

UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TABIY RESURSLARNI
ISHLATILISH

"UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES" TECHNOLOGY OF TEACHING AT THE PRACTICAL LESSON

NUMBER OF STUDENTS: NO MORE THAN 15	TIME OF THE LESSON: 2 HOURS
FORM OF THE LESSON	PRACTICAL WITH ELEMENTS OF RESEARCH AND ANALYZE
PLAN OF THE LESSON	1 .PRESENTATION OF THE LESSON PLAN: DEFINITION OF THE SUBJECT AIMS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE STUDENT'S ACTIVITY. 2.CHECKING OF HOME TASK (GRAMMAR EXERCISES AND REPORTS) 3. STUDY THE TEXT "UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES". 4.DISCUSS MEANING OF NEW WORDS USING PICTURES.
PURPOSE OF THE LESSON	1. CONTRIBUTE TO KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS ABOUT "UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES". 2. ASSIST THE STUDENTS IN MAKING A CHOICE OF FURTHER POST-GRADUATE STUDY. 3.DEVELOP STUDENTS ANALYTICAL SKILLS AND ABILITIES TO MAKE RESEARCH.

PEDAGOGICAL TASKS:

- **DISCUSS THE BEFOREHAND GIVEN TASKS OF MAKING RESEARCH OF "UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES" MAKE STUDENTS WORK WITH TEXT VOCABULARY, MATCH APPROPRIATE MEANINGS OF NEW WORDS**
- **DIRECT STUDENTS IN LEARNING THE HANDOUT MATERIALS.**
- **GIVE THE TASK TO ANALYZE AND EXPRESS OWN OPINION**

RESULTS OF THE STUDENTS ACTIVITY:

- **COMPREHEND THE TEXT WITH NEW WORDS SO THAT TO BE ABLE TO DISCUSS ITS MAIN ISSUES.**
- **MAKING CONCLUSIONS AND EXPRESS PERSONAL POINT OF VIEW.**

- **GIVE THE HOME TASK.**

10. METHODS OF TEACHING

VISUAL, SLIDE SHOW, GROUP WORK.

11. FORMS OF TEACHING

TEXT WITH EXERCISES, HANDOUT, DATA TABLES

12. MEANS OF TEACHING

WORKING IN GROUPS.

13. CONDITION OF THE

CLASSROOMS, SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

LESSON 14. MONITORING AND MARKS

ORAL CONTROL, MARKING, CORRECTION.

"UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES" TECHNOLOGY OF TEACHING AT THE PRACTICAL LESSON

STEPS, TIME	ACTIVITY	
	PROFESSOR	STUDENTS
1. INTRODUCTION IN TO STUDYING PROCESS (5-10 MIN)	<p>1.1. PRESENTATION OF THE SUBJECT AND MAIN PURPOSE OF THE LESSON</p> <p>1.2. FORMING OF LANGUAGE ATMOSPHERE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACTUALITY OF THE PRESENT LESSON'S SUBJECT.</p> <p>1.3. PRESENTATION OF THE LESSON PLAN AND THE MARKING SYSTEM.</p>	<p>1.1. LISTEN, ASK QUESTIONS, EXCHANGE OPINIONS.</p> <p>1.2. ORAL SPEECH TRAINING.</p> <p>1.3. TAKING FEEDBACK.</p>
2. ACTUALIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE (10-15 MIN)	<p>2.1. CHECKING HOMEWORK CONCERNED WITH PRESENT LESSON'S SUBJECT</p> <p>2.2. PRESENTATION OF NEW WORDS CONCERNING THE SUBJECT.</p> <p>2.3. CHECKING OF STUDENT'S VOCABULARY ON THE GIVEN TEXT BY METHOD OF USING PICTURES.</p>	<p>2.1.REPORT HOME TASKS</p> <p>2.2.FIND OUT NEW WORDS MEANING</p> <p>2.3.EXCHANGE OPINIONS.</p> <p>2.4.LISTEN, WRITE.</p> <p>2.5.SHOW KNOWLEDGE.</p>
3. THE MAIN PART (55-60 MIN)	<p>3.1. EXPLAINING AND SHOWING THE STRUCTURE OF "UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES".</p> <p>3.2. GIVING HANDOUT MATERIALS TO MAKE A VISUAL RESEARCH</p> <p>3.3. DIVIDING THE GROUP INTO SUBGROUPS TO ACHIEVE THE BRAINSTORMING EFFECT.</p>	<p>3.1.FULFILL TASKS.</p> <p>3.2.READ, TRANSLATE, ANALYZE ANDCOMMUNICATE.</p> <p>3.3.LISTEN, READ, DO SOME EXERCISES.</p> <p>3.4.PERSONAL CONCLUSIONS AND PRESENTATION OF THEIR ACTIVITY.</p>
4. CONCLUSION (10-15 MIN)	<p>4.1. RESUME THE RESULTS.</p> <p>4.2. EVALUATE STUDENTS' ACTIVITY.</p>	<p>4.1. LISTEN, WRITE.</p> <p>4.2. TAKING FEEDBACK.</p>

VOCABULARY

- ✓ 1. ALL OVER THE WORLD — BUTUN DUNYODA;
- ✓ 2. ON THE ONE HAND — BIR TARAFDAN;
- ✓ 3. ON THE OTHER HAND — BOSHQA TARAFDAN;
- ✓ 4. FROM ... POINT OF VIEW — NUQTAI NAZARDAN;
- ✓ 5. THAT IS WHY — SHUNING UCHUN.

UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

THE PROBLEM OF RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IS OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE ALL OVER THE WORLD TODAY. THERE ARE TWO MAIN ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM: FIRST — ALL NATURAL RESOURCES ARE TO BE USED MORE ECONOMICALLY AS THEY ARE NOT UNLIMITED, AND SECOND — MEASURES ARE TO BE TAKEN TO PREVENT HARMFUL EFFECT OF WASTE PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOW, IN THE PERIOD OF MOST INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE, THE PROGRAM OF NATURE CONSERVATION IS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE. ACCORDING TO THIS PROGRAM, PRACTICAL MEASURES ON RATIONAL AND ECONOMIC UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN DIFFERENT SPHERES OF ECONOMY ARE PLANNED.



SOLVING THE PROBLEMES

One of the means to solve both aspects of the problem is to build complex enterprises. It means that the production process in the complex must be organized so that waste products of one enterprise could be utilized and processed by another.



ON THE ONE HAND, IT WILL HAVE GREAT ECONOMIC EFFECT, AND, ON THE OTHER HAND, WILL PROTECT AIR AND WATER FROM POLLUTION.



WHEN WE USE NATURAL RESOURCES WE SHOULD BE CAREFUL NOT TO DESTROY THE BALANCE OF THE BIOSPHERE IN ORDER TO PRESERVE NATURE NOT ONLY FOR PEOPLE LIVING NOW, BUT ALSO FOR THOSE WHO WILL LIVE MANY THOUSAND YEARS AFTER.

USING OF NATURAL RESOURCES

To realize measures to be taken for nature conservation, to fulfill the program on rational use and reproduction of natural resources, co-operation of specialists in different spheres of science and practical activities is wanted.

SOLVING ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

TO SOLVE ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS SOCIOLOGISTS, BIOLOGISTS, ECONOMISTS, PHYSICISTS, BIOCHEMISTS, MATHEMATICIANS, GEOLOGISTS, AGRONOMISTS, FORESTERS, ENGINEERS ARE COORDINATING THEIR WORK. THAT IS WHY⁵ SOME BASIC INFORMATION ON ECOLOGY IS TO BE PART OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION OF SPECIALISTS IN DIFFERENT SPHERES OF SCIENCE.

ANSWER THE QUESTION

- ✓ *WHAT IS OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE ALL OVER THE WORLD TODAY?*
- ✓ *. WHAT ARE THE MAIN ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM?*
- ✓ *WHAT DO THE SCIENTISTS DO TO SOLVE ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS?*