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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Методические рекомендации к практическим занятиям
для магистрантов и аспирантов
дневной и заочной форм обучения

ЗАДАНИЯ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ НАВЫКОВ УСТНОЙ И ПИСЬМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ

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1 Международное сотрудничество в научной сфере

Unit 1

1 Read the following text.

International Scientific Collaboration

Scientific research increasingly requires international collaboration among scientists. When scientists collaborate across borders and disciplines, they can achieve more than they could have achieved on their own and they can make breakthroughs in research that would have been impossible without international collaboration. In fact, if you want to find innovative solutions to any problem, the best way is to bring together people from around the world who are working on similar issues. Bringing together diverse people with different perspectives enables them to create new knowledge together. Collaboration can help researchers have access to expert scientists in their field, learn different methods, gain additional knowledge, enhance productivity and increase the visibility of their work. Scientific collaboration can be done through co-authorships in publications. Scientists share information in peer-reviewed journals, where they publish their research, and at scientific meetings.

International scientific collaboration has economic benefits for all involved: when scientists from different countries work together on projects, they can share ideas and resources that help them each advance their own research agendas and make valuable contributions to society as a whole.

Collaboration has accelerated progress in a number of fields, including engineering design and development, innovation management, energy-related technologies, healthcare, etc. Scientific collaboration helps tackle global problems such as climate change, pollution, biodiversity loss and poverty reduction. It is an essential tool for addressing social and environmental issues while promoting economic growth.

Science is not just about making discoveries; it is also about sharing them with others. International scientific collaboration is the key to helping people understand each other, as well as the universe, better.

2 Match the words in A with the words/phrases in B. Skim the text and see how these word combinations are used in the text. Use these words in sentences of your own.

A. 1) make; 2) work; 3) share; 4) make; 5) solve/tackle; 6) find; 7) address; 8) make; 9) enhance; 10) promote; 11) create.

B. a) productivity; b) contributions; c) on projects; d) breakthroughs; e) new knowledge; f) ideas; j) problems; h) economic growth; i) issues; j) discoveries; k) solutions.

3 Replace the words in bold with the synonyms in the box.

focus	foster	approaches	publications	address	conducts	advancement
integrated	communicate	expertise				

1 Research group members work on separate parts of the research problem, which are later **combined**. 2 The research center aims to advance theoretical and empirical knowledge and to **promote** innovation and creativity in research. 3 The aim of the research team is to link existing knowledge with new theoretical and methodological **perspectives**. 4 One of the aims of the research center is to contribute through **articles** and conferences to contemporary discussion and debate on the effective use of digital learning tools in education. 5 This project aims to bring together skills, knowledge and resources in order to jointly **manage** the research problems. 6 Through participation in various research projects, the research center has developed a broad base of knowledge and **competence** in terms of producing research, as well as the management of the research process. 7 Scientists **concentrate** on exploring modern challenges, including new technological and scientific advancements. 8 The research team members excel in many subject areas and are acknowledged for their broad contribution to the creation and **promotion** of knowledge and technology transfer. 9 The university **does** research in computer science, aiming to advance scientific knowledge and emerging technologies. 10 Universities often host meeting and conferences with the aim of bringing together scientists and researchers from different countries to **disseminate** the results of their research.

4 Complete the sentences with the most appropriate word.

1 Collaboration in science is important because it helps scientists … information and resources.

a) provide; b) develop; c) share.

2 Research collaboration is now common in the academic … .

a) journal; b) community c) writing.

3 Scientific collaboration has the potential to … complex scientific problems.

a) deal; b) solve c) decide.

4 Recent studies have shown a continuous increase in the number of … papers in different scientific disciplines.

a) accepted; b) rejected c) co-authored.

5 Scientists need to collaborate with people who have different ….

a) skills; b) interests c) methods.

6 Collaboration among scientists has become increasingly popular in recent years due to a number of … they offer.

a) benefits; b) solutions; c) ideas.

7 Research collaboration can … the pace of research and make it more efficient.

a) improve; b) accelerate; c) benefit.

8 An individual scientist can seldom provide all of the expertise and resources necessary to … complex research problems.

a) develop; b) address; c) experience.

9 Communication among scientists … through conferences and workshops where scientific ideas are discussed.

a) occurs; b) exists; c) involves.

10 Research teams may comprise investigators from different fields with diverse backgrounds and experiences to … mutual learning.

a) enhance; b) promote; c) contribute.

5 Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

knowledge progress disseminating skills publishing review discoveries covers benefits produced key problems

1 International scientific collaboration is the … to solving some of humanity's greatest problems. 2 In an increasingly interconnected and complex world, collaboration is more important than ever for … in science. 3 By coming together, scientists can share … and ideas to solve complex …, learn new …, and advance their careers. 4 The reliable results you get from scientific collaboration are one of the most important … of working together. 5 In a typical research project, many people work on different parts of the project and … each other's work. 6 Collaboration allows researchers to reveal the unknown and make new … . 7 More and more academic papers and books are … through international collaboration. 8 Recent research … a number of complex issues, such as climate change, famine, poverty and pandemics. 9 Scientific journals represent the most vital means for … research findings and are usually specialized for different academic disciplines. 10 The main ways that scientists communicate research results is by … the results in journals.

Unit 2

1 Read the following text.

International Scientific Events

There are a lot of different types of scientific events where scientists can communicate research outcomes and share ideas. These events can take different forms: **conferences**, **workshops**, **webinars**, **roundtables**, masterclasses, etc.

Conferences are a place for researchers to gather, present their research, share cutting-edge ideas and approaches, give feedback on other scientists' research and engage in professional development. Conferences provide opportunities for **networking** with people in your field. You can meet new people and build relationships that can be valuable for your career.

Conferences bring together scientists of all ages, allowing younger scientists to connect with older, more established scientists. These events can help young

researchers make themselves visible in their chosen field and make valuable contacts that could lead to collaboration in the future.

Conferences can vary in size and scope. While some conferences provide an overview of broad fields of research with thousands of **attendees,** other conferences focus on specific subdisciplines. Conferences can be national, international or regional. They can take place **in-person,** virtually or in a hybrid format.

Most academic conferences include **plenary sessions, panel sessions** and **poster sessions.**

Conferences are usually organized around a particular topic, and scientists are invited to present their work and discuss a wide range of issues related to this topic. The invitations are sent out to prospective participants through a **call for papers**.

If you are planning to attend a conference, choose conferences that match your goals or professional development needs.

Before submitting your work to the conference organizers, carefully review the call for papers issued by the event and pay attention to any details provided. These details could include the topic, the length of your paper, the length of the abstract, citation guidelines, deadlines for the submission of abstracts or full conference papers, specific requirements for formatting, etc. You might submit a short abstract for a poster presentation or a full paper. A typical conference paper has an abstract, an introduction, objectives, a methods section, findings, conclusion and references. The paper goes through a peer-review process to make sure it meets the necessary standards for acceptance and publication.

Oral presentations give you the opportunity to communicate your research to a wide audience. The duration for each presentation varies but usually does not exceed 30 minutes. The oral presentation may be aided by visuals and software such as PowerPoint.

Poster presentations offer a more interactive way to talk with researchers, where attendees walk up and chat with authors standing in front of their posters. During the poster session researchers are present with their posters to explain their work and answer questions.

The papers presented at a conference are usually published as part of the **conference proceedings**. Conference proceedings contain the contributions made by researchers at the conference. Some academic conferences publish just abstracts of the papers presented at the conference, others provide full papers. Papers published in conference proceedings are usually distributed in printed or electronic volumes, either before the commencement of the conference or after its conclusion.

A successful science conference provides multiple opportunities for learning and inspire attendees in their careers. Bringing your research to the attention of a broader audience makes you more visible in your field. This helps you get more citations, promote your research and move forward in your career.

2 Match the words/phrases in A with their definitions in B.

A	B
1) webinar	a) a collection of academic papers published in the context of an academic conference
2) workshop	b) a conference taking place with participants physically present together in the same place
3) in-person conference	c) an announcement, usually made by a conference organizer, seeking submissions of abstracts or research papers
4) plenary session	d) a session of a conference at which all members are expected to be present
5) poster session	e) the presentation of research information in the form of a paper poster
6) panel session	f) a meeting at which people discuss a specific topic and exchange opinions sitting in a circle
7) call for papers	g) a large formal meeting with a general theme at which scientists communicate the results of their research
8) conference proceedings	h) an interactive seminar conducted over the internet
9) attendee	i) a session that brings together experts to discuss a specific topic in front of an audience
10) networking	j) the process of making connections and building relationships
11) roundtable	k) a meeting at which a group of people engage in intensive discussion and activity on a particular subject
12) conference	l) a person who attends a conference

3 Match the words in A with the words/phrases in B. Skim the text and see how these word combinations are used in the text. Use these words in sentences of your own.

A. 1) to present/to communicate; 2) to give; 3) to network; 4) to attract; 5) to provide; 6) to focus; 7) to release; 8) to give; 9) to attend (participate in); 10) to submit; 11) to meet; 12) to apply; 13) to contain; 14) to publish; 15) to interact.

B. a) with like-minded people; b) presentations; c) research; d) an academic conference; e) feedback; f) standards; g) papers; h) the top researchers; i) for a poster session; j) an overview; k) with researchers; l) an abstract; m) a schedule overview; n) contributions; o) on specific subdisciplines.

4 Match the phrases 1-11 with *a-k* to make sentences. The sentences you make must be appropriate and meaningful.

1 Science conferences provide a forum for researchers …	a) a talk or poster presented at an academic conference.
2 Attending conferences allows you …	b) where all attendees travel to one location to share and learn about recent work in the field.
3 Scientific meetings have historically been in person, …	c) to share their findings with other scientists.
4 Many conferences offer tutorials, workshops, or special sessions …	d) in the conference proceedings to reach a wider audience.
5 All presentations for the conference will be selected from paper proposals …	e) by sending them a follow-up email or connecting with them on social media.
6 The paper is later published …	f) some delegates attend conferences in person and others participate online.
7 A paper in conference proceedings is based on …	g) could potentially become your partners or colleagues.
8 Scientists who attend conferences are …	h) to stay up to date with developments in your field and to be in contact with important people.
9 The people you meet at an academic conference …	i) that are held either before or after the main conference, usually at the same location.
10 Follow up with the people you've met at a conference …	j) submitted to the organizing committee by the final deadline of 29 December.
11 With hybrid conferences, …	k) more likely to co-author papers than those who do not attend.

5 Replace the words in bold with the synonyms in the box.

attendees involve review findings grant challenges encourage virtual opportunities present scientists type

1 In-person conference **participants** usually wear name badges. 2 One notable benefit of hosting **online** conferences is the ability to invite keynote speakers from anywhere around the world. 3 Conference proceedings often present preliminary research **results** and the full version may be published in a journal some time later. 4 Once your abstract is accepted and your attendance is confirmed, start arranging for travel **funding.** 5 The conference brings together **scholars** from across disciplines who are interested in investigating and discussing the role and value of collaboration in science. 6 The paper has to be submitted before the start of the conference for **evaluation** and approval. 7 Scientists promote multidisciplinary approaches to research and **foster** direct, personal expert-to-expert cooperation. 8 Measures are needed to systematically **engage** all countries in research on the climate change.

9 Conferences offer many **chances** to develop key life skills such as communication, leadership, problem-solving and decision-making. 10 Abstract text must be **written** in the text box in the abstract submission form. 11 The conference aims to bring together colleagues from across the university and beyond to **showcase** and celebrate best practice in teaching and learning.

6 Complete the sentences with the most appropriate word.

1 Once you have decided to … an event, review the conference agenda and identify the presentations that interest you most.

a) take part; b) attend; c) participate.

2 Some virtual conferences offer more focused … than the larger meetings, since they are generally easier to organize and manage.

a) solutions; b) courses; c) research areas.

3 The talks at virtual conferences are always … .

a) recorded; b) registered; c) published.

4 Conference … is a valuable experience for undergraduate students, whether they are presenting research or just beginning to learn about the field.

a) attendance; b) visit; c) travel.

5 … is one of the main benefits that researchers can take away from a conference.

a) getting travel grants; b) networking; c) having fun.

6 Abstracts received after the deadline will not be … .

a) corrected; b) delivered; c) considered.

7 Many researchers present preliminary findings or work which has not yet been … at a conference.

a) published; b) printed; c) discussed.

8 A conference is an ideal platform to discuss ideas or … research projects that you can collaborate on.

a) implement; b) detect c) identify.

9 International scientific collaboration is the key to … some of humanity's greatest problems.

a) facing; b) deciding; c) solving.

10 Currently, three additional journal articles are under … .

a) control; b) supervision; c) review.

11 The abstract submission … for both poster and oral presentations is December 10, 23:59 (UTC +3).

a) deadline; b) guidelines; c) information.

7 Complete the following texts using the words from the box.

emphasize results goals audience implications feedback approach significance broaden anticipate presenters

Presenting Your Research

During your presentation, talk about the (1 …) of your research or the purpose of the presentation before discussing techniques. Focus on your main (2 …), the reasons for choosing it, the key (3 …) of your research and their (4 …). (5 …) the major points raised in your presentation and highlight the (6 …) of your research. Before the presentation, (7 …) likely questions about your research and prepare your answers. Conference presentations provide great opportunities for you to communicate your research to a wide (8 …), get (9 …) on your work, learn from other (10 …) and (11 …) your professional network.

8 Complete the text by writing one word in each space.

Conferences are advertised in scientific (1 …) or emails sent to research departments. Once your (2 …) has been accepted, you will need to prepare your presentation. All conference sessions will include both contributed oral and poster (3 …). At a large conference, multiple sessions may be held at once, so (4 …) must choose which events best suit their research interests. At (5 …) sessions, distinguished scientists are invited to speak on a keynote topic of broad interest. Research seminars cover more specific (6 …) than plenary lectures. They consist of a series of short talks, each lasting between 15-30 minutes, given by leading (7 …) in the field. Each speaker describes the latest (8 …) of their research and what they hope to investigate in the future. After every talk the floor is opened for (9 …) and the audience is invited to ask questions.

Most conferences give the (10 …) for students and early career scientists to present their work in the form of posters. The presenting students should defend their posters and answer (11 …) from those who are interested in their work.

Conferences often invite companies producing scientific equipment to showcase their (12 …), giving researchers the opportunity to try out the latest, (13 …) technology. Scientific journals may also have stands to encourage scientists to publish their (14 …) with them.

9 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. Use the vocabulary you learned in this unit.

1 It is beneficial for scholars to turn to international collaboration for more visibility in the international community. 2 Co-authorship is the only form of international collaboration. 3 Scientific conferences are an important part of communicating science as well as engaging with colleagues. 4 International scientific collaboration focuses mainly on making discoveries.

2 Достижения науки в странах изучаемого языка

1 Read the following information. Choose from the sentences (A–D) the one that fits each gap (1–4).

Industrial Revolutions

The First Industrial Revolution was marked by a transition from hand production methods to machines through the use of steam power and water power. It started at the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 19th. (1 …) Its effects had consequences on textile manufacturing, which was first to adopt such changes, as well as iron industry, agriculture, and mining.

The Second Industrial Revolution, also known as the Technological Revolution, is the period between 1871 and 1914 that resulted from installations of extensive railroad and telegraph networks, which allowed for faster transfer of people and ideas, as well as electricity. (2 …). This revolution resulted in the creation of the internal combustion engine. Other important points of the second industrial revolution were the development of steel demand, chemical synthesis and methods of communication such as the telegraph and the telephone. It was a period of great economic growth, with an increase in productivity, which also caused a surge in unemployment since many factory workers were replaced by machines.

The Third Industrial Revolution, also known as the Digital Revolution, occurred in the late 20th century, after the end of the two world wars. (3 …). The next significant development in communication technologies was the supercomputer, with extensive use of computer and communication technologies in the production process; machinery began to abrogate the need for human power. The third industrial revolution opened the doors to space expeditions, research, and biotechnology through the new technologies.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution is the trend towards automation and data exchange in manufacturing technologies and processes which include cyber-physical systems (CPS), IoT, industrial internet of things, cloud computing, cognitive computing, and artificial intelligence. (4 …).

A. The machines cannot replace the deep expertise but they tend to be more efficient than humans in performing repetitive functions, and the combination of machine learning and computational power allows machines to carry out highly complicated tasks.

B. The biggest changes came in the industries in the form of mechanization.

C. The production of the Z1 computer, which used binary floating-point numbers and Boolean logic, a decade later, was the beginning of more advanced digital developments.

D. Increasing electrification allowed for factories to develop the modern production line.

2 Complete the sentences with the most appropriate word.

1 The emergence of big data and … in artificial intelligence mean that new technologies can change the nature of work.

a) advancements; b) skills; c) interest.

2 Employers are investing in new technologies with the aim of increasing business … through improved quality and cost savings.

a) well-being; b) performance; c) popularity.

3 The … of new workplace technology on people's jobs and working lives must be considered.

a) impact; b) dependence; c) importance.

4 Technologies are … jobs by substituting and creating new tasks for workers.

a) displacing; b) improving; c) transforming.

5 While automation and other technologies may threaten some jobs, they can also be a source of new jobs and help people … and acquire new skills.

a) get a promotion; b) retrain; c) resign.

6 New jobs tend to require … and innovative employees as well as workers with strong technical skills.

a) highly skilled; b) well-dressed; c) optimistic.

7 Artificial intelligence can contribute to the development of robotics by expanding the range of tasks that robots are able to perform without human … .

a) instructions; b) control; c) intervention.

3 Match the phrases 1–7 with *a–g* to make sentences. The sentences you make must be appropriate and meaningful. Speak about the impact of technology on society.

1 Scientific knowledge and new technologies …	a) in production, transportation, energy, commerce, education and health.
2 Technology enhances possibilities …	b) on the social consequences of the technological applications.
3 The development of advanced technologies including smart automation and artificial intelligence has …	c) the way people learn, opening up new possibilities for independent study, teamwork and research.
4 Advances in information technology have revolutionized …	d) both opportunities and challenges for people, with new types of jobs emerging as some disappear.
5 Scientists should reflect …	e) have transformed human life.
6 Technologies create …	f) the potential not only to raise productivity and GDP growth but also to improve people's life.
7 Technologies must be used	g) in the interest of the entire human race and improve people's lives.

4 Prepare a presentation on the following topics.

1 Inventions that changed the world in the last 100 years.

2 Greatest scientists who changed the world.

5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. Use the vocabulary you learned in this unit.

1 Inventors help solve major challenges facing society. 2 Technology is not good or bad, but it can produce positive or negative outcomes depending on how it is used. 3 Technology can help improve education offering more personalized and flexible education models.

3 Содержание научного исследования

Unit 1

1 Read the following text.

Why Pursue a Master's Degree?

There are many valid reasons for taking a master's degree. Some students choose to take a master's degree due to their desire to learn and expand their knowledge of fields related to their major. Other popular reasons include improving employment **prospects** or preparing for a higher degree (a candidate of sciences degree). Earning a master's degree helps students gain in-depth subject knowledge and become more competitive. A master's degree can also help develop professional contacts and build a professional network.

A master's degree enables you to improve your researching and writing **skills.** In addition, you can gain new skills, which are directly transferable to your future career, such as self-motivation, critical thinking, analytic abilities, as well as project and time management skills. You may acquire **expertise** in poster and oral presentation. Having a master's degree shows your ability to perform under pressure for an extended period of time. It is evidence of persistence, determination and the ability to handle challenging environments. As a result, you can become a better problem solver and more easily tackle complex projects.

Master's programs can be taken on a part-time or full-time basis. Full-time students usually progress directly from a specialist qualification or a bachelor's degree. Part-time students often have to combine studies with work or family commitments. Study is intense and typically involves doing a number of courses. Courses consist of lectures, seminars and practical **assignments** that students must complete. There are often webinars, conferences and other speaking opportunities.

Every student must submit a personal study plan **outlining** a master's degree schedule, learning activities, study workload, **assessments** and a proposal for a master's thesis justifying the need for conducting research.

Students are expected to actively and independently learn by producing a **thesis** on a particular topic. Writing your master's thesis is your first opportunity to demonstrate

to the **academic community** that you are a **proficient** scholar in your field. The thesis provides an opportunity to gain valuable independent research experience. In the process of writing a thesis, the **foundations** are laid for potential further research at the level of getting a candidate of sciences degree. While working on your theses, you are expected to develop an ability to undertake a substantial piece of research using appropriate methodology; to examine relevant literature and present a critical **review** of that literature; to formulate a suitable **research question**; to **evaluate** your findings and draw conclusions. You should prepare for your thesis from the very beginning of your degree program.

The thesis must have a clear logical structure. The thesis structure usually consists of the following components: an abstract, an introduction, a literature review, methodology and research methods, findings, discussion, a conclusion and some implications for future research and practice. The thesis includes the title page, the table of contents, appendices and references. The master's program requires students to defend their theses before they can graduate. In an oral thesis defense, students are supposed to present their thesis and defend it in front of a **panel** of academic experts. In addition, oral defense involves answering questions about their theses, typically related to the literature, methodology, findings and the significance of conclusions.

Students are encouraged to work independently, yet receive close supervisor support. At the start of their program, they are **assigned** a research supervisor. The role of a supervisor is to provide support to students by offering advice on their work, planning the research and preparing the thesis. Students and their supervisor regularly meet to evaluate the accomplished work and to discuss the coming tasks. The supervisor follows the thesis progress, assists students in their learning development and gives them guidance and **feedback**. Supervisors should be available to help students at every stage, from formulation of their research projects through establishing methodologies and discussing results, to presentation and possible publication of theses. A supervisor should respond in a timely and thorough manner to written work submitted by students with constructive suggestions for improvement and continuation, assist students in gaining access to **facilities** or research materials and in being aware of the program requirements, a thesis style, deadlines, procedures, etc. A supervisor can explain how to approach and cover the research topic, which research questions to ask and how to structure a thesis. Students are expected to meet with their supervisor when requested and report fully and regularly on progress and results. They should give serious consideration to the advice and criticisms received from their supervisor. Besides, a research supervisor encourages students to give presentations of research results, attend conferences and prepare articles for peer-reviewed journals.

Attending an academic conference is a great experience and this is the perfect opportunity for students to get started. An academic conference offers students an opportunity to present the projects they have been working on, improve their public speaking and communication skills, gives them an opportunity to gain professional experience they might need outside the university, and grow academically and professionally.

2 Match the words in A with the words/phrases in B. Skim the text and see how these word combinations are used in the text. Use these words in sentences of your own.

A. 1) acquire; 2) build; 3) cover; 4) develop; 5) draw; 6) follow; 7) gain; 8) give; 9) justify; 10) produce/defend; 11) provide; 12) report; 13) submit; 14) tackle; 15) take/earn/get; 16) undertake (carry out, conduct, do).

B. a) complex projects; b) a professional network; c) a master's degree; d) a personal study plan; e) expertise; f) the need for conducting the study; j) knowledge/skills/experience; h) serious consideration; i) professional contacts/abilities; j) a thesis; k) research; l) the thesis progress; m) the research topic; n) on progress and results; o) conclusions; p) support.

3 Match the phrases 1–11 with *a–k* to make sentences. The sentences you make must be appropriate and meaningful.

1 Research helps you …	a) with recent literature and developments in their field.
2 Your goal as a researcher is to investigate …	b) who will develop the software, who will write the paper, who will be first author, who will present the results, etc.
3 Depending on the research question and objectives, researchers must …	c) fulfill intellectual needs, provides freedom to explore the topic, enables overall development.
4 Researchers write papers and publish them …	d) in your field and apply your workplace skills in new theoretical and practical settings.
5 Researchers should use plagiarism detection …	e) a grad course, you can use it to stay current with the research in your area, and also to interest grad students in your research.
6 Prospective researchers should stay up-to-date …	f) select appropriate research methods, such as surveys, experiments, interviews, or case studies.
7 When collaborating with colleagues, be clear about …	g) to write a substantial piece of academic work.
8 You'll have access to the latest academic developments ….	h) in conferences and journals, serve on program committees and panels and review papers.
9 If you have the opportunity to teach …	i) to show your capacity for contributing to academic discussion and debate, and it should be your own effort.
10 Your thesis gives you an opportunity …	j) a problem with the goal of developing a solution that advances the state of knowledge about that problem.
11 The purpose of the thesis is to give you a chance …	k) tools to examine their texts and safeguard the intellectual property rights of others.

4 Replace the words in bold with the synonyms in the box.

assignment accomplishments sources behavior infringement relevant question challenging gain simultaneous

1 Deciding on an area of study within a particular discipline can be **difficult**. 2 Information for your **task** may come from a wide range of sources including; books, articles, websites, and newspapers. 3 One approach to investigating new solutions is **to challenge** the underlying assumptions of your problem. 4 The literature review should include literature that is **pertinent** to your research topic. 5 You should check your texts for plagiarism and copyright **violation**. 6 Don't forget to cite the **materials** you have used when writing your paper. 7 Plagiarism is considered to be unethical **practice** in the academic and scientific community. 8 In almost all areas **concurrent** submissions (submitting a paper to two or more peer-reviewed journals at the same time) is considered unethical. 9 Having a solid record of **achievements** in a well-defined research area will allow you to gain visibility and make a favorable impression. 10 The master's thesis provides the opportunity for students to **acquire** first-hand experience in research methods under competent supervision.

5 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in the box.

work take recommend update foster contribute collaborate research conduct co-author

1 A master's degree typically … one year if you study full time. 2 Using a variety of sources demonstrates that you have spent time … your topic. 3 You should consult lists of … reading from your tutors and make full use of resources. 4 Research skills enable professionals to stay … with advancements in their field, positioning themselves as knowledgeable and competent experts. 5 Research projects are characterized by the interdisciplinary character, which … collaboration across different disciplines. 6 The great majority of student publications are … with their advisors. 7 A career in academic research may involve … to a paper about additive manufacturing technologies, or delivering a presentation at a conference focused on machine learning. 8 … with peers and colleagues can provide a fresh perspective and enrich your research experience. 9 Research skills are crucial for … market research, analyzing trends, identifying opportunities, and making decisions. 10 Researchers … at an academic institution can enter the job as lecturers and go on to become assistant professors, associate professors, and finally professors.

6 Speak about your research using the following text as an example.

My Research Work

My name is … . I am a Master's Degree student of the Belarusian-Russian University. My major is… . At present I work as … in one of the Mogilev companies

and I have to combine practical work with studies and scientific research. I am doing research in the field of … . This branch of knowledge has been rapidly developing in recent years. I got interested in research when I was an undergraduate in my last year at university. I participated in several scientific conferences. I gained some experience in doing research, giving presentations and writing scientific publications. I really enjoyed studying, that is why I decided to pursue further education and get a master's degree.

The topic of my thesis is "…". My thesis includes an introduction, a literature review, methodology and research methods, findings, a conclusion, appendices and references. I can explain the basic points of my research right now. The subject of my thesis is … . The problem I am studying is concerned with ... . I think this problem is very important nowadays as ….

The thesis begins with an introduction chapter, which presents the background of the study, introduces the topic, explains the research problem. The literature review provides an overview of the sources I used in researching my topic. The literature available on the problem describes such aspects as ... . The methodology section includes the methods that have been used throughout the thesis. The data for this study are collected using a … method. The method makes it possible to ... . I have not completed the experimental part of my thesis yet, but I have finished the theoretical part. A number of experiments will be carried out to ... . The purpose of the experiments is to ... . In the conclusion section the main results of the research and recommendations for practical applications are formulated. The results suggest that ... . My work is both of theoretical and practical importance. I hope the obtained results will find wide application in various spheres of national economy.

My thesis is based on the theory developed by my research supervisor … . He is … (*Doctor/Candidate of Technical Sciences, associate professor/professor*, *head of the department* …) of the Belarusian-Russian University. He is a very experienced scientist, the author of … scientific publications (articles, textbooks, patents).

I have … scientific papers published in proceedings of conferences and scientific journals. I take part in various scientific conferences where I give presentations on my area of research and participate in scientific discussions and debates. I am planning to finish writing my thesis by … . After completing my master's program I am going to continue my studies and pursue a Candidate of Sciences Degree.

4 Аннотирование и реферирование

Unit 1

1 Read the following text.

Writing an Abstract

An abstract is a brief paragraph at the beginning of an academic paper that provides an overview of the article. It serves several purposes: summarization, description, sorting, and indexing. Abstracts are usually required for submission of articles to journals, application for research grants, completion and submission of theses, submission of proposals for conference papers. Abstracts are published at the beginning of articles, in online databases.

An abstract is the most-read part of any research article. It is designed to give the reader a complete understanding of your research. An abstract communicates your key findings and allows potential readers to determine the relevance of your paper.

Abstracts are often indexed along with keywords on academic databases, so what you include in your abstract is crucial for helping other researchers find your paper or article. An abstract must incorporate the key terms that a potential researcher would use to search. It is an important tool for researchers who have to sift through hundreds of papers from their field of study.

An abstract should accurately reflect the content of the paper. The details of a study are not mentioned in the abstract. References, abbreviation, tables, diagrams, equations and figures are usually not included in the abstract.

The usual sections defined in a structured abstract are the Motivation, Methods, Results, and Conclusions. An abstract begins with an introduction to the topic and purpose of the study. It goes on to briefly describe the methods used in the study. The last two parts of an abstract are the results and the conclusions. You should include the results that reflect the most important parts of your findings. It ends with the conclusions drawn from the study.

Most journals require abstracts to conform to a formal structure within a word count of 200–250 words.

2 Match the words/phrases in A with their definitions in B.

A. 1) method; 2) research paper; 3) journal; 4) results; 5) academic journal article; 6) conclusion; 7) keywords; 8) abstract; 9) concise; 10) research objective.

B. a) a scholarly publication containing articles written by researchers, professors and other experts; b) the final outcomes of the experiment; c) statement/decision reached by the researcher based on findings in the research; d) the process of objectively establishing facts through testing and experimentation; e) short and clear, expressing what needs to be said without unnecessary words; f) a short summary of a research paper; g) words that describe your topic of research; h) a piece of academic writing that provides analysis, interpretation, and argument based on in-depth independent research; i) a report of an expert’s original research, analysis, or review of

the research available on a topic; j) a clear and concise statement of the specific goals and aims of a research study.

3 Match the phrases 1–12 with *a–l* to make sentences. The sentences you make must be appropriate and meaningful.

1 In most cases the abstract page immediately follows …	a) so that the reader need not read the full article.
2 An abstract must be brief while still providing enough information …	b) as a single paragraph in a block format and with no paragraph indentations.
3 An abstract highlights …	c) presented at any previous international conferences.
4 Abstracts should be formatted …	d) highlighting only the most important aspects of each section in the main body of the text.
5 Writing an abstract typically involves …	e) key content areas, your research purpose, the relevance or importance of your work, and the main outcomes.
6 Abstracts are used to help libraries catalogue publications …	f) to highlight key points from major sections of the paper and to explain what the paper includes.
7 Abstracts are designed …	g) based on the keywords that appear in them.
8 Submitted abstracts should not have been published in any other journals nor …	h) to proofread and revise the abstract or summary.
9 Search engines and bibliographic databases use abstracts …	i) to the Web of Science Book Citation Index and to SCOPUS for evaluation and indexing.
10 An abstract is an opportunity to make your work known and …	j) to identify key terms for indexing your published paper.
11 The accepted papers will be submitted …	k) to establish connections with others in your field of interest.
12 The final step to avoid plagiarism in abstracts and summaries is …	l) the title page.

4 Complete the sentences with the most appropriate word.

1 Abstracts must be … using the online abstract form.

a) submitted; b) presented; c) delivered.

2 Select the topic … for your abstract from the drop-down menu.

a) major; b) area; c) subject.

3 Any accepted abstracts will be cancelled if the author has not registered and paid the registration … for the conference by 10 December 2024.

a) fee; b) payment; c) cost.

4 The purpose of a conference abstract is … the main points of your paper that you will present in the academic conference.

a) to submit; b) to summarize; c) to specify.

5 Use the … that most appropriately reflect the content of your article.

a) keywords; b) title; c) figures.

6 Abstracts must include sufficient information for … to judge the nature and significance of the topic.

a) presenting authors; b) participants; c) reviewers.

7 The abstract should be interesting and informative and should also be easily understood by scientists who are not … with your area of study.

a) familiar; b) aware; c) informed.

8 The final sentences of an abstract … summarize conclusions, implications, or practical applications and can be followed by a statement about the need for additional research revealed from the findings.

a) thoroughly; b) precisely; c) concisely.

9 The first function of an abstract is to … the conference organizers that your paper is worth accepting.

a) convince; b) acknowledge; c) explain.

10 Registration must be completed at the latest 10 days upon confirmation that the abstract has been … as an oral or ePoster presentation.

a) accepted; b) presented; c) recognized.

11 Plagiarism detection tools are used to examine the text to determine whether it is … or has been copied without proper acknowledgment from other sources.

a) natural; b) original; c) translated.

5 Replace the words in bold with the correct form of a synonym from the box.

link section plagiarism finding summarize enter write produce intend

The abstract provides the organizers with an overview of the topic and a summary of your (1) **results**.

Although it is the first (2) **part** of your paper, the abstract should be written last since it (3) **outlines briefly** the contents of your entire paper.

A good strategy to begin (4) **composing** your abstract is to take whole sentences or key phrases from each section of the paper and put them in a sequence that summarizes the contents. Make certain that every word means exactly what you (5) **want** it to mean. Then revise or add (6) **connecting** phrases or words to make your writing flow clearly and smoothly. Revising and editing are the stages of the writing process in which you improve your work before (7) **writing** a final draft. Besides, you should check your abstract for (8) **any copied content**.

6 Complete the following text using the words from the box.

findings methods recommendations objective paper relevance context conclusions field applications

Tips for Writing an Abstract

As your abstract is an important way to promote your work it is worth taking time to write it well. You have to revise several drafts to produce a precise, concise outline of your paper that includes key search terms and fits within the word limit.

Start the abstract with one to two sentences describing the general (1 …) of the study to help give readers an idea of how the study fits into the context of the wider (2 …).

The next few sentences of the abstract should describe the key (3 …) used to investigate the main (4 …) of the study.

The description of the study (5 …) should comprise the bulk of the abstract. The final sentences of an abstract concisely summarize (6 …) or practical (7 …) and can be followed by a statement about the (8 …) or importance of your work. It can also contain your (9 …) based on your findings.

Although it is placed at the beginning of your (10 …), the abstract should be the last thing that you write.

7 Write an abstract for your research paper using the following words and expressions.

Motivation/ background/ problem statement	1 The paper/study/article/work briefly/thoroughly/partially highlights/presents/outlines/features/investigates/explains/analyses/identifies ... . 2 The study/paper/investigation examines the relationship between ... and ... . 3 The present study is designed to determine the effect of ... . 4 The purpose of the study was to determine ... .
Methods/ procedure/ approach	1 To answer this question, we compared/analyzed/measured … . 2 The experiments were performed by using … . 3 We conducted in-depth case studies of …/a laboratory experiment and a field study to test our hypotheses. 4 We employed multiple methods to test ... . 5 The experimental research was conducted to design ... and evaluate ... . 6 The methods were based on … . 7 After a series of experiments it was found that … . 8 For this study, we analyzed the data collected from … . Other useful verbs: *formulated*, *measured*, *modelled*, *performed*, *studied*, *treated*, *used.*

Results/ findings	1 The results of this investigation show that … . 2 We found that … . 3 The findings from the research illustrate how ... . 4 These findings suggest that … . 5 One of the more significant findings to emerge from this study is that … .
Conclusions/ implications	1 The following conclusions can be drawn from the present study …/The main conclusion that can be drawn is that … . 2 Further investigation is/are required to precisely/accurately understand …/is needed to confirm these findings. 3 The findings provide support for the key arguments. 4 This provides a good starting point for discussion and further research. 5 The broad implication of the present research is that … . 6 The relevance of the study is supported by the results obtained. 7 The results of this research support the idea that ... . 8 Based on these results, our study provides the following implications. Other useful words: *can be applied*, *used/ make it possible to/ potential use/ relevant for … .*

Unit 2

1 Read the following text.

Writing a Summary

A research article summary is a concise and comprehensive overview of a research paper. A summary briefly restates the purpose, methods, findings, conclusions, and relevance of a study. In a multi-paragraph summary, each point is described in a separate paragraph. Such summaries generally have the following structure:

Introduction. This begins with an overview of the article and ends with the main idea and hypothesis statement.

Body paragraphs. The number of paragraphs in the summary depends on the length of the original article. Each paragraph focuses on a separate main idea and the most important aspects of the study.

Concluding paragraph. It restates the main idea and emphasizes the significance of the article.

Writing a summary involves deleting extraneous material, highlighting key points, synthesizing overall meaning, and condensing primary ideas. The formal summary covers all the important points from the original source and never includes any of your own ideas or opinions.

How to Write a Summary

1 Skim the article to get a rough idea of each section and the significance of the content. Figure out the focus of your summary.

2 Highlight the main idea. The main idea in an academic paper is usually presented in the introduction and conclusion.

3 Identify the parts of the article that support the main idea.

4 Use major section headings as a guide for summarizing longer works. For instance, you might include the main points from the key sections of the article: introduction or problem statement, scope of study, methods section, results section, and discussion/conclusion.

5 Put together similar ideas/concepts/findings in separate paragraphs. Use transition words and phrases for a smooth flow and to connect similar ideas. Make logical connections when dealing with cause and effect, comparison and contrast, and sequential order.

6 Report the findings, not evaluate them.

7 Revise and edit to ensure accuracy and correctness. Go back through your summary and check it for spelling errors or misinformation.

8 If you have time, try reading your summary to someone who has not read the original paper and see if they understand the key points of the article.

9 Plagiarism can have serious consequences in the academic world, so make sure you are writing your summary in your own words.

2 Match the steps for summarizing a research paper in A with the instructions in B; put the steps in the correct order.

A	B
1 What did the researchers find?	a) Suggest who can use this research and how it can be used.
2 What is this research about?	b) Outline key findings.
3 What did the researchers do?	c) Provide brief description and define any technical terms in plain language.
4 How can you use this research?	d) Briefly describe methodology.

3 Write a summary of the research paper related to your major using the following words and expressions.

Common Phrases Used for Summarizing

1 The title of the article/paper under consideration is … .

2 The article/paper is written by … .

3 The article/paper deals with ... .

4 As the title implies the article/paper describes … .

5 The paper seeks to address the following questions … .

6 This article addresses technical, scientific and social aspects of … .

7 In the article … the author discusses/informs us of/explains/describes … .

8 The article/paper presents some results … .

9 The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on … .

10 The purpose of this paper is to review recent research into the … .

11 The scope of the paper is to present the results or the research in the field of … .

12 The author thinks/supposes/believes/assumes/claims/argues/notices/shows/reports/states/confirms/emphasizes/points out/concludes (that) … .

13 The main questions/issues addressed in this paper are: … .

14 The article can be divided into … parts.

15 This article/paper first gives a brief overview of … .

16 Part 2 begins by laying out the theoretical dimensions of the research.

17 Part 3 describes the methods used … .

18 The fourth part of the article includes the facts on ... .

19 To support this perspective, the author points out/argues that … .

20 This paper has given the reasons for … .

21 The author comes to the conclusion that ... .

22 More generally, these findings are consistent with the research showing that … .

23 A number of recommendations for future research are given.

24 I find the article interesting/useful/helpful ... .

25 The problems touched upon in the article are of great importance (interest).

26 The article seems to be of particular interest to … .

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