

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
Київський національний університет будівництва і архітектури

**НАУКОВА ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА  
(АНГЛІЙСЬКА)**

Методичні рекомендації  
до вивчення дисципліни  
для здобувачів другого (магістерського)  
рівня вищої освіти  
усіх спеціальностей КНУБА

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Містять зміст, порядок оформлення і вказівки до виконання індивідуальної роботи здобувачами магістерського рівня.

Призначено для здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти усіх спеціальностей КНУБА.

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## **Загальні положення**

Матеріал методичних рекомендацій підбрано з урахуванням методологічної авторської концепції навчання з використанням автентичних матеріалів та автентичною візуалізацією навчальної інформації.

Завдання методичних рекомендацій – ознайомити студентів з науковими журналами і структурою наукових статей, допомогти швидко знаходити головну інформацію з наукової статті, навчитись оформлювати посилання на статті в APA (American Psychological Association) стилі, складати промови для студентських науково-практичних конференцій.

Методичні рекомендації містять пояснення до організації роботи навчання та покроковий алгоритм дій студентів при самостійній підготовці до виконання індивідуальної роботи і опануванні теоретичних знань, оволодінні практичними навичками при виконанні підготовчих завдань, що систематизує й упорядковує автономну роботу здобувачів освіти. Методичні рекомендації містять ключі до тесту для перевірки засвоєння лексичного матеріалу на рівні слова, словосполучення, речення і тексту, що значно полегшує роботу викладачів і студентів. Матеріали методичних рекомендацій дають можливість оцінки зі сторони викладачів та самооцінки засвоєних знань зі сторони студентів. Містять зміст, порядок оформлення і вказівки до виконання індивідуальної роботи студентами магістерського рівня. Додаткові матеріали, необхідні для розуміння і коректного виконання завдань індивідуальної роботи студентами, оформлені у вигляді посилань і QR кодів.

# 1. PARTS OF A SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE “A”

*Ex. 1. Match English scientific terms 1) – 7) with Ukrainian equivalents a) –g). Use Figure 1 and Table 1 below to find out the meanings of English equivalents graphically. Take into account that the colour of the font and the colour of the figure correspond to each other.*

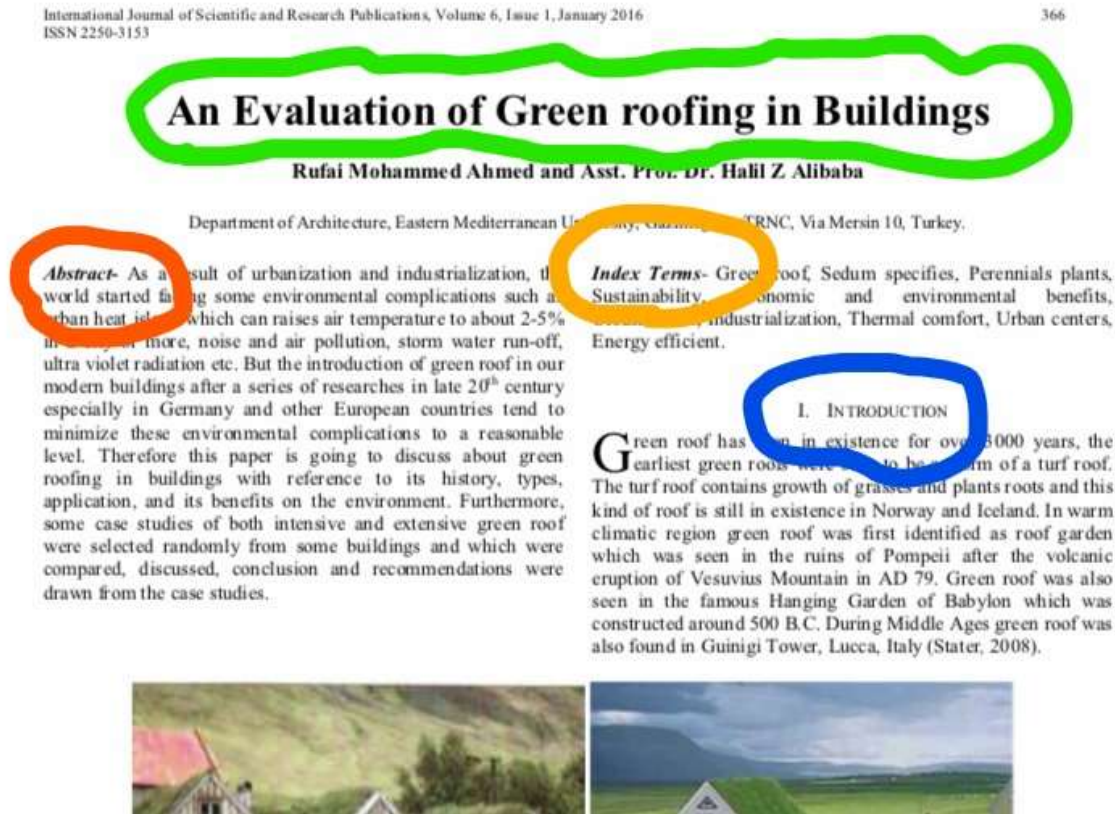


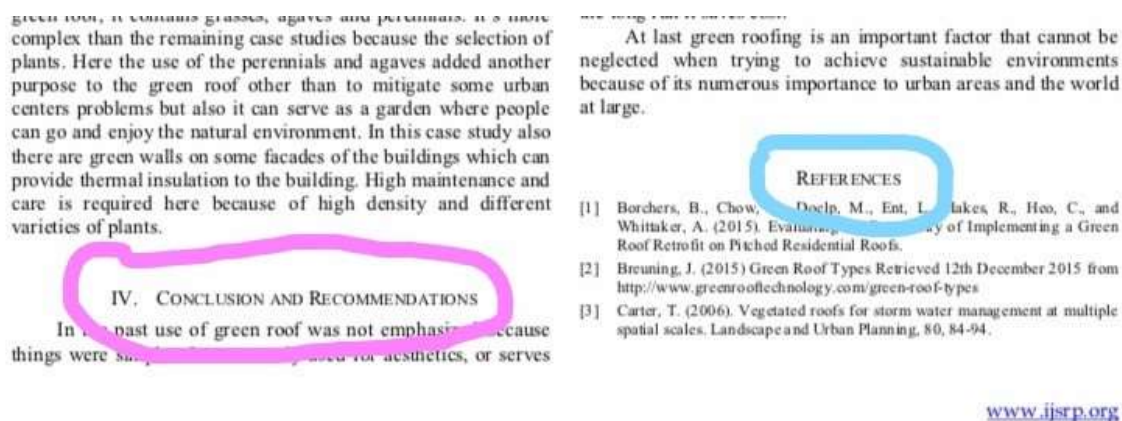
Figure 1. An Example of the Scientific Article 1

Table 1

## English scientific terms and Ukrainian equivalents

|    |                        |    |               |
|----|------------------------|----|---------------|
| 1) | Introduction           | a) | ключові слова |
| 2) | Results                | b) | методи        |
| 3) | Abstract               | c) | мета          |
| 4) | Purpose/Task           | d) | результати    |
| 5) | Methods                | e) | анотація      |
| 6) | Key words/ Index terms | f) | вступ         |
| 7) | Title                  | g) | заголовок     |

*Ex.2 Match English scientific terms 1) – 8) with Ukrainian equivalents a) – h). Use Figure 2, Figure 3 and Table 2 below to find out the meanings of English equivalents graphically. Take into account that the colour of the font and the colour of the figure correspond to each other.*



*Figure 2. An Example of the Scientific Article 2*

*Table 2*

**English scientific terms and Ukrainian equivalents**

|    |                        |    |                |
|----|------------------------|----|----------------|
| 1) | Key words/ Index terms | a) | ВИСНОВКИ       |
| 2) | Conclusions            | b) | ПОСИЛАННЯ      |
| 3) | Article                | c) | НАУКОВА РОБОТА |
| 4) | References             | d) | КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА  |
| 5) | Result                 | e) | РЕЗУЛЬТАТ      |
| 6) | Introduction           | f) | ЗАГОЛОВОК      |
| 7) | Research               | g) | СТАТТЯ         |
| 8) | Title                  | h) | ВСТУП          |

# Assessment and Retrofit of the Bridge over Kouris River, Cyprus

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## Abstract

The main objective of the present study is the assessment and retrofit of an existing road bridge located in Cyprus over the river Kouris. In particular the study focuses on a road bridge with seven spans of 10.5 m + 5 \* 12.6 m with a total cross section width of 7.10 m and a 5 m piers height that was constructed in the early 50's. The structural system of the bridge comprises of cast *in situ* reinforced concrete T-beams and slab deck that is simply supported on masonry piers. According to the new urban plan to design the bridge should now accommodate two lanes per direction, a pedestrian walkway and a cycling lane with total cross section width of new deck 15.60 m. The deck of the bridge widened using for aesthetic reasons the same cross section type and the new T-Beams and slab deck connected monolithically to the existing one. The existing part of the deck was strengthened with reinforced concrete jacketing due to inadequacy in shear resistance. Major challenge of the project posed the existing masonry pier layout that was insufficient to carry the new design seismic forces. New piers, founded on piles, were designed adjacent to the existing piers in order to support the new widened part of the bridge, and also to bear all the horizontal loads arising from the masses of the total deck. Sliding bearings (free movement) placed in the part of the existing piers and elastomeric bearings with movement only in the longitudinal direction placed in the new piers.

## Keywords

Bridge, Retrofit, Seismic, Concrete Jacketing, FRP

## 1. Introduction

The bridge over river Kouris that will be discussed in this paper is part of the old

Figure 3. An Example of the Scientific Article 3

**Ex.3.** Match English words 1) – 12) with Ukrainian equivalents a) – l).

|                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) article (n)                  | a) пояснювати,              |
| 2) explain (v)                  | b) наукова робота           |
| 3) research (n)                 | c) стаття                   |
| 4) compare (v)                  | d) описувати                |
| 5) result (n)                   | e) результат                |
| 6) report (v)                   | f) порівнювати              |
| 7) outcome (n)/contribution (n) | g) внесок                   |
| 8) establish (v) /state (v)     | h) повідомити               |
| 9) importance (n)               | i) коротко                  |
| 10) describe (v)                | j) важливість               |
| 11) briefly (adv)               | k) вказувати, встановлювати |
| 12) summarize (v)               | l) підводити підсумок       |

*v – verb (дієслово)*

*n – noun (іменник)*

*adv –adverb (прислівник)*

**Ex.4.** Match English word combinations 1) – 9) with Ukrainian equivalents a) – i)

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1) to list the sources                       | a) порядок дослідження              |
| 2) to interpret the results                  | b) спрямувати погляд читача         |
| 3) contribution to the larger area of study  | c) вказати зміст наукової роботи    |
| 4) to establish the context for the research | d) внесок до загальної галузі знань |
| 5) results of other experiments              | e) головні питання чи гіпотеза      |
| 6) importance of the research                | f) результати інших експериментів   |
| 7) research procedure                        | g) пояснити результати              |
| 8) guiding question or hypothesis            | h) важливість наукової роботи       |
| 9) focuses the reader                        | i) надати перелік джерел            |

*Ex.5. Match the following parts of sentences 1) –8) with Ukrainian equivalents a) – h)*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) to list the sources used in the article   | a) описати результати, пояснити їх і порівняти з результатами інших експериментів   |
| 2) to report the outcomes of the research procedure  | b) створювати перелік джерел, які використані в статті  |
| 3) to interpret the results, to explain them and compare them to the results of other experiments  | c) повідомити про внески наукової роботи  |
| 4) to focus the reader on what is important about the research, its contribution to the larger area of study   | d) описувати порядок дослідження  |
| 5) to describe the research procedure  | e) спрямувати погляд читача на те, що важливо у науковому дослідженні, його внесок до загальної галузі знань  |
| 6) to establish the context for the research: the area in which the research takes place, the research problem, the importance of the research, and the guiding question or hypothesis | f) пояснити про що йдеться в статті   |
| 7) to summarize the whole article  | g) вказати зміст наукової роботи: галузь, в якій проводиться наукове дослідження, проблему наукового дослідження, важливість наукового дослідження та перелік головних питань чи гіпотезу |
| 8) to state what the article is about  | h) підвести підсумок всієї статті   |

*Ex.6. Find an appropriate definition for every scientific term.*

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Introduction | a) lists the sources used in the article   |
| 2. Results      | b) interprets the results, explaining them and comparing them to the results of other experiments  |
| 3. Conclusion   | c) reports the outcomes of the research procedure  |
| 4. Abstract     | d) describes the research procedure.   |
| 5. Methods      | e) focuses the reader on what is important about the research, its contribution to the larger area of study  |
| 6. References   | f) establishes the context for the research: the area in which the research takes place, the research problem, the importance of the research, and the guiding question or hypothesis. |
| 7. Discussion   | g) briefly states what the article is about.   |
| 8. Title        | h) summarizes the whole article  |

## 2. PARTS OF A SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE “B”

*Ex.7. Read the text below and compare your answers from Exercise 6 with appropriate definitions*

### Parts of the Scientific Article

**Title** briefly states what the article is about.

**Abstract** summarizes the whole article.

**Introduction** establishes the context for the research: the area in which the research takes place, the research problem, the importance of the research, and the guiding question or hypothesis.

**Materials and Methods** describes the research procedure.

**Results** reports the outcomes of the research procedure.

**Discussion** interprets the results, explaining them and comparing them to the results of other experiments.

**Conclusion** focuses the reader on what is important about the research, its contribution to the larger area of study.

**References** lists the sources used in the article.

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<https://labwrite.ncsu.edu/instructors/scientificart-parts.pdf>

*Ex.8. Do you agree with all definitions in Exercise 7? Find out definitions of different parts of the scientific article on internet.*

*Ex.9. Read the list of words below and find the scientific terms that are parts of a scientific article.*

1. Abstract
2. Ventilation
3. Building
4. Key words
5. Pipe
6. Duct
7. Introduction
8. Skills
9. Methods

10. Collaboration
11. Results
12. Conclusion
13. Resources
14. References
15. Cooperation

*Ex.9. Look through the scientific article “An Evaluation of Green roofing in Buildings” and find such parts as: **Title, Abstract, Index terms, Introduction, Discussion, Conclusion, References.***

[An Evaluation of Green roofing in Buildings \(ijsrp.org\)](http://ijsrp.org)



*Ex.10. Look through the scientific article “Assessment and Retrofit of the Bridge over Kouris River, Cyprus” and find such parts as: **Title, Abstract, Key words, Introduction, Conclusion, References.***

[https://www.academia.edu/36615577/Assessment\\_and\\_Retrofit\\_of\\_the\\_Bridge\\_over\\_Kouris\\_River\\_Cyprus](https://www.academia.edu/36615577/Assessment_and_Retrofit_of_the_Bridge_over_Kouris_River_Cyprus)



### 3. APA STYLE REFERENCE FORMAT

*Ex.11. Look at the Journal Article Examples in APA Format. Compare English and Ukrainian equivalents.*

Автор, А. А. & Автор, А. А. (рік видання). Назва статті. Назва журналу (курсивом), номер випуску, сторінки статті.

DOI: xxxxxx або Взято з

Author, A. A. & Author, A. A. (Year). Article title. Journal Title, Volume Number (issue or part number), page number.

DOI: xxxxxx or Retrieved from URL

Drebot, O., Bilotil, V. & Oliinyk, H. (2022). Balanced development of rural territories of ukraine: social, economic and ecological aspects. *International Journal of Innovative Technologies in Economy*, 4(40), 1-16.

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.31435/rsglobal\\_ijite/30122022/7883](https://doi.org/10.31435/rsglobal_ijite/30122022/7883)



*Ex.12. Find out more information about citation in APA: How to cite a song in APA format: <https://www.mendeley.com/guides/apa-citation-guide>*



#### 4. TEST «PARTS OF A SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE»

##### Завдання №1 (\_\_\_ балів)

(для визначення правильності розуміння ЛО на рівні слова/ словосполучення/речення)

*1. Match the Ukrainian words and phrases with their English equivalents:*

|                                       |                                |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. title( <i>n</i> )                  | a. коротко                     |
| 2. key words/ index terms( <i>n</i> ) | b. важливість                  |
| 3. methods( <i>n</i> )                | c. мета                        |
| 4. purpose/task( <i>n</i> )           | d. ключові слова               |
| 5. abstract( <i>n</i> )               | e. методи                      |
| 6. results( <i>n</i> )                | f. анотація                    |
| 7. introduction( <i>n</i> )           | g. результати                  |
| 8. research( <i>n</i> )               | h. висновки                    |
| 9. references( <i>n</i> )             | i. заголовок                   |
| 10. article( <i>n</i> )               | j. вступ                       |
| 11. conclusions( <i>n</i> )           | k. наукова робота              |
| 12. to explain( <i>v</i> )            | l. посилання                   |
| 13. to compare( <i>v</i> )            | m. стаття                      |
| 14. to report( <i>v</i> )             | n. пояснювати                  |
| 15. outcome/contribution( <i>n</i> )  | o. порівнювати                 |
| 16. to summarize( <i>v</i> )          | p. повідомити                  |
| 17. briefly( <i>adv</i> )             | q. внесок                      |
| 18. importance( <i>n</i> )            | r. вказувати,<br>встановлювати |
| 19. to describe( <i>v</i> )           | s. підводити підсумок          |
| 20. to establish/to state( <i>v</i> ) | t. описувати                   |

*v – verb (дієслово)*

*n – noun (іменник)*

*adv –adverb (прислівник)*

**2. Match the Ukrainian words and phrases with their English equivalents:**

|   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. to focus the reader                          | a. пояснити результати              |
| 2. the guiding question or hypothesis           | b. порядок дослідження              |
| 3. the research procedure                       | c. спрямувати погляд читача         |
| 4. the importance of the research               | d. головні питання чи гіпотеза      |
| 5. the results of other experiments             | e. надати перелік джерел            |
| 6. to establish the context for the research    | f. важливість наукової роботи       |
| 7. the contribution to the larger area of study | g. результати інших експериментів   |
| 8. to interpret the results                     | h. вказати зміст наукової роботи    |
| 9. to list the sources                          | i. внесок до загальної галузі знань |
| 10. to report the outcomes                      | j. пояснити результати              |
| 11. to explain the results                      | k. проблема наукового дослідження   |
| 12. the research problem                        | l. порівняти результати             |
| 13. the research takes place                    | m. наукова робота має місце         |
| 14. to compare the results                      | n. повідомити про внески            |
| 15. what the article is about.                  | o. про що йдеться в статті          |

**3. Complete the following sentences using the correct answer: a,b or c.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are the list of the sources used in the article.

- a. References
- b. Title
- c. Introduction

2 \_\_\_\_\_ can only make the simplest statement about the content of your article.

- a. Results
- b. Title
- c. Key words

3 \_\_\_\_\_ includes enough key information (e.g., summary results, observations, trends, etc.), the major aspects of the entire paper.

- a. Hypothesis
- b. Abstract
- c. Methods

**4. Choose the most appropriate variant: a,b or c and continue following sentences.**

1. An abstract summarizes, in one paragraph (usually), the major aspects of the entire paper.

An abstract summarizes...

- a. the whole article
- b. the conclusion
- c. the hypothesis

2. The Title can only make the simplest statement about the content of your article.

The Title briefly states...

- a. an alphabetical listing
- b. the length of your Abstract
- c. what the article is about

3. The Literature Cited section gives an alphabetical listing (by first author's last name) of the references that you actually cited in the body of your paper.

References lists ...

- a. the sources used in the article
- b. the body of your paper.
- c. enough key information

### **Завдання №2 (\_\_\_\_ балів)**

(для визначення правильності розуміння ЛО на рівні тексту (при ознайомлювальному читанні))

**5. What list of the words belongs to the description of topic «Parts of a Scientific Article»?**

- a. Research procedure, guiding question, key words, introduction, to compare the results, conclusions, abstract.
- b. Civil engineering, theoretical knowledge, empirical information, environmental engineering, water supply, purification, sewer system.
- c. Scientific evidence, solid background, construction, architecture, civil engineering establishment, rewarding discipline.

### **Завдання №3 (\_\_\_\_ балів)**

(для визначення правильності розуміння ЛО на рівні тексту (при пошуковому і вивчаючому читанні))

**6. Read the text below “Parts of a Scientific Article” and find out three parts of a Scientific Article (1, 2, 3) that can be used by reader to understand briefly the key points and the general content of any scientific article. Find out three appropriate variants (a, b, c, d). Match them with paragraphs (1, 2, 3). There is one choice you do not need to use.**

- a. Title
- b. Abstract
- c. References
- d. Conclusion

## Text “Parts of a Scientific Article”

1. **This part** of an article summarizes, in one paragraph (usually), the major aspects of the entire paper. Whereas the Title can only make the simplest statement about the content of your article, **this part** allows you to elaborate more on each major aspect of the paper. **This part** helps readers decide whether they want to read the rest of the paper, or it may be the only part they can obtain via electronic literature searches or in published abstracts. Therefore, enough key information (e.g., summary results, observations, trends, etc.) must be included to make **this part** of the article useful to someone who may to reference your work.

2. **This part** is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. **This part** of the article is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points and, if applicable, where you recommend new areas for future research. For most college-level research papers, one or two well-developed paragraphs is sufficient for a conclusion, although in some cases, three or more paragraphs may be required.

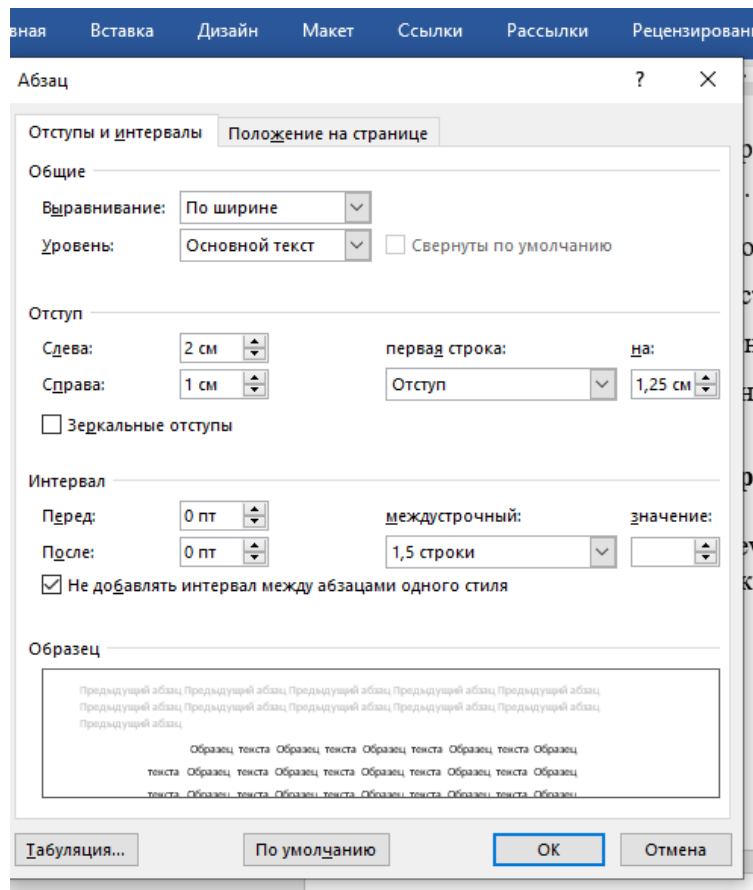
3. The Literature Cited section (**this part**) gives an alphabetical listing (by first author's last name) of the references that you actually cited in the body of your paper.

## 5. INDIVIDUAL WORK

### План роботи

1. Обрати наукову статтю з журналу за фаховою сучасною перспективною темою.
2. Скоротити статтю до 1-1,5 сторінки (шрифт 14, Times New Roman, інтервал 1,5), залишивши її основні частини. Обсяг частин наукової статті можливо також скорочувати, проте головний зміст статті необхідно передати.
3. Зробити переклад скороченої статті українською.
4. Створити і записати 10 запитань до статті англійською мовою з перекладом українською мовою.
5. Створити словник до статті (50 термінів з перекладом українською).
6. Оформити посилання на обрану статтю в APA (American Psychological Association) стилі.
7. Зробити презентацію на обрану статтю (слайди + промова).

### Оформлення індивідуальної роботи



1. Шрифт 14 Times New Roman, інтервал 1,5, ліве поле – 2 см, праве поле – 1 см, верхнє і нижнє поле – 2 см.

2. Оформлення титульної сторінки за зразком:

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ БУДІВНИЦТВА І АРХІТЕКТУРИ  
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ УРБАНІСТИКИ ТА ПРОСТОРОВОГО ПЛАНУВАННЯ  
КАФЕДРА МОВНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ ТА КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

Індивідуальна робота  
з дисципліни «Іноземна мова за профспрямуванням»  
на тему: **Deep Learning Explicit Differentiable Predictive  
Control Laws for Buildings**

РОБОТУ ВИКОНАЛА:

Якімчук Анастасія Олегівна

Студентка групи «ЗПЛ-61 м

Перевірила:

доц. Рубцова Світлана В'ячеславівна

Київ – 2023

## Приклади наукових журналів і статей:

Приклад 1. RS Global — міжнародний науковий видавець.



[RS Global - International Scholarly Publisher](#)

Приклад 2. Міжнародний науковий журнал.



[International Journal of Innovative Technologies in Economy \(rsglobal.pl\)](#)

Приклад 3. Архіви міжнародного наукового журналу.



[Archives | International Journal of Innovative Technologies in Economy \(rsglobal.pl\)](#)

**Приклад 4.** Стаття в міжнародному науковому журналі.



[BALANCED DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TERRITORIES OF UKRAINE:  
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS | International Journal  
of Innovative Technologies in Economy \(rsglobal.pl\)](#)

**Приклад 5.** Архів міжнародного наукового журналу «Technium Science».



<https://techniumscience.com/index.php/technium/issue/view/20>

**Приклад 6.** Перелік міжнародних журналів. Індексція в наукометричних базах. Міжнародні конференції.



[Technium Science](#)

## 6. TOP TIPS FOR AN EFFECTIVE PRESENTATION

**Task 1.** Before you begin to read the text “How can you make a good presentation even more effective?”, list details in the first two columns.

| 1  | 2   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>What I Know</b> about the topic “<b>How can you make a good presentation even more effective?</b>”?</p> <p><i>Write all information you know in the form of words, word combinations, sentences.</i></p> | <p><b>What I expect to know</b> after reading the text.</p> <p><i>Write all information in the form of questions.</i></p> |
|  |   |

**Task 2.** Skim the text “How can you make a good presentation even more effective?”. Add the important information in the first column. Write additional questions in the second column.

### Tips for skimming:

*Read the first sentence of every paragraph*

*Read any headings and sub-headings*

*Notice any figures, charts, or graphs*

*Notice any italicized or boldface words or phrase*

**Text** How can you make a good presentation even more effective?



**Task 3.** Read the text “How can you make a good presentation even more effective?”. Find the answers to the questions from the second column and write them in the third column in the form of sentences. Write all the questions you have not answered in the fourth column.

| 3  | 4  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>What I Learned.</b><br/> <i>Write the answers to the questions from the second column. Write all information that you can find in the text “How can you make a good presentation even more effective?” in the form of sentences.</i></p> | <p><b>Met expectations</b><br/> <i>Write all the questions you havenot answered.</i></p> |
|  |  |

**Task 4.** *Find the answers to the questions from the fourth column and use this information for the individual work. Use additional information resources.*

**Task 5.** *Choose three tips from the article “How can you make a good presentation even more effective?”. Write the speech for the presentation “Tree main tips.” Use the Samples of speech form below.*

### Speech 1

#### SLIDE 1

**My name is** \_\_\_\_\_. I am the first year student of Engineering systems and Ecology department in the Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture.

**I'm here to present the results of the research** “Three main tips.” **I hope you will find my presentation helpful.**

**Thank you for the opportunity to work with you.**

**To do this I've divided my presentation into three parts.**

**Firstly, I will talk about** how to “Show your Passion and Connect with your Audience”.

**Then we will look at** “Smile and Make Eye Contact with your Audience”.

**Finally, I will tell you about positive impact of** “the 10-20-30 Rule for Slideshows”.

#### SLIDE 2

**Let's start with** non-verbal contact with the audience.

Show your Passion, Keep it Simple, Make Eye Contact with your Audience.

It's hard to be relaxed and be yourself when you're nervous. The great presenters say that the most important thing is to connect with your audience, and

the best way to do that is to let your passion for the subject shine through.

Be honest with the audience about what is important to you and why it matters.

### SLIDE 3

I'd like to turn now to the importance of smiling and making eye contact with the audience. This sounds very easy, but a surprisingly large number of presenters fail to do it. If you smile and make eye contact, you are building rapport, which helps the audience to connect with you and your subject. It also helps you to feel less nervous, because you are talking to individuals, not to a great mass of unknown people. Your audience needs to see you as well as your slides.

Now you understand the advantages of some rules of presentation.

### SLIDE 4

Let's continue our topic and look at the positive impact of "the 10-20-30 Rule for Slideshows"

Remember "the 10-20-30 Rule for Slideshows"

This is a tip from Guy Kawasaki of Apple. He suggests that slideshows should:

- Contain no more than 10 slides;
- Last no more than 20 minutes;
- Use a font size of no less than 30 points.

As a general rule, slides should be the sideshow to you, the presenter. A good set of slides should be no use without the presenter, and they should definitely contain less, rather than more, information, expressed simply.

If you need to provide more information, create a bespoke handout and give it out after your presentation.

### SLIDE 5

So, we can draw the following conclusions:

- Be enthusiastic and honest, and the audience will respond
- Your audience needs to see you as well as your slides
- Remember the "10-20-30 Rule for Slideshows"

Now I've come to the end of my presentation "Three main tips."

## SLIDE 6

It should be mentioned that these tips for a good presentation have been studied and presented to you to reflect on them.

Thank you and if you have any more questions, I ' m very happy to answer them.

## Speech 2

### SLIDE 1

Good morning/afternoon/evening, to everyone. Before starting my presentation let me briefly introduce myself. My name is\_\_\_\_\_. I am the second year student of Architecture Department in the Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture and I am delighted to be here today to talk to you about the three main tips on how to make your presentation even more effective.

### SLIDE 2

My presentation is divided into three parts.

First, we will talk about the ways how to grab your audience`s attention from the beginning and keep it up until to the end of your speech.

After that the talk will go on about the audiovisual aids. I will explain the purpose for their usage and present the best audiovisual aids that, in my opinion, will really improve your presentation

Finally, we will give a look at the phrases that will help you to summarize the important facts once again and end your presentation.

### SLIDE 3

Let me begin by explaining how to keep your audience`s interest from the beginning and not lose their attention until the end.

There are a lot of ways to make that happen.

The first step is to start off strongly.

Your speech should be convincing.

Secondly, keep it simple. You have to concentrate on your core message.

Thirdly, it would be beneficial to show your interest and connection with your audience.

Do not forget to use your body language.

Finally, breathe and be relaxed. It is hard to convey the key message while you are nervous.

Take a deep breath, smile and enjoy the process.

#### SLIDE 4

I would like to move on to the next part. Nowadays, it is impossible to imagine our life without technology. It often helps people make many tasks easier. To improve your report, it would be beneficial to use audiovisual aids such as an interactive whiteboard, short video clips with voice overs, diagrams, maps, pictures, etc.

These aids are effective in conveying information. Audiovisual communication is a productive form of communicating. Using sound and lighting equipment improves communication by heightening the awareness of your audience's sight and hearing.

That's all I have to say about the audiovisual aids.

#### SLIDE 5

Let's now turn to the last part of my presentation. The talk will go on about one of the most important aspect of your presentations – how to end your report. At the end of the presentation, it would be useful to summarize the important facts once again.

There are some suitable phrases:

- I would like to conclude by...
  - In conclusion, let me sum up my main points.
  - Weighing the pros and cons, I have come to the conclusion that...
  - This brings me to the end of my presentation. Thank you for attention and your time.
  - Thank you all for listening. It was truly a pleasure being here today.
  - Well, that's all from me. Thank you very much.
  - That brings me to the end of my presentation. Thanks for your attention.
- Do not forget to thank your audience for listening to you.

## Speech 3

### SLIDE 1

My name is\_\_\_\_\_. I am the second year student of Architecture Department in the Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture.

I would like to present the results of the research “Three main tips...”

I really hope you will find my presentation useful.

I am very grateful for the opportunity to work with you.

My presentation is divided into three parts in order to perceive the information easier.

Firstly, I want to talk about how to “Cope with a lot of Text and Important Information that should be converted to a Good Presentation”.

Then we will look at “Use your Voice Effectively”.

Finally, I am going to show you how important is to “Be relaxed, Breathe and Enjoy”.

### SLIDE 2

To start with, we all often have a lot information to work with. The biggest problem we often see in first drafts of presentations is that we try to cover too much ground. You can’t summarize an entire career in a single talk. If you try to cram in everything you know, you won’t have time to include key details, and your talk will disappear into abstract language that may make sense if your listeners are familiar with the subject matter but will be completely opaque if they’re new to it.

Furthermore, you need specific examples to flesh out your ideas. So limit the scope of your talk to that which can be explained, and brought to life with examples, in the available time. Give more detail. Don’t tell the audience about your entire field of study—tell us about your unique contribution.

### SLIDE 3

In addition, it’s necessary to use all positive aspects of your voice. The spoken word is actually a pretty inefficient means of communication, because it uses only one of your audience’s five senses. That’s why presenters tend to use visual aids, too. But you can help to make the spoken word better by using your voice effectively.

Varying the speed at which you talk, and emphasizing changes in pitch and tone all help to make your voice more interesting and hold your audience's attention.

After that I believe you realize the advantages of some rules of presentation.

#### SLIDE 4

Moreover, if you find presenting difficult, it can be hard to be calm and relaxed about doing it. We all can have such difficulties, but we should learn how to cope with them.

One option is to start by concentrating on your breathing. Slow it down, and make sure that you're breathing fully. Make sure that you continue to pause for breath occasionally during your presentation too. If you can bring yourself to relax, you will almost certainly present better. If you can actually start to enjoy yourself, your audience will respond to that, and engage better. Your presentations will improve exponentially, and so will your confidence. It's well worth a try.

#### SLIDE 5

All in all, we can summarize the following conclusions:

- Use specific examples to flash ideas and give more details.
- Voice is very important instrument that can help us to present information interestingly.
- Relax, try to be calm and don't forget to be yourself.

It's a pity, but I should notify you this is the end of my presentation "Three main tips."

#### SLIDE 6

It's important to mention these tips for a good presentation have been studied and presented to you to reflect on them.

Do you have any questions? I'll be very glad to answer them. I also want to thank you for your attention!

**Task 6.** *Choose the necessary slides for the chosen tips and present your speech for the class (slides are added).*

## **7. KEY TO TEST**

Test «Parts of a scientific article” p. 14

- 1.** 1i, 2d, 3e, 4c, 5f, 6g, 7j, 8k, 9l, 10m, 11h, 12n, 13o, 14p, 15q, 16s, 17a, 18b, 19t, 20r
- 2.** 1c, 2d, 3b, 4f, 5g, 6h, 7i, 8a, 9e, 10n, 11j, 12k, 13m, 14l, 15o
- 3.** 1a, 2b, 3b
- 4.** 1a, 2c, 3a
- 5.** a
- 6.** 1b – Abstract, 2d – Conclusion, 3c – References

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для здобувачів другого (магістерського)  
рівня вищої освіти  
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