
	aspire

11 Give the title to the text.

simulating the effect of a protein on acute leukemia in the immune system," she told the BBC, without hesitation, while explaining the complex scientific concepts.

The Bronx High School of Science receives the same public support as other schools in the city of New York, but does have a special programme for science. The scheme helps the students to find a mentor and a professional laboratory for research projects in the fields of biology, engineering, computer science and social sciences. Dr. Donahue, management assistant for science, told the BBC that the projects the students undertake " are just like in real life "." They do investigate for real, discover new things and in many cases they publish their findings in scientific journals," she said.

The winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics, David Politzer, while visiting his old school, told 17-year-old student Ian Kaplan: " Find something you are good at and others see as difficult". The student is investigating computer models that can predict the winner of the presidential and vice-presidential debates in the United States. Another student; Valerio Zhang, is investigating the effect of a protein on cell growth in prostate cancer. He is not surprised that his school has produced so many Nobel laureates and believes this latest award is particularly important as it is the first school which has received the award in chemistry. Being a student at the most decorated US public high school requires a lot of talent. Each year, many aspiring young scientists apply to study here but the application process is rigorous. Last year, only 5% of students that sat the entrance exam gained a place at the school.

www.bbc.co.uk/new 15 October 2012

12 Order the statements.

_____ A. It is a factory of Nobel prize winners
_____ B. About the projects
_____ C. The application process is challenging
_____ D. A special programme for science
_____ E. The first generation born in the USA
_____ F. A computer model
_____ G. The Bronx High School of Science looks like many others.
_____ H. This school requires a lot of talent
_____ I. Wise words
_____ J. Nobel prize winners' photos are at the main entrance

13 Sequence the jumbled parts of this abstract from the article.

_____ the study utilized 218 dream reports collected with the most recent
Dream method from 103 females and 115 males at the University of Tehran. In general, the Iranian findings are similar to findings in the American Indian and Japanese studies.
_____ future investigations with larger samples may reveal further.
The main interests and concerns of Iranian college students and help develop a better understanding of cross-cultural similarities and differences in dream content. this article analyzes gender differences in the dream content of
Iranian college students and compares the findings with normative American findings from studies of Indian and Japanese college students.
_____ however, there were differences from the American norms that were sometimes similar to differences also found in Indian and Japanese college students, which may reflect cultural differences between eastern and western cultures.

www. psyresearch.org

14 Study the sample abstract writing in Ex. 14 and write an abstract of your research paper.

Lesson 3 ORIENTAL CONTRIBUTION

1 Look up the following words and make up sentences using them.

polymath, sage, personified, excelled, insight, ascribe, to reconcile, remedy, sun's apogee, apsides, fame

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

2 (T3.1) Listen to the tape and match the names of scientists with the fields they studied.

a. Jabir ibn Hayyan _____
b. The Banu Musa brothers _____
c. Abu Abdullah Al Battani _____
d. Abbasibn Firnas _____
e. Thabitibn Qurra _____
f. Abu Bakr Mohammad Ibn Zakariya al-Razi _____

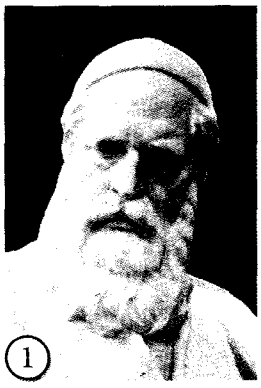
1. alchemy, the laboratory techniques and experimental methods of chemistry.
2. the mathematics of cones and ellipses, performed astronomic calculations, contributed to the field of automation with the creations of automated devices.
3. cryptography for the caliphate, criticized the basis of alchemy and astrology, and contributed to a wide range of scientific subjects, wrote a work on the subject of time, space and relative movement.
4. a number of important discoveries in astronomy, the remarkably accurate determination of the solar year as being 365 days, 5 hours, 46 minutes and 24 seconds.
5. lenses used for magnification and the improvement of vision, developed a clear glass used in drinking vessels.
6. an alchemist and a philosopher, physician, psychologist.

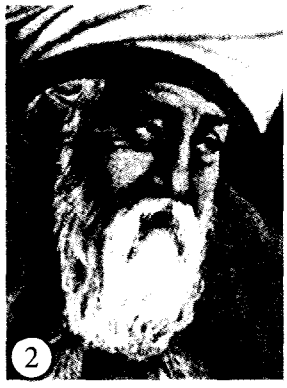
3 Listen to the recording and check.

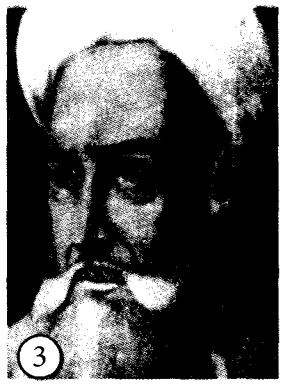
4 Rewrite each sentence using the reported verbs so that the meaning remains the same.

1. eg. The Chinese used an early flamethrower in their frontier battles against the Mongols and other Central Asian peoples. The Chinese are supposed to have used an early flamethrower in their frontier battles against the Mongols and other Central Asian peoples.
2. In ancient Greece people thought dolphins were men who had abandoned life on land.
   In ancient Greece it .....
3. In ancient Rome it was believed that dolphins carried souls to heaven.
   In ancient Rome dolphins .....
4. People say that the company invested fifty million pounds last week.
   The company .....
5. Someone has calculated that the water of the River Rhine contains over 2.000 chemicals.
   It .....
6. Everyone thought the painting had been destroyed in the fire.
   The painting .....
7. It is believed that the Chinese invented gunpowder.
   The Chinese .....
8. The mills were used both for drawing water and for grinding grain.
   The mills .....
9. It is thought that the most ancient manuscripts were kept in Samarkand.
   The most ancient manuscripts .....
10. People say that the paintings were made by prehistoric men.
    The paintings .....
11. It is thought that this treasure dates from the 19th century.
    This treasure .....
12. In the past people suggested that the sculpture was a fake.
13. The sculpture .....

5 Look at the pictures and match them with the text.







a. According to the archeological remains Ulughbek Observatory was one of the biggest observatories in Central Asia. Ulughbek occupied the place of honor among the outstanding astronomers of the world, and his astronomical work "Star table of Ulughbek" gained the worldwide fame. Gurgan Zidj, catalogue of the sky, consisting of 1,018 stars presents the great interest among the many astronomical tables of Ulughbek. The length of the sidereal year is determined by Ulughbek in 365 days, 6 hours and 10 minutes, 8 seconds. A huge influence on the development of science of the West and the East, India and China had astronomical achievements of Ulughbek School.

b. Farabi's major contribution was made in philosophy, logic and sociology and, of course, he stands out as an Encyclopedist. As a philosopher, he may be classed as a Neoplatonist who tried to synthesize Platonism and Aristotelism with theology and he wrote such rich commentaries on Aristotle's physics, meteorology, logic, etc., in addition to a large number of books on several other subjects embodying his original contribution, that he came to be known as the 'Second Teacher' (al-Mou 'allim al-Thani) Aristotle being the First. One of the important contributions of Farabi was the study of logic which was divided by him into two categories, Takhayyul (idea) and Thubut (proof).

c. Al-Farghani wrote «Elements of Astronomy» (Kitab fi al-Harakat al-Samawiya wa Jawami, Ilm al-Nujum i.e. the book on celestial motion and thorough science of the stars), which was translated into Latin in the 12th century and exerted great influence upon European astronomy before Regiomontanus. He accepted Ptolemy's theory and value of the precession, but thought that it affected not only the stars but also the planets. He determined the diameter of the earth to be 6,500 miles, and found the greatest distances and also the diameters of the planets. Al-Farghani's activities extended to engineering. According to Ibn Tughri Birdi, he supervised the construction of the Great Nilometer at al-Fustat (old Cairo), which was completed in 861.

d. Persian mathematician, astronomer, philosopher, physician and poet, he is commonly known as Omar Khayyam. Algebra would seem to rank first among the fields to which he contributed. He made an attempt to classify most algebraic equations, including the third degree equations and, in fact, offered solutions for a number of them. This includes geometric solutions of cubic equations and partial geometric solutions of most other equations. Khayyam recognizes 13 different forms of cubic equation. In fact, he has been considered to be the first to find the binomial theorem and determine binomial coefficients. In geometry, he studied generalities of Euclid and contributed to the theory of parallel lines.

e. Jalal Al-Din Rumi's major contribution lies in Islamic philosophy and Tasawwuff. This was embodied largely in poetry, especially through his famous Mathnavi. This book, the largest mystical exposition in verse, discusses and offers solutions to many complicated problems in metaphysics, religion, ethics, mysticism, etc. Fundamentally, the Mathnavi highlights the various hidden aspects of Sufism and their relationship with the worldly life. For this, Rumi draws on a variety of subjects and derives numerous examples from everyday life.

Sourse: www.amaana.org

6 Match the letters a-f with numbers 1-10.

a. theorem	f. influence	1. worldwide__	6. sidereal__
b. exposition	g. equation	2. to embody__	7. to exert___
c. contribution	h. the construction	3. to supervise__	8. to make ___
d. an attempt	i. motion	4. binomial__	9. cubic__
e. fame	j. year	5. celestial__	10. mystical __

7 Read the article on p.13 and a review on it using the template below.

Article Review Sheet

Name _____ **Date:** _____ **Class Perfod** _____

Title:	
Author:	
Publication:	
Page(s):	**Date:**
Summary:	
Critique:	

UNIT2

FUTUROLOGY

Lesson 4

MEETING SOCIETY NEEDS

1 (T4.1) Listen to the recording and fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases from the box.

identical; to require; base; to ascertain; to distinguish; quite the reverse; collapse; to comprise; establishment;

a. The population demands never stop, ________________ they always keep rising.

b. World societies can be ________________ from each other by their different systems in political, religious and social structures.

c. It can be stated that in the medical sphere all countries' conditions are ________________.

d. Probably most societies in the world ________________ highly qualified medical treatments and conditions from the government; that is the first social need of the population.

e. Society demands of the population in medicine ________________ setting appropriate diagnosis and other medical services.

f. Poor medical services in some African states cause ________________ of those countries.

g. Educationsystemofastateisa ________________ of further progress of the country.

h. Most Western countries' educational ________________ demand fees to study.

i. Education system of the country ________________ its social and political status.

2 Listen to the tape again and fill in the table.

Social structure and spheres analysis (mentioned in the tape)	Ways to meet social demands
Differences in the world social structures ________ Medical system ________________ Educational system ______	________________

3 Write definitions to the words or phrases taken from the text.

a. diversity ________________

b. rapid ________________

c. influence ________________

d. demand ________________

e. estimate ________________

f. well-being ________________

4 Read the following article and find the best title for it.

One of the most important issues in life is connected with environment. No human being can manage to live in the Universe without pure, clear nature. All societies in the world demand their governments to meet their needs in environmental matters. The diversity of living species is essential for many services we depend on - such as pollinating food crops, cleaning water and others.

A number of environmental organizations which try to save nature have invested much money carrying out the research on animals and plants, the rapid loss of biodiversity around the world, and how biodiversity supports vital natural services.

Today we are facing a number of problems connected with environment: air, water pollution, releasing toxic gas, destroying natural chain, constructing of many plants which also influence negatively the nature. No one can deny the fact that these bad effects on nature damage the human health as well. The number of illnesses because of poisoned, toxic air and water is rising. The nature is warning the whole humanity to ponder over this problem, to find solutions to them. The societies and organizations in the world are demanding the United Nations and other key world managing institutions to solve the global disfunction of the nature. How can the countries meet these demands which also can be estimated as the social? If we take the UK as an example, we can see that air pollution costs the country's economy £15bn every year in damage to human health, not including the cost of damage to the environment and crop.

But also these simple actions can be done to meet social needs of citizens in an environmental issue. Planting as many trees, flowers as possible which absorb toxic air; besides saving pure water, electro energy, and not throwing litter in prohibited places can easily be done by any of us, teaching young generation to respect the nature can play a vital role in solving the problem as well. In short one thing can be said surely: each human being is responsible for the well-being and pure nature.

5 (T4.2) Listen to the second part of the tape. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

	Statements	T	F
1	Uzbekistan is one of the leading countries to spend the funds on educational system.		
2	Sport is not only a matter of competition, it helps to keep and make peace in the world.		
3	Europe is still putting Asian countries back by the number of sport complexes built.		
4	Today there is no any country in the world which suffers from famine.		
5	The food production now differs from the previous period's one by its qualities.		
6	Modern people demand comfortable transportation today.		
7	Underground system is considered to be the means to prevent transportation collapses and traffic jams on the road.		
8	The major cities with sparse population face transportation problems very often.		
9	Safety issue is considered to be as the most important matter of all world societies.		

6 Read the statements below. Listen to the tape again and put them in order they appear.

- ☐ Different sport competitions, tournaments, Olympiads guarantee peace and stability in the world.
- ☐ It is a pity that today there are many provocations in mass media, internet against this or that state.
- ☐ As the latest data show the demands of parents who would like their children to participate in sport sections are rising year by year.
- ☐ Sport popularization is growing rapidly making all countries in the world think about sport complexes.
- ☐ People need the most comfortable, rapid transportation nowadays.

☐ Sometimes they fail to meet the needs of the society in this sphere as it is very difficult to provide 30 or 40 million people with convenient, effective transportation.

☐ Especially in modern, innovative, technological era of ours it is governmental responsibility to meet all society needs in the sphere.

☐ There is another matter today related to food supply.

☐ For instance, let's take South American states such as Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay or some Euro-Asian countries as Russian capital city Moscow, Japanese Tokyo, Chinese mega cities have to deal with such problems daily.

7 What are speakers referring to when they are using the following words?

a. Hastening; Destination; Provocations; Cause;

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

8 Make up sentences using phrases with a verb "come" from the box.

come by; come along; come across; come between; come back to; come away; come at;

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

9 Write possible synonyms to the following phrases.

a. come at _____
b. come along _____
c. come between _____
d. come away _____
e. come back to someone _____
f. come across _____
g. come by _____
h. come in on _____

10 Complete the following sentences with the appropriate prepositions.

1. Social fields cannot come _____ without set and proper organizations.
2. The government may come _____ several new discoveries if the social matters have been planned thoroughly.
3. New ideas came _____ my memory about the matter how to meet social needs.
4. The two opinions came _____ during the discussion.
5. A number of investigations on various social spheres came _____ concrete the lacks or defaults which should be solved.
6. The experts came _____ unexpected problems while they were investigating social structures in the country.
7. According to the latest social researches a number of foreign business firms came _____ the others.

11 Think what best ways of pointing to good and bad points exist in reading material.

Good points Bad points

_____ eg.

To point out to good points of this or that situation one can use words or phrases giving positive atmosphere.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

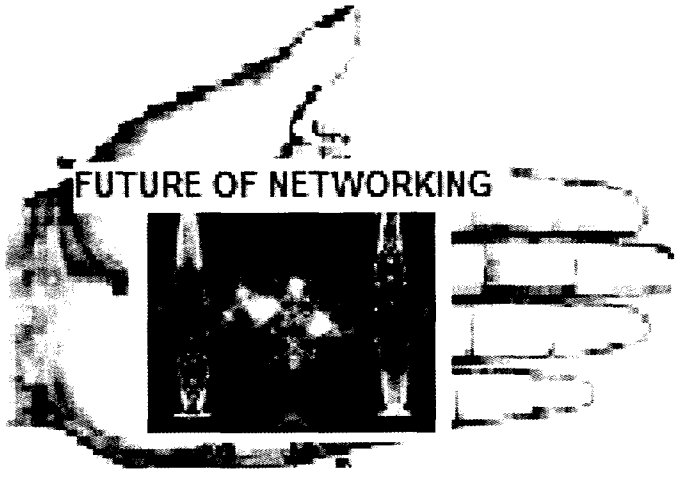
12 Write a report on services provided by hotels nearby.

Introduction _____
The main body _____
Conclusion _____

13 Find an article in your field of interest which is related to social needs and write a report on it pointing to good and bad issues.

Lesson 5 NETWORKING

1 Look at the picture, think over the theme and write the meaning of the words given below.



collaboration tools _____
cloud-based services _____
the proliferation _____
frustrating _____
to shackle _____
to jot _____
central hubs _____
to accommodate _____
to leverage _____

2 (T5.1) Listen to the text and fill in the gaps:

1. The new virtual office is powered by _____ _____ _____
2. Working at a global company, I want to be able to use my mobile device to access any service, anywhere and anytime—with the ability _____ with one easy touch.
3. _____ of IT, in conjunction with Internet access and the proliferation of mobile devices, is a cultural wave that is unstoppable, and we are only at the beginning.
4. Also heating up and adding another layer of demand on IT is BYOD, or "_____ _____"
5. The Internet has demolished barriers to _____ globally. It's contributing to more _____ everywhere in the world today than it has ever been, demonstrating a faster pace of change.
6. When you have lots of people globally following a few key trends or channels on the Internet, you are likely to encounter _____ points.

3 (T5.1) Listen again and match the words in A and with their definitions in B:

1	Mobility	both geographic diversity and the ability to handle much larger loads than before—by building bigger data center and/or having bursting capability to leverage the cloud.	a
2	Consumerization of IT	communicating and collaborating acceleration with universal access to technology and tools through the Internet innovations.	b
3	Globalization meets centralization	Creating a new virtual workplace powered by collaboration tools, mobile devices and cloud-based services to use a mobile device to access any service, anywhere and anytime—with the ability to access information with one easy touch.	c
4	Pace of change	Wirelessly connect to the devices anywhere, also heating up and adding another layer of demand on IT is BYOD, or "bring your own device."	d

4 Answer the questions in the space provided.

1. How will you introduce yourself to new people?

2. What helps you to build up a mutually beneficial relationship?

3. What do you do to keep in touch with your friends?

5 Write sentences of your own related to networking. Start sentences with phrases expressing certainty, probability, doubt.

1. eg. It is absolutely certain that networking has already turned into a global matter for the humanity.
2. It's impossible
3. Probably
4. Definitely
5. I am sure
6. Actually

6 Rewrite sentences using some suitable phrases expressing, probability and doubt.

1. In fact, it has become so much a part of people's lives that you can learn someone's life story just by checking their page. Their friends, likes and dislikes, relationship status, phone number, address... everything.
2. You can share your feelings and your stress - and it is a great way to entertain yourself after a busy daily routine.
3.
4. It also makes it a lot easier to keep in touch with family and friends, especially if they live far away. But you can also make new friends by socializing with friends of friends that you might not know.

7 Write definitions to these words.

to exclude –
referral –
elevator pitch –
succinct –
persistence –
mutual –

8 Read the text and match titles with paragraphs.

Broaden Your Scope. Craft Your Elevator Pitch. Networking. Have a Positive Attitude

Effective Networking Strategies

There are several techniques to learn how to expand your network and build up meaningful connections:

1. Be careful not to exclude anyone from your network as you begin seeking out new connections. Remember that the majority of job referrals are made through friends of friends. Anyone might turn out to be a valuable networking contact, even if they don't work directly in your career field. The more people who know about your job search, the better. By expanding your network, you'll have a greater chance of finding a new position.
2. The most successful networkers are constantly meeting new people and expanding their network, even when they're not actively searching for a job. As you work to build new connections, it's important to remember that networking is a two-way street—there must be some mutual benefits for both parties involved.
3. How you present yourself can have a big impact on the kind of impression you make. While it's easy to become discouraged in the middle of a long job search, it's important to remain positive and optimistic when introducing yourself to others.
4. One of the most effective ways to get your message across is to develop a personal elevator pitch. An elevator pitch is a clear, succinct, and specific statement that describes you and your strengths in under thirty seconds. Preparing your speech in advance can also help you feel more comfortable introducing yourself to new people. After you've composed your pitch, be sure to practice it by yourself and with friends until it sounds natural. Don't be afraid to modify your speech over time, or adapt it for certain situations.

   Remember, networking is a long-term investment that requires time and persistence. Most of the connections you make will not have anything to offer you initially. By politely following up with your contacts, you'll be able to develop a relationship over time.

9 Write summary to the text in Ex. 8.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

10 Write a list of advantages and disadvantages of social networking.

Advantages	Disadvantages

11 (T5.2) Listen to the tape. Write advantages and disadvantages which you haven't mentioned in Ex.10.

Advantages: _____

_____

_____

_____

Disadvantages _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

12 Find the following Blog Exercises on the Internet (wpnew.ru) and create your own blog using the questions given in the table.

- What is the name of your site?
- What is the tagline of the site?
- What do you do?
- What are you talking about?
- Who are you talking to?
- How much will they pay us for this?
- Can we make a living from this? How?

PROFESSIONAL CONTENTMENT

Lesson 6

1 (T6.1) Listen to the tape and write down the three quotes in the spaces below.

Quote 1 _____

_____

_____

Quote 2 _____

_____

_____

_____

Quote 3 _____

_____

_____

_____

2 Choose a famous quote and write key notions below.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3 Read the text. Choose the statement best describing the plot of the given passage.

a. The professor speaks inspiringly about his daughter's achievements.
b. The man of science presents his latest achievement to the reader.
c. Doctor Kholbekov shares his approach to 'satisfaction' and tells about some memorable cases in which he was quite satisfied for being in scientific world.
d. Professor Muhammadjon is going to make a welcoming speech at the opening ceremony.

4 Read the statements. Decide whether the statements are True/False/Not Given. In the space write T/F/NG.

1. The professor paraphrases 'satisfaction' as 'spiritual relief'. _____
2. The man states '1 % of inspiration and 99 % of perspiration' as a part of dedication. _____
3. He thinks that the man of science should be deeply involved in social activities such as parties and entertainment. _____
4. He forwards the idea of working with internet for being regularly updated. ___
5. At the age of 40 Muhammad started his research in Samarkand. _____
6. He was inspired to continue his postdoctoral studies abroad.___
7. He feels delighted seeing his daughter make a speech at the monument opening ceremony. _____
8. He says 'I feel in the sevens heaven' to show his emotions when seeing his success. _____
9. The professor is less satisfied for appearing in the world of science. _____

Satisfaction in science as well as in life means much for me. For having spiritual relief I have had to commit several dedications. One of those is the well-known statement "1 % of inspiration and 99% of perspiration" which leads the researcher work with endless devotion. The second is 'sacrificing' one's spare time, fun and entertainments. Besides, for having promotion in society and science the person needs to be updated regularly, that is a basis of constant satisfaction.

In my scientific life I have had some of most memorable moments which gave me a real feeling of professional satisfaction. The first was Doctor of Philology degree at the age of 40. Being grown up in the family where everyone was somehow engaged in science, my daughter was awarded with Presidential scholarship at the Samarkand State University and she made a fascinating speech thanking everybody who supported her. The third is every time when my apprenticeships visit me to share their successful stories in science and life, I feel myself in the sevens heaven become and truly become delighted and thank myself for choosing the pathway of science.

5 Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentence.

1. _____ we get to the meeting, the presentation will have started.
   a. As soon as b. By the time c. Whenever d. Until
2. Does he remember what he was doing _____?
   a. at the time b. usually c. every day d. the time
3. Mukhammad's _____ popped out for a moment. He'll be back soon.
   a. yet b. since c. already d. just
4. _____, we'll have to bite the bullet and buy a new computer.
   a. Once b. Eventually c. Now d. By the time
5. _____ Nodira hasn't managed to find a new job.
   a. By now b. So far c. To now d. Until
6. Jahongir is _____ complaining about his boss. He should find a new job.
   a. sometimes b. forever c. always d. usually
7. Jamila hasn't been feeling well _____.
   a. of late b. still c. already d. lately
8. My grandmother doesn't go out very often _____.
   a. day by day b. recently c. nowadays d. very often
9. Megaplanet shopping mall is opening _____.
   a. Last week b. now c. next week d. to now
10. I used to play tennis _____.
    a. Last week b. when I was a teenager c. two months ago d. since 2008

6 Read the time expressions and try to use them in your speech relating to the theme.

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

7 Make up sentences using the time expressions given in Ex. 6.

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

9 (T6.2) Listen to the tape and choose the best title for it.

a. Young scientists from Uzbekistan visit UNR.
b. Young Uzbekistan leaders organize a unique party.
c. Youth development projects are being implemented in Uzbekistan.

11 Think about a scholar you know. Write an article describing the case which makes him or her feel satisfied and proud of. Use the template below to help you plan your article.

Headline: _____

Byline:

By _____

Lead paragraph:

Who: _____

_____

_____

What: _____

_____

_____

Where: _____

_____

_____

Why: _____

_____

_____

How: _____

_____

_____

Explanation: _____

_____

_____

Lesson 7

ACADEMIC DEGREES

1 Fill in the table with the synonyms to the given words.

1.	Improve	
2.	Type	
3.	Difficult	
4.	Teachers	
5.	students	
6.	place	

2 (T7.1) Listen to the tape and complete the sentences.

1. The educational system of G.B. is _____ complex and bewildering. It is very difficult to _____ particular types of schools as schools differ from one to the other.
2. Each school has it's own _____of _____consisting of teachers, parents, local politicians, members of local community, businessmen and sometimes pupils. According to the law only one subject is _____.
3. The state school system is usually divided into _____ (secondary and primary).
4. In junior schools pupils were often placed in A,B,C or D-streams, according to their _____.
5. Only those children who have the best _____ are admitted to these schools. They give pupils a high level of _____ education which can lead to the university.
6. Technical Schools offer a general education with a technical bias and serve those pupils who are more _____ minded.
7. The _____ includes more practical subjects.
8. Comprehensive schools bring about a general _____ in the system of secondary education.

3 Read all cards and write your own ideas.

Card 1 When you are educated you can solve any problem and it's not easy to get scientific degree.	Card2 When you are educated you can get well-paid job and are respected by people around.
Card3 When you are smart you can solve all problems even you don't have degree	Card4 When you are not educated still you can get good job with good salary and you will be respected by people around.

4 Complete the sentences.

1. I wish I had never ...

_____

_____

2. If I decided to set up my own business....

_____

_____

3.If only people could...

_____

_____

4. If I had a chance to change something in the past....

_____

_____

5. Sould the overment invest more money in culture...

_____

_____

6. If I were a business angel...

_____

_____

5 Write 5 reasons that you agree with this statement.

Academic Degrees Increase
JOB OPPORTUNITY!

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

6 Read the text and underline stages of education.

Education System of Uzbekistan

Education system is composed of the following levels and types of education. A general secondary education over a 9 year period of studies is compulsory. Children start their education at the age of 6 or 7, depending on their psychological and physical condition. The last three years of secondary education can be obtained in two types of secondary educational establishments - professional colleges and academic lyceums. Both types of schools provide the general secondary education required for further education in the universities. One more important principle, introduced into the National Program of Personnel Training, is continuity of education.

Education starts from pre-school age, continues for nine years of obligatory schooling, and then for - additional three years. The new concept is aimed at raising the profile of vocational education in the republic. It is foreseen, that approximately 80% of all pupils will go to Professional Colleges upon completion of the mandatory 9 years' studies in general secondary education. These offer a three year secondary specialised syllabus leading to a range of specialised skills in a selected trade. Those pupils, who go to Academic lyceums, are given the opportunity to raise their level of knowledge in selected humanitarian, technical or agrarian subjects. Upon completion of the Lyceum the student can either opt to pursue higher education or go directly into industry. Thus, students have a total of 12 years of compulsory schooling under the new program.

After that, there is a possibility of the two-level higher education. Next postgraduate education comprises postgraduate studies to obtain a degree of doctorate.

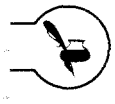
The Ministry of Public Education and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialised Education share responsibility in the field of education. According to the National Program for Personnel Training higher education is based on the secondary specialised education

(academic lyceum), vocational specialised education (professional college) and includes 2 levels: a Bachelor's degree level and Master's degree level.

The Bachelor's degree level is a basic higher education providing fundamental and applied knowledge according to speciality, with a period of study not less than 4 years. Upon completion of the Bachelor's program a graduate is conferred with the degree of bachelor and granted a diploma of the state pattern, which entitles him to start professional activity.

The Master's degree level is higher education with fundamental and applied knowledge in a concrete field and lasts not less than 2 years on the basis of the Bachelor's degree. Master's degree holders are given a diploma of the state pattern, which entitles the holder to work in his profession. It should be emphasized that only students who have studied for a Bachelor's degree in a certain field may apply for the corresponding Master's course.

Every 5 years the teaching staff of all types of HEIs has to undergo short-term retraining or upgrading courses.



7 Write additional information about stages related to educational system of Uzbekistan.

1. Pre-school education includes _____
2. Primary education _____
3. Secondary education _____
4. Secondary specialised vocational specialised education _____
5. Higher education _____
6. Post graduate education _____
7. short-term retraining or upgrading courses. _____
8. Other educational establishments _____
9. International cooperation _____
10. International organizations, which are active in the field of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan _____

8 Use the rubric given to write a scientific report on your own research experience.

Scientific Report Rubric

Title of Report _____

Authors' names:

_____

_____

	Beginning 1	Developing 2	Accomplished 3	Exemplary 4	Score
Introduction					
Research					
Purpose/ Problem					
Procedure					
Data & Results					
Conclusion					
Grammar & Spelling					
Attractiveness					
Timeliness					

Lesson 8

PUBLIC SPEECH

1 Match the phrases.

1. nerve	a. contact
2. diploma	b. blocks
3. bursting	c. experience
4. eye	d. wracking
5. speech	e. heart
6. nightmarish	f. paper

2 (T8.1) Listen to the tape and match the sentences.

1. I still remember the fear and anticipation
2. I went over what I would say and
3. This set my already bursting heart racing,
4. After about 45 minutes of trembling and panicking,
5. Fortunately for me the strict faculty had to go and
6. Thus came to an end what I perceived was nightmarish experience,
7. This experience taught me a great deal on how worrying about the others' opinion or reaction to your speech can worsen your speech blocks and
8. It is rightly said that stuttering is

a. and I was pushed into frenzy. ____
b. was replaced by another friendlier teacher. ____
c. it was my turn to present. ____
d. what we do when we're trying hard not to do it. ____
e. but it wasn't so bad after it was finished. ____
f. I had about the presentation ____
g. the words that I would use and not use. ____
h. make you even more nervous than you are. ____

3 Tick the sentences that was mentioned by the speaker.

1. I had to give a 15 minute detailed presentation on my diploma paper.___
2. Before entering the room I realized that I had left my flesh card where I had my PowerPoint presentation at home.___
3. This was the first time that I was going to speak in front of an audience.___
4. I have never thought that speaking in front of the public requires special preparation.___
5. I was shaking tremendously.___
6. I put my PowerPoint presentation on the projector for everybody to see.___
7. I hardly looked away from the laptop screen. ___
8. I was very thankful for my friends who supported me. ___

4 Fill the gaps with synonyms from the box according to their meaning.

Alienate	Probing	Grappled	Evaporate
Eulogy	Disastrous	Combative	

1. You're better off in the casket than doing the _____(inscription).
2. .....usually make the fear _____(vanish).
3. ..... but haven't yet _____(contended) with that issue
4. Praeger started _____(investigative) and eventually discovered the woman....
5. ....etiquette and_____(estranged) some of their clients.
6. .... investment firm did a _____ (devastating) job every time he spoke to groups....
7. ....he appeared _____(argumentative) and testy...

5 Read the article and put the statements in order according to their meaning.

a. Know your material and the audience___
b. Check out the room in advance__
c. Practice your speech__
d. Do relaxation exercises like deep breathing__
e. Don't apologize for being nervous__

Why Public Speaking Scares You And How To Overcome Your Fear

If you can analyze your fear, you'll be able to relax and engage your audience.

Jerry Seinfeld once joked that for most people, the fear of public speaking ranks higher than the fear of death: "This means to the average person, if you have to go to a funeral, you're better off in the casket than doing the eulogy."

For Jane Praeger, a New York City media and presentation coach, helping people overcome those fears is a critical part of her coaching. Praeger (full disclosure: a friend of mine) coaches corporate, non-profit and academic clients to make presentations on camera and in front of groups. She teaches in Columbia University's graduate program in strategic communications, runs group trainings and she also does a lot of work one-on-one, with people who are paralyzed by their fear of public speaking.

Praeger stands by the standard advice: know your material and the audience, practice your speech, check out the room in advance, do relaxation exercises like deep breathing, don't apologize for being nervous. But Praeger says the most important lesson she's learned as a coach is that most people have no idea where their public speaking phobia comes from. Praeger says that once she does some detective work with her clients, she can uncover the source, get her client to see it, and usually make the fear evaporate.

In almost every case, she says, the fear has nothing to do with the speaker's ability to talk clearly and fluidly or even to feel comfortable in front of a group. It's usually connected to some other fear or past wound, like a parent's disapproval, worry that colleagues will think you aren't polished enough, or concern that you don't have encyclopedic knowledge about your topic. Sometimes, says Praeger, the fear stems from the fact that you don't like your job, but haven't yet grappled with that issue.

Example: Praeger coached a New York management consultant who was slated to speak to a group of 100 colleagues about doing business in Brazil. The consultant was extremely anxious about her presentation but she didn't know why.

Praeger started probing and eventually discovered the woman had already traveled to Brazil with senior colleagues, and that she had felt they ignored Brazilian culture and etiquette and alienated some of their clients. The fear she was experiencing had nothing to do with public speaking. She was afraid she might embarrass her colleagues in the audience.

Praeger helped the woman put together a presentation where she told stories about her own experience in Brazil, with humility and a positive spin. For instance, she related how she craved to return to her hotel at the end of the day and collapse, but realized that it was important for potential clients that she accept dinner invitations and build relationships outside of work. Americans don't necessarily expect this, but Brazilians do, she learned. Once she confronted her fear and crafted a presentation that focused on her own experience, her nerves calmed.

One more example: A man at a New York investment firm did a disastrous job every time he spoke to groups about his stock forecasts. His firm sent him to Praeger because in presentations, he appeared combative and testy. Praeger started quizzing him and learned that whenever he presented, he was asked about how he thought the overall market would perform. He then felt like he was a fraud because he couldn't answer the question. His fear manifested itself as anger. Praeger persuaded him to answer with levity, by saying if he knew what the market would do, he'd be a billionaire and wouldn't have to work for a living. Once he confronted his feelings and came up with a response to the question he feared, he became affable and relaxed.

Praeger asked him whom he knew who would think that of him and he realized that his father, a sharp trial lawyer, had always criticized the way he spoke. Praeger helped him populate his mental (and possibly literal) audience with buddies who thought he was funny and charming, and exorcise the memory of his father. She also helped him realize he didn't need to sound like a litigator, but could just be himself. He was finally able to make the presentation without falling apart.

6 (T8.2) Listen to a woman speaking about her experience in making a speech publically and answer the questions.

1. How outspoken people behave in public?
2. What do you think causes the fear of public speaking?
3. To what extent teaching is related to speaking publicly?

7 (T8.2) Listen again and tick the statement that is mentioned.

1. Fear of public speaking has nothing to do with one's personality.
2. The art of Public speaking can easily be worked out.
3. Confident teachers don't to the audience for themselves.
4. Teaching changes the attitude to public speaking.
5. Teaching is the most effective way to improve public speaking skills

8 Complete the sentences with the highlighted words in the text.

1. No place in the world _____ above motherland. ranks
2. A _____ wave of pain broke over her. nauseous
3. Film stars _____ their moment of glory. Relish
4. Some competent students are _____of being examined. Petrified
5. Technical problems can cause extra mess, _____ those coming out because of your excitement. over and above
6. Each time he has come with his silly tricks, he looks like a real _____ moron
7. Today is the first time I've _____ out of doors since my illness. ventured

9 Compose your persuasive letter using the template below.

(Adress) _____

Dear _____

I am writing to you _____

_____

I believe that this is a good idea because _____

_____

_____

If these plans go ahead it _____

_____

_____

_____

Another thing _____

_____

_____

_____

I hope that you agree with my ideas and agree to ___

_____

_____

Yours sincerely, _____

10 Now read your piece of persuasive writing and assess "I" according to the following criteria.

I clearly chose a side.

I have a great opening sentence.

I have 3 or more arguments.

I have included facts.

I have included opinions and personal views.

I remain on topic.

I have a strong closing sentence.

I have used good word choices.

I have written in the form of the first person.

FREELANCE

Lesson 9

1 Read the quote and define it.

> **Dreams don't work unless you do.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

2 (T9.1) Listen to a speaker giving his opinion about the quote. Make notes while listening.

3 (T9.2) Listen to the tape and answer the following questions.

1. The freelance states that he visited …
   a. Samarkand city to see the city views.
   b. Valley to learn cooking Uzbek meals.
   c. Bukhara to take some of historical photos.
2. '… we rendered the fat…' means:
   a. We roasted the fat up.
   b. We steamed the fat up.
   c. We burnt the fat up.
3. He has been to _____ countries due to his job.
   a. 12
   b. 17
   c. 15
4. He concludes that …
   a. he earned his living through freelancing.
   b. his job enabled him to raise his awareness about cultural diversity of other nations.
   c. his job was connected with cultural activities in the committee.

4 (T9.2) Listen again and write down the answers to the following questions.

a. How did you feel as you listened to the story of the freelancer? Jot down a few words to describe your emotions _____

_____

b. Which bit of the story raised your interest mostly? Why? Make a note of this too. _____

_____

_____

c. Did the story 'ring any bells' for you? Can you relate it to anything you've experienced as a student? Note down anything that comes to mind.

_____

_____

5 Read the article and complete the follow up tasks below.

The Freelance Life
A Day Job to Write Home About
By Charles Riffenburg | April 12, 2012, 2:37 p.m. | My big fat freelance success story

I may not have taken the path I intended, but I've finally ended up where I want to be.

When I left college, I knew I wanted to work in theatre. My dream was to be an actor and I spent many years in Chicago, the hub of the small theatre scene, doing just that. But because so many of the companies in Chicago tend to be small, scrappy collections of artists, I soon found myself taking on other duties, such as marketing. I created websites, posters, and promotional images for a range of tiny theatres. Since I longed to leave my day job, I decided to pursue a career as a theatre marketing director. I started learning the ropes and took an internship with a reputable company.

This company discovered my talent and passion for illustration and design, and began creating more work for their marketing department. As the work grew, I finally quit my day job and went freelance. I reached out to other theatre companies and built myself a network of clients that continues to serve me well by needing entire seasons of arts-focused marketing materials. I had found the niche I wanted and was being artistic. What more could I want?

Recently, the company that I first interned with lost their marketing director. They immediately asked if I would like to fill the role, and I politely said no. The freedom, joy, and security I've found by being my own boss, negotiating my own contracts, and acting as an outside expert was too great to give up. I still act on the side, but my day job is now much more fulfilling. I may not have taken the path I intended, but I've finally ended up where I want to be.

6 List down words from the article related to freelancing as well as duties.

Freelance related words: internship, _____

_____

Freelance duties:

a. create more work for marketing department
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

7 List down words related to freelance in your field of interest and work out the duties of a good freelance in your sphere.

Freelance related words: _____

_____

Freelance duties:

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

8 Think about the freelance job in your field of study and complete the table.

Freelance job title:		Permanent job title:
Differences	Commonalities	Differences

9 Use verbs and prepositions given in the boxes below to make up phrasal verbs.

Back	Change		Feel	Hold Do
Look	Play	Set	Throw	Knock

On	After	Down	Back

Over	In	Off	Up

10 Find some phrasal verbs to fill the spaces in the following sentences.

1. Even though he was proved wrong, he absolutely refused to _____.
2. There were two pilots on the flight to Australia and they _____ after half the flight was completed.
3. Can you _____ my cat for a few days while I am away on business?
4. The baby has been quite ill this week and yesterday, after dinner, she _____ her dinner.
5. If the children _____ while we are out Kathy, put them to bed and don't let them watch TV in their rooms, OK?
6. I have a splitting headache and I certainly don't _____ to going to watch a concert.
7. There was a stupid man in the post office asking about the history of stamps. He _____ the line of people for fifteen minutes!
8. We both left university the same year and _____ our own business called «Fluffy Fings».
9. Don't get him worried about money. If I were you, I'd _____ the importance of getting the loan or he will panic.
10. The government should _____ their fine words about foreign aid with real increases in the money they give to the Third World.

11 Circle A or B or both as appropriate sentences to use each time creating this dialogue.

Alisher: What's the meaning of 'reimburse'?

1. Marjona: I don't know. (A) Let's look up it in the dictionary. (B) Let's look it up in the dictionary.
2. Alisher: (A) Hand over the dictionary and I'll do it. (B) Hand it over the dictionary and I'll do it.
3. Marjona: (A) I left behind it at home this morning. (B) I left it behind at home this morning.
4. (A) I think I put down beside my computer. (B) I think I put it down beside my computer.
   Okay, so we can't use a dictionary. What's the context?
   Alisher: It says, 'They reimbursed his tuition fees.'
5. Marjona: (A) Maybe it means they worked out what his tuition was.
   (A) Maybe it means they worked what his tuition was out.
6. Alisher: (A) But then it says he paid off some debts. (B) But then it says he paid off some.
7. Marjona: (A) Maybe it means to pay back money to someone.
   (B) Maybe it means to pay money back to someone.
8. Alisher: (A) So, they gave back him the money for his tuition.
   (B) So, they gave him back the money for his tuition.
   Marjona: Sounds good to me.

12 Think about a group mate of yours and write a letter of Certificate certifying your group mate's studies in your host faculty.

Dear _____,
(to whom it may concern)

We are writing this letter to certify the qualifications of _____
(name, surname)

In regards to her/his post secondary education at _____
(name of institute)

During the period of _____
(study years) (student name and surname)

_____
(introductory information about student studies such as course)

_____

_____
(specific example of student achievements/results)

_____

_____

_____
(closure)

_____
(certifier's name and surname)

_____
(certifier's position)

UNIT 4

BENEFITS

Lesson 10

UP-TO-DATE DEVICES

1 (T10.1) Read the sentences below and guess the missing words. Listen to the tape and complete the sentences with not more than two words.

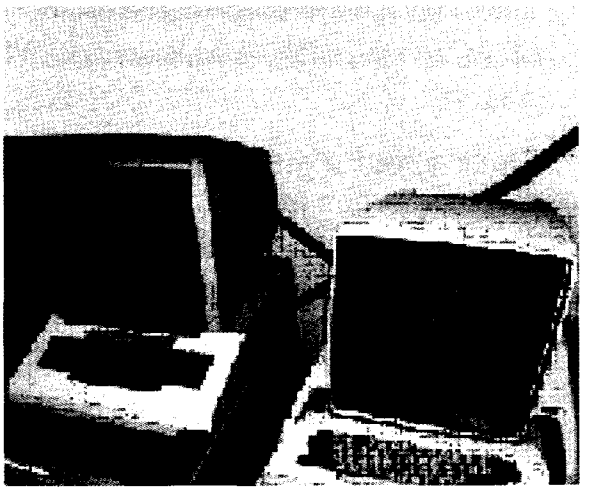
1. Some innovations change our lives in manner _____ than other.
2. All new technology has the tendency to _____ size at the same time _____ power.
3. In operation people have three times _____ mobile phones as computers.
4. Up-to-date cellphones are able to run _____ with some computers.
5. A device can rid of almost the whole _____ of any homemaker.

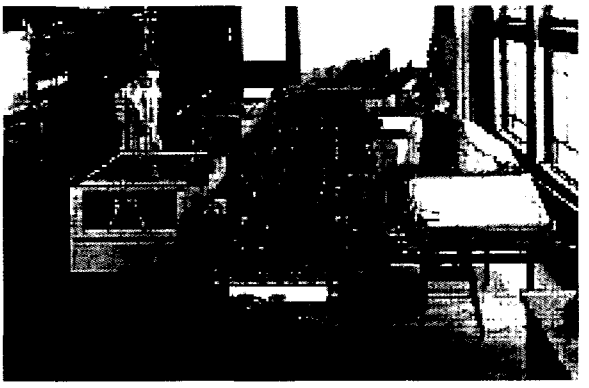
2 Fill in the gaps using appropriate word or word combination.

1. Technology is obviously turning to be more and more _____ of our lives as everything _____ to shrink in size but burst with power, be it processing, storage or communications-wise.
2. Having faster processors, dedicated _____ and operating systems, but also including storage devices like memory cards or even miniature _____ is obviously telling everybody cell phones are no way just for making _____.
3. So enhance all the _____ a cell phone has, give it more power, better screen _____, a clearer sound to it, have the ability to carry all your data with it and _____ a picture or two when necessary and you will _____ a perfect device.
4. As their fellows, they are also becoming less in size and advanced in _____ facilities.

3 Look at the photos and write about the message they carry.

- Do they have something in common?
- What differences are described?
- What information do you know about technology on photos?





4 Match the photos to the headlines given below.

a. The Differential Analyzer
b. The Vacuum Tube Years
c. The Era of the Transistor
d. Integrated Circuits-Miniaturizing the Computer
e. The Microprocessor

5 Skim the text and fill in the blanks in headlines using options from 2.

1930- Vannevar Bush and _____

In 1930, Vannevar Bush introduced the first electronic «computer» in the United States. It was an analog device. That is, it could measure quantities that changed continuously, such as temperature and air pressure. It used vacuum tubes to switch electrical signals that performed calculations. Bush's machine could do 25 calculations in a few minutes. To show the results, a pen fixed above a drawing board was used to draw a curve on a graph.

The Differential Analyzer weighed 100 tons, used 2000 vacuum tubes, thousands of relays, 150 motors, and approximately 200 miles of wire.

The First Generation: 1945-1956

_____

UNIVAC I was the first computer of the first generation. The first computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory and took an entire room. They were very expensive to operate and used great deal of electricity and generated a lot of heat.

The Second Generation: 1956-1963

_____

Transistors replaced vacuum tubes and ushered in the second generation of computers.

Superior than the vacuum tube, allowing computers to become smaller, faster, cheaper, energy-efficient and more reliable than the first generation computers. One transistor replaced the equivalent of 40 vacuum tubes.

The Third Generation: 1965-1970

_____

No one could predict that thousands even now millions of transistors (circuits) could be compacted in such a small space. The third generation of computers saw the miniature form of transistors which was placed on Silicon chips called semiconductors, which increased the speed and efficiency of computers.

Users interacted with the computers through keyboards and monitors and interfaced with an operating system, which allowed the device to run different applications at one time with a central program monitoring the memory.

The Fourth Generation: 1971-Today _____

The microprocessor brought the fourth generation of computers.

6 Read the text and choose the correct answer for the questions.

1. To perform calculations computers needed ...
   a) Vacuum cleaners
   b) Vacuum tubes
2. Fixed pen drew ..... on a board
   a) A curve
   b) A graph
3. Magnetic drums used...
   a) For keeping information
   b) Record drum sound

7 Choose the right option.

1. How many transistors were used instead of forty vacuum tubes?
   a) 1
   b) 40
   c) 0
2. How did they named chips where placed transistors?
   a) Semiconductors
   b) Silicon
   c) Keyboard

8 Choose the suitable title for the article.

a. The Era of computers
b. Computer and its history
c. How it came on

9 Complete the sentences using suitable prepositions.

It was 2 o'clock ...*on*.. a cold winter morning .... January. I usually stayed ..... bed ..... about 10 o'clock ..... the winter. I was woken up by a knocking at the door, got .... the bed and went ... the door. There was a young man with an object people use when measuring blood pressure ... his hand. 'Hello dear, can I come ...?' he said. And then I knew who it was, but didn't quite believe it. I hadn't seen him ... twenty years. That was when I went off to study. It was two years ... that when I received letter ... village which said that he had been missing. I kept on holding that they were wrong right up ... the end of the investigations when he was presumed dead. Then I gave up. ... then she continued to think of him every night. We'd met ... the age of sixteen and had a wonderful time together ... I left the village.

I looked at his face. It was still the same face but with some lines ... it and there was a bit less hair ... his head.

To a great surprise of mine, he was save and sound, not a single sign of torture or sorrow. Not recognizing or probably pretending, he went in and asked me to see him ... 'Mr. Parker' and bring some water. Not being able to say a word, I was looking ... him and tear rolled ... my cheek.

10 Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions from the box.

On	without	for	beneath			
beside	behind	under		off	by	of

1. I can't stand the sound of bagpipes. It sets my teeth _____ edge.
2. Although after the accident the car was a complete write-off, he escaped ___ a scratch.
3. I put my money in the bank _____ safe-keeping.
4. The office supervisor in charge of a number of people had twenty people ____ her.
5. At the seaside, the children were so ____ themselves with excitement, they could hardly control themselves.
6. The train is _____ time and will make me late for my appointment.
7. The country with a million men ____ arms is prepared for war.
8. The man in white coat said he was ____ his head and took him away.
9. The sympathetic employer knew every one of his employees _____ name.
10. It is worthwhile keeping those old bits of string because they could be _____ use later.

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

1. I think it may be true that you can make water turn into steam if you make the water hot enough. ____
2. You and I will be able to see the first stars appear in the night sky at exactly eight thirty at night. ___
3. Thousands of types of animals that live on the land were destroyed in the great amazing flood of 1675.
4. I think that my new car is an extremely high quality piece of machinery. _____
5. Tom is a careless person. _____
6. Having one universal language for everybody in the world to communicate with would probably be comfortable. _____

12 Write two paragraphs on the theme.

IMMORTAL TRACKS

Lesson 11

1 (T11.1) Read the sentences and choose the correct answer. Listen and check.

1. _____ of Uzbekistan are actively exploring scientific heritage left by ancient scholars.
   a) scholars
   b) scientists
   c) historians

2. Ali Kushchi's works greatly influenced development of _____ science.
   a) astronomical and mathematical
   b) physical and mathematical
   c) historical and agricultural

3. A unique catalog of _____ stars compiled in Samarkand, for many years remained the best one in the world.
   a) 1008
   b) 1080
   c) 1018

4. _____ of Mirzo Ulugbeg were established in several cities of Uzbekistan.
   a) portraits
   b) sculptural monuments
   c) museums

2 (T11.1) Listen to the tape and put the sentences into the correct order.

Ali Kushchi's works greatly influenced development of astronomical and mathematical science. ___

Central Asia became one of the largest scientific and cultural centers of the East. ___

A unique catalog of 1018 stars compiled in Samarkand on the basis of 30-year observations remained the best one in the world. ____

His scholarly works were translated into many languages, and were widely used in Europe and the USA. ____

A portrait of an outstanding scientist, takes a worthy place in the Great Hall of Moscow State University in the memorable historical gallery of the great scientists of all times. ____

Scientists of Uzbekistan are actively exploring scientific heritage left by ancient scholars. ____

3 Give definitions to the words from the text.

1. unique _____
2. observation _____
3. worthy _____
4. memorable _____
5. heritage _____
6. explore _____

4 Read the text and complete it with the sentences 1-5 in spaces a-e.

1. The term X-radiation or X-ray stuck although it is still sometimes referred to as the Rintgen ray in German-speaking countries.
2. Rintgen deliberately didn't patent his discovery, feeling that scientific advances belonged to the world and should not be for profit.
3. Rintgen didn't fully understand his discovery so he dubbed it X-radiation for its unexplained nature.
4. A few weeks later in Canada, an X-ray was used to find a bullet in a patient's leg.
5. The scientific and medical community will forever be indebted to an accidental discovery made by German physicist Wilhelm Conrad Rintgen in 1895.

5 Think and write answers.

Do you know any world known inventions of the past centuries which are still in use? Who are the inventors?

Who Invented the X-ray?

Have you ever had an X-ray taken? X-rays are used to analyze problems with bones, teeth and organs in the human body; to detect cracks in metal in industry; and even at airports for luggage inspection. Yet, despite their versatility, the invention of the X-ray wasn't intentional. (a)_____

While experimenting with electrical currents through glass cathode-ray tubes, Rintgen discovered that a piece of barium platinocyanide glowed even though the tube was encased in thick black cardboard and was across the room. He theorized that some kind of radiation must be traveling in the space. (b) _____

To test his newfound theory, Röntgen enlisted the help of his wife for his first X-ray photos and captured images of the bones in her hand and her wedding ring in what would become known as the first röentgenogram. He discovered that when emitted in complete darkness, X-rays passed through objects of varying density, rendering the flesh and muscle of his wife's hand mostly transparent. The denser bones and the ring left behind a shadow on a special photographic plate covered in barium platinocyanide. (c)_____

Röntgen's discovery garnered much attention in the scientific community and with the public. He gave his first public lecture on X-rays in January 1896 and showed the rays' ability to photograph the bones within living flesh. (d)_____

Honorary degrees, medals, streets named in his honor and memberships to academic societies all followed. The recognition peaked with the awarding of the first Nobel Prize for physics in 1901. (e)_____

Source: http://science.howstuffworks.com

6 (T11.2) Match the two halves of the sentences. Listen and check.

1. He felt that... _____
2. As he attempted to classify the elements according to their chemical properties _____
3. Mendeleev was one of the first modern-day scientists that _____
4. He then used their data along with his own data _____
5. He also became interested in balloons, which _____

a) worked with scientists around the world.
b) there was some type of order of the elements.
c) to arrange the elements according to their properties.
d) he noticed patterns that led him to postulate his periodic table.
e) led to a rather dangerous adventure.

7 (T11.2) Listen to the tape and complete the gaps.

1. Dmitri Mendeleev changed our understanding of the properties of atoms and created a table that probably _____ every chemistry classroom in the world.
2. He spent more than thirteen years of his life collecting data and _____ the concept.
3. He claimed to have _____ the complete arrangement of the elements in a dream.
4. He then used their data along with his own data to _____ the elements according to their properties.
5. Mendeleev also _____ studies on the properties and behavior of gases at high and low pressures.

8 Complete the table with the steps below to describe the writing process of a book review.

Writing Process of a Book Review.
Introduction: 1. _____
Body: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
Conclusion: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

- Do you want to recommend the book?
- Let others know whether liked the book or not.
- Summarize the plot in a few sentences.
- Say something about the main characters.
- Why do you like it? Why don't you like it?
- Is the author's style goof or bad, is the book interesting or boring etc.
- Say something about the content.
- Write the title and author of the book.
- Mention the setting: the place and time.

9 Write a book review of the book which you read recently following the steps.

PERSONAL AMBITIONS IN SCIENCE

Lesson 12

1 Read the text and find the best title for it.

a. As a great philosopher Norman Vincent Peale says, "Anybody can do just about anything with himself that he really wants to and makes up his mind to do. We are all capable of greater things than we realize". That is probably true. None of us can imagine what we are really able to do, to perform unless we face with a big problematic issue. Even a cat may turn into a tiger when it is needed! Ponder over this thoroughly and you can see how strong you are, how powerful person you can be! No matter whatever your profession is, what you are engaged in, your prime ambition should be to excel in it. _____

b. As most psychologists claim a person should always keep on persuading or convincing himself at making his dream come true how hard it is. Say to yourself: "My place is higher up!" Be the king in your dreams! It is just up to you when, how quick to reach your aims. Everybody has got energy to do something positive or even negative. Turn that power into positive deeds and get to the sky, to your dreams! _____

_____

c. Most psychologists come to the same conclusion on the matter that for each person mental attitude towards himself, what he thinks of himself is important. If you underestimate your possibilities, opportunities, see yourself narrow, small, dwarfed – your life will correspond! You should visualize yourself in a better condition, in a perfect position. Picture your future wins, success in your mind. __

_____

d. Without ambition there could not have been civilization, any big cities, factories, sculptures, statutes would have never been constructed, books, paintings - the whole cultural heritage, masterpieces of humanity could not have perhaps been created. Mysterious urge that is called ambition makes everything move, taking us to our goals. We put forth our greatest effort, our most strenuous struggle while we are climbing. Ambition is the leader of all great achievement. __

_____

e. The greatest Uzbek science achievements, creations, cultural masterpieces have also been made and created because of our prominent scholars' strong ambitions in science, art, culture, philosophy and life! Those scientific tracks are serving as real examples for our young generation. The young researches should set out the hugest personal ambitions in science and other fields, as Angus Grossart says, "I have got a great ambition to die of exhaustion rather than boredom". _____

_____

2 Read the sentences 1-5 and match them to the paragraphs a-e.

1. It is the forerunner which goes ahead and clears a way for others to pass.
2. That will surely assist you in achieving brilliant results in your field.
3. You must do your best to achieve best results in the sphere you are working at.
4. A person needs only a will or a desire, if you have got these nothing can hold you back!
5. Enthusiasm, energy, endeavor, effort help to give up negative impacts on the way to reach the goals.

3 Fill in the gaps using the words highlighted in the text.

1. requiring or involving the use of great energy or effort; _____
2. an abnormally undersized person who is usually considered to have achieved little in life, unlucky; _____
3. to conform, to be in agreement; _____ _____
4. forward in place, order, time or degree; _____
5. extreme tiredness, fatigue; _____ _____
6. Something inherited at birth; _____ _____

4 Read the statements below. Listen to the tape again and put them in the order they appear.

- ☐ a. Without ambition one can start nothing, without work one finishes nothing.
- ☐ b. Thoroughly realized ambition can really lead you to any destination you would like to reach.
- ☐ You should do hundreds of trying unless you reach your purpose!
- ☐ c. So, set out your exact ambition of yours in science and win your prize!
- ☐ d. You see a person can be genius but not having enough ambition may bring really different misunderstandings, problems.
- ☐ e. Young scientists should visualize their perfect positions in their minds; picture the highest achievements as well!
- ☐ f. One can manage to fulfill all his tasks in science only by keeping alive ambition
- ☐ g. Ambition is one of the most useful, fruitful factors of the progress, development.
- ☐ h. Only at that time one can be remembered as the greatest scholar by putting an immortal track after himself.

5 (T12.1) Listen to the tape and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words or phrases from the box.

give up; precise; to survive; to renovate; a conception; strength; to hold; vanquish;

a) It is really difficult or even impossible _____ _____ in life without proper ambitions. b) Ambition is _____ which has really got a wide meaning and definition, and can be met in various spheres of life. c) Ambition is a strong _____ which leads people to their destinations and aims. d) People must never _____ their purposes and targets even if they have to face with difficulties in their lives. e) It is up to a person how long _____ his ambition with. f) Any person or a scientist should set _____, clear plans or aims to reach main targets. g) In order to make your scientific dreams come true you must _____ all problems or difficulties you meet during your research process. h) One of the most popular techniques to keep ambition alive is _____ your plans, aims from time to time.

6 (T12.1) Listen to the tape again and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

Statements	F	T
1. The radio programme is named "Reach your aim!"		
2. Ambition makes people go forward towards their personal aims and targets.		
3. Scientists found out that ambition can be equaled to some medical pills containing adrenaline.		
4. The first listener of the programme who has phoned the studio says that he has no doubt or hesitation while experimenting in his scientific research work thanks to ambition assist.		
5. As the guest of the radio programme recommends one should never stop at renewing his plans, aims on the way to reach targets, purposes in science.		
6. The second listener of the programme who managed to have a contact with the studio is engaged in scientific researches in chemistry field.		
7. The life of the great scientists can be example to the young who are facing with a number of problems in scientific research doing.		

7 (T12.2) Listen to the recording and write definitions of the quotes mentioned in the tape.

a. Intelligencewithoutambition_____
Definition of a quote: _____
_____
_____;

b. Ambition is the path _____
Definition of a quote: _____
_____;

c. Without ambition one _____
Definition of a quote: _____
_____;

8 Complete the questions.

a. eg. Ambition is considered to be the main development and progress factor in the human history, isn't it...?
b. Most future scientists claim that their personal ambitions in science motivate them to achieve their targets, ...?
c. Even little ambitions can result in great deeds, ...?
d. It is sometimes very hard to confess that whatever we do we need ambition, ...?
e. The greatest scholars in history also estimated the usefulness of personal ambitions in their research success, ...?
f. Personal ambition will probably be an essential issue to reach one's aims in future as well, ...?
g. Plans have to be renewed from time to time in order to keep ambition existing, ...?
h. There are some enthusiastic young researchers in Uzbekistan who are going forward towards their dreams by overcoming difficulties in their spheres, ...?

9 Choose the right answer.

1. Ulughbek realized his personal ambitions in science, ...?
   a) did he b) didn't he c) does he
   d) wasn't he
2. Several scholars in this field could manage to find out new strategies to discover something extraordinary, ...?
   a) don't they b) couldn't they c) didn't they
   d) are they
3. Personal ambitions in science can assist young scholars to reach their aims during a short period of time, ...?
   a) can they b) do not they c) weren't they
   d) can't they
4. Nodir will never give up his the whole life dream to get a Nobel Prize in science, ...?
   a) will he b) won't he c) doesn't he
   d) did he
5. Ambition is both psychological and philosophical notion, ...?
   a) does not it b) does it c) isn't it
   d) is it

10 Fill in the gaps.

a. eg. Bekzod could manage to discover a new point of this chemical element. couldn't he _____?
b. The club of young enthusiastic scholars discuss the greatest creations, discoveries in the scientific history and get inspired from them. _____?
c. Sobir is one of the most talented future scientists at the Institute, but sometimes he lacks strong ambition. _____
d. Ambition gives birth to new ideas, proposals, methods, techniques in the scientific sphere a person is engaged in. _____?
e. Murod's parents are so happy that their son has set exact goals, targets in front of him to make his dreams come true in science. _____?
f. In some philosophical books in the Middle Ages the human being was compared to a dying plant which was saved by a drop of water and only ambition could serve as that drop for the person to develop or progress in life. _____?
g. Sometimes over-planning or overdoing may bring some negative effects. _____?
h. If you want to be a great, popular scientist you should visualize your dreams in your mind. _____?
i. Ambition can lead you to the greatest deeds in any sphere, but the most important thing is to let it exist in your life! _____ _____?

11 Find an article in your field of study and write critical review on it.

The following article deals with the matters as these: _____;
If we look at the article thoroughly we can see the following problems stated. _____ _____;
To solve the problems identified in the article, the author suggests that specialists should take the measures as _____ _____;

TAPESCRIPTS

UNIT 1 WORLD'S NEW VISION

Lesson 1 ACADEMIC FIELDS

T1.1

• Good morning dear listeners, we are again on line with the radio programme "Scientific issues". Today we have invited a scholar Mr. Murod Akhmedov, a physician, an author of a number of articles, experiments in the field. Thank you for coming to our studio, we are glad to see you here.

• You are welcome! I am glad to share my ideas in science with you.

• Today we are going to discuss different academic fields' special characteristic features with you. First of all, can you explain to our new listeners what academic field is itself as a general notion?

• Yeah, that is a branch of knowledge that is taught and researched as part of higher education.

• Do all world Educational Universities and Institutions teach the same academic disciplines?

• Most prestigious World Educational Institutions have got the same disciplines but some may have different subjects relating to their specialties. But in most cases we can claim that there is an exact standard of academic fields teaching.

• Most academic disciplines are divided into several sub-disciplines. Let's take one of the most essential human academic fields as an example to explain: literature. What parts is literature divided as an academic field or discipline? '

• Literature is probably the oldest academic science in the human history. There is an idea that when the first human being was created by God at the same moment literature was given birth by humanity. In short words, there can be met a number of sub-disciplines in literature as well: every nation has got its own literature as English literature, Uzbek, Russian and etc. There is a comparative literature which is engaged in comparative analysis. There is a historical literature which contains antique, medieval, modern ones. If we take agriculture as an academic field we can point out to the following sub-disciplines of it: agro ecology, agronomy, animal husbandry, beekeeping, agrology, entomology, agricultural economics and others.

• How are new disciplines adopted into human science?

• That is a very complicated process: special researches, investigations are fulfilled then outcomes are presented, discussed, afterwards new disciplines or sub-disciplines are adopted.

• What academic fields are mostly demanded and studied nowadays?

• Computer technology is the academic field which is really progressing rapidly today. As we suppose it will develop in future as well, it is the most promising academic field in human history.

T1.2

• Computer technology has turned into a powerful academic and business field comprising a number of sub-disciplines which are considered to be the essential parts of the sphere. If we take computer communications as an example we can count the following information theory, internet, world-wide-web, wireless computing, ubiquitous computing, cloud computing and others. Modern humanity era cannot be imagined without computing!

• Murod Anvarovich, mostly the young are interested in education field discussing whether it is a real science or no?

• I can answer your question exactly: education is an academic discipline. Moreover, it is a big science! It has got a number of sub-disciplines as comparative education, consumer education, critical pedagogy, curriculum and instruction, alternative, elementary, secondary, higher education, art, bilingual, chemistry, counselor, legal, mathematics, medical education; these are not all academic disciplines. Education has always been an important academic field for humanity. It is keeping on developing and widening throughout the world.

• During the live programme of today we have collected several questions came from our listeners. I will present you the most essential questions now. One of our listeners asked you the following: "What is Competition law?"

• Thank you for the given question. This is usual question asked by most young, enthusiastic students. Competition law is law that promotes or seeks to maintain market competition by regulating anti-competitive conduct by companies. Competition law is implemented through Public and Private Enforcement. Competition law, or antitrust law, has three main elements: prohibiting agreements or practices that restrict free trading and competition between business. This includes in particular the repression of free trade caused by cartels. Banning abusive behavior by a firm dominating a market, or anti-competitive practices that tend to lead to such a dominant position. Practices controlled in this way may include predatory pricing, tying, price gouging, refusal to deal, and many others. Supervising the mergers and acquisitions of large corporations, including some joint ventures.

Lesson 2 SCIENTIFIC BREAKTHROUGHS

T2.1

Development of modern computers power and researches in neuroscience turned some scientific fiction into reality. Consider the potential to manipulate computers with only a thought... Over 50 years scientists have been working on the creation of the device which could control a computer's actions. Finally, in 2004 they have invented the device that is able to allow human thoughts to monitor a computer. While testing it, the volunteers wore a special helmet, containing electrodes ultra-sensitive to brain activity. The device interpreted the volunteers' thoughts to operate computer's cursor rapid and accurate movement in two dimensions. The device got the name – BRAIN- COMPUTER INTERFACE (BCI). This device could be the most influential technological breakthrough in decades. And it isn't only some advance in IT science but it discovers a whole world of possibilities in its application, especially for disabled people with spinal cord injuries and severe motor incapacities, providing communication and control. Only imagine, we normally think, move, feel or remember something with the help of neurons' electric signals zipping them. Scientists can detect those signals, interpret what they mean and use them to direct a device. Another device which defines what signals are sent to the brain by the optic nerve when someone sees the definite color was developed by Jonathan Wolpaw and Dennis McFarland of the New York State Department of Health and State University. They proposed that a camera being rigged would send those exact signals into someone's brain whenever the camera saw the color, allowing a blind person to "see" the detected color.

An implantable wireless sensor developed by researchers Arto Nurmikko and Ming Yan at Brown University was shown to be capable to operate for more than a year during animal studies. The sensor could one day help those who had severe paralysis to monitor devices with their thoughts.

www.howstuffworks.com

Lesson 3 ORIENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

T3.1

Contributions of medieval scientists

In medieval Islam, the sciences, which included philosophy, were viewed holistically. The individual scientific disciplines were approached in terms of their relationships to each other and the whole, as if they were branches of a tree. In this regard, the most important scientists of Islamic civilization have been the polymaths, known as hakim or sages. Their role in the transmission of the sciences was central. The hakim was most often a poet and a writer, skilled in the practice of medicine as well as astronomy and mathematics. These multi-talented sages, the central figures in Islamic science, elaborated and personified the unity of the sciences. They orchestrated scientific development through their insights, and excelled in their explorations as well.

Jabir ibn Hayyan (ca. VIIIth – IXth centuries) was an alchemist who used extensive experimentation and produced many works on science and alchemy which have survived to the present day. Jabir described the laboratory techniques and experimental methods of chemistry. He identified many substances including sulfuric and nitric acid. He described processes including sublimation, reduction and distillation. He utilized equipment such as the alembic and the retort. There is considerable uncertainty as to the actual

provenance of many works that are ascribed to him.

"Drawing of Self trimming lamp in Ahmad ibn Mūsā ibn Shākir's treatise on mechanical devices". The manuscript was written in Arabic. The Banu Musa brothers, Jafar-Muhammad, Ahmad and al-Hasan (ca. early 9th century) were three Persian sons of a colorful astronomer and astrologer. They were scholars close to the court of caliph al-Ma'mun, and contributed greatly to the translation of ancient works into Arabic. They elaborated the mathematics of cones and ellipses, and performed astronomic calculations. Most notably, they contributed to the field of automation with the creations of automated devices such as the ones described in their Book of Ingenious Devices.

Abu Abdullah Al Battani was a famous astronomer, mathematician and astrologer. He has been held as one of the greatest astronomists of Islam. He is responsible for a number of important discoveries in astronomy, which was the result of a long career of 42 years of research beginning at Raqqa when he was young. His well-known discovery is the remarkably accurate determination of the solar year as being 365 days, 5 hours, 46 minutes and 24 seconds, which is very close to the latest estimates. He found that the longitude of the sun's apogee had increased by 16o, 47' since Ptolemy. This implied the important discovery of the motion of the solar apsides and of a slow variation in the equation of time. AL-Battani determined with remarkable accuracy the obliquity of the ecliptic, the length of the seasons and the true and mean orbit of the sun.

Abbas ibn Firnas (810–887) was a scientist, musician and inventor. He developed a clear glass used in drinking vessels, and lenses used for magnification and the improvement of vision. He had a room in his house where the sky was simulated, including the motion of planets, stars and weather complete with clouds, thunder and lightning. He is most well-known for reportedly surviving an attempt at controlled flight.

Thabit ibn Qurra Ibn Marwan al-Sabi al-Harrani (835–901) was a Sabian translator and mathematician from Harran, in what is now Turkey. He is known for his translations of Greek mathematics and astronomy, but as was common, he also added his own work to the translations. He is known for having calculated the solution to a chessboard problem involving an exponential series. He applied arithmetical terminology to geometrical quantities, and studied several aspects of conic sections, notably those of parabola and ellipse. A number of his computations aimed at determining the surfaces and volumes of different types of bodies and constitute, in fact, the processes of integral calculus, as developed later.

Abu Bakr Mohammad Ibn Zakariya al-Razi was a Hakim; an alchemist and a philosopher. In medicine, his 'contribution was so significant that it can only be compared to that of Ibn Sina. Some of his works in medicine e.g. Kitab al-Mansoori, Al-Havi, Kitab al-Mulooki and Kitab al-Judari wa al-Hasabah earned everlasting fame. A special feature of his medical system was that he greatly favored cure through correct and regulated food. This was combined with his emphasis on the influence of psychological factors on health. He also tried proposed remedies first on animals in order to evaluate in their effects and side effects. He was also an expert surgeon and was the first to use opium for anesthesia.

UNIT 2 FUTUROLOGY

Lesson 4 MEETING SOCIETY NEEDS

T4.1

To meet society needs is an important matter for all governmental institutions to deal with a number of social problems and questions. It has always been difficult to meet society needs as the population demands never stop on the contrary it keeps on rising quickly. Society demands are pushers of progress in the country. Today we are going to discuss some questions connected with what social needs exist in the world states' societies and the matter on how to meet their needs. To speak about this urgent issue we have invited doctor of sociology, a famous scientist in the sphere Mr. Akram Anvarov.

- Good afternoon, Mr. Anvarov, welcome to our TV studio!
- Hello, thank you, I am glad to see so many young enthusiasts here to discuss social matters.
- First of all, I would like to ask our audience to feel free to ask any question concerning society needs and how to meet them. Our guest is ready to reply to all questions. Please, the first one.
- I am Malika Gulomova, a college student. I

wonder whether all world states societies have got the same structures and demands.

• Thank you for the question. Certainly not, Malika. Due to political system, religion, geographical position, historical background societies differ a lot from each other. For instance, Morocco' society is fully based on religious matters, laws and rules; but if we take Argentina as an example, this South American state social demands vary completely from Asian or African ones. Because religion, political structure there are based on other social factors.

• Good afternoon, I am Rakhmon Kurbanov, a lyceum student. What are the most demanded needs of society nowadays if we take the question in the world scale.

• A good question. I can claim that most societies in the world seem to be alike in the matter of medicine. Most world countries' societies demand best and qualified medical conditions from government. That includes matters of setting precise diagnosis, making operations and other highly qualified medical services. In most developing and developed states medicine has already reached its highest points, Germany, India, the USA, Israel can be called as the medical centers of the world medicine. But there are some countries with poor medical conditions and service which can bring to the social failure of the state as well.

• I am Nodir Rajabov, a young practitioner in social sphere. I would like to ask you something connected with education. How important is it to meet society needs in education field?

• It is an essential matter; highly qualified, appropriate education system is the foundation of future progress in any state in the world. Most modern European countries' education institutions are charged. One can rarely meet free education there. But anyway the demands to get the scientific degrees at European educational institutions are high. Why? Because they have already set an appropriate, thoroughly worked out education technique in teaching. Education may probably be considered as the main level in evaluating status of any state. To meet society needs in this field, a country should provide educational institutions as schools, colleges, lyceums, universities, institutes and others with necessary technological issues, equipment. Besides, skilled, professional personnel of teachers, trainers must teach the future generation of the state.....

T4,2

Now listen to the second part of the interview

• By the way, Uzbekistan is considered to be the second state investing funds in educational sphere. But there are several countries in the world which cannot manage to spare money in this field which causes default of the state.

• I am a student at the Uzbekistan State World Languages University; I would like to get some information about sport demands of society. How essential is sport for the country or society?

• Sport is an important issue for the whole world peace and if we take each state separately its essence grows twice. Different sport competitions, tournaments, Olympiads guarantee peace and stability in most countries of the Universe. There are some politicians who even cannot imagine their states without sport! Undoubtedly it has become a valuable process in making countries prosper and progress. How one can meet society needs in this field? Surely, by constructing a lot of sport complexes, hall, stadiums, the government can manage to afford what the society and citizens want. As the latest surveys show the demands of parents who would like their children to participate in sport sections are raising year by year. The reason of this tendency is the following: most parents worry about their children's physical conditions due to temporary working at computer and networking as well. Sport popularization is growing rapidly making all countries in the world think about sport complexes. Asia has already taken the lead over Europe by the number of sport buildings.

• Thank you, today our audience is very active. How do state governments manage the food supply question?

• This is a global issue nowadays. That is a pity that there are some countries in the world suffering from famine. They are mostly African states. The governments are not able to meet society needs in food supply sphere. There is another matter today related with food supply. Food manufacture has changed a lot nowadays containing mostly artificial compound. This sometimes may cause health problems.

• Good morning, Mr. Anvarov, I would like to ask you something connected with transportation. How important is it to meet society needs in transportation sphere?

• That is also an urgent matter; it is very important question as well. Especially in modern, innovative, technological era of ours it is governmental responsibility to meet all society needs in the sphere. People are in a great hurry hastening from A destination to B one. Citizens need the most comfortable, rapid transportation nowadays. To meet these needs government should spend a big reserve of money. Underground system is mostly relied on to get out of traffic jam, shortage of buses, trams, cars. The countries which have got dense population face with transportation problems a lot. For instance, let's take South American states as Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay or some Euro-Asian countries as Russian capital city Moscow, Japanese Tokyo, Chinese mega cities have to deal with such problems daily. Sometimes they fail to meet society needs in this sphere as it is very difficult to supply 30 or 40 million people with comfortable, rapid transportation.

• We cannot go without mentioning one of the most essential matters of any society - that is safety. How well do social needs of people are met in this field?

• That is probably the most essential issue for everyone. It is a pity that today there are many provocations in mass media, internet against this or that state. That is why every citizen should be very attentive and careful not to follow them. Only at that time peace and stability can be provided everywhere.

Lesson 5 NETWORKING

T5.1

Mobility

Our modern workplace is no longer the office. It is an always-on, 24x7 workforce connected globally through the Internet. The new virtual workplace is powered by collaboration tools, mobile devices and cloud-based services. IT is challenged by our high mobility lifestyle to support every new mobile device and collaboration solution used by the remote worker, including personal cell phones, tablets, Skype, etc.

Working at a global company, I want to be able to use my mobile device to access any service, anywhere and anytime—with the ability to access information with one easy touch. Therefore, IT has to move away from a rigid perimeter at the network entry point to a more flexible network architecture with the right level of security at different levels to provide better support for seamless access to services for the mobile workforce.

2. Consumerization of IT

The consumerization of IT, in conjunction with Internet access and the proliferation of mobile devices, is a cultural wave that is unstoppable, and we are only at the beginning. Let's face it. We are spoiled by having a rich media environment at home with easy access to user-friendly web services like Facebook, rich multimedia experiences like YouTube and online services such as video chat with high bandwidth. Now when I go to the office, I often have to log in through multiple systems to access business applications such as CRM, which can be slow and ultimately frustrating. Yet at home, with usually one touch, I can get my bank account information to easily do transfers and pay some bills.

So what has changed? At home there is no legacy system to deal with. Home users are not shackled like large IT organizations. In the work environment, IT was my only service provider in the past, but today I can easily access services on my own through cloud providers like Amazon Web Services (AWS). In fact, accessing and using these services is often much *faster* than going through my IT department. Another key aspect of consumerization of IT is that people expect to wirelessly connect to their devices anywhere. Also heating up and adding another layer of demand on IT is BYOD, or "bring your own device." BYOD is beginning to gain popularity with consumers that have more sophisticated devices at home that they want to use at work, too. In meetings, I would personally prefer to use my tablet to jot down notes.

3. Pace of Change

Every second, something new happens that will have some effect on us. A new innovation, an online game, a new device--something that makes your life different.

Computer pioneer Alan Kay once said that new technology is anything that was invented after you were born. This highlights how technology is constantly innovating. The people entering the workforce now have grown up on Google, Facebook and YouTube. They expect those types of services and tools in the workplace. It's not new technology to them or anything special. Yet in many cases we still

consider these innovations.

The Internet has knocked down barriers to innovation and speed globally. It's contributing to more innovation everywhere in the world today than it has ever been, demonstrating a faster pace of change. Before the web, the barrier of innovation was much higher. With universal access to technology and tools through the Internet, innovation is accelerating because it's much easier to create solutions and products.

The web and technology will continue to evolve with a key focus on how people are communicating and collaborating. Therefore you can only expect more load on the network in the future. I will also add, in order to maintain a competitive edge, you have to move faster than your competition. No rest for the weary. And if you take a step back, what is happening today seems fast but it sets the baseline for the next 10 years of accelerated competition.

4. Globalization Meets Centralization

Think of the places you spend most of your time online, like Facebook, Twitter and Google. I call these central hubs where the majority of the people hang out. When the web gained popularity, there was a thought that there would be an explosion in the diversity of offerings and this would lead a huge segmentation of audience. However, it turns out that most people want to hang out where others are. Human nature says to choose what others do, simply because they're perceived to be a safe choice, which is why these central hubs are so popular.

Today, people are looking at scale in a much bigger than dimension. The concept of scale has changed. Scale used to be a city or country but now it's the whole world. When Facebook or Google or Amazon thinks about scale, they don't just look at the users in the U.S., they look at what percentage of the worldwide population they have to accommodate.

When you have billions of people around the world following a few key trends or channels on the Internet, you are likely to encounter network and application pressure points. For the infrastructure, this means you need both geographic diversity and the ability to handle much larger loads than before—by building bigger data center and/or having bursting capability to leverage the cloud.

5. Prevalence of the Cloud

We've been talking about the cloud for years now. Recently, however, I'm hearing customers' conversations shift from the relevancy or "if" to adopt cloud to "how" to implement cloud. The concept of the cloud is gaining adoption with enterprises as well as consumer services. Users can now roll out mainstream applications both in public and private cloud environments. I feel strongly that cloud innovation will continue to evolve over time and as a disruptive technology in the industry. It will only continue to improve and innovate as well as garner wider adoption.

As part of the webification of applications and evolution of the cloud, applications are increasingly distributed across multiple compute and data resources. This leads to the network (or fabric) becoming an increasingly integral part of both application enablement and delivery. To support this evolution, we will continue to see pressure on the network to become more like a fabric, providing more non-blocking bandwidth, large scale, better policy enforcement and more flexibility.

T5.2

You are going to listen to Disadvantages of Social Media and a parent's guide.

Must-know Disadvantages of Social Media:

1. The wrong online brand strategy could put you at a viral social disadvantage and may even damage your reputation, i.e, when you make a mistake offline, a few will know but when you make a mistake in front of hundreds or thousands of you online audience, most of them will know!

2. Using social media for marketing and advertising could be more time consuming than companies expect.

3. In order to get social media's full effect, you need to understand how it works, when and how to use it and which channels to focus on depending on your end goal of using social media.

4. Social media can have a negative influence on worker productivity. Employees may waste valuable time using social media channels such as Facebook and Twitter. They can also use social media to attack the company's reputation!

5. When social media is used excessively or in the wrong way, it could have serious detrimental outcomes on both mental and even physical health of individuals.

Must-know Advantages of Social Media:

1. When using social media for marketing products, social media could be easily utilized to create cost effective strategies and campaigns that can create viral results.

2. Social media has the power to drive traffic to your website, blog, articles, etc.

3. Social media is able to bring people together, especially when promoting global products or cause-related campaigns and ideas since it allows people from the different geographical location to meet at a single point and express their views.

4. Social media could be the spark you are looking for to attract attention to your site, product or service. It could also be used to further build loyalty and long-term relations with your audience.

5. Social media marketing could always be a fun and creative method of doing business.

Of course, the issue of privacy remains to be an unsettling topic but we have already milked it and stressed on it more than enough times!

After reading our list of advantages and disadvantages of social media, I am looking forward to hearing your comments and tips about this subject down below :)

The Pros and Cons of Social Networking for Teenagers: A Parent's Guide

The phenomenon of social networking has taken today's youth culture by storm. At the same time, it has raised serious concerns among the parents of these tech-savvy teens. Media reports of online predators, cyberbullies, ruined reputations, and other dangers have parents fearing the worst and wondering how to talk to their kids about the issue. What's a parent to do?

First, take a step back and get to know the facts of the matter. Read on to learn about the proven pros and cons of social networking for teenagers.

What are the benefits?

It's not just teenagers who think social networking is cool. Researchers and survey groups have found social networking provides many benefits. For example:

- Social networking is an extension of teens' real-world friendships. It helps them enrich and manage their social lives.
- Socializing online can give shy, socially awkward teens a comfortable way to communicate -- one that's less intimidating than meeting face-to-face. This can boost their self-esteem and help them practice their social skills.
- Teens with unusual interests or hobbies find kindred spirits online, giving them a place to share information and enthusiasm.
- Kids who have disabilities or other challenges can communicate with other teens with similar problems. This lessens their sense of isolation and allows for mutual support.

What are the risks?

Studies and surveys reveal that social networking exposes teens to certain risks. For example:

- Online bullying and harassment by peers, also known as cyberbullying. This may be the biggest online danger to kids. It's often an extension of bullying that takes place at school but can be just as damaging, if not more so. Learn more about cyberbullying.
- Online predators. While being harassed or stalked online by adult predators is far less common than cyberbullying, any incident is one too many.
- Less face-to-face interaction with family and friends. Researchers are studying the effect of this trend on kids' social development, but the long-term effects aren't yet known.

Lesson 6 PROFESSIONAL CONTENTMENT

T6.1

You are going to listen to different quote

Quote 1: Happiness does not come from doin easy work but from the afterglow of satisfaction that comes after the achievement of a difficult task that demanded our best. Theodore Isaac Rubin

Quote 2: Don't compare your path with anybody else's. your path is unique to you. Ram Dass

Quote 3: Wake up with determination. Go to bed with satisfaction.

T6.2

Five young scientists from Uzbekistan visited the University of Nevada Reno and nearby areas earlier in summer, 2007. Their visit in July was part of a project funded by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) Science for Peace program that is investigating the ecology and economic potential of small lakes filled with irrigation runoff in Uzbekistan.

Headed by Laurel Saito, an assistant professor of natural resources and environmental science in the College of Agriculture, Biotechnology and Natural Resources (CABNR), the project included training of the young scientists in new technologies and applications that will be useful to their future careers in science.

As part of the training in the United States, the young scientists spent seven days at the Castle Lake Research Station in northern California that is co-directed by Sudeep Chandra, an assistant professor of natural resources and environmental science in CABNR, who is a co-investigator on the NATO project.

The students were able to learn about several limnological approaches for studying lakes, as well as participate in the 50-year Castle Lake Reunion that honored the legacy of Dr. Charles Goldman, the director of the Castle Lake Research Station. In addition, the Uzbek scientists visited the Stable Isotope Laboratory at the University, the Tahoe Center for Environmental Science, the Pyramid Lake Environmental Lab, the Numana Fish Hatchery, the McCarran Ranch restoration site on the Truckee River, and the U.S. Geological Survey in Carson City. Because of the similarities in climate and hydrology between Uzbekistan and Nevada, many of the issues and approaches being used here are very relevant for the NATO project in the Khorezm province of Uzbekistan.

What was worth talking with great satisfaction and proud among the team of young scientists were two post graduate students from Urgench State University.

UNIT 3 ACADEMIC LIFE

Lesson 7 ACADEMIC DEGREES

T7.1

The educational system of G.B

The educational system of G.B. is extremely complex and bewildering. It is very difficult to generalize particular types of schools as schools differ from one to the other. The department of education and science is responsible for national educational policy, but it doesn't employ teacher or prescribe curricula or text books.

Each school has it's own board of governors consisting of teachers, parents, local politicians, members of local community, businessmen and sometimes pupils. According to the law only one subject is compulsory. It is religious instruction.

Schooling for children is compulsory from 5 to 16, though some provision is made for children under 5 and some pupils remain at school after 16 to prepare for higher education.

The state school system is usually divided into 2 stages (secondary and primary).The majority of primary schools are mixed. They are subdivided into infant schools (ages 5 to 7),and junior schools (ages 7 to11). In junior schools pupils were often placed in A,B,C or D-streams, according to their abilities. Under the pressure of progressive parents and teachers the 11+ examination has now been abolished in most parts of the country. There are several types of schools in G.B.Grammar schools provide an academical cause for selected pupils from the age of 11 to 18. Only those children who have the best results are admitted to these schools. They give pupils a high level of academic education which can lead to the university.

Technical Schools offer a general education with a technical bias and serve those pupils who are more mechanically minded. The curriculum includes more lessons of science and mathematics. Secondary modern schools were formed to provide a non-academic education for children of lesser attainment. The curriculum includes more practical subjects. Comprehensive schools bring about a general improvement in the system of secondary education.

Lesson 8 PUBLIC SPEECH

T8.1

My first public speech.

My very first public speech was last year when I was university graduator, where I had to give a 15 minute detailed presentation on my diploma paper in front of my whole course mates, faculty deans and vice rectors of the university. I still remember the fear and anticipation I had about the presentation, weeks before the assigned date. I went over what I would say and the words that I would use and not use. The anticipation was nerve wracking. I was afraid that I would completely block in front of my classmates and faculty and lose whatever little dignity or respect they had for me. This was the first time that I was going to speak in front of an audience, (I lived a pretty protected life as a child and a teen, without much social exposure and I had only a few friends), so you can imagine my anxiety and nervousness about the situation...

Finally the day of the presentation came, and I was hoping that I wouldn't be called on first to present, and that the faculty would be lenient and considerate. I wasn't the first one to present but the faculty that came to view our diploma paper was a very strict one who was asking too many questions and analyzing every aspect of the presentation. This set my already bursting heart racing, and I was pushed into frenzy. As I sat in my chair in the classroom, I became ever more nervous and anxious about my turn to present. I was worried that the lecturer would mock my presentational skills or even fail me, and I was shaking tremendously.

After about 45 minutes of trembling and panicking, it was my turn to present. I stood up from my chair, visibly nervous, gave the hard copy of the paper to the teacher (my hands shaking), and put my PowerPoint presentation on the projector for everybody to see. I began by introducing myself and my topic, and I remember slightly blocking on the word 'good morning' . Fortunately for me the strict faculty had to go and was replaced by another friendlier teacher. From there I began reading from the slides without making any eye contact with any body whatsoever; I hardly looked away from the laptop screen. I was horrible for the first few slides, and was blocking frequently but my fluency improved from then on until the end of the presentation, the reasons for which I believe are avoidance of eye contact and the absence of that tough faculty..:) But the replacement faculty asked many questions too, some of which I couldn't answer.

Thus came to an end what I perceived was nightmarish experience, but it wasn't so bad after it was finished, but the next time I do a presentation, I am going to make sure I do not panic much, be confident and steady in my flow, make eye contact and most of all prepare well.....

This experience taught me a great deal on how worrying about the opinion or reaction of others to your speech can worsen your speech blocks and make you even more nervous than you are. It is rightly said that stuttering is what we do when we're trying hard not to do it.....

Adapted from: http://astammeringman.blogspot.com/2011/03/my-first-public-speech.html

T8.2

Fear of Public Speaking
by Hildy Gottlieb

Studies have shown that fear of public speaking ranks up there with the fear of death. That doesn't surprise me. Although I am now about as comfortable with a microphone and an audience as I am in my own living room, that wasn't always true. To be honest, until only a few years ago, I was petrified to talk in front of any sized group.

Although I have always been an outspoken person, that was when I knew everyone in the room. Quite different matter is total strangers. An ordinary case! For years I had had the same problem if I had to stand up and say my name at a workshop or breakfast meeting. I would get so nervous, just saying my name and the name of my organization, that I would intentionally not eat anything until after the introductions, knowing I would feel nauseous.

For those who know me now, this has always been tough to believe. But fear of public speaking isn't about one's personality (mine does tend to be pretty "out there"). It has to do with our perceptions about ourselves, and our perceptions of "public speaking"

These days, I relish giving keynote speeches to

rooms with 500 people. I love to teach workshops, love to talk to large groups about the work I do or the organizations I've formed.

So what changed?

It all happened when third grade daughter of mine had had problems with writing classes. A supposedly gifted and talented class with no teacher to express themselves creatively in writing. So I offered myself to teach an hour of creative writing every week for the school year.

I never thought twice about this as "public speaking." These were all eight year olds - what was there to be afraid of? I was a mom, after all.

The following year, her teacher was already teaching writing (thank goodness!). But since I speak Spanish, she asked if I would consider teaching the language.

I knew that the kids hated Spanish. Ironic, in a school system only an hour from the Mexican border, that the only Spanish language education they were receiving was occasional videos that talked down to them. I knew if I were to take this on, my most important job would be ensure they stop hating Spanish. Anything over and above that goal would be a bonus.

I taught Spanish for an hour every week during two years. The kids learned to say whatever they wanted.

Public Speaking is Just Teaching

During this time, the demands of our business began to change. I found myself doing more teaching and facilitating, and less on-the-job work with small groups. And it was a while before I realized that, hey - I wasn't nervous speaking to groups anymore!

I had made the switch in my mind. No longer did I consider these tasks "Public Speaking." I was just teaching - and I'd been doing that for years!

Whether I was teaching how to make charitable organizations, or teaching about the effects of poverty on families, I was telling audiences something they needed to know. And that's teaching!

The transformation was amazing. I was no longer a performer worried about messing up. I was a teacher, worried about what would happen if the group didn't receive that knowledge.

The Difference Between Teaching and Public Speaking

Here's what I realized. When I was afraid to do Public Speaking, the fear was all about ME. What if I choke, what if I mess up, what if I don't remember. Me me me. But when I was teaching, it wasn't about me at all. It was about the students (i.e. the audience) and the content.

I could be boring or funny-looking and still what would matter was that I shared this critical information with as many people as possible otherwise they would never learn it!

And miraculously, I was never nervous again.

When we are nervous, it is because we are worried about ourselves. I will mess up. I will lose my train of thought. I will look like a moron. I will be boring. Me me me.

The minute it stops being about "me" and starts being about the content and the audience - your students - the better you will feel. That's what teachers do - they know they have a lesson to give their students, and they know that if the students don't get it from them, they likely won't get it at all. They aren't there for themselves; they are there for their students. They are there out of love of the subject they want to convey.

Teachers refer often to their notes; they don't perform. Teachers make certain the group understands one concept before moving on to the next one. They ask for feedback as they're going along. Teachers answer questions to be sure the group is following the subject matter.

So go ahead and become a teacher.

Your audience is there to learn. They are not looking for a comedy routine or a one-woman-show. They want to learn what you have to teach them. That's why they've asked you there!

One Last Thought

As you venture out in your new role as teacher, remember: audiences are incredibly forgiving. They really and truly don't care if you mess up. They don't care if you lose your place. They don't care if you look at your notes. And they don't expect you to start with a joke. They know it could just as easily be them up there, and they are rooting for you.

So make what the audience learns more important than how you appear when you are providing that information.

Lesson 9 FREELANCE

T9.1

One of my heroes said: "Genius is 1% of inspiration and 99 percent of perspiration".

You don't get any luck unless you work hard for it. I really support this idea. It tends to be the people who work hardest, who seem to be the 'luckiest' in achieving their dreams.

T9.2

On one of my visits to Uzbekistan I was invited to help cook pilaf in Fergana. I spent the whole day with the family, in the morning we went to the bazaar, and bought all the ingredients: sheep fat, lamb, rice, onions, carrots, pumpkin, garlic, some herbs and spices as cumin. Two large cauldrons were at our disposal in the courtyard in the house.

First, we rendered the fat and ate crispy pieces left. Then, we fried the onion and garlic in the fat while we chopped up the meat. For the rest of the process I was one of the stirrers for the meat. It was a very long handled spoon like a shovel. It was very hot outside with the wood burning under the cauldron. Eventually, by the time everything was cooked it was almost dusk. And, we took it inside, where it was served up on to the dining table with many dishes of salads, fruit, lots of juice and water. We ate very happily and deservingly for a long time.

I have free-lanced fifteen big countries and can surely state that there is no better way to learn about how people live and how they behave than to spend a day like this with a family. I could not have done this if I had not been a freelance. Spending a day with an Uzbek family gave me insights into intercultural competence that I would not otherwise have had. This still helps me in my freelance training sessions.

UNIT 4 BENEFITS

Lesson 10 UP-TO-DATE DEVICES

T10.1

Every technology has changed our lives, some of them in manner more aggressive than other. It's hard to point out to a specific technology and makes it responsible for the major changes in a life of person, because every one of us may be influenced by other things.

They speak much about the major up to date technologies and how they have influenced people's life in the past 10 years.

Technology is also obviously turning more and more to the fun part of our lives as everything has the tendency to shrink in size but burst with power, be it processing, storage or communications-wise.

Cellular communication is even more wide spread than PCs: there are at least three times as many mobile phones operating today as computers. Actually, cell phones are getting more power and smartphones can easily run a head-to-head battle with a 3-4 year old computer.

Having faster processors, dedicated platforms and operating systems, but also including storage devices like memory cards or even miniature hard disks is obviously telling everybody cell phones are no way just for making calls, actually sometimes it's just a welcome advantage for an MP3 player-digital camera-PDA-alarm clock-video player. So enhance all the features a cell phone has, give it more power, better screen quality, a clearer sound to it, have the ability to carry all your data with it and snap a picture or two when necessary and you will obtain a perfect device. And that's where a lot of attention is going, for all major manufacturers.

The other thing to consider is up-to-dated washing machines. Being able to rid of almost complete washing burden, they became an embodiment of convenience for female. As their fellows, they are also becoming less in size and advanced in labour-saving facilities.

Nevertheless, taken together with all their modifications these gismos are not a thing when thinking about modern wonders any more. A real

wonders are appliances built in those fantastic smart houses. We witnessed i-phones and i-pads and now we are being faced to the era of i-homes. Researchers are concerned with its unintended consequences, as wide

Lesson 11 IMMORTAL TRACKS

T11.1

Uzbekistan is a country where development of science and culture has rooted since ancient times. In particular, there were widely developed such science as astronomy, mathematics, medicine, chemistry, history, philosophy, linguistics, literature, and crafts - art of sculpture, weaving, pottery, glass making, etc. At present, scientists of Uzbekistan are actively exploring scientific heritage left by ancient scholars, enriching science with their new discoveries, making a significant contribution to the world science.

Between the 9th and 10th century, Central Asia became one of the largest scientific and cultural centers of the East, where first scientific research institutions were established as well as scientific communities in the similitude of modern academies.

The famous astronomer Ali Kushchi (Mawlana Alauddin Ali bin Mohammed Kushchi, 1403-1474), who worked at the Academy of Ulughbeg wrote world famous scientific works on mathematics and astronomy. He believed that the change of seasons was the result of approximation of the Earth to the Sun and the corresponding effects of sunlight on the surface temperature of the Earth, from a scientific point of view, correctly identified the process of the eclipse of the sun. Ali Kushchi's works greatly influenced on the development of astronomical and mathematical science and the Middle East in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Mirzo Ulughbeg, al-Kashi, and Ali Kushchi made a significant contribution to the theory of numbers, and raised to a higher level the knowledge of their time on observational astronomy. In 1428-29 he built a unique astronomical observatory with the main instrument, a quadrant, with a radius of 40 meters that was unmatched in size. A unique catalog of 1018 stars compiled in Samarkand on the basis of 30-year observations, for many years remained the best one in the world. Achievements of Ulughbeg's Astronomical school had a great influence on the development of science of the West and East. His scholarly works were translated into many languages, and were widely used in Europe and the USA. The name of Mirzo Ulughbeg in the history of world science stands in the same row with the names of Tycho Brahe, Johannes Kepler, Copernicus and Galileo Galilei. A portrait of Mirzo Ulughbeg, an outstanding scientist of the Middle Ages, takes a worthy place In the Great Hall of Moscow State University in the memorable historical gallery of the great scientists of all times. Sculptural monuments to Mirzo Ulughbeg were established in several cities of Uzbekistan and in Belgium, ancient Samarkand observatory is named after him, as well as several universities, including the National University of Uzbekistan, yet the schools, urban areas and the residential settlement of nuclear physicists in Uzbekistan.

T11.2

Dmitri Mendeleev revolutionized our understanding of the properties of atoms and created a table that probably embellishes every chemistry classroom in the world.

His greatest accomplishment was stating of the Periodic Law and the development of the Periodic Table. From early in his career, he felt that there was some type of order of the elements, and he spent more than thirteen years of his life collecting data and assembling the concept.

As he attempted to classify the elements according to their chemical properties, he noticed patterns that led him to postulate his periodic table; he claimed to have envisioned the complete arrangement of the elements in a dream.

Mendeleev was one of the first modern-day scientists that worked with scientists around the world in order to receive data that they had collected. He then used their data along with his own data to arrange the elements according to their properties. He is credited as being the creator of the first version of the periodic table of elements for which, the Nobel Committee for Chemistry recommended to award Mendeleev for his discovery of the periodic system.

Mendeleev also pursued studies on the properties and behavior of gases at high and low pressures, which led to his development of a very accurate differential barometer and further studies in meteorology. He

also became interested in balloons, which led to a rather dangerous adventure as he made a solo rise, without any prior experience, whereas his family was rather concerned too but ultimately he completed his observations and found a way of transportation through his efficient working.

Throughout the remainder of his life, Dmitri Mendeleev received numerous awards from various organizations including the Davy Medal from the Royal Society of England, the Copley Medal, the Society's highest award, and honorary degrees from universities around the world and continued to be a popular social figure until his death at the age of seventy two in Petersburg.

http://www.famousscientists.org/dmitri-mendeleev/

Lesson 12 PERSONAL AMBITIONS IN SCIENCE

T12.1

Each person has got this or that ambition in his life. No one can live or survive in the life without proper, appropriate ambitions. We are going to explain young enthusiastic students who are engaged in some scientific researches how important ambition is for scholars. To talk about this issue we have invited a famous psychologist Mrs. Komila Uzakova to our radio studio.

Interviewer: Good morning, Mrs. Uzakova, we are glad to see you here at our studio, welcome to our show named "Reach your aim!"

K. Uzokova: Good morning. I am also glad to talk to young enthusiasts about ambition in life and in science.

Interviewer: First of all I would like to ask you an introductory question: what is ambition itself?

K. Uzokova: Ambition has got the wide meaning and definition. It is a broad idea that can be met in a lot of situations. Life cannot be imagined without ambition. Development and progress are closely connected with the notion of ambition. It pushes men and women to their goals. Any field in the world can reach its even unreachable, the highest target points. That is the strong force to stable progress, development. Sometimes this cost our discomfort and sacrifice. But anyway we should never stop at any difficulty to reach our aim.

Interviewer: So, the first definitions to the notion of ambition have already received. Now, let's give the stage to our listeners, please feel free to ask any question connected with your personal ambitions in life or in science! We have got a telephone ring, yes, introduce yourself and ask your question to our guest, please.

A. Nodirov: Good morning, I am a future scientist Akmal Nodirov. My question is the following: how can one hold one's ambition in science forever? I don't know why but I have got so many doubts while working at my research work. How can I overcome these difficulties?

K. Uzokova: Yeah, this problem can usually be heard among scientific workers. It is up to you how long to keep ambition with you. Set exact, worked out plans, goals, aims in front of you! Whatever happens in your life, you should never give up them. Overcome all difficulties with ease and never cease from your targets! Look up, go forward! Never stop reaching your aims! Renew your purposes, plans; that will keep on your ambitions going, existing!

Interviewer: Another telephone ring from our listeners. Hello, please introduce yourself and ask your question.

N. Rahimova: I am Nigina Rahimova, a future scientist in physics. I usually get inspired from great people's sayings. Would you like to tell us some famous aphorisms, sayings or quotes to keep us more ambitioned?!

T12.2

K. Uzokova: Sure, there are a number of quotes to keep people ambitioned in science and in other fields as well. I will tell some best quotes on ambition to you. Salvador Dali said the following: intelligence without ambition is a bird without wings. You see a person can be genius but not having enough ambition may bring really different misunderstandings, problems. No scholar can achieve any good results in scientific researches without ambition! Ambition is one of the most useful, fruitful factors of the progress, development. Another quote I would like to present was told by Bill Bradley "ambition is the path to success". Thoroughly realized ambition can really lead you to any destination you would like to reach.

By the way, science is one of the most complicated but the most important spheres in the world, it takes much effort, full sacrifice, hard thinking. One can manage to fulfill all his tasks in science only by keeping alive ambition.

Interviewer: Most scientists complain about shortage of ambition after several unsuccessful experiments during their scientific researches?

K. Uzokova: Right, as a famous anecdote says a beginner scholar starts his scientific career by the highest and biggest dream of him "I can manage to win the Nobel Prize, no one can be equal to me"; the second year of his experiment he dreams as the following "I can be able to revolutionize my field"; in the third year of his research he just dreams to get the job at the top University in scientific area; later on just participation in local conference will be enough for him to satisfy his "scientific hunger". After about seven or eight years' of failing experiments in the research work he has just been interested in the matter whether they have Pepperoni pizza! But young scholars should always take into consideration the fact that the harder they try the nearer their destination is. You should do hundreds of trying unless you reach your purpose! Only at that time one can be remembered as the greatest scholar by putting an immortal track after himself. And you know, here I want to add one more thing: young scientists should visualize their perfect positions in their minds; picture the highest achievements as well! This assists in going through various, difficult roads of life by flying through ambition.

Interviewer: Thank you for your recommendations and advice to our listeners. We hope that our young, future scientists will get use from our today's programme.

K. Uzokova: You are welcome! As Ralph Waldo Emerson said "without ambition one can start nothing, without work one finishes nothing. The price will not be sent to you. You have to win it!" So, set out your exact ambition of yours in science and win your prize!

Interviewer: Thank you very much

KEYS

UNIT 1 WORLDS NEW VISION

Lesson 1 ACADEMIC FIELDS

1

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

2

a. investigated
b. are educated
c. perhaps
d. a suggestion
e. deals
f. are accepted
g. fast.

3

Possible answer. Human geography as an academic field.

4

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. c

5

a. Event, termination
b. construct, build, institute, set up, set, establish
c. section, division, department
d. pay attention to
e. aspect, character, peculiarity, item
f. appoint, to be absorbed into, to be involved into.

6

E.g. Computer technology: It has turned into a powerful academic and business field comprising a number of sub-disciplines which are considered to be the essential parts of the sphere. If we take computer communications as an example we can count the following information theory, internet, world-wide-web, wireless computing, ubiquitous computing, cloud computing and others. Modern humanity era cannot be imagined without computing!

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Education: It is an academic discipline. Moreover, it is a big science! It has got a number of sub-disciplines as comparative education, consumer education, critical pedagogy, curriculum and instruction, alternative, elementary, secondary, higher education, art, bilingual, chemistry, counselor, legal, mathematics, medical education; these are not all academic disciplines. Education has always been an important academic field for humanity. It is keeping on developing and widening throughout the world.

Competition law: ompetition law is law that promotes or seeks to maintain market competition by regulating anti-competitive conduct by companies. Competition law is implemented through Public and Private Enforcement. Competition law, or antitrust law, has three main elements: prohibiting agreements or practices that restrict free trading and competition between business. This includes in particular the repression of free trade caused by cartels. Banning abusive behavior by a firm dominating a market, or anti-competitive practices that tend to lead to such a dominant position.

7

c, f, a, g, d, e, b, h

8

bring about – to cause to happen
bring up – to care for and train (child) , rear
bring off – to succeed in achieving (something) esp. with difficulty or contrary to expectations.
bring along – bring someone or something with you, when you come to a place
bring in – to introduce or return, to put forward
bring back – something that brings back a memory makes you think about it.

bring forward – if you bring forward a meeting or event , you arrange for it to take place at an earlier date or time than had been planned.
bring around – If you bring someone around when they are unconscious, you make them become conscious again.

Lesson 2 SCIENTIFIC BREAKTHROUGHS

1

brain candy – something that is entertaining or enjoyable but lacks depth or significance;
brain cell-a cell in the tissue of the brain, (informal) regarded as a unit of intellectual power it does help if the student has more than one brain cell;
brain coral – a compact coral with a convoluted surface resembling that of the brain;
brain damage – injury to the brain that impairs its functions, especially permanently;
brain drain – the emigration of highly trained or qualified people from a particular country;
brain fever – dated inflammation of the brain;
brain fingerprinting – a technique in which sensors worn on the head are used to measure the involuntary brain activity of someone in response to certain images or pieces of evidence pertaining to a crime;
brain food – food believed to be beneficial to the brain, esp. in increasing intellectual power;
brain gain – (informal) the immigration into a country of scientists, technologists, academics, etc., attracted by better pay, equipment, or conditions;
brain teaser – a question, problem, or puzzle that is difficult to answer or solve, but is not serious or important;
brain trust – a group of experts appointed to advise a government or politician;
brain up – to make more intellectually demanding or sophisticated;
brain wave any of the fluctuations of electrical potential in the brain as represented on an electroencephalogram. They vary in frequency from 1 to 30 hertz;
brain child (brainchildren) – an idea or invention which is considered to be a particular person's creation;
brain box – a very clever person.

2

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

3

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

4

a. electrodes ultra-sensitive.
b. interpreted.
c. influential, breakthrough.
d. which defines, optic, developed.
e. implantable wireless, was shown to.

5

TITLE OF THE FILM	CYBORG CHARACTER	WHAT IT CAN DO
ROBOCOP	STRICT BUT VERY FAIR, FOLLOW LAWS	DETECTS LIE, DEFENDS CITIZENS
TERMINATOR	strong, strict, kind.	defends a child
I ROBOT	intelligent, accurate, punctual	enjoys widespread use as servants for various public services
IRON WOMAN (TEMIR XOTIN)	hardworking, kind, universal.	Works about the house and in the cotton field

6

WORD OR PHRASE	DEFINITION
CATALYSIS	Acceleration of chemical reaction induced the presence of material that is chemically unchanged at the end of the reaction
VIABLE	Capable of being done with means at hand or capable of normal growth and development
BENIGN	Pleasant and beneficial in nature or influence
ELUCIDATED	Provide with support
SUSTAIN	Pleasant and beneficial in nature or influence
CONFINEMENT	The act of keeping something within specified bounds or restraining

7

a. Science is creative and productive, generating substances of very high value from almost nothing.
b. So if you could replace oil by solar energy or another renewable energy source, oil will long remain an abundant chemical resource.
c. We also need efficient catalysts, because catalysis is the only way to manufacture useful compounds in economical viable and environmental benign manner.
d. From a scientific point of view we sometimes require very elucidated enzymatical mechanisms to generate a range of new chemical reactions.
e. I myself lose the power of imagination, because of my age, however, our successors are full of curiosity, passion and persistence that drives the progress of chemistry.
f. Owing to the realization that we will survive only within the confinement of our planet, improvement of our current science- based technology is probably not enough to sustain our civilized society.

8

a. Asymmetric hydrogenation reaction (react)
b. advancement of science
c. A prominent support
d. Renewable energy source
e. Imaginative power of mankind
f. unlimited creation
g. scientific principles

9

a. because
b. before
c. as
d. while
e. after
f. since

10

meaning words

The alumni of a school, college, or university are the people who used to be students there. alumni

extremely thoroughly and careful
rigorous

without doubt/reluctant without hesitation

used for emphasis, often to qualify a metaphor
veritable

direct one's hopes or ambitions towards achieving something aspire

11

Possible answers. Answers may vary. The Bronx High School of Science .

12

___2__ A. It is a factory of Nobel Prize Winners
___6__ B. About the projects
___7__ C. The application process is challenging
___5__ D. A special programme for science
___4__ E. The first generation born in the USA
___9__ F. A computer model
___1__ G. The Bronx High School of Science looks like many others.
__10__ H. This school requires a lot of talent
___8__ I. Wise words
___3__ J. Nobel Prize Winners' photos at the main entrance

13

__4___ the study utilized 218 dream reports collected with the most recent
Dream method from 103 females and 115 males at the University of Tehran
in Tehran. In general, the Iranian findings are similar to findings in the
American Indian and Japanese studies.
___2___ future investigations with larger samples may reveal further the the main interests and concerns of Iranian college students and help develop a better understanding of cross- cultural similarities and differences in dream content.
___1___ this article analyzes gender differences in the dream content of Iranian college students and compares the findings with normative American findings from studies of Indian and Japanese college students.
____3___ however, there were differences from the American norms that were sometimes similar to differences also found in Indian and Japanese college students, which may reflect cultural differences between eastern and western cultures.

Lesson 3 ORIENTAL CONTRIBUTION

1

polymath – a person of wide knowledge or learning
sage – a man revered for his profound wisdom
personify – represent (a quality or concept) by a figure in human form, attribute a personal nature or human characteristics to (something non-human)
excel – be exceptionally good at or proficient in an activity or subject
insight – the capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding of someone or something
to ascribe – regard something as being due to (a cause)
to reconcile – restore friendly relations between
remedy – a medicine or treatment for a disease or injury
sun's apogee – the point in its orbit around the earth when the sunis at its greatest distance from the earth
apsides – either of two points on the orbit of a planet or satellite that are nearest to or furthest from the body round which it moves
fame – the state of being widely known or recognized; renown; celebrity.

2

a. 2 b. 1 c. 5 d. 3 e. 4 f. 6.

4

1. The Chinese are reported to have used an early flamethrower in their frontier battles against the Mongols and other Central Asian peoples.
2. In ancient Greece dolphins were thought to have been men who had abandoned life on land.
3. In ancient Rome dolphins were believed to have carried souls to heaven.
4. The company is said to have invested fifty million pounds last week
5. The water of the River Rhine has been calculated to contain over 2,000 chemicals.
6. The painting was thought to have been destroyed in the fire.
7. The Chinese are believed to have invented gunpowder.
8. The most ancient manuscripts are thought to have been kept in Samarkand.
9. The paintings are said to have been made by prehistoric men.
10. This treasure is thought to date back to the 19th century.
11. The sculpture was assumed to have been fake.

5

1. i	3. e	5. f	7. a	9. h
2. j	4. h	6. g	8. d	10. c

6

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

7

Students own answers

UNIT 2 WORLDS NEW VISION

Lesson 4 FUTUROLOGY

1

a. quite the reverse
b. distinguished
c. identical
d. require
e. comprise
f. collapse
g. a base
h. establishments
i. ascertains

2

Social structure and spheres analysis (mentioned in the tape) Ways to meet social demands

Differences in the world social structures

Due to political system, religion, geographical position, historical background societies differ a lot from each other. For instance, Morocco' society is fully based on religious matters, laws and rules; but if we take Argentina as an example, this South American state social demands vary completely from Asian or African ones. Because religion, political structure there are based on other social factors.

Medical system Societies demand best and qualified medical conditions, that includes matters of setting precise diagnosis, making operations and other highly qualified medical services.

Educational system A country should provide educational institutions as schools, colleges, lyceums, universities, institutes and others with necessary technological issues, equipment. Besides, skilled, professional personnel of teachers, trainers must teach the future generation of the state.

3

Possible answer: Environmental issues. Answers may vary.

4

a. diversity – the state of being diverse there was considerable diversity in the style of the reports
b. rapid – happening in a short time or at a great rate
c. influence – have an effect on the character, development, or behaviour of someone or something, or the effect itself
d. demand – an insistent and peremptory request, made as of right
e. estimate – roughly calculated, or judge the value, number, quantity.
f. Well-being – the state of being comfortable, healthy, or happy

5

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. T
6. T
7. T

6

1. 5. 2. 3 .6. 9. 7.4. 8.

7

a. Hastening – being quick to do something
b. Destination – the place to which someone or something is going or being sent
c. Provocations – action or speech that makes someone angry, especially deliberately.
d. Cause – a person or thing that gives rise to an action, phenomenon, or condition.

9

a. come at – to discover or reach
b. come along –to progress
c. come between – interfere with or disturb the relationship of two people
d. come away – to become detached, to leave (with)
e. come back to someone – memory
f. come across – meet or find
g. come by – manage to acquire or obtain
h. come in on – to join

10

1. come along.
2. come at.
3. came by.
4. came in on.
5. came back.
6. came across.
7. came between.

Lesson 5 NETWORKING

1

collaboration tools : devices which help to act of working with another or others on a joint project, here, in IT.
cloud-based services: services which are based on cloud computing
the proliferation – rapid growth or reproduction of new parts, cells, etc
frustrate – to hinder or prevent
to shackle – to fasten or connect
to jot - to write a brief note
central hub – a device for connecting computers in a network
to accommodate – to supply or provide, esp. with lodging or board and lodging
to leverage – the mechanical advantage gained by employing a lever

2

1. collaboration tools, mobile devices and cloud-based services
2. to access information
3. the consumerization .
4. "bring your own device."
5. innovation and speed. innovation.
6. network and application pressure.

3

Mobility: Creating a new virtual workplace powered by collaboration tools, mobile devices and cloud-based services to use a mobile device to access any service, anywhere and anytime – with the ability to access information with one easy touch.

Consumerization of IT : Wirelessly connect to the devices anywhere, also heating up and adding another layer of demand on IT is BYOD, or "bring your own device." BYOD is beginning to gain popularity with consumers that have more sophisticated devices.

Pace of change: communicating and collaborating acceleration with universal access to technology and tools through the Internet innovations.

Globalization meets centralization: both geographic diversity and the ability to handle much larger loads than before—by building bigger data center and/or having bursting capability to leverage the cloud.

7

to exclude – to keep out; prevent from entering, to reject or not consider; leave out
referral – 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
Elevator pitch – an elevator pitch is a clear, succinct, and specific statement that describes you and your strengths in under thirty seconds.
succinct- marked by brevity and clarity; concise 2) compressed into a small area
persistence – the act of persisting; continued effort or existence.
mutual – experienced or expressed by each of two or more people or groups about the other; reciprocal, common to or shared by both or all of two or more parties.

8

1. Broaden Your Scope.
2. Networking.
3. Have a Positive Attitude
4. Craft Your Elevator Pitch.
5. Students answers.

10

Advantages:

1. When using social media for marketing products, social media could be easily utilized to create cost effective strategies and campaigns that can create viral results.
2. Social media has the power to drive traffic to your website, blog, articles, etc.
3. Social media is able to bring people together, especially when promoting global products or cause-related campaigns and ideas since it allows people from the different geographical location to meet at a single point and express their views.
4. Social media could be the spark you are looking for to attract attention to your site, product or service.

It could also be used to further build loyalty and long-term relations with your audience.

5. Social media marketing could always be a fun and creative method of doing business.

Disadvantages:

1. The wrong online brand strategy could put you at a viral social disadvantage and may even damage your reputation, i.e, when you make a mistake offline, a few will know but when you make a mistake in front of hundreds or thousands of you online audience, most of them will know!
2. Using social media for marketing and advertising could be more time consuming than companies expect.
3. In order to get social media's full effect, you need to understand how it works, when and how to use it and which channels to focus on depending on your end goal of using social media.
4. Social media can have a negative influence on worker productivity. Employees may waste valuable time using social media channels such as Facebook and Twitter. They can also use social media to attack the company's reputation!
5. When social media is used excessively or in the wrong way, it could have serious detrimental outcomes on both mental and even physical health of individuals.

12

Find the following Blog Exercises on the Internet (wpnew.ru) and create your own blog.

How to Write Your First Blog Entry

Composing a WordPress blog post is a lot like typing an e-mail: You give it a title, you write the message, and you click a button to send your words into the world. Follow these steps to write a basic blog post:

Enlarge

1

Click Add New on the Posts drop-down list.

The Add New Post page opens.

Enlarge

2

Type the title of your post in the Enter Title Here text box at the top of the Add New Post page.

You can collapse or reposition all the modules on the Add New Posts page to suit your needs. The only part of the Add New Posts page that can't be collapsed and repositioned is the actual Title and Post text boxes (where you write your blog post).

3 -

Type the content of your post in the large text box below the Enter Title Here text box.

You can use the Visual Text Editor to format the text in your post.

Enlarge

4

Click the Save Draft button in the Publish module, located at the top right of the Add New Post page.

The page refreshes with your post title and content saved, but not yet published to your blog.

Lesson 6 PROFESSIONAL CONTENTMENT

1

Quote 1: Happiness doesn't come from doing easy work but from the afterglow of satisfaction that comes after the achievement of a difficult task that demanded our best . (Theodore Isaak Rubin)

Quote 2: Wake up with determination. Go to bed with satisfaction.

Quote 3: Don't compare your path with anybody else's. Your path is unique to you. Ram Dass.

3

Doctor Holbekov shares his approach to 'satisfaction' and tells about some memorable cases in which he was quite satisfied for being in scientific world.

4

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. NG
5. F
6. NG
7. T
8. T
9. T
10. F

5

1- By the time. 2 - at the time. 3- just. 4- Once. 5- By now. 6- usually. 7- until now. 8- day by day. 9- next week. 10- when I was a teenager.

6

Expression

1. 24/7
2. from now on
3. in a jiffy
4. in two week's 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 week's notice
12. Wednesday week Translation

a. kechayu-kunduz (haftada 24 soat to'xtovsiz)
b. hozirdan boshlab
c. tezda
d. ikki haftadan so'ng
e. oxirgi marotaba
f. bu yaqin orada
g. ertadan keyin
h. kechadan oldingi kun
i. ikki soatdan so'ng (hozirdan hisoblanadi)
j. ikki soat ilgari (hozirgi vaqtdan hisoblanadi)
k. ikki haftalik muddatdagi bildirishnoma (amalda)
l. Chorshanbadan boshlab 1 hafta

9

a) Young scientists from Uzbekistan visit UNR.

UNIT 3 ACADEMIC LIFE

Lesson 7 ACADEMIC DEGREES

1

1. improve enhance ameliorate , amend, better, make better, meliorate
2. type kind, sort
3. difficult complicated, intricate, hard, obsecure
4. teacher Mentor, tutor, instructor, lecturer
5. student scholar, undergraduate, graduate, grad student, postdoctoral fellow, freshman, sophomore, junior, senior
6. place space, room position,

2

1. extremely, generalize.
2. it's own board, governors, compulsory.
3. 2 stages
4. abilities.
5. results, academic.
6. mechanically
7. curriculum.
8. improvement.

7

Possible answers:

1. Pre-school education includes kindergartens and pre-school training courses for children.
2. Primary education comprises from the first to the fourth classes and provides with basic knowledge.
3. Secondary education lasts 5 years from the fifth to the ninth classes.
4. Secondary specialised and vocational specialised education includes studies at professional colleges and academic lyceums. Both types of schools provide the general secondary education required for further education in the universities.
5. Higher education. Admission of students to Higher Education Institutions in Uzbekistan is

carried out on the basis of state grants (budget) and individual contracts (fee paid basis). Annually the Cabinet of Ministers issues a Resolution providing detailed information and requirements on enrolment at Higher Education Institutions. State Testing Centre under the Cabinet of Ministers is responsible for organisation of testing and development of testing materials.

6. Post-higher education includes postgraduate courses and Doctors' program lasting 3 or more years.

7. Short-term retraining or upgrading courses are In service training or increasing qualification courses..

8. Other educational establishments. music schools, sport schools and other educational courses.

9. International cooperation. International cooperation is one of the fastest and dynamic developing spheres of higher education in Uzbekistan. International cooperation is ongoing in the following directions (based on data supplied by MHSSE):

establishment of joint higher education institutions;

involvement of foreign teachers, scientists in the teaching process of Uzbek HEIs;

support for incoming and out-going student mobility;

support in organisation of joint research work;

organisation of international conferences on burning problems of higher education, innovative;

technologies, resources and energy saving;

attraction of foreign investments

10. International organizations, which are active in the field of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan. There is a number of international organisations active in the field of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan:

- Asian Development Bank(ADB)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA)
- German Academic Exchange Programme(DAAD)
- British Council
- Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
- Goethe-Institute
- Konrad Adenauer Foundation
- World Bank
- Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
- UNESCO

Lesson 8 PUBLIC SPEECH

1

1d. 2f. 3e. 4a. 5b. 6c.

2

1f. 2g. 3a. 4c. 5b. 6e. 7h. 8d.

3

1+, 3+, 5+, 6+, 7+.

4

. Eulogy. 2. Evaporate. 3. Grappled. 4. Probing. 5. Alienate. 6. Disastrous. 7. Combative.

5

Practice your speech

- check out the room in advance
- do relaxation exercises like deep breathing
- don't apologize for being nervous
- Know your material and the audience

7

1+. 2 -. 3+. 4+. 5-.

8

1. Ranks. 2. nauseous. 3. Relish. 4. Petrified. 5. Over and above. 6. Moron. 7. Venture out

Lesson 9 FREELANCE

1

Students answers.

2

Students answers.

3

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

4

Students answers.

5

Freelance related words: internship, freedom, joy, security etc.

Freelance duties:

a. create more work for marketing department

b.Create websites, posters.

c. promote images for a range of tiny theatres

d. build network of clients

7

Students answers.

8

Students answers.

back down, back off, back up, change off, change down, change over, change up, feel in, feel up, hold on, hold down, hold back, hold over, hold in, hold off, hold up, do down, do over, do in, do off, do up, look on, look after, look down, look back, look over, look in, look up, play on, play down, play back, play in, play off, play up, set on, set down, set back, set over, set in, set off, set up, throw down, throw back, throw over, throw in, throw off, throw up, knock on, knock down, knock back, knock over, knock in, knock off, knock up.

10

1. back down. 2. change over 3. look after 4. threw up 5. play up 6. feel up. 7. held up. 8. set up 9. play down 10. back up.

11

1. b	3. b	5. a	7. b
2. a	4. b	6. a	8. b

UNIT 4 BENEFITS

Lesson 10 UP –TO- DATE DEVICES

1

1. more aggressive. 2. Shrink, burst 3. as many. 4. a head-to-head battle. 5. washing burden.

2

1. to the fun part, has the tendency. 2. Platforms, hard disks. 3. Features, quality, 4. labor-saving.

3

Students answers.

4

The Differential Analyzer
- The Vacuum Tube Years
- The Era of the Transistor
- Integrated Circuits-Miniaturizing the Computer
- The Microprocessor

6

1. b. 2. a. 3. a.

7

1. b. 2. a.

8

A.

11

Student answers

12

Student answers

Lesson 11 IMMORTAL TRACKS

1

1) b, 2)a, 3)c, 4)b.

2

A-3, B-2, C-4, D-5,E-6, F-1.

3

1. being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else,
2. the ability to notice things, especially significant details,
3. having or showing the qualities that deserve the specified action or regard,
4. worth remembering or easily remembered, especially because of being special or unusual,
5. valued objects and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions that have been passed down from previous generations,
6. inquire into or discuss (a subject) in detail.

4

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

5

Students' own answers.

6

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

7

1. Embellishes; 2. Assembling. 3. Envisioned. 4. Arrange. 5. Pursued.

8

Steps of writing review.
Introduction:
Give the title and author of the book.
Body:
- Summarize the plot in a few sentences.
- Mention the setting: the place and time of the plot.
- Say something about the main characters.
- Say something about the content.

Conclusion:
- Comment on the book.
- Let others know whether or not you liked the book.

- Why do you like it? Why don't you like it?
- Is the author's style goof or bad, is the book interesting or boring etc.
- Do you want to recommend the book

9

Student's own answers.

Lesson 12 PERSONAL AMBITIONS IN SCIENCE

1

Possible answer. A great power named "ambition"!

2

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

3

. strenuous 2. dwarfed. 3. correspond. 4. forth. 5. exhaustion 6. Heritage.

5

a) to survive. b) a conception. c) strength; d) give up. e) to hold. f) precise. g) vanquish. h) renovate.

5

1. T. 2.T. 3. F. 4. F. 5T. 6. F.

6

1. T. 2.T. 3. F. 4. F. 5T. 6. F.

7

a) Intelligence without ambition is a bird without wings

Definition of a quote: if one lacks ambition but has a lot of knowledge, it can be useless for achieving some results in life. Because one should be able to implement his knowledge in real life with the help of ambition;

b) Ambition is the path to success

Definition of a quote: ambition can really be a key to successful life as it can assist a person to reach his targets in life. It can lead any person to correct and prosperous destination without a doubt.

c) Without ambition one can start nothing, without work one finishes nothing.

Definition of a quote: Ambition should serve as a foundation stone to future achievements of a person.

8

a) isn't it, b). don't they. c). can't they. d) isn't it. e) didn't they. f) won't it. g) don't they. h) aren't there.

9

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

10

a) Could he. b) Do they. c) Is he. d) Does it. e) Are they. f) Was it. g) May it. h) Do you. i) Can it.

11

students answers.

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References:

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Editors:

Nasir Kambarov, *Uzbekistan State University of World Languages, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.*

Elmira Muratova, *Uzbekistan State University of World Languages, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.*