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1. Academic Orientation. Finding information about research projects.
2. Critical thinking in science and technology. Advertising and critical thinking. Note-taking.
3. Pros and cons of group work.
4. Ethics and advertising. Writing a summary.
5. Innovation and invention. Hedging.
6. Asking for and giving clarification in group work.
7. Recent invention and its impacts. Writing summaries from multiple sources.
8. Giving opinions in presentations.
9. Writing introductions.
10. Literature review. Paraphrase and quotation

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13. Ilchenko O.M., Myroniuk T.M. *Reading, Vocabulary, Grammar and Listening Comprehension Tests (for PhD Candidates)*. ( 1). : , 2019. 62 .

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2. Murphy R. *English Grammar in Use*. Cambridge University Press, 2003.
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<b>1</b>			
4	<b>1. Academic Orientation.</b> Finding information about research projects	Explaining the course outline and principles of assessment; Reading and speaking about the skills important in higher education, listening about the research proposal, pp. 10-13 [2].	Skimming reading for research: «The semantic environment of science», pp.1-9 [ -3]; Grammar for research: Nouns, pp.1-10 [4] (theory), pp.1-4 [5] (ex-s).
2	<b>2. Critical thinking in science and technology</b>	Speaking on the semantic environment of science, pp.1-9 [3]; Reading critically about the social value of brands and taking notes, pp.13-17 [2];	Grammar for research: prepositions in -ing clauses and after passive verbs, pp.24-25 [2]; Skimming reading for research: “Before you begin”, pp.11-18 [ -3].
4	<b>2. Critical thinking in science and technology</b> Advertising and critical thinking. Note-taking	Compound nouns, nominalisation, pp.17-18 [2]; Grammar for research: Nouns, pp.1-10 [4] (theory), pp.1-4 [5] (ex-s).	
2	<b>3. Pros and cons of group work</b>	Listening and discussing pros and cons of the group work, pp.19-20 [2]; Grammar for research: prepositions in -ing clauses and after passive verbs, pp.24-25 [2]	Vocabulary: affect vs. effect, p.25 [2]; Grammar for research: Genitive, pp.11-17 [4] (theory), pp.5- 8 [5] (ex-s).
6	<b>3. Pros and cons of group work</b>		
4	<b>4. Ethics and advertising.</b> Writing a summary	Reading about the ethics in advertising, writing a summary and analysing the summarising strategies, pp.20- 22 [2]; Vocabulary: affect vs. effect, p.25 [2].	In-text referencing conventions [3], p.23 [2]; Grammar for research: Article, pp.19-24 [4] (theory), pp.9-11 [5] (ex-s).
<b>2</b>			
2	<b>5. Innovation and invention. Hedging</b>	Reading and speaking about innovations, pp.26-28 [2]; Words families, pp.29-30 [2]; Grammar for research: Hedging, pp.124-129 [8];	Writing the summary of the text «Organizing and writing a rough draft», pp.21-29 [ -3]; Grammar for research: Hedging: pp.147-149 [6].
4	<b>5. Innovation and invention. Hedging</b>	Article, pp.19-24 [4] (theory), pp.9-11 [5] (ex-s).	

4	<b>6. Asking for and giving clarification in group work</b>	Listening and speaking about innovations, pp.31-32 [2]; Speaking on organising and writing a rough draft, pp.21-29 [ -3]; Hedging: pp.147-149 [6].	Vocabulary and Grammar for research: complex conjunctions, gender-neutral language, Adjective compounds, pp.36-37 [2].
4	<b>7. Recent invention and its impacts. Writing summaries from multiple sources</b>	Reading about the impacts of the inventions on social life and writing the summary from multiple sources, pp.33-34 [2]; Analysing the reference list, pp.34-35 [2].	Skimming reading for research: «Abstract», pp.179-181, 184-193 [6]; Vocabulary and Grammar for research: Quantifiers, pp.35-41 [4] (theory), pp.19-23 [5] (ex-s); Toning down the strength of affirmation: pp.166- 169 [7].
6	<b>8. Giving opinions in presentations</b>	Listening to the presentation on the positive impacts of globalisation on culture, giving a brief presentation on the negative impacts pp.74-75 [2]; Watching about a comparison essay [9]; Grammar for research: Comparison, pp.105, 107 [5], 25-26 [8]; Discussion on ethical issues, pp.125-137 [ -3].	Using primary and secondary sources, pp.76-77 [2]; Writing a comparison essay; Paraphrasing: pp.121, 123 [7]; Reading for research: «Scientific presentations», pp.139-149 [ -3].
6	<b>9. Writing introductions</b>	Identifying and discussing the elements of a thesis introduction, pp.78-79 [2], [3]; Grammar for research: Paraphrasing: pp.121, 123 [7]; Tenses in Introduction: p.127, p.129 [5]; Speaking on giving presentations, pp.139- 149 [ -3].	: Vocabulary and Grammar for research: Complex noun phrases, Compound adjectives, Language-announcing goals in introductions, pp.80-81 [2]; Paraphrasing: pp.131-134 [7]; Reading for research: «Visual aids to communication», pp.163-173 [ -3].
6	<b>10. Literature review. Paraphrase and quotation</b>	Choosing between a paraphrase and quotation, pp.88-89 [2], 149-150 [8]; Paraphrasing: pp.131-134 [7]; Reading and speaking about the sections of a literature review [3], pp.89-91 [2]; Watching the extract from the lecture on Literature review [9]; Speaking on visual aids, pp.163-173 [ -3].	Preparation of a literature review and presentation (Justification, pp.59-60, Sample literature review, pp.261-266 [ -3], p.276-280 [1]); Skimming reading for research: «Oral presentations», pp.175-187 [ -3]





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( 8 28.08.2024 )  
( 4 15.05.2024 )

1.

Proteins consist of amino acids vital for human health at all ages and are widely used in the food industry to formulate various healthy diets for nutritional demand. [Dietary proteins](#) are the primary nitrogen source, and amino acids act as building blocks for body tissue and make physiological enzymes essential in regulating chemical and biological reactions to keep the body functioning correctly. The Protein Digestibility Corrected Amino Acid Score (PDCAAS) is used for protein quality evaluation, based on the [essential amino acid](#) content and true fecal protein digestibility [1]. Besides, proteins are widely used as surface-active agents in the food industry due to their amphiphilic nature [2]. Even though [animal proteins](#) are good protein sources for food production, they have raised particular environmental issues for sustainability such as the increased greenhouse gas emissions during meat production. In addition, long-term red meat consumption can increase the risk of chronic disease [1,3]. Substituting animal proteins in the diet but maintaining the nutritional demands has been extensively researched in recent years. As a result, there has been a trend toward a transition from animal proteins to plant-based proteins around the globe, especially in western countries.

As mentioned earlier, plant-based proteins have become popular in recent years due to the shift in specific dietary habits that most individuals are adapting to. This has mainly been fueled by the increasing number of research in plant-based proteins demonstrating their significant health benefits as compared to animal foods [7], [8], [9]. One of the reasons for the rise in attention is the recently-unraveled correlation between animal protein products consumption and a higher risk of chronic diseases [10]. Since animal-based foods, especially red and processed meat, are primarily associated with [saturated fatty acids](#), they have become concerned about increasing certain lifestyle illnesses such as cardiovascular disease (CVD) [7]. The European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) Oxford study showed that when comparing the food quality index and overall dietary quality profiles, individuals classified as non-meat eaters ranked higher scores than those considered as meat-eaters [11]. In addition, the Iowa Women's Health Study showed that plant-based proteins had favorable effects to reduce mortality from [coronary artery](#) disease compared to total carbohydrates and animal proteins [1]. However, a controlled study revealed that plant-based proteins lack certain (leucine) essential amino acids, and have low digestibility, leading to a weak muscle [protein synthetic](#) response compared to [animal protein sources](#) [9]. Further investigations showed that low carbohydrate plant protein-based diets resulted in low mortality rates in cardiovascular diseases. In the study, participants in the US did not yield similar results with their European counterparts [7]. Although it is not conclusive that plant-based protein diets can fully replace meat products, they have better health-promoting benefits over animal proteins. Plant-based proteins still hold the promising potential to substitute animal products to achieve a sustainable food production system.

2.

.(Farm report).

3. . Choose the correct answer.

1. Sam has a lot friends in Ankara, but he doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ in Bursa.

A) someone B) anyone C) any friend D) any person

2. His friend lives \_\_\_\_\_ on the other side of town.

A) near B) here C) somewhere D) anywhere

3. He'll have to leave town soon if he \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.

A) didn't want B) hadn't C) would rather D) doesn't want

3. Most of the agricultural businesses \_\_\_\_\_ in growing grain and technical crops.

A) is specialized B) are specialized C) was specialized D) specialized

4. Excuse me sir. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke here. It's against the rules. Didn't you see the sign?

A) couldn't B) can't C) can D) must

5. Many diseases of plants and animals \_\_\_\_\_ by bacteria and fungi.

A) caused                      B) was caused                      C) have caused                      **D) are caused**

6. He kept on \_\_\_\_\_ the same mistakes.  
A) to make    B) to do                      **C) making**                      D) doing

7. This book is said \_\_\_\_\_ in the fourteenth century.  
A) **to have been written**                      B) to write  
C) when it was written                      D) by being written

8. The problem depends \_\_\_\_\_ the fact when we will be able to solve it.  
A) at                      B) of                      **C) on**                      D) from

9. By the time we arrived at the station, the train \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) left                      B) has left                      **C) had left**                      D) was left

10. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the dentist at least once a year.  
A) should    B) must                      **C) ought**                      D) have

1.

### Barley planting

Barley is very versatile in its planting time as it has a slightly lower frost tolerance (1°C) than wheat and can be planted earlier in the season. It is also often a better option than wheat for late planting, especially if feed grain prices are good. Preferred planting times are from late April to June but this will vary for each region depending on frosts and seasonal effects. In the cooler areas of southern Queensland planting can occur into July.

Early planting will generally produce higher yields, larger grain size and lower protein levels making it more likely to achieve malt quality. However, early crops are more likely to have exposure to frost and growers should assess the frost risk for their area prior to sowing. Late plantings will often mature in hot dry weather which can reduce grain size, yield and malting quality. Planting at the right time for your area:

Sowing at the right time is critical for optimising grain yield and can also influence grain quality. Early planting may increase the frost risk, but has the highest yield potential and is more likely to make malt quality.

Planting too early can result in the crop running quickly to head if a warm late autumn or warm early winter occurs.

Later maturing and shorter stature varieties are preferred for early planting to avoid tall lush early growth.

At flowering barley can tolerate 1°C lower frost than wheat.

A frost of -4°C at head height during flowering can cause between 5-30% yield loss.

A frost of -5°C or lower at head height can cause 100% yield loss.

A strongly negative April/May Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) is a good indicator of late frosts.

Hot dry temperatures during spring can reduce grain fill period and affect yield and grain size.

Later planting and later flowering generally results in declining yield potential due to higher temperatures and moisture stress during flowering.

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3. . Choose the correct answer.

1. Two fishermen \_\_\_\_\_ in the open sea yesterday afternoon.  
A) have been rescued      B) rescued      C) were rescued      D) are rescued
2. We have been working in terrible conditions \_\_\_\_\_ May.  
A) for      B) since      C) by      D) until
3. If Frank had more time, he \_\_\_\_\_ to see more movies.  
A) would like      B) will like      C) like      D) liked
4. Why are those people \_\_\_\_\_ such a hurry?  
A) in      B) on      C) for      D) \_\_\_\_\_
5. My radio doesn't work very well, but I don't know what is wrong \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A) for      B) to      C) on      D) with
6. Goods produced in the USA \_\_\_\_\_ more competitive last years.  
A) became      B) become      C) have become      D) hasn't become
7. Agricultural science \_\_\_\_\_ by ecology.  
A) is largely applied      B) are largely applied  
C) was largely applied      D) being largely applied
8. There are a number of differences \_\_\_\_\_ the two theories.  
A) from      B) among      C) between      D) than
9. The package should be here \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock tomorrow.  
A) delivered      B) sent      C) by mail      D) by
10. Sam has a lot friends in Ankara, but he doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ in Bursa.  
A) someone      B) anyone      C) any friend      D) any person
11. His friend lives \_\_\_\_\_ on the other side of town.  
A) near      B) here      C) somewhere      D) anywhere
12. He'll have to leave town soon if he \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.  
A) didn't want      B) hadn't      C) would rather      D) doesn't want
13. Most of the agricultural businesses \_\_\_\_\_ in growing grain and technical crops.  
A) is specialized      B) are specialized      C) was specialized      D) specialized
14. Excuse me sir. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke here. It's against the rules. Didn't you see the sign?  
A) couldn't      B) can't      C) can      D) must
15. Many diseases of plants and animals \_\_\_\_\_ by bacteria and fungi.  
A) caused      B) was caused      C) have caused      D) are caused
16. He kept on \_\_\_\_\_ the same mistakes.  
A) to make      B) to do      C) making      D) doing
17. This book is said \_\_\_\_\_ in the fourteenth century.  
A) to have been written      B) to write  
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18. The problem depends \_\_\_\_\_ the fact when we will be able to solve it.  
 A) at                    B) of                    C) **on**                    D) from
19. By the time we arrived at the station, the train \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A) left            B) has left            C) **had left**            D) was left
20. Everybody \_\_\_ to go to the dentist at least once a year.  
 A) should    B) must            C) **ought**            D) have
21. I \_\_\_\_\_ to this restaurant for 5 years (and I still do).  
 A) was coming    B) **have been coming**            C) am coming    D) have come
22. You will be here tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A) will you be    B) isn't it            A) will you            D) **won't you**
23. She has got \_\_\_\_\_ daughter.  
 A) a ten-years    B) a ten-years-old    C) **a ten-year-old**            D) a ten-year-aged
24. When \_\_\_\_\_ possible to get some more information?  
 A) **would it be**    B) had it            C) has it            D) would be it
25. They \_\_\_\_\_ if the films weren't funny.  
 A) not laugh            B) **wouldn't laugh**            C) will laugh            D) aren't laughing

4. “Scientific Apparatus of Research”

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