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

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.

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ISBN 978-601-337-006-4

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ALTERNATIVE FORMS OF ENERGY: ENERGY-SAVING & ENERGY-EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES IN ARCHITECTURE

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Main component of human life is energy. We passed the stage from the first spark, which lit the fire to nuclear power plants. Nowadays, the following "traditional" types of alternative energy are open: the energy of ebbs and tides, the energy of wind and sun and sea waves. Never before, there is question of the preservation of energy has arisen in front of all the world's scientists, what is waiting for humanity in the future in terms of energy, because the needs of society are growing and energy is scarce. Scientists are developing energy programs, which require enormous efforts and enormous material costs. Also, new alternative sources of energy are being developed and found. Distinctive feature of the architecture of innovative technologies from the architecture of past years are new technologies adapted to the standards of modern communication and strengthening of interrelations with nature [1].

The main aspect when using energy-saving technologies in construction is typology of buildings. In the scientific literature this question is not sufficiently covered, therefore it is necessary to analyze technologies used in the construction of buildings. The interest in energy saving technologies and alternative energy has increased, therefore, that their application and implementation are aimed at the efficient use of resources and the reduction of material costs [2]. Nowadays, following alternative types of energy are open: energy of ebbs and tides, wind, sun and sea waves [3].

Energy of the ebb and flow

The first source of energy that person began to use is energy of water. Initially, a primitive water turbine was used. This method of obtaining energy is less effective than wind power. But still using this method is an environmentally friendly source of energy. Scientists consider the world ocean as one of the types of "natural" alternative energy. Scientists using the scientific method calculate places where there will be more efficient construction of the power plant.

Wind energy

In other words it can be called the energy of moving air masses. The reserves of wind energy are a hundred times greater than the reserves of the energy of rivers of the whole planet. At the moment, engines that produce energy with wind, supply only one-thousandth of the world's energy needs. They give a lot of energy, but they also have disadvantages of a lack of wind in windless weather and vice versa, an overabundance of energy in windy weather. When considering alternative energy, one must take into account that its use in construction requires certain conditions. The most economically sound and widespread energy-saving technologies that are used in the reconstruction and construction of new buildings:

- ✓ use of new computer technologies that allow to automatically control the energy consumption in the building [4];
- ✓ there are special activities for using of alternative or renewable energy sources;
- ✓ use of energy-saving equipment or replacement of used equipment with more modern and innovative equipment;
- ✓ use of more reliable and economical light sources and installation of energy-saving packages.

Nowadays, each of us can save energy in our homes or apartments with help of an energy-saving light bulb. A conventional incandescent lamp, which is more than a hundred years old, it is very well warm and still ill light. The main plus and most likely the alternative light bulb argument is that it consumes less energy and has a long service life [5].

The task and the question of the use of alternative energy in construction is being developed by engineers and architects over the past 50 years. The famous architect Norman Foster writes that: "Architects are not able to solve all the world environmental problems, but we can design buildings that need only a part of the currently consumed energy, in addition, thanks to proper urban planning, we can influence traffic flows. The location and functionality of structures, its design flexibility and technological resource, orientation, shape and construction, its heating

and ventilation system, the properties and characteristics of the materials used - all these parameters affect the consumption of amount of energy needed for erection, operation and maintenance of the building ".

In the developed countries, the main factors in design of buildings have become energy efficiency and harmony with environment. The main task of architects and designers was introduction of innovative technologies and developments in the construction of residential and public buildings. [6] The appearance of such buildings gave impetus to the improvement of energy-saving properties of the architectural environment. At the moment, using of alternative technologies for energy saving in buildings is an actual direction both from the point of view of architecture, and from the point of view of economy, ecology and resource saving [7].

Practice and experience of energy efficient construction

For energy-efficient construction, the following measures are needed for energy saving [8]:

1. Activities developed by Nicholas Isaac and Andrew Isaac, on the basis of which the project was implemented in 1972:

- ✓ choosing the orientation of the building;
- ✓ decrease in volume of intake of outdoor air by rationalizing layout;
- ✓ optimization of wind impact on the building;
- ✓ increased thermal insulation of external enclosing structures;
- ✓ reduction of the glazing area and use of sun protection;
- ✓ -use of heat of solar radiation in the heat supply system.

2. Architect Heimo Kautonen (Helsinki, Finland, 1979) “EKONO-house project”:

- ✓ effective use of the internal volume of the building;
- ✓ effective thermal insulation of enclosing structures to reduce heat loss;
- ✓ high heat capacity of enclosing structures for heat accumulation;
- ✓ accumulation of heat of solar radiation at base of the building to reduce load on the heating system;
- ✓ use of ventilated windows;
- ✓ tightness of the building for minimal heat leakage;
- ✓ effective lighting to reduce energy costs;
- ✓ automatic control system for air conditioning and lighting equipment for optimization and metering of energy consumption.

3. Architect Norman Foster, project "Commerzbank" in Frankfurt am Main, Germany (1997):

- ✓ natural lighting and ventilation. In the center of the skyscraper is a triangular atrium, which contributes to natural ventilation and the provision of a skyscraper with fresh air;
- ✓ four-storeyed gardens, oriented to the four directions of the world;
- ✓ two-layer translucent fencing of offices. This idea of designers was needed to reduce the energy needed to maintain the climate in the room [9].

In conclusion, I want to say that a large number of different types and variants of innovative technologies makes it possible to expand their scope of application in improving the energy-saving properties of the architectural environment [10].

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PRINCIPLES OF APPLICATION OF ERGONOMICITY IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DESIGN OF MODERN HOUSING

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The house of each person should be designed according to the individual qualities of his personality, the habits of his own life. In order to create a cozy home, it is necessary to study the needs, desires and Hobbies of all family members, to be able to adapt them to a single space and the body of home life.

"Domacnost" at home, as the quality of the residence – the home – felt by the person, causing a state of psychological, physiological, functional comfort in the case of matching the environment the criterion of domesticity. Anything that does not meet the criterion of home in your own home, very quickly affects the behavior and attitude of the person to the environment. At the same time, full possession of the space, fenced off from the outside world, liberates the consciousness, gives a chance of creative freedom and imagination. Therefore it is necessary to create the successful