

ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Л.Н.ГУМИЛЕВА



Филологический факультет
Кафедра иностранных языков



СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
международного семинара
**«STRENGTHENING FOREIGN LANGUAGES
TEACHING: CHALLENGES,
APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES»**

27-29 марта 2018 года

Астана, Республика Казахстан

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УДК 811
ББК 81.2
S 88

Редакционная коллегия:

Сагимбаева Д.Е., Курманаева Д.К., Молдахметова Г.З., Тусельбаева Ж.А.,
Кемельбекова Э.А., Жанкина Х.К.

S 88

Strengthening Foreign Languages Teaching: Challenges, Approaches and Technologies: - сборник статей / Отв. ред. Сагимбаева Д.Е., – Астана: Изд-во ЕНУ им. Л.Н. Гумилева, 2018. – 238 с.

ISBN 978-601-337-006-4

Сборник содержит статьи участников международного семинара «Strengthening Foreign Languages Teaching: Challenges, Approaches and Technologies». В сборнике рассмотрены актуальные вопросы касательно основных тенденций и особенностей развития современной методики преподавания иностранных языков в средней и высшей школе в условиях полиязычия, проанализирован опыт по реализации инновационных технологий в языковом образовании, рассмотрены вопросы преподавания предметов на иностранном языке, представлены исследования результатов независимого и интегрированного подходов с особым упором на креативность и критическое мышление, необходимых для академического письма в учебной деятельности магистрантов.

Издание адресовано ученым-методистам, докторантам, магистрантам и педагогам-практикам в области обучения языкам, а также широкому кругу читателей.

УДК 811
ББК 81.2

ISBN 978-601-337-006-4

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TO WHAT EXTEND SHOULD GOVERNMENTS REDUCE THE GMO?

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Genetic engineering (GE) is science which has been developing until nowadays. Despite the fact that genetic engineering is not completely explored, it has effect to different industries[1]. Consequently, any impacts of GE distributed most over the world. Therefore, genetic engineering is one of the global issues.

Nowadays, the actual problem is Producing Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) which is aspect of Genetic Engineering. Definition of GMO is putting a gene (in most cases researchers use DNA) from one life form into another, to make new, unusual living thing[2].

The reasons of problem are currently people debate with each other, in order to prove dangers or benefits of GMO. Most of the people believe that GM foods have more negative influence on human and environment than positive effect. However, scholars convince others that GMO products are secure.[3]

In spite of most of scientists said that GMOs are not dangerous. People do not change their own opinion. This is influence to commercial activity of businessmen. For example, anti- GMO groups and consumers forced to take off GMO ingredients from cheerios, American brand of breakfast cereals[4]. It means that GMO impact not only on environment and human, it also affects to economy of country.

The main reason why I have chosen this topic is connection with occupation in the future. I want to develop in biotechnology or bioengineering. Also, I want to discover the possibilities of the GMO development in Kazakhstan. The results of my research will be used to announce community about advantages and disadvantages of genetic modified organisms. Also, with aid of the outcome, I would like to impact on producing GM food in Kazakhstan.

Furthermore, the president of Kazakhstan Nazarbayev N.A. said that Kazakhstan should develop genetic engineering. «In the next and following five-year plans should provide for development of mobile telecommunications, multimedia, nano-space technology, robotics, genetic engineering and search of a new energy source»[5]. This is one of the reasons for choice the research. In order to find out how will change Kazakhstan due to Genetic Engineering which includes GMO, we should investigate situations of diverse countries. For instance: United States of America, because the US is the biggest producer of GM foods in the world[6].

Nowadays, Internet users debate over pros and cons of GM goods. Because of this in internet came in sight news about banning GMO producing in many countries. Dr. Robert Paarlberg commented regarding this claim and answered some questions. According to Dr. Robert Paarlberg, professor of Political Science at Wellesley College, Europe Union did not officially prohibit producing and selling the GMO foods. In some countries of EU, as in Spain, products which contained GMO are used for animal feeding. Also, it is legal to import some GMO goods such as cotton, cane and other non-food products. Moreover, there are some information from experts which show us negative sides of GMO. These data can be used like evidence to reducing the GMO in Europe. According to Connie Piekman, president of Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, majority of genetic modified plants partially lose their ability to photosynthesis, it means plants can recycle less carbon dioxide (CO₂) to oxygen (O₂)[7].

Despite the efforts of producers to improve safety of GM products, due to people' pressure on government, industries should reduce their producing the goods.

Despite the fact that Kazakhstan does not produce GMO, this is actual issue in our country either. Safety of the products did not improve, nevertheless, import of GM food to Kazakhstan increased every year. Also, this statistics will double, due to World Trade Organization membership of Kazakhstan. Consequently, disputes between inhabitants will increment too[8]. Nowadays, the issue about control selling of the GMO becomes actual issue in the government, consequently, there are some politicians debate about the problem. A good illustration for this is the speech of President of the National League of consumers of Kazakhstan. Svetlana Roman: "We should not use GMO cultivation and producing of these products, however, it is necessary to regulate this sphere officially." Also, she mentioned some data from Ministry of Health in order to support her statement. According to statistics, 30% of population who consumed import goods with GMO revealed full reproductive disorders, 25% - treatable reproductive disorders. However, director of National Center for Biotechnology – E.M.Ramankulov argued that in the result of global warming, our climate changes too, consequently, the amount of rain will reduce and widespread dry areas will increase. In these environmental conditions GMO may become alternative way to save crop, agriculture of Kazakhstan.[9]

In the results of the exploration I revealed some perspectives on my problem, also I found out that degree of development of the GMO Industry diverse in some countries. During the secondary research it can be seen that safety of the GMO did not fully provide. Due to this, each country bases to their research. Consequently, EU against to GMO, nevertheless, USA produces and exports GM products to the different countries very well. However, Kazakhstan does not produce the GM products, because of this, according to research and experiences of other countries will decide about development of the GMO industry.

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NANOTECHNOLOGY IN THE FIELDS OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES

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During the last few decades, about thirty infectious pathologies have been revealed. These include AIDS, “avian influenza”, Ebola virus and others. Currently, millions of people around the world are diagnosed with and die from cancer. As statistics show, the number of death from these pathologies makes about five hundred thousand people a year [1]. These “shocking statistics” are not going to decrease unless we make change. So, today the world often faces with such kind of global issues. The humanity is not standing in one place, it is developing and trying to provide the substantial assistance to cope with various problems, of course, with cancer too. Obviously the exact treatment of that has not yet fully obtained, but the privilege of nanotechnology can be probably tackle the health problems.

Nanotechnology is one of the new branches of science and technology that has been actively developing in recent years. It starts with the creation and use of materials, devices and technical systems, the functioning by nanostructures, that are ordered fragments ranging in size from 1 to 100 nanometers [2]. Today nanotechnology is essential to create a variety of materials that can be used in a particular area. The simplest and most striking example of the use of nanotechnology is in cosmetology, such as well-known soap solution. It has not only disinfectant and detergent properties, it also forms micelles, nanoparticles. In addition to other applications, the nanomedicine is also developing rapidly, which attracts not only purely scientific achievements, but also social significance. Today this term is accepted as the use of nanotechnology in the diagnosis, monitoring, implant and tissue engineering and treatment of diseases.