***Possible Stages of Investigation***

Восемь этапов индивидуального научного исследования представлены ниже в произвольном порядке (кроме А и Н). Определите логическую последовательность этапов B-G. Обратите внимание, что может быть несколько возможных последовательностей. Запишите весь текст с переводом.

***A:*** *Select a topic for investigation*

For example, try to think about what you would like to improve in your classroom practice.

***B:*** *Decide which data to collect*

For example, you can take photos, keep a classroom diary, save lesson plans, or write a simple questionnaire. Ask other mates or peers for advice.

***C:*** *Evaluate your work*

For example, ask: What did my peers learn? What did I/we learn? Where is the 'evidence'? What recommendations can I/we give peers interested in the same topic?

***D:*** *Preliminary exploration*

Read as much as you can find on the topic you select (books, journals, websites), and about investigating, keeping notes on your reading. Ask mates or peers for advice.

***E:*** *Find (a) colleague(s) to work with*

When you feel fed up or stuck, working together helps you to share ideas and the workload!

***F:*** *Teach and collect data*

Actually teach for the period you set yourself. Make sure that collecting data does not interfere too much with your studying!

***G:*** *Set aims and 'start small'*

Do not try to do too much too quickly. Set modest aims for your investi­gation, for example by focusing on one thing for a limited pe­riod of time.

***H:*** *Share the results with colleagues*

Tell peers in your group about your recommen­dations by making a poster about your work; or write a report or article, or give a talk at a conference.