

**AMALIY MASHG'ULOTLARDA NEFT-GAZ SANOATIGA OID
TERMINLARNI O'QITISHDA MASHQLARDAN FOYDALANISH
(1-BOSQICH UCHUN)**

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Sohaviy terminlarni o'qitishda innovatsion metodlardan foydalanish bo'yicha tadqiqotlar olib borilishi bilan birga mashqlar va topshiriqlar tizimidan ham foydalanish o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotgani yo'q deb hisoblaymiz [1, 2, 3]. Mazkur maqolamizda neft-gaz sanoatiga oid terminlarni o'qitishda mashq va topshiriqlar tizimini 1-bosqich talabalari uchun ishlab chiqdik.

Neft-gaz sanoatiga oid terminlarni o'qitishda quyidagi topshiriqlar tizimi taklif etiladi:

1. According to the dominant word of the title, make a guess about the keywords in this field of knowledge.
2. Predict the content of the information contained in the text in terms of structure and meaning.
3. Identify the author's main idea from the title.
4. Determine the meaning of an unfamiliar word based on similarities with words in your native language.
5. Find words-internationalisms, focusing on their structure.
6. Restore the words according to morphological units; match nouns to adjectives and verbs; fill in the gaps with articles, prepositions.
7. Anticipate content based on your own linguistic experience and system of knowledge of the language.

1-bosqich talabalari uchun nutq faoliyati turlari bo'yicha "Oil and Gas industry" mashqlar tizimi.

Listening.

- 1. Listen to the podcast and make notes.**
- 2. Answer the following questions after listening:**

What is Downstream?

What are the characteristics of the Downstream segment of the oil and gas industry?

Who are the participants in Downstream?

Why is consumption the final link in the value chain?

What have you learnt about marketing and retail?[3]

3. Listen one more time. Repeat after the speaker each new word, independently repeating the words that had been previously spoken before.

Reading.

1. Read the title and say what (who) will be discussed in this text.

2. Read the first sentences of the paragraphs and name the questions that will be considered in the text.

3. Specify the words and expressions that define the meaning of the underlined words. e.g. resistant - making resistance or offering opposition.

4. Determine by formal features what parts of speech the highlighted words are. e.g. resistant - adjective

Uses for Oil

Canadians consume a lot of products made from oil. In fact, Canadians used 110 billion litres of **refined** oil products in 2018. Oil is an important part of daily life in Canada and the world for transportation, **heating** our homes, and plastics used in clothing, electronics, and more.

Oil is an important part of daily life in Canada and all over the world. Canada consumes 1.5 million barrels of oil per day making up 2.5% of the world's consumption. This powerful source of energy moves us, heats our homes and is a component of many everyday products.

Most Canadian oil is used for transportation fuels, essential to the **mobility** of people, goods, and services. According to Statistics Canada, in 2017 there were 34.3 million vehicles registered in Canada, primarily powered by gasoline, diesel and natural

gas. Refineries turn crude oil into usable products such as transportation fuels – gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuels.

Electronics.

Due to insulating and heat **resistant** properties, plastics and other petroleum-based products are used in electronic components. From your speakers and smartphones to your computers, cameras, and televisions, most electronics have components **derived** from oil.

Textiles.

Clothing is commonly made from petroleum-based fibers including acrylic, rayon, vegan leather, polyester, nylon and spandex. Even shoes and purses use petrochemicals for their **lightweight**, durable, and water resistant properties.

Sporting Goods.

Many common sports equipment contains some petroleum including basketballs, golf balls and bags, football helmets, surfboards, skis, tennis rackets and fishing rods.

Health & Beauty Products.

Many of our personal care products are derived from petroleum including perfume, hair dye, cosmetics (lipstick, makeup, foundation, eyeshadow, mascara, eyeliner), hand lotion, toothpaste, soap, shaving cream, deodorant, panty hose, combs, shampoo, eyeglasses, and contact lenses.

Medical Supplies.

Modern health care relies on petroleum products that have few **substitutes**. Plastics are used in a wide-range of medical devices and petrochemicals are relied on for pharmaceuticals. Products include hospital equipment, IV bags, aspirin, antihistamines, artificial limbs, dentures, hearing aids, heart valves and many more.

Household Products.

Our homes are full of products that used petroleum in their production. From construction materials such as roofing and housing **insulation** to linoleum flooring, furniture, appliances and home decor such as pillows, curtains, rugs, and house paint. Even many everyday kitchen items including dishes, cups, non-stick pans, and dish **detergent** use oil in their creation [6].

Writing. Read the title and say what will be discussed in this text:

Oil and natural gas are major industries in the energy market and play an influential role in the global economy as the world's primary fuel sources. The processes and systems involved in producing and distributing oil and gas are highly complex, capital-intensive, and require state-of-the-art technology. Historically, natural gas has been linked to oil, mainly because of the production process or upstream side of the business. For much of the history of the industry, natural gas was viewed as a nuisance and even today is flared in large quantities in some parts of the world, including the United States. Natural gas has taken on a more prominent role in the world's energy supply as a consequence of shale gas development in the United States, as mentioned above, and its lower greenhouse gas emissions when combusted when compared to oil and coal [5].

Write a short summary for the text. Write no more than 100 words.

Speaking. Discuss the following questions with your partner:

1. What is the largest oil company in the world?
2. Which country produces the most oil?
3. How long will oil last?
4. Can the world survive without oil?
5. What are the problems in the oil and gas industry?

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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4. Oil 101 – Introduction to Downstream Oil and Gas. Electron resource: <https://ektinteractive.com/podcast/oil-101-podcast/003-oil-101-downstream/>

5. Oil and Gas Industry: A Research Guide. Electron resource: <https://guides.loc.gov/oil-and-gas-industry#:~:text=Oil%20and%20natural%20gas%20are,of%2Dthe%2Dart%20technolog y.>

6. Uses for Oil. Electron resource: <https://www.capp.ca/oil/uses-for-oil/#:~:text=Oil%20is%20an%20important%20part,and%20all%20over%20the%20world>

THE ROLE OF MEDIA CONTENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract. *The utilization of media content in English language learning has garnered significant attention in recent years due to its potential to enhance language acquisition and engagement among learners. This review article critically examines the effectiveness of incorporating various forms of media, such as films, TV shows, podcasts, and social media platforms, in English language learning contexts. By synthesizing findings from existing research studies, this review explores the benefits, challenges, and best practices associated with integrating media content into language learning curricula. Additionally, the review discusses the impact of technological advancements and digital platforms on the accessibility and relevance of media resources for language learners. Through a thorough analysis of the literature, this review aims to provide insights into the practical implications of using media content to facilitate English language learning and offers recommendations for educators and curriculum developers.*

Key words: *content, communication, foreign languages, influence, result, media platforms.*

Introduction. In today's globalized world, proficiency in English is essential for communication, education, and career opportunities. However, teaching English effectively can be challenging, especially in foreign language contexts. Media contents offer a valuable resource for EFL teachers, providing authentic language input, enhancing engagement, and promoting cultural awareness. The utilization of media content in English language learning has garnered significant attention in recent years