



THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN



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Основной объем пособия составляют задания и тесты для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы с опорой на учебник «Практический курс английского языка. 2 курс», изданный под редакцией В.Д. Аракина. Работа над текстами по теме «Higher Education and Teacher Training in Great Britain» предполагает их всестороннее обсуждение и одновременно является базой для развития навыков устной речи.

Материалы организованы по тематическому принципу, представлена тема «Higher Education and Teacher Training in Great Britain». Структурное построение способствует развитию лексических навыков. Работа над словообразованием, фразовыми глаголами, идиоматикой и устойчивыми словосочетаниями, представленными в коммуникативно-значимых контекстах, способствует обогащению словарного запаса.

Предназначается для студентов II курса ДФО и ЗФО факультетов иностранных языков и студентов, обучающихся по программе СПО «Иностранный язык».

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THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN



Ex. 1. Read, translate and retell the text EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

All children and young people between the ages of 4 or 5 and 16 must receive full-time education. About a half of three- and four-year-old children receive nursery education. Some 9 million children attend 34,800 state and private schools. About 93 percent receive free education from public funds and the rest attend private fee-paying schools.

British education has many different faces, but one goal. Its aim is to realise the potential of all, for the good of individual and society as a whole. Well over 90 percent of the children of compulsory school go to the state school. Some 60 percent of 16-year-olds stay on in full-time education. And for adults of all ages, universities, polytechnics and other colleges provide a vast array of courses, both academic and vocational. The past few years have seen a lot of changes in Britain's traditionally decentralised education system. The most significant in England and Wales were introduced under the Education Reform Act 1988.

Local education authorities finance most schools at local level. They employ teachers and allocate budgets to schools, the largest of which manage their own budgets. All secondary and primary schools have responsibility for their budgets. Every state school in England and Wales has a governing body, responsible for the school's main policies. It includes teachers, parents and members appointed by local education authorities. Recent government measures have increased the rights of parents to find out more about schools and make informed choices about their children's education. Parents have a statutory right to express a preference for a school. Tables are published giving information about school examination results. All state schools have to give parents a written annual report on their child's progress.

Around half of 3- and 4-year-olds in Britain receive nursery education, and many other children attend pre-school groups, mostly organised by parents. Children of nursery age need care as well as education, however, and it is not just their mental requirements, but social, emotional and physical needs that must be met.

Compulsory secondary education begins at the age of 5 in England, Wales and Scotland, and 4 in Northern Ireland. Children usually start their school career in an infant school and move to a junior school or department at age 7. In some parts of the country children begin at a first school at age 5, and move on to a middle school at age 8, 9, or 10. Primary schools vary in size and location, some having as few as two teachers and others as many as 30. Pupils begin to tackle a range of subjects, including those stipulated under the National Curriculum. In England and Wales the Education Reform Act 1988 established a new National Curriculum for all pupils from the age of 5 to 16. This curriculum has been designed to provide a balance of subjects so that academic as well as practical abilities are catered for. Educational standards

are being raised by the introduction of a national school curriculum consisting of English, mathematics, science, history, geography, technology, music, art, physical education and, for older pupils, a modern language. Religious education is available in all schools, although parents have the right to withdraw their children from such classes.

At 7 and 11 years old (and at secondary school, at 14 and 16) teachers measure children's progress in each subject against attainment targets. In English, for example, there are five basic targets: speaking and listening; reading, writing; spelling; and handwriting. For each target there are ten levels of attainment. For example, in order to achieve attainment level 2 in writing, a child should amongst other things, be able to structure sequences of real and imagined events coherently in chronological accounts – this could be in an account of a family occasion, or in practical mathematics task, or in adventure story.

Most children of compulsory secondary school age (11 to 16) receive free education from public funds. A small proportion attend private, or 'independent' schools, not financed by the state. The National Curriculum also applies at secondary level. Children build on the knowledge they have acquired at primary school – and they also start to learn a modern language. Their years at secondary school may lead to General Certificate of Secondary Education qualifications, awarded on a mix of examinations and assessed coursework, which pupils take at around 16 years old. The main school examination, the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) is taken in England, Wales and Northern Ireland at around the age of 16. A separate exam system exists in Scotland.

If pupils are successful, they can continue to more advanced education or training. Those who choose to stay on at school after GCSE usually study for two further years for A (Advanced) level exams in two or three subjects. After a further two years of study the General Certificate of Education Advanced level is taken at the age of 18 and can be combined with the Advanced Supplementary level exam to provide a wider range of subjects. These exams are the main standard for entry to university education and to many forms of professional training. There is also a Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education for those studying at school for a year after the age of 16; this provides a preparation for work or vocational courses. All GCSE and other qualifications offered to pupils in state schools in England and Wales must be approved by the Government.

Breaking down the artificial barriers between education and business is an important Governmental aim. Pupils of all ages take part in workplace activities, including work-based projects and work-shadowing – projects that teachers believe 'help them to develop personal as well as commercial skills'.

The proportion of young people entering university and other advanced education rose from 1 in 8 in 1980 to 1 in 5 by 1990 and is expected to reach 1 in 3 by the year 2000. The Government aims to have widened access to the point where one in three young people go into higher education. Around 1.5 million students in Britain are taking full-time post school education courses, including courses providing a combination of full-time study and supervised job experience.

Over 90 per cent of students on the first degree and comparable advanced courses receive awards covering tuition fees and maintenance. Parents also contribute, the amount depending in their income. In addition students are eligible for an interest-free loan. There some 79 universities; they enjoy complete academic freedom. They appoint their own staff and decide what and how to teach. The tradition of excellence dates back to the 12th and 13th centuries, when Oxford and Cambridge Universities were founded. Four Scottish universities were established in the 14th and 15th centuries, while the rest of the universities were set up in the last 200 years. First degree courses usually last three or four years.

The past 20 years of UK higher education have witnessed fundamental shifts in forms of evaluation. New forms have arisen, displaying older forms. Those shifts can be understood in the following way:

- (a) Internal and dialogical: the older universities would claim that this form of evaluation was indeed characteristic of their approach to evaluation. Its deep purpose is to maintain teaching activities as private transactions.
- (b) Instrumental and bureaucratic: the newer universities had developed their own internal course review systems. These systems take different forms, focusing on departments or individual courses, but are internal forms of accountability.

The Open University is non-residential and offers degrees and other courses for adult students of all ages in Britain and other parts of Europe. Its teaching method is a combination of printed texts, correspondence tuition, television and radio broadcasts, audio and video cassettes and residential schools. It relies on distant-learning. There are also local study centres. No formal qualifications are required to register for the most courses, but the standards of Open University are as high as at other universities. In 1991, 75,000 people registered for its degree courses.

Since 1967 a major contribution to post-school education has been made a number of polytechnics, which enjoyed close links with commerce and industry. As the result of recent legislation, nearly all polytechnics have become universities and award their own degrees from 1993. England's and Wales's 34 polytechnics tend to be more vocationally-oriented than universities, providing degree and sub-degree vocational courses as well as traditional academic degree courses. They have close links with business and many students have jobs and attend part-time.

Many non-advanced courses are provided in further education colleges for people aged over 16. Much of this is work-related and vocational. Students attend part time, either by day release or block release from employment or during the evenings. Employers are often involved in designing courses. The company benefits too, as young people gain knowledge to meet the requirements of the future work. In general, the Government is keen to establish more vocational qualifications at secondary schools and colleges in order to ensure that there is greater orientation towards skills which will help to equip 14 to 18 year olds for working life.

Teacher training is a preparation for working with the most valuable resources the country has. Non-graduates normally take a four-year Bachelor of Education (BEd) degree, while those are already graduates undertake a one-year Postgraduate

Certificate of Education (PGCE). The licensed teacher scheme caters for those without formal teacher-training qualifications and experience. articulated teacher courses offer school-based training for graduates.

Don't forget "Education does never stop!"

Ex. 2. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION.

- Is having a college education and a degree all that important today? Explain advantages and disadvantages to seeking a college degree as opposed to beginning work after high school. Explain which of the courses you support.
- Being bilingual has many advantages, but it is very difficult for many people to achieve. What are some benefits of being bilingual or multilingual?
- In American colleges and universities, students study material from a variety of areas. Should courses concentrate only in the area of the student's future careers? Explain your position.



Useful links. Details of education.

- [Education in Wales](#),
- [Education in England](#),
- [Education in Scotland](#),
- [Education in Northern Ireland](#)
- [Higher education in the United Kingdom](#)
- [Home education in the United Kingdom](#)
- [Faith schools in the United Kingdom](#)
- [Dyslexia support in the United Kingdom](#)
- [Examination boards in the United Kingdom](#)
- [Special education in the United Kingdom](#)
- [Teachers' trade unions in the United Kingdom](#)

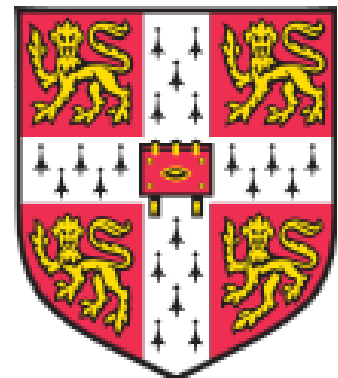
Ex. 3. Read, translate and retell the text «CAMBRIDGE».

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge is an English autonomous institution of higher learning at Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, Eng., on the River Cam 50 miles (80 km) north of London.



The start of the university is generally taken as 1209, when scholars from Oxford migrated to Cambridge to escape Oxford's riots of "town and gown" (townspeople versus scholars). To avert possible troubles, the authorities in Cambridge allowed only scholars under the supervision of a master to remain in the town. It was partly to provide an orderly place of residence that (in emulation of Oxford) the first college, Peterhouse, was founded in 1284 by Hugo de Balsham, bishop of Ely. Over the next three centuries another 15 colleges were founded, and in 1318 Cambridge received formal recognition as a studium generale from Pope John XXII.



Cambridge remained fairly insignificant until about 1502, when a professorship of divinity was founded – the oldest in the university. In 1511 Desiderius Erasmus went to Cambridge and did much to inculcate the new learning of the Renaissance there. In 1546 Henry VIII founded Trinity College (which was and still remains the largest of the Cambridge colleges). In 1570 Elizabeth I gave the university a revised body of statutes, and in 1571 the university was formally incorporated by act of Parliament. The new statutes, which remained in force for nearly three centuries, vested the effective government of the university in the heads of colleges. Membership of the university was no longer envisaged without membership of a college.

In 1663 the Lucasian professorship of mathematics was founded under the will of a former member of the university, and six years later the first holder resigned in favour of Isaac Newton, then a young fellow of Trinity. Newton held the chair for over 30 years and gave the study of mathematics a unique position in the university. When the honours examination came into being in the 18th century, it was primarily mathematical. (It was called the tripos, after the three-legged stool used formerly at disputations; and candidates placed in the first class were known as wranglers from the style of argument at a disputation.) A classical tripos was instituted in 1824, and tripos in natural sciences and moral sciences were added in 1851.

In 1871 the university established the Cavendish professorship of experimental physics and began the building of the Cavendish Laboratory. James Clerk Maxwell (second wrangler in 1854) was the first professor, beginning a leadership in physics at the university that would be continued by J.J. Thomson and Ernest Rutherford. Here, too, the team of Max Ferdinand Perutz and John Cowdery Kendrew and the team of Francis Crick and James Watson elucidated the structures of proteins and of the double-helix DNA, to found the modern science of molecular biology. Earlier came the work of Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, who, more than perhaps any other man, can be hailed as the founder of biochemistry. Noted Cambridge scholars in other fields have been the naturalist Charles Darwin, the economist John Maynard Keynes, and the historian G.M. Trevelyan.

The colleges and collegiate institutions of the university are: Christ's (1505), Churchill (1960), Clare (1326), Clare Hall (1966), Corpus Christi (1352), Darwin (1964), Downing (1800), Emmanuel (1584), Fitzwilliam (1869), Girton (1869), Gonville and Caius (1348), Homerton (1977), Hughes Hall (1885), Jesus (1496), King's (1441), Lucy Cavendish (1965), Magdalene (1542), New Hall (1954), Newnham (1871), Pembroke (1347), Peterhouse (1284), Queens' (1448), Robinson (1977), St. Catharine's (1473), St. Edmund's House (1896), St. John's (1511), Selwyn (1882), Sidney Sussex (1596), Trinity (1546), Trinity Hall (1350), and Wolfson (1965).

Many of the college buildings are rich in history and tradition. King's College Chapel, begun in 1446, is one of Britain's most magnificent buildings. The mulberry tree under which the poet John Milton is reputed to have written *Lycidas* is on the grounds of Christ's College. Samuel Pepys's library, housed in the original cases, is at Magdalene College. Two of the colleges contain chapels designed by Christopher Wren – Pembroke and Emmanuel. The gardens and grounds of the colleges along the

River Cam are known as the “Backs,” and together they form a unique combination of large-scale architecture, natural and formal gardens, and river scenery with student boaters.

The university library with well over 3,000,000 volumes is one of a handful in the country that is entitled to a copy of every book published in Great Britain. Noteworthy collections include the Acton Library of medieval, ecclesiastical, and modern history, the W.G. Aston Japanese library, the papers of Charles Darwin, and the Wade Chinese collection.

The Fitzwilliam Museum contains, among other things, important collections of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities; medieval and modern manuscripts; and paintings of European masters.

Useful links. Cambridge.

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambridge_University
- <http://www.cam.ac.uk/>
- [University of Cambridge companies](#) grouped at [OpenCorporates](#)
- [Cambridge University Students' Union](#)
- [Cambridge University Graduate Union](#)
- [Interactive map](#)—a zoomable map linking to all the University departments and colleges
- [Cambridge University Constabulary](#)
- [Cambridge University primates](#)
- [List of medieval universities](#)
- [List of organisations and institutions associated with the University of Cambridge](#)
- [List of organisations with a British royal charter](#)
- [List of professorships at the University of Cambridge](#)
- [University of Cambridge Graduate Union](#)
- [University of Cambridge in popular culture](#)

Ex. 4. Read the text OXFORD, translate and retell it.

OXFORD



Oxford is an English autonomous institution of higher learning at Oxford, Oxfordshire, Eng. It lies along the Upper River Thames (called by Oxonians the Isis), 50 miles (80 km) north-northwest of London.

Sketchy evidence indicates that schools existed at Oxford as soon as the early 12th century. By the end of that century a university was well established, perhaps resulting from the barring of English students from the University of Paris about 1167. Oxford was modeled on the University of Paris, with initial faculties of theology, law, medicine, and the liberal arts.



In the 13th century the university gained added strength, particularly in theology, with the establishment of several religious orders, principally Dominicans and Franciscans, in the town of Oxford. The university had no buildings in its early years; lectures were given in hired halls or churches. The various colleges of Oxford were originally merely endowed boardinghouses for impoverished scholars. They were intended primarily for masters or bachelors of arts who needed financial assistance to enable them to continue study for a higher degree. The earliest of these colleges, University College, was founded in 1249. Balliol College was founded about 1263, and Merton College in 1264. During the early history of Oxford its reputation was based on theology and the liberal arts. But it also gave more serious treatment to the physical sciences than did the University of Paris: Roger Bacon, after leaving Paris, conducted his scientific experiments and lectured at Oxford from 1247 to 1257. Bacon was one of several influential Franciscans at the university during the 13th and 14th centuries. Among the others were Duns Scotus and William of Ockham. John Wycliffe (c. 1330-84) spent most of his life as a resident Oxford doctor.

Beginning in the 13th century the university was strengthened by charters from the crown, but the religious foundations in Oxford town were suppressed during the Protestant Reformation. In 1571 an act of Parliament led to the incorporation of the university. The university's statutes were codified by its chancellor, Archbishop William Laud, in 1636. In the early 16th century professorships began to be endowed, and in the latter part of the 17th century interest in scientific studies increased substantially. During the Renaissance, Desiderius Erasmus carried the new learning to Oxford, and such scholars as William Grocyn, John Colet, and Sir Thomas More enhanced the university's reputation. Since that time Oxford has traditionally held the highest reputation for scholarship and instruction in the classics, theology, and political science.

In the 19th century the university's enrollment and its professorial staff were greatly expanded. The first women's college at Oxford, Lady Margaret Hall, was founded in 1878, and women were first admitted to full membership in the university in 1920. In the 20th century Oxford's curriculum was modernized. Science came to be taken much more seriously and professionally, and many new faculties were added, including ones for modern languages, political science, and economics. Post-graduate studies also expanded greatly in the 20th century.

The colleges and collegial institutions of the University of Oxford include All Souls (1438), Balliol (1263-68), Brasenose (1509), Christ Church (1546), Corpus Christi (1517), Exeter (1314), Green (1979), Hertford (1874), Jesus (1571), Keble (founded 1868, inc. 1870), Lady Margaret Hall (founded 1878, inc. 1926), Linacre (1962), Lincoln (1427), Magdalen (1458), Merton (1264), New (1379), Nuffield (founded 1937, inc. 1958), Oriel (1326), Pembroke (1624), Queen's (1340), St. Anne's (founded 1879, inc. 1952), St. Antony's (1950), St. Catherine's (1962), St. Cross (1965), St. Edmund Hall (1278), St. Hilda's (founded 1893, inc. 1926), St. Hugh's (founded 1886, inc. 1926), St. John's (1555), St. Peter's (founded 1947, inc. 1961), Somerville (founded 1879, inc. 1926), Trinity (1554-55), University (1249), Wadham (1612), Wolfson (1966), and Worcester (founded 1283, inc. 1714).

Oxford houses the Bodleian Library and the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology. The Oxford University Press, established in 1478, is one of the largest and most prestigious university publishers in the world.

Oxford has been associated with many of the greatest names in British history, from John Wesley and Cardinal Wolsey to Oscar Wilde and Sir Richard Burton to Cecil Rhodes and Sir Walter Raleigh. The astronomer Edmond Halley studied at Oxford, and the physicist Robert Boyle performed his most important research there. Prime ministers who studied at Oxford include William Pitt the Elder, George Canning, Sir Robert Peel, William Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, H.H. Asquith, Clement Atlee, Anthony Eden, Harold Macmillan, Edward Heath, Sir Harold Wilson, and Margaret Thatcher.

Useful links. Oxford.

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxford_University
- <http://www.ox.ac.uk/>
- [Colleges of the University of Oxford](#)
- [Degrees of the University of Oxford](#)
- [List of professorships at the University of Oxford](#)
- [Undergraduate education at University of Oxford](#)
- [Oxford University Press](#)
- [List of University of Oxford people](#)
- [University of Oxford in popular culture](#)
- [Academic scarves of the University of Oxford](#)
- [Gaudy celebrations](#)
- [List of medieval universities](#)
- [May Morning](#) celebration
- [Oxford University Police](#)
- [Oxford University \(UK Parliament constituency\)](#)
- [Town and gown](#)
- ['The University of Oxford', A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 3: The University of Oxford \(1954\), pp. 1–38](#)
- [Works by or about University of Oxford](#) at [Internet Archive](#)

Ex. 5. Read the text UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, translate and retell. Put questions to it.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON



School provision in London is a responsibility of the 33 boroughs. Nine out of 10 children attend borough schools. The remainder are at fee-paying private schools, of which the oldest and most august are Westminster School (originally monastic, refounded by Elizabeth I in 1560), St. Paul's School (1509), Harrow School (1572),



Dulwich College (1618), and the City of London School (1834).

The panorama of higher education in London is characteristically complicated. Perhaps because of its civic fragmentation and the dominance of Oxford and Cambridge, the city lagged far behind other European capitals in the advancement of learning. The University of London, which was established as an examining body in 1836, did not become a teaching institution until 1900, centuries after its counterparts in Paris, Rome, and Madrid. Modern London has 12 universities in all, with more than 110,000 full-time and 50,000 part-time students. Despite the imposing monumentalism of its administrative buildings in Bloomsbury, the original London University is little more than a weak federation of 42 institutions ranging from small specialized schools to organizations such as Imperial College, University College, King's College, and the London School of Economics and Political Science, each of which operates in practice as a university in its own right.

London University is a federation of more than 50 British institutions of higher learning, located primarily in London. It also examines and grants degrees to students not enrolled in any of its constituent schools. The university was a product of the Liberal movement of the 19th century. Following a call by poet Thomas Campbell in 1825 for a university to provide education for the class between the “mechanics” and the “enormously rich,” liberals and religious dissenters founded London University (now University College) in 1826; instruction began in 1828. Its application for a royal charter was refused because the college admitted Roman Catholics, Jews, and other non-Anglicans. In 1831 King's College was founded under Anglican auspices, but its charter was blocked by the dissenters. In 1836 the University of London was created as an administrative entity that would hold no classes of its own but would examine and confer degrees on students of the other two colleges. Under the Supplemental Charter of 1849, it became possible for students enrolled in any institution of higher learning anywhere in the British Empire to be examined by the university and awarded a University of London degree. Students from institutions as different as the University of Oxford and the Working Men's College of London thereby could become recipients of London degrees. In 1858 students who were not enrolled in any institution were allowed to become degree candidates.

By the early 20th century many other institutions had become affiliated with the university, including Bedford College, the first British university to grant degrees to women; the London School of Economics and Political Science, now an internationally respected centre for the study of social science; and three institutions that later became the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

In 1900 the university was authorized to begin offering its own courses. Students attending the university or its affiliated schools were dubbed “internal students”; those who sat for university examinations but were enrolled elsewhere were “external students.”

Useful links. University of London.

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_University
- <http://www.london.ac.uk/>

- [Goldsmiths University of London](#)
- [King's College London](#)
- [London School of Economics and Political Science](#)
- [Queen Mary University of London](#)
- [SOAS, University of London](#)
- [St George's, University of London](#)
- [University College London](#)
- the [University of London Institute in Paris](#)
- the [School of Advanced Study](#)
- [University of London International Programmes](#)

Ex. 6. Here is a at-a-glance guide LIVING IN LONDON (after *STUDY UK*).

Population: 10,000,000 **Students:** 70,000

Accommodation(All prices approximate)

College-owned catered: £72 per week

College-owned self-catering: £35 – £37 per week

One simple rule – if you are offered college-owned accommodation, take it. For what you get (usually a single room with shared cooking facilities), university rooms are excellent value for money, and for students based in central London, living in halls is the only way they will be able to afford to live within easy distance of college. For self-catering students, the shared kitchen is the focal point of daily social life, another plus point for overseas students looking to settle in and make friends at the larger colleges.

Private: £ 60-£70 per week (central); £40+ further out

Private-sector landlords usually ask for a month's rent as a deposit and a month's rent in advance. Even for a reasonably priced room, this can mean having to find around £400 before you can move in. The University of London operates an accommodation service that matches cheap, clean rooms with students unable to get a place in halls of residence. Other colleges operate similar schemes.

Prices vary according to location – in general, the more central the room, the more expensive the rent. Unless you are very lucky (or very rich), you can forget about anywhere very central. Further out, it is considerably cheaper, but you will still pay at least £40 per week for a room. The London *Evening Standard* newspaper has the most comprehensive listing of rooms to let – unfortunately, it is also the most widely read, so rooms have been often let by the time you have called the landlord. Local weekly newspapers such as the *Ham & High* or the *Ealing Gazette* can be good alternative sources of accommodation listing.

Travel (Cheapest possible return fare with Student Railcard or Discount coach card) to by:

	train	coach
Birmingham (170 km)	£15.20	£7.25
Edinburgh (660 km)	£37.60	£21
Manchester (270 km)	£21.80	£12.50

Air: London has three main airports: Heathrow, the world's busiest, Gatwick

and Stansted. All three can be reached within 40 minutes by train from central London. A fourth airport, London City, opened recently on the fringes of the Docklands for European and internal flights, but it is difficult to reach by public transport.

Like Los Angeles, Hong Kong, Paris and Bangkok, travelling around London is notoriously difficult. Its streets are congested with traffic, which moves at an average speed of 17 kilometres per hour!

One way to avoid the traffic is to go under it. The Underground, known to all as the 'tube', is the world's largest underground passenger train system. Fares are based on the number of zones you cross on your journey. A single trip within Zone 1 (central London) costs 90p, while a tube from central London to Heathrow airport in Zone 6 costs £2.80. Most regular travellers buy a weekly or monthly season ticket. Londoners have a love/hate relationship with the tube. They will tell you that it is dirty, overcrowded, expensive and inefficient. In truth, you never really have to wait for more than a few minutes for a train, and, although the tube costs more than the buses, it is much, much quicker.

Food and drink: If you have the cash, London is food heaven. It has every conceivable style of restaurant, although a restaurant meal is usually a once-a-month treat for most students. Our tip is to follow the student crowds when you get here! Meals at most student union restaurants and colleges refectories are reasonably priced, so you will be in no danger of starving. Home cooking is one way of economising – London is a melting pot of diverse nationalities, so you should be able to get hold of even the most exotic ingredients for that special budget dinner party.

Going out for a drink can be expensive compared with the rest of the country – in central London, it is not unusual to pay £1.70 for a pint of beer and up to £2 for a glass of wine.

Provision for religious observance: University chaplains can put you in touch with the nearest temple, church, mosque or other place of worship. All faiths are well represented in London.

Leisure: Most colleges of any size will have a gym and some indoor sports facilities, but students at the more centrally located colleges often face an hour's journey to playing fields on the outskirts of town.

Everyone feels the need to escape the constant hustle of the city at some point, and the famous parks and gardens in Kensington, Regent's Park and Hampstead Heath provide temporary relief from the noise and car fumes.

At any one time, there are enough films and theatre productions running to satisfy most tastes – the problem for students is the cost. Some West End theatres offer unsold tickets before the show starts for between £5 and £8. This is still not that cheap on a student budget, but standard prices range up to £30! London's music colleges regularly stage free classical concerts, and the foyers of larger venues, such as the Royal Festival Hall and the Barbican Centre are worth investigating on weekend lunchtimes. Rock venues are plentiful and range from the huge and impersonal (Wembley Stadium) to the cosy and intimate (the Mean Fiddler, the Marquee).

Weather: In winter London usually expects the worst of the frosts and snow. Daytime temperature average around 7-10°C, falling to about 4°C at night. Spring

sees the city at its best, though students from tropical latitudes may still find it cool. expect a midday temperature of around 12-16°C in May, dropping to 6-9°C at night. During the summer there is usually at least a week or two when the thermometer exceeds 25°C, and the night temperature seldom drops below 12°C. It is also sunnier than in the north of England, but most public places are not air conditioned, and the city can feel rather humid in summer. during hot spells and foggy winters, air quality can become very poor. The London area is among the driest in the country, with an annual average rainfall of around 500-600 mm per year distributed almost evenly throughout the year.

Ex. 4. Compare the ad and the information provided by ARELS (the Association of Recognised English Language Services).

NOTE The code numbers indicate: 1 – types of courses available; 2 – months open; 3 – length of course (week); 4 – age range; 5 – maximum class size; 6 – number of 60 minute hours of classwork per week; 7 – fees per week; 8 – fee includes accommodation; 9 – fee includes social programme; 10 – type of accommodation; 11 – beginners accepted; P – private house (accommodation arranged in local homes); H – hotel (arranged hotel accommodation); R – residential (provided accommodation in residences); • – scheduled courses; ° – courses on request.

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Executives	1-12	1+	18+	6	25	£454-477				PHR	•
Adult Vacation	1-12	2+	16+	16	12.5-25	£108-185.50				PHR	•
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Ex. 5. Compare courses at Pitman Examinations Institute and Cambridge Centre of Advanced English considering the region, the age range, courses available, the length of courses, the class size etc. Where would you like to study? Why?

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Year	1-12			18+	12	23	£196			P	
Executives											
Adult Vacation	6-9			18+	12	23	£196-230			P	
Junior Vacation											

Special English courses available

- Proficiency Preparation
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- Business English, Translation, Consecutive Interpreting
- Ad Hoc Interpreting, Literature, Speaking Skills
- EAP courses for intending ERASMUS exchange students

Examinations: First Certificate in English; Certificate in Advanced English; Certificate of Proficiency in English; Preliminary Certificate; Higher Certificate; Preliminary; Threshold

Ex. 6. Answer the questions.

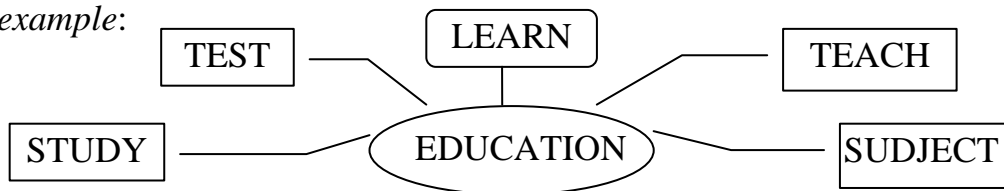
1. What are the months of the year during which this school / course centre is operational?
2. Does the amount of time match the length of the course?
3. What is the mini-

4. Is the maximum class size reflected in the fees? 5. Does the school / centre have optional activities outside the classroom hours? 6. Are there any part-time courses or full-time courses? 7. Are there one-to-one courses available? 8. Can fast courses save the person time and money? 9. What do full-time academic courses include? 10. Is there full-board accommodation in school / centre residences? Where is a choice of either family or residential accommodation? Does the package include tuition, accommodation, excursion and leisure programme? Is there a wide range of specialised university level courses offered for advanced students?

ENGLISH ACTIVATOR

Help yourself to learn by learning associated words together. Learning words together that are associated in meaning is a popular and useful way of organising your vocabulary study. Pictures, diagrams, networks and bubbles can help you.

For example:



⇒ **schools for very young children**

- nursery *BrE*
- kindergarden
- nursery school *AmE*
- pre-school *AmE*

⇒ **schools for children below the age of 12**

- primary school *BrE*
- elementary school/ grade school *AmE*
- infant school/ the infants
- junior school/ the juniors

⇒ **schools for older children**

- secondary school *BrE*
- high schools *AmE*
- junior high school *AmE*
- six form college *AmE*

⇒ **a place where people over 18 can study**

- university
- college *AmE*
- be at university (= *be a student*)
- law/ medical/ business, etc. school
- go to university (= *become a student*)
- postgraduate *BrE*
- school *AmE infml*
- graduate *AmE*
- go to school (= *study at a college*)
- higher education
- adult education

⇒ **to go to school or university to study**

- be at school/ university/ college *BrE* (= *for children between 5 and 18*)
- go to school/ university
- be educated at
- be at school/ university/ college *AmE* (= *attend a school, college etc*)
- Oxford-educated
- Harvard-educated

⇒ **to finish school or university**

- graduate from university
- graduate from university/ high school *AmE*

- leave school/ college

⇒ **someone who studies at school, university etc.**

- schoolboy/ schoolgirl *esp. BrE*
- schoolchildren *BrE*/ schoolkid *informal*
- pupil *AmE formal*
- student at
 - high school/ college etc. student
 - English/ history/ art etc. student
 - English/ history/ art etc. major *AmE*
 - student days
 - student nurse (= *sb who is studying to be a nurse*)
- class
 - come top/ bottom of the class

- first year/ second year etc. *BrE*
- freshman *AmE*
- sophomore *AmE*
- junior *AmE*
- senior *AmE*
- postgraduate student *BrE*
- graduate student *AmE*
- undergraduate
- trainee
 - trainee accountant/ reporter
- beginner
- apprentice

⇒ **a group of students in a school/ college etc.**

- class
- grade
 - third/ seventh etc. grade/ -grader
- form
 - third/ fourth etc. form / -former
- year
 - third/ fourth/ fifth etc. year/ -year
- set
 - set one/ two etc.
 - top/ bottom etc. set

⇒ **what level you are at school, university etc.**

- first/ second etc. year *BrE AmE*
- first/ second etc. grade *AmE*

⇒ **one of periods into which the year is divided at school, university etc.**

- term *BrE*
 - autumn/ winter/ spring term
- quarter *AmE*
- semester *AmE*
 - first/ second semester
- the school year/ the academic year

⇒ **a short period in which students are taught a particular subject**

- class on/ about (= *30 min – 1 hour*)
 - in class (= *during the class*)
 - take a class (= *teach a class*)
- lecture on/ in
 - give a lecture
- seminar on
- lesson in
 - take/ have lesson
- period of
 - double period (= *one class which lasts for two periods*)
- session

⇒ **what you get when you finish a course successfully**

- qualification
- degree
 - do a degree/ take a degree
- Master's degree/ Master's in
- doctorate/ PhD
 - doctorate/ PhD in

⇒ **a test of your knowledge or skill**

- test on/ for
 - spelling/ reading/ biology etc. test
- exam/ examination *formal*
 - history/ English/ biology etc. exam
 - entrance exam (= *you take to enter a*
- quiz
 - pop quiz (= *given unexpectedly*)
- practical *BrE*
- finals *BrE*
- testing

school or university)

pass/ fail an exam/ test

oral exam/ oral *BrE*

⇒ **to do a test or exam**

- take/ do a test/ an exam
- have a test
- carry out a test/ do a test on

⇒ **to be successful in a test or exam or to fail**

- pass a test/ an exam
- qualified
 - get qualified
 - fully qualified

⇒ **the result of an examination or school test**

- (good/ bad) grade
- results
 - get good results

⇒ **to give students a test**

- give sb a test/ an exam on sth
- test sb on sth

⇒ **to study in order to prepare for an exam**

- revise for a test/ exam for *BrE*

⇒ **to teach**

- teach sb/ sth/ sb sth/ sb to be sth/ sb to do sth/ sb how to do sth
 - teach French/ math etc.
 - teach a class
 - teach school *AmE* (= *at school*)
 - teaching

⇒ **someone who teaches**

- teacher of
 - an English/ chemistry etc. teacher
 - a good/ bad teacher
 - school/ university teacher
- tutor *BrE*
- instructor
 - a swimming/ riding etc. instructor
- coach
 - a basketball/ football/ tennis coach

⇒ **a subject that you study at school or university**

- subject
- discipline
- field
- major in sth *AmE*

- assessment

continuous assessment (= *assessment throughout a course*)

- have an exam *BrE* (= *have an exam on a particular day*)
- sit an exam *BrE*

- graduate in Law/ English/ History
- fail
- flunk
- scrape through sth

- (good/ high/ bad/ low) mark
 - get full marks
- (high/ low) score

- set sb a test *BrE*
- examine sb on sth

- study *AmE*

- train sb in sth/ to do sth
 - (full) training
- coach sb in sth/ sth
- instruct sb/ in how to do sth
- bring sb up to do sth
- brainwash sb in doing sth

- professor of (*BrE* = *a very high ranking university teacher*; *AmE* = *any university teacher who has a second degree*)

- lecturer in *BrE*

- trainer

- academic

faculty *AmE* (= *all the teachers in a college or university*)

- course/ class in/ on
 - computing/ history course/ class
 - take/ do a course/ class
- syllabus (Pl syllabuses/ syllabi)

- curriculum (*Pl* curriculums / cirricular) be on syllabus (= *be part of it*)
 - ⇒ **to learn how to do sth, or learn about something**
 - learn to do sth/ how to do sth (= *learn a method of skill*)
 - study
 - study to be a doctor/ lawyer etc.
 - learn by heart/ your lines study for a test/ diploma/ an exam
 - ⇒ **the work that you do when you study**
 - studies
 - coursework
 - study
 - research into/ on
 - conduct/ carry out a study conduct/ carry out/ do research
 - medical/ historical etc. research
 - homework
- The collocations cover the most common mistakes when learning English.

Use **the/ a/ my etc.** only when you are talking about a particular school. When you refer to a school as a type or place or activity use **leave school, start school, go to school** (WITHOUT **the/ a/ my etc.**). The same rule applies to **kindergarden, college, university, church, prison, jail** and (in *BrE* but not *AmE*) **hospital**. In *BrE* the phrase is **at school** (NOT **in**). Note that in *AmE* both **in school** and **at school** are used. You **leave school** but **graduate from** a university.

MIND **London University** (WITHOUT **the**); **the University of London**.

To refer to the work that a student does at a college or university, use **studies**.

MIND **be/ study/ be a student/ teach** at (a) college/ university etc. (NOT **in/ of**);

go to or (more formal) **attend** a school/ college/ class etc. (= *go there regularly as a student*).

When talking informally about how much someone knows about something, use the verb **know** (NOT **have ... knowledge**). **Have ... knowledge** is mainly used in formal styles when you give precise details of what someone knows. **Knowledge** never has a plural ending.

MIND **learn a lot/ a great deal** (NOT **learn/ get ... knowledge**) about;

improve/ increase/ further/ brush up your **knowledge** (of something);

knowledge of a subject (NOT **in/ on**).

When you mean ‘do work that has been set by a teacher’, use **study, do your homework** or **do an exercise** (NOT **study a lesson**)

MIND **have a lesson** (NOT **do/ follow**); **have/ take lessons** (= *to arrange for someone to teach you*);

homework (= *work that a teacher gives a pupil to do at home*) but **housework** (= *all the jobs that have to be done regularly to keep a house or flat clean and tidy*). **Homework** is an uncountable noun;

subject is not followed by **about**; note the alternative ‘**thesis**’;

take/ sit (for)/ have/ do an examination (NOT **make**); note that **sit (for)** an examination is not used in *AmE*; **pass/ fail an examination** (WITHOUT **in**);

a Master’s degree (or **a Master’s**); **a bachelor’s degree** (WITH ‘s’);

a degree (NOT **the**) **in** a particular subject (NOT **of**): ‘a degree in law’; note the alternative structure ‘a law degree’;

do/take/ get a degree (**in** a particular subject area).

Ex. 3. Find any idioms about education (e.g. *ENGLISH*: broken English; Queen’s English; Stand-

ard English; received English; pidgin English; plain English) to increase your command of English. **Use them in dialogues;** *SCHOOL*: top/ bottom of the class; teach sb a lesson; read between lines; IQ test as easy as ABC; blind marking; a whipping boy; not worth the paper sth is written on, etc.

Ex. 4. They say so! Guess the word and its meaning.

Advanced Level	private school	Lent term	Master
Higher education	private tutor	Hilary term	first school
bachelor	class	Trinity term	primary school
Diploma of Higher Education	comprehensive school	tutor	form
college of education	grammar school	secondary school	form master / mistress
final examinations	Open College	Ordinal Level	Doctor
boarding school	open day	eleven-plus	grammar school
preparatory school	Open University	elementary school	grant
Camford	Oxbridge	exhibition	sixth form
boarding school	humanities	exhibitioner	TEFL
elementary school	term	Fellow	training college
school-leaving age	Michaelmas term	fellowship	technical school
school leaver			

- a GCE examination of a standard higher than ordinary level and GCSE
- the term at a university etc. in which Lent falls
- a training college for school teachers
- education at university etc., esp. for degree level
- a selective state secondary school with a mainly academic curriculum
- a group of students or pupils taught together
- a private teacher, esp. one in charge of sb's education
- the lower of the two main levels of the GCE examination
- the University term beginning in January, esp. in Oxford
- a student who has been awarded an exhibition
- Oxford and Cambridge Universities regarded together, esp. in contrast to newer universities
- a private school preparing pupils for a public school
- a university teacher supervising the studies or welfare of assigned undergraduates
- a male (female) teacher or tutor
- a teenager who is about to leave or has just left school
- a form in a secondary school for pupils over 16
- an examination at the end of a term
- a GCE examination with a smaller syllabus than A level
- a school where pupils are resident in term-time
- an examination taken at the age of 11-12 to determine the type of a secondary school a child should enter
- the status or emoluments of a fellow of a college
- a scholarship esp. from the funds of a school, college
- a school where young children below 11 are taught

- a class in a school
- an examination set esp. for secondary-school pupils at advanced level and, formerly, at ordinary level
- the minimum age at which children may cease attending school
- a holder of a university degree originally giving authority to teach in the university
- a school for children from 5 to 9 years old
- an incorporate senior member of a college
- in some universities the autumn term
- a payment from the funds of a school, university, local government, etc., to maintain a student in full-time education, awarded on the basis of scholarly achievement
- an examination replacing and combining the GCE ordinary level and CSE examinations
- a training college for school teachers
- the university and law term beginning after Easter
- an examination set for secondary-school pupils in England and Wales, replaced in 1988 by the GCSE
- a school supported wholly by the payment of fees
- a sum of money given by the State for any of various purposes, esp. to finance education
- a day when the public may visit a place closed to them
- a college or school for training esp. prospective teachers
- a period of some weeks, altering with holiday or vocation, during which instruction is given in a school, etc.
- a University that teaches mainly by broadcasting and correspondence and is open to those without formal academic qualification
- a person who holds a doctorate
- a school involving or concerned with mechanical arts and applied sciences
- an adult-education college offering training and vocational courses mainly by correspondence
- a school for those who have had primary education, usu. from 11 to 18 years
- teaching of English as a foreign language
- a man/ woman who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA), Education, Civil Law (BCL), Letters, Literature or Science (BSc)
- a certificate of qualification awarded by a college etc.
- a school in which primary instructions are given
- learning concerned with human culture
- a secondary school catering for children of all abilities from a given area

WORD THESAURUS

Ex. 1. EDUCATION. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. What are the distinguishing features of **higher education** that mark it from, say, **further education** or secondary **education**? 2. Subsidies to **higher education** have roots in the U.S. fear that it was falling behind in the space race after the Soviets

launched Sputnik. 3. Democrats speak on old topics – universal health insurance, health insurance for all children, universal **pre-school, college education** for all. 4. Democrats are talking about using the surplus for children's health and **early education**. 5. The president has begun planning for the next year's expected debate in Congress on **higher-education** legislation. 6. Advocates of tougher immigration enforcement question whether the government should be in the business of funding their **higher education**. 7. He wanted to talk policy and proceeded to tick off his positions on domestic and economic issues, such as health care and **education**. 8. Their cultures cherish **education**, hard work and honesty in business and government. 9. They receive **classical** European and British stage and film **educations**, but their pop culture is dominated by American film and television. 10. Its audience is 35- to 54-year-olds with **education** and busy lives. 11. Ernst Bushor is **minister for education** in the canton of Zurich.

Ex. 2. EDUCATION. Match the word from the box with its definition.

adult	free	higher	private	vocational
formal	further	physical	public	

..... education is in a subject or skill, that you receive in a school. college etc. rather than practical experience of it. education is provided for adults outside schools and universities, usually by means of classes that are held in the evening. education is provided at a university etc., esp. to degree level. education is for persons above school age but usually below degree level. education means sport and physical exercise that are taught as a school subject. education is directed at a particular occupation and its skills. education is education paid by parents. education is provided by the government. education is available for anyone, it is paid by the government.

Ex. 3. RELATING TO EDUCATION. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. We are expected to manage **academic staff**, who should be ungovernable. 2. **Sandwich courses**, which integrate industrial experience with **academic studies**, are widely available. 3. People questions of **educational** value of such toys. 4. Well-meaning friends sometimes tell me that my girls may be missing out. There's so much good "**educational**" programming on these days, they say. 5. In 1977, we did similar research demonstrating that employer use **educational** achievement as an informal warranty against hiring employees. 6. Knowledge and wisdom can be gained from experience rather than from **formal** education. 7. All children in our country have a right to **public** education. 8. Many parents cannot afford **private** education for their children. 9. The government continues to fund **adult** education of all kinds. 10. There are demands for wider access to **higher** education.

Ex. 4. RELATING TO EDUCATION. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word.

academic	education	educational	pedagogical	vocational
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adult ...; ... advancement; ... argument; audio-visual ...; ... book (2); ... community; compulsory ...; ... computing; ... courses; ... curriculum; ... discipline; ... discount; ... education; ... establishment; ... failure; ... film; formal ...; free ...; ... freedoms; full-time ...; fur-

ther ...; ... games; ... guidance; ... guidance teacher; higher ...; ... hour; ... institution (2); ... methods; ... opportunity; ... package; part-time ...; physical ...; pre-school ...; primary ...; private ...; ... programme; ... psychology; public ...; ... qualifications; ... school; secondary ...; ... show on TV; ... software; ... staff; ... standards; ... system; ... television; ... training; university ...; ... year.

Ex. 5. PLACES FOR EDUCATION: SCHOOLS. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The deaf girl was sent to a **public school**, where the **teachers** did not know sign **language**. 2. When the story opens, the couple's two teenage girls are being shipped off to **boarding school**. 3. His Highness was referring to his time at **boarding school**, when he was discriminated against because of the colour of his blood. 4. This area is not only beautiful, but it also offers a good mix of **private, state and prep schools**. 5. I carried out research at the Royal **Grammar School** in New Castle. 6. Al Gore promised to: make "most **college tuition** tax deductible"; provide "high-quality universal **pre-school**, available to every child, in every family." 7. Those **pre-schooler** fantasies were elicited by overeager therapists in the McMartin child-sex-abuse case. 8. So Ted invites a blond **prep-school** intern named Eddie (Jon Foster) to move in for summer. 9. Some U.S. suburban **students** ranked among the best in the world in a widely followed international **math and science exam**, while those in some urban **school** districts scored at the bottom of the list, along with Iran, Israel and Moldova. 10. Another, a 19-year-old **high-school graduate**, quitted a **vocational business school** to work in a club. 11. As a youth, he didn't have the **grades for** the prestigious **cram school**, where **students prepare for** the **exams** that will admit them to the best **universities**. 12. The Central **High School** band and cheerleaders did their football routines. 13. Corporate America is perplexed by a continued shortage of women at **business schools**. Women make up just 35 per cent of American **MBA classes**. 14. This is so according to Bert Valecia, a **marketing professor at** Thunderbird **business school** in Arizona. 15. Date **fellow graduates** and **faculty** of the U of Chicago, MIT, **medical schools**, and few others! 16. Set in a rural Ireland, McDonagh's plays use classic Irish stereotypes like whiskey-sodden priests, frisky **Catholic-school** girls and crippled orphans. 17. The 28-year-old is seated next to the president at a White House conference, poking light fun at **Harvard graduate school** team. 18. How did this sensitive, studious and scholarly side fit him for the leadership of two famous **schools** and an **Oxford college**? 19. His eldest son lied on his resume about **graduating from law school** and **passing** the bar **exam**. 20. That mind, **trained at** Yale and Harvard **Law School**, is focused on public policy. 21. Mr. Wu is a **high-school dropout** and unemployed factory worker. He hasn't **passed** a bar **exam** or **taken** a single **law course**. 22. His mother lost control of him a couple years ago, when he started **playing hooky from school**. 23. I struggled at **school** near the **bottom of the class in** French, but at 27 started learning the difficult Hungarian language **part-time**. By age 30 I had paid translation work. 24. **School curricular**, which in the United States today are the litmus paper of social change, have stayed pretty much the same in Europe, on the sensible assumption that what **stu-**

dents need to learn before entering the world has not been significantly altered.

Ex. 6. PLACES FOR EDUCATION: SCHOOLS. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word.

boarding	grammar	middle	preparatory	secondary
comprehensive	high	nursery	primary	secondary modern
cram	infant	play	private	sixth form
first	junior	pre-	public	technical

a private school for children aged between 13 and 18, whose parents pay for their education – school; a school for children between ages of 11 and 16 or 18 – school; a school concerned with the mechanical arts and applied sciences – school; a school for children from about 9 to 13 years – school; *BrE* a school for children from 5 to 9 years old – school; a state school in Britain for children over the age of 11 of different abilities – school; a school for children between 5 and 11 years old in England and Wales – school; a school supported wholly by the payment of fees – school; a school in Britain for children aged 7 to 11 – school; a school in Britain for children over the age of 11 who have to pass a special examination to go there – school; a school where pupils are resident in term-time – school; a type of school in Britain for students who are planning to take A-levels – college; a school in Britain for schoolchildren below the age of 7 – school; a nursery school or kindergarten – school; a school for children between the ages of usu. 3 and 5 – school; a grammar school *BrE* or a secondary school *AmE* – school; a type of school for children who are not old enough to go to school –-school; a private school preparing pupils *BrE* for a public school, or *AmE* for college or university – school.

Ex. 7. PLACES FOR EDUCATION: HIGHER / FURTHER EDUCATION. Translate.

1. The bare term '*college*' can equally correctly be applied to individual **schools** (for example **Eton College**), individual constituents of a **university** (hence the *angst* amongst the **Oxford** and **London colleges** of the usage of '*university college*' by what they regard as lesser **institutions**) and is colloquially used to mean the whole of **higher education** as in the phrase 'I am going to college'. 2. I left school and within a few months became a sailing instructor. Initially, my parents thought I was **taking a gap year** before going to **university**. 3. Strapping plans for **college** (after **graduation** in 2003 from New York's Professional Children's **School**), she has only stepped up the pace of a career. 4. In one of those it-could-only-happen-in-America stories, two 18-year-old **high-schoolers**, Cris Barrett and Luke McCabe concluded a deal with First USA Corp., to pay their **first year of college** – to the tune of \$40,000 each. 5. The pair, who will **attend** two different California **colleges**, Pepperdine **University** in Malibu and **the University of Southern California**, have to work for their money. They've got to wear First USA clothing, appear publicly on and off **campus**, **maintain** at least a **C average in their course work**. 6. Turning to the text, most prospectus offer a flavour of the **institution**, an insight into life at the **college**, **courses** and **components**, selective statistical data on **graduate employment success**, information on further actions, **applications** and **open days**. 7. The girls would

be coming home from **college**. His brother Martin would be there. Some other friends would be **dropping in and out**. 8. Proman, a self-assured Wellesley **College grad**, was hurt but not devastated. 9. Even some **college grads** have lost their first jobs. 10. He was, in other words, like a lot of **college-age** Egyptians of his time. 11. A female **student** with a history of mental illness stabbed eight of her hostile **mates** with a fruit knife as she ran amok in a **college** dormitory. 12. I've really been worried about the future of the Bush administration ever since I learned how few of George W.'s cabinet secretaries attended elite Ivy League **colleges**. 13. An offshoot of the Imperial **College** of Science, Technology and Medicine, ComMedica was formed in June 1999. 14. – You **teach** at **business school**? – I'd taught in **English departments**. Now I **teach** executive **M.B.A.s** at Columbia **University**. 15. We try to provide a caring environment for **staff** and **students**. 16. Young men often have to **attend university programs** for up to seven years before they set off on their own, and in many case many simple can't resist Mama's love – not to mention her home cooking. 17. The preacher in the church there is a **graduate of the seminary** at Southern Methodist **University**, Laura's **alma mater**. 18. A strike by **teachers** has shut **high schools** in Iceland for nearly two months. The **teachers' union** is seeking to bring the **teachers' salary** in line with other, **university-educated** state employees. 19. Keio's gaining reputation as an “**academic hot pot**” of fresh thinking, says Aegi Hosoda, **dean of the university's economics department**. 20. So he **graduated from the University of Southern California's business school** in 1973, then **attended law school** in Santa Clara, California. 21. Starting in January, **students** in the University of Massachusetts system will fork out an additional \$1,500 per year. Ohio **State University** has **increased its tuition** by around the same amount. 23. This **private institution** long played second fiddle to Tokyo **University**, Japan's equivalent of **Oxford** and **Cambridge**. 24. The French president would get an earful from Sayyid Farkand, a **dean of the Hilla University for Humanistic and Theological Studies**. 25. Gary Moulton, a **University of Nebraska history professor**, re-edited the captain's manuscript journals and published them in 13 volumes. 26. Darrel West is a **political science professor at Brown University** who **studies** campaign advertising.

Ex. 8. PLACES FOR EDUCATION: HIGHER and FURTHER EDUCATION. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word. Find their Russian equivalents.

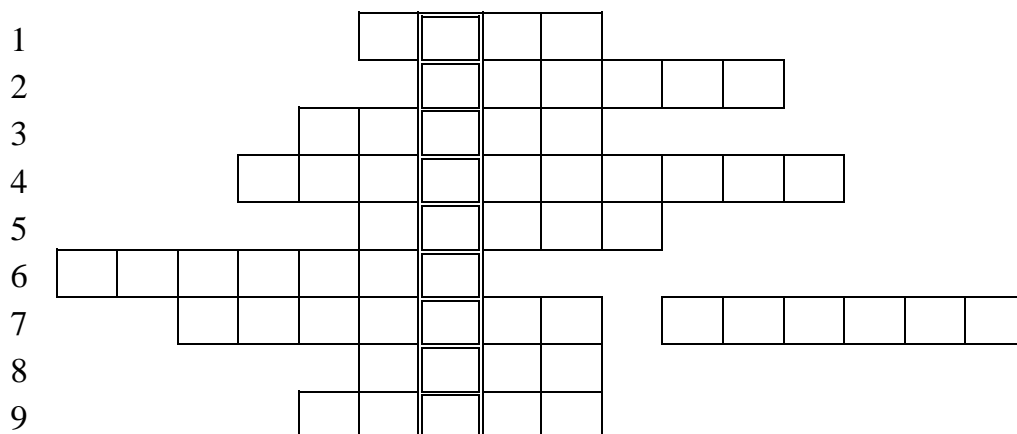
an institution of higher education offering courses in many subjects at degree level or below; an establishment for further or higher education, sometimes part of university; an educational institution designed for instruction, examination, or both, of students in various faculties; an establishment for specialised professional education; a training college for school teacher; a college conducting correspondence courses

Ex. 9. PLACES FOR EDUCATION. Where can you get:

wide range of subjects in arts and sciences and technical areas –; basic reading, writing, arithmetic, art, etc. –; mostly play with some early learning –; degrees / diplomas in specialised areas –

Ex. 10. PLACES FOR EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN. Complete the table.

AGE	YEAR	SCHOOL
PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION		
1-3 3-6		
PRIMARY EDUCATION		
6 7 – 11		
SECONDARY EDUCATION		
12-16 17-18		
FURTHER / HIGHER EDUCATION		
19 20 21		
22-23		

Ex. 11. QUIZ. WHAT IS TAUGHT.

1. A period of some weeks, alternating with holiday or vacation, during which instruction is given in a school, college, university. 2. An academic course of study at a university or college. 3. A series of lecture, lessons etc. 4. A branch of instruction of learning. 5. A student's special subject or course. 6. A department or field of study. 7. A series of classes for adults, help in the evening. 8. The main or the most important subject. 9. A student's subsidiary subject or course. KEY-WORD:

Ex. 12. PARTS OF A UNIVERSITY. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word.

..... is a room where people change their clothes when they play sports, go swimming etc.; is a room in which a class of students is taught, esp. in a school; is a room or building equipped for gymnastics; is a university residence for students; is a house of residence or lodging for students, nurses etc.; is a room or building fitted out for scientific experiments, research, teaching; is a large room for public events or lectures; is a college not requiring students to reside at place of study; is a college that provides accommodation in resi-

dences; an elected group of students in a high school, college, or university who represent the students in meetings and organise school activities; is an association of students in a particular college or university; is the governing body of a university or (in the US) of a university or college.

Ex. 13. WHAT IS TAUGHT. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the quiz.

1. Are there any exams at the end of? 2. Sue decided to go to college to continue her 3. I'm taking a one-year journalism 4. They established psychology as an academic 5. My is English Literature. 6. History was my best at school. 7. Details of this are given below. 8. The subjects of English, math, and science are included in the national curriculum. 9. I'm taking French as my

Ex. 14. FORMS OF TEACHING OR LEARNING. Match the word with its definition.

class	e-learning	lecture	self-study	teaching practice
correspondence course	laboratory work	role-play	seminar	tutorial
distance learning				

1. is a discourse giving information about a subject to a class or other audience. 2. is a period or time during which someone teaches a group of people. 3. is an exercise or game in which participants act the part of another characters, used in language-teaching. 4. is a small class at a university etc. for discussion and research. 5. is a period of tuition given by a university etc. tutor to an individual or a small groups. 6. consists of experiments or other work done in a laboratory by students who are studying science subjects. 7. is a period of teaching done by someone who is training to be a teacher. 8. is education by correspondence course or from broadcasts, telephone tutorials etc. 9. is a course of study conducted by post. 10. is a method of study that involves using the Internet and communicating with teachers using e-mail. 11. is a form of study in which you learn on your own, using books etc.

Ex. 15. TEACHERS. Match the word from the box with its definition. Pay attention to the hierarchy. Find their Russian equivalents.

coach	headmaster	lecturer	schoolmaster	trainer
dean	headmistress	professor	schoolmistress	tutor
Don	instructor	reader	teacher	

the head of a university faculty or department; *BrE* a university teacher supervising the studies or welfare of the assigned undergraduates; a university teacher, esp. a senior member of a college at Oxford or Cambridge; a university academic of the highest rank; *BrE* a university lecturer of the highest grade below professor; a person who lectures, esp. a teacher in higher education; *AmE* a university teacher ranking below assistant professor; a person who trains horses, athletes, footballers as a profession; an instructor or trainer in sport; the principal teacher in charge of a school; the principle female teacher in charge of a school; a head or assistant male teacher or a teacher at a public school; a head or assistant female teacher; a person who teaches, esp. in a school

Ex. 16. STUDENTS. Match the word from the box with its definition.

fresher	graduate	postgraduate	sophomore	undergraduate
freshman	junior student	senior student	student	

a person who is studying, esp. at university or another place of higher education; *BrE* a person who has been awarded an undergraduate or first academic degree; *AmE* a person who has completed a course of study; a student at a university who has not yet taken a first degree; a first-year student at university or at high-school in the US; a student at a university who is working to get a master's degree or a doctorate; a first-year student at university; a second-year university of high school student; a student of the year before the final year at a university, high school etc.; a student of the final year at a university, high school etc.

Ex. 17. STUDENTS. Multiple choice.

- Gina looked; then understanding dawned.
A blank B clear C simple D useless
- I full marks for my homework.
A got B made C scored D took
- These events could change the course of
A a history B histories C history D the history
- My friend attends regular weekends to sharpen her skills.
A doing B exercising C practising D training
- The strangers who came together for the course soon became a tight
A crowd B form C group D team
- It was a highly seminar.
A economic B enthusiastic C extensive D productive
- The of philosophy helps you to think critically.
A study B studying C subject D task
- Let's drop the since we don't seem to be able to agree.
A object B subject C themes D topic
- The same run through all his compositions.
A objects B subjects C theme D themes
- Students should take every opportunity to widen their
A chance B experience C experiment D work
- John is at Geometry.
A brilliant B hopeful C keen D top
- Students at the Belfast campus have access to excellent facilities.
A sport B sporting C sportive D sports
- The school has no facilities for the of music.
A teacher B teachers C teaching D teachings

Ex. 18. What is the Russian for:

class; coach; core; correspondence course; course; dean; degree; discipline; distance learning; Don; e-learning; evening class; fresher; freshman; graduate; headmaster;

headmistress; instructor; laboratory work; lecture; lecturer; major; minor; postgraduate; professor; reader; role-play; schoolmaster; schoolmistress; self-study; seminar; sophomore; student; subject; teaching practice; term; trainer; tutor; tutorial; undergraduate.

Ex. 19. What is the English for:

аспирант; библиотека, обслуживающая семинар; доцент кафедры английского языка; зимний семестр; краткосрочные курсы; курс лекций по философии; курс подготовки; летний семестр; *амер.* младший курс в высшем учебном заведении; обязательные предметы; основные предметы обучения, профилирующие дисциплины; педагогический институт; подготовка преподавателей через аспирантуру; подготовка учителей; получить степень; преподаватель химии; репетитор, подготавливающий к экзамену (2); семестр в университете; система прикрепления студентов к кураторам; студент Оксфордского университета; студент-медик; ученая степень бакалавра; ученая степень доктора; ученая степень магистра; ученики средней школы; учитель истории; учитель пения; учитель рисования; учитель-практикант; факультативные предметы; частный репетитор студентов (*в английских университетах*); читать лекцию; школьные дисциплины; штат преподавателей школы.

Ex. 20. Multiple choice.

1. We need to raise standards in small towns and villages.
A academic B educational C pedagogical D vocational
2. The University of London is one of the largest institutions in Britain.
A academic B educational C pedagogical D vocational
3. We prefer new methods.
A academic B educational C pedagogical D vocational
4. I'd like to take course in design.
A academic B educational C pedagogical D vocational
5. Jim sees physics as a essentially concerned with fundamental laws.
A discipline B major C minor D subject
6. My is English.
A discipline B major C minor D subject
7. My favourite is German Literature.
A discipline B major C minor D subject
8. Judy dropped out without taking a in chemistry.
A class B course C degree D programme
9. For details, contact your tutor.
A class B course C discipline D subject
10. I'm taking a in graphic design.
A class B course C discipline D subject
11. We'll provide you with a range of teaching materials.
A free B independent C self-study D useful
12. Now we'll have a Shakespeare

- A class B lecture C seminar D tutorial
13. The professor will give a on modern English Literature.
- A class B lecture C seminar D tutorial
14. I missed French last week.
- A class B lecture C seminar D tutorial
15. In Britain they have the system.
- A class B lecture C seminar D tutorial
16. The department supports a large programme of research.
- A freshman B graduate C postgraduate D undergraduate
17. If you are a you'll receive priority for room in the hall of residence.
- A freshman B graduate C postgraduate D undergraduate
18. Another important feature of all courses in this faculty is one-year final project.
- A freshman B graduate C postgraduate D undergraduate
19. My boyfriend is a Cambridge
- A freshman B graduate C postgraduate D undergraduate
20. The list of the best students at a university is called a '.....'s' list.
- A dean B lecture C professor D reader
21. She's been named the of English.
- A dean B lecture C professor D reader
22. Mr Leech is our guest
- A dean B lecture C professor D reader
23. Mr. Graham is a in Sociology at Bristol University.
- A dean B lecture C professor D reader

Ex. 21. DEGREES. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box.

A levels	BEd	faculty	languages	Master	PhD
Arts	BSc	first	law	master's	postgraduate
authority	C	GCSE	literature	MEd	science
BA	degree	history	MA	medicine	subject
bachelor	Doctor of Philosophy	holder	master	MPhil	teach
bachelor's	English	honorary			

Some course require passes in two and five subjects (at grade at least or above), or their equivalent. Diploma courses are normally one year full time. degree is a first university degree. is a first university degree in a subject such as,, or English

A man or woman who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science is called a

..... means 'Bachelor of Education.'

..... or Bachelor of is a first university degree in a science

There is a wide range of diploma courses offered throughout the UK. or Master of is a degree in a subject such as history, languages, or literature that you can get after your degree. means the same as of Education. To get a degree you should study for one or two years after your first degree. A of a university degree originally giving to in the university is called '.....'

Supervised research leading to the is available in most UK universities. or is a doctorate in any except,, or sometimes theology. This is the

highest university, often

Ex. 22. DEGREES. Write the abbreviations in full. Find their Russian equivalents.

E.g.: A level stands for

A level; BA; BEd; BSc; BSM; CSE; GCE; GCSE; MA; MEd; MPhil; NUS; O level; PhD.

Ex. 23. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Ms. McDonald got requests to write about technology **subjects**. 2. So wouldn't it be fun if the **league tables** contained a bombshell or two? 3. "Keio **faculty** comprise his brain trust," says political commentator Tom Johns. 4. So far, Stadium's talks are based around the formal **lecture**, which, **Professor** Eisenstadt concedes, goes rather against the grain of the **OU's** policy to avoid **chalk-and-talk teaching**. 5. Susan Sontag, the American writer and a **lecturer** at the Academy calls Berlin "the San Francisco of Central Europe." 6. Let me introduce you our guest **lecturer**. 7. Unfortunately, the last nation on earth that Europe needs to **take moral lessons from** is the United States. 8. **Lesson plan:** Most **textbooks** in Japan say Pearl Harbor was a sneak attack. 9. The U.S. government was a "bully" that had to be **taught a lesson**. 10. He was a brainy kid and **graduated from** Florida A&M. 11. Abdullah, a 41-year-old **graduate of Oxford and Georgetown**, didn't contest any of the charges. 12. It has not been easy, in part because he has a way of coming across like an eager **undergraduate** running for **student government**, all wide-eyed eagerness and eager-to-please smile. 13. Unfortunately, with an **undergraduate** prospectus, there is often more than one audience (17 year-olds, mature **students**, **overseas students**, parents and **advisers**) and all of these must be taken into account. 14. Some law specialists believe it isn't the last word in the case, says John Coffee, a **professor of law at Columbia University**. 15. Mr. Davide is a sociology **professor** who led thousands of **students** to the demonstrations. 16. Getting a **master's degree** makes it easier to become an accountant. 17. Japan needs more **graduate-school** go-getters like him. 18. 'Thick' **sandwich courses** have a year in industry between the **second and final year** (2:1:1 pattern), or a year before and after the **degree** (1:3:1). 19. While many of the **M.B.A.** gold diggers high-tailed it back to Old Economy-ville, the people who matter in Silicon Valley weren't going anywhere. 20. "Income is no longer a dirty word," says Brandon Kelley, 28, a **graduating MBA student at UT**. 21. Women make up just 35 per cent of American **MBA classes**. The number has not budged over the past decade despite progress in cracking the "**glass ceiling**" at US corporations. 22. In scientific **research**, you always keep your eyes and ears open for new opportunities to apply your inventions to other people's problems. 23. "Oh, now I'm in ageing **research** — your **IQ** halves every year you're in it", says Ruvkin, who studies **genetics**. 24. Jon Cole, an addiction **researcher** at Liverpool **University** denies that his views about the effects of Ecstasy are still kicking up a storm. 25. Exotic technologies are just emerging from the **research lab**. 26. Those on **sandwich courses** may relate their project to the work they have been doing in industry, and may be **supervised** by an industrialist as well as a member of **staff** from their **department**. 27. In

'thin' **sandwich courses**, work is in shorter slices of about six months.

Ex. 24. COURSES and STUDIES. When subjects of study are:

academic; additional; arts; compulsory; core; difficult; easy; main; major; optional; science; special.

Ex. 25. COURSES and STUDIES. Complete these definitions of subjects people study.

the art or science of designing and constructing buildings; the study of the elements and the compounds they form and the reactions they undergo; the science of the production and distribution of wealth; essential knowledge of children, the curriculum, the organization of schools and classes; the study of the language of England; the study of the writings of England; the study of the language of France; the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties and relations of points, lines, surfaces, and solids; the study of past events, esp. human affairs; the study of the Italic language of ancient Rome and its empire; the specific branch of applications of law; the study of the writings of a country or period; the science of reasoning, proof, thinking, or interference; the science or practice of the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease; the study of languages from about 1800 onwards; the scientific study of the human mind and its functions, esp. those affecting behaviour in a given context

Ex. 26. A TIMETABLE. Make a timetable for a week.

	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI
Lesson 1					
Lesson 2					
Lesson 3					
Lesson 4					

Ex. 27. COURSES and STUDIES. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если вы поступили в аспирантуру, то вы – аспирант. 2. Меня интересует английская литература и культура. 3. Педагогика – мой любимый предмет. 4. Никогда не пропускайте лекций, иначе будет трудно сдать экзамены. 5. После госэкзаменов выпускникам вручат дипломы. 6. В прошлом году Питер получил степень бакалавра. 7. Вся семья посетила церемонию вручения диплома. 8. Теперь он специализируется в преподавании перевода. 9. В каком году вы окончили институт? А школу? 10. Мой дядя получил степень доктора медицинских наук.

Ex. 28. LANGUAGE LEARNING. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box.

bad	dead	foreign	national	plain	sign
body	first	formal	official	poetic	working
Business	fluent	modern	original	second	written

1. She grew up in Spain, so her language is Spanish. 2. Portuguese is the language of Brazil. 3. Belgium has two languages. 4. How many languages do you know? 5. I took up the teaching of English as a language. 6. Latin is a

language. 7. Most local cinemas show films in the language, with Russian subtitles. 8. She could speak some Chinese, but never studied the language. 9. You could tell from his language that he was very embarrassed. 10. His letter was written in very language. 11. Not all deaf people use language. 12. Try not to use language so often. 13. He was in London this summer and now he speaks English. 14. The languages of the conference were English and German. 15. I'd take a degree in languages. 16. She is doing a course in English. 17. You'd have no trouble understanding his point as he speaks English. 18. I'm fond of Shakespearean language.

Ex. 29. LANGUAGE LEARNING. Quiz.

1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
10																		
11																		
12																		
13																		
14																		
15																		
16																		

1. A unit of pronunciation uttered without interruption, forming the whole or a part of a word. 2. Having many syllables. 3. The act or an instance of translating. 4. A conversation, a talk. 5. The words used in a language or a particular book or branch of science etc. or by a particular author. 6. The saying of words to be written down or recorded. 7. A distinct section of a piece of writing, beginning on a new line. 8. A set of words complete in itself as the expression of a thought. 9. Any of the alphabetic symbols. 10. One's native language. 11. A group of words forming a conceptual unit, but not a sentence. 12. A short saying in general use, held to embody a general truth. 13. A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another in the same language. 14. The way in which a word is pronounced, esp. with reference to a standard. 15. A word opposite in meaning to another in the same language. 16. A course or series of studies; a syllabus. KEY-WORD:

Ex. 30. LANGUAGE LEARNING. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the quiz.

1. There is one in the word 'win'. 2. 'Unnecessary' is a 3. I don't know Eng-

lish. I've only read 'Ivanhoe' in 4. Listen to the 'At Table'. 5. The word 'failure' is not in my 6. The teacher gave us a spelling today. 7. Start each on a new line. 8. This is affirmative, not negative. 9. 'B' is a capital, 'b' is a small 10. This course is for children for whom English is not their mother 11. 'A packet of cigarettes' is a 12. 'The proof of the pudding is in the eating' is a 13. 'Sad' is the of 'unhappy'. 14. This type of of British English is regarded as standard. 15. 'Pain' is the of 'pleasure'. 16. What do you think of London University's BA

Ex. 31. LANGUAGE LEARNING. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Он говорит на хорошем французском языке. 2. Мой разговорный английский лучше, чем я пишу на английском. 3. Сказка была переведена с французского оригинала. 4. Рабочими языками этого комитета являются английский и русский языки. 5. Вы понимаете язык жестов? 6. Маленькие дети часто сквернословят, не понимая значения слов. 7. Наш факультет специализируется в обучении студентов новым языкам. 8. Студентам третьего года обучения будет прочитан курс «Деловой английский». 9. Постарайтесь говорить так, чтобы вас поняли все. 10. Язык поэзии 19 века сильно отличается от современных стихов.

Ex. 32. ENROLMENT and STUDIES. Multiple choice.

1. enrolment fell between 1991 and 1997.
A high B low C open D total
2. Enrolment will in the main hall.
A cause B happen C occur D take place
3. Enrolment engineering courses is low this year.
A at B for C in D on
4. You will be given a reading list enrolment.
A at B for C in D on
5. What do you know about enrolments evening classes?
A at B for C in D on
6. The job usually has a three-year period.
A course B grade C programme D qualification
7. He held no qualification in law.
A formal B legal C paper D written
8. She returned to after a twelve-year-gap.
A teach B teacher C teaching D teachings
9. Many children are disadvantaged by poor
A scholars B school C schooling D schools
10. She's doing studies at Liverpool University.
A woman B woman's C women D women's
11. The first part of the course is designed to develop study skills.
A student B student's C students D students'
12. The teacher gave her detailed as to what to do.
A answers B instructions C orders D rules

13. The company allows its staff to take paid leave.
 A studied B studies C study D studying
14. What is the mark in math?
 A full B pass C passed D passing
15. He took a in law than joined a law firm.
 A certificate B degree C mark qualification
16. Candidates must hold a professional degree architecture.
 A for B in C to D with
17. The oral exam constitutes 10% of the grade.
 A excellent B final C good D low
18. The course integrates academic study and training.
 A practical B practically C practice D practise
19. You've been working much too
 A hard B hardly C rather D thoroughly
20. I found the exam quite
 A enough B hard C hardly D thorough

Ex. 33*. MARKS, GRADES and NOTES. Grades are reported in numeric fractions to the nearest tenth. The numerical grades are based on the letter grade system. Find their Russian equivalents.

NUMERIC	LETTER	
4.0	A	A the highest grade that can be given to a student's work; an exam or piece of written work that gets an A is excellent
3.7	A-	
3.3	B+	B the second highest grade that can be given to a student's work; an exam or piece of written work that gets a B is good but not excellent
3.0	B	
2.7	B-	C a grade given to a student's work; an exam or piece of written work that gets a C is of average quality
2.3	C+	
2.0	C	D a grade given to a student's work; an exam or piece of written work that gets a D is not very good and is below the average grade
1.7	C-	
1.3	D+	E a grade given to a student's work; an exam or piece of written work that gets an E is of a very low quality
1.0	D	
0.7	D-	F <i>AmE</i> a mark given to a student's work, meaning he or she has failed on a piece of work or the course
0.0	E	
	F	

Study the conditions for assignment in grade system. Find their Russian equivalents.

NC (no credit)	No credit granted, no grade points assigned
P (passing)	Credit granted, but no grade point assigned
Q (course dropped)	No credit or grade points granted
S (satisfactory)	Credit granted but no grade points assigned
U (unsatisfactory)	No credit or grade points assigned
V (audit)	No credit granted, no grade points assigned
W (withdrawal)	Withdrawal from a course / the University
WF (withdrawal failure)	No credit granted but credit hours attempted computed grade points assigned
X (incomplete)	Temporary grade; special circumstances prevent from course complet-

Y	ing the course Deferred thesis or grade
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Ex. 33. Give your comment on the following quotation:



“And to the C students, I say, you, too, can be president of the United States.” President George W. Bush, a C student himself, receiving an honorary degree from Yale, his alma mater.
(Newsweek. June 4. 2001)

Ex. 35. MARKS, GRADES and NOTES. Suggest an ending matching up the beginning. Think of a situation.

E.g.: If I say ‘I got an A on my biology test’, it means

If I say ‘I got a B in Physics’, it means

If I say ‘I got a D in Chemistry’, it means

If I say ‘I got an F in math’, it means

Ex. 36. STUDIES. Fill in the gaps with a form of DO, MAKE or TAKE.

1. The children are well at their new school. 2. I read the first chapter and notes. 3. My son is not much progress with his English. 4. If you’re tired a break. 5. She a wild guess, but it was completely wrong. 6. I it in error. 7. You’ve several spelling mistakes. 8. She will her professional exams later this year. 9. I have a lot of work do this morning. 10. The girl doesn’t seriously to criticism. 11. She her best to pass the final exam. 12. When I handed in my test I realized that I a fatal error. 13. Have you this listening exercise yet? 14. She is her O-levels in maths. 15. When do you your entrance exams?

Ex. 37. STUDIES. Fill in the gaps with a form of a verb from the box.

do	lecture	offer	read	study	take	teach
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1. Joan math, physics and chemistry at school. 2. She went on to mathematics at university. 3. Half the students geography at A level. 4. James music at school in Keele last year. 5. We business studies as an optional course. 6. Alice classics at Pembroke College. 7. He on European art at Magdalen College.

Ex. 38. STUDIES and TESTS. Combine the words with proper adjectives from the box. Some words can be used more than once.

advanced	elementary	grammar	maths	school
autumn	end-of-term	group	memory	simple
beginners’	English	guest	multiple-choice	small
boring	entrance	hard	objective	spelling
broad	evening	history	oral	sports
busy	fair	illustrated	overall	spring
central	fascinating	individual	piano	stiff
chemistry	final	intelligence	popular	swimming
college	formal	interesting	practical	termly
comprehension	French	intermediate	practice	translation
continuous	general	language	primary	university

demanding	general knowledge	listening	private	weekly
difficult	geography	main	professional	writing
driving	good	major	regular	written
easy				

Assessment:

Quiz:

Class:

Seminar:

Exam:

Task:

Exercise:

Term:

Lecture:

Test:

Lesson:

Tutorial:

Ex. 39. COURSES, STUDIES, SUBJECTS. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Когда начинается следующий семестр? 2. В сентябре все ждали с нетерпением начала занятий в университете. 3. Я учусь в Тверском государственном университете. 4. Я учусь на факультете иностранных языков. 5. Мне надо было сдать 3 вступительных экзамена. 6. Насколько я знаю, в конце года мне предстоит сдать 4 экзамена. 7. Я уже студент старшего курса, а мой брат учится на первом курсе. 8. Он – студент-медик. 9. Этот парень готовится стать юристом. 10. Моя сестра окончила университет год назад. 11. Я получил высшее образование в 2000 году. 12. Когда ты заканчиваешь школу? 13. Кем ты хочешь стать после окончания школы? 14. Тебе придется много заниматься, чтобы поступить в университет. 15. На какое отделение или факультет вы собираетесь поступать? 16. Если требуется общежитие, то необходимо сначала обратиться к декану. 17. Каждый первокурсник мечтает получить ученую степень и стать профессором.

Ex. 40. LECTURES. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Почему вас не было на лекции? 2. У нас были лекции, семинары и одна лабораторная работа в прошлом месяце. 3. Профессор Джоунс прочитал потрясающую лекцию на американской литературе. 4. К сожалению, мне пришлось пропустить лекцию известного лектора. 5. Кто будет читать следующую лекцию? 6. Студентам необходимо вести конспект во время лекций. 7. Когда состоится лекция по деловому английскому? 8. Аудитория слушала профессора математики с интересом. 9. Я хотела бы прослушать курс лекций по современной английской грамматике. 10. Лекция оказалась скучной, поэтому студенты сбежали с нее.

Ex. 41. EXAMINATIONS. Multiple choice.

1. If you are the pupil in the class you can pass all your exams.

A brightest B cleverest C fastest D intelligent

2. You can't drive a car until you've your driving test.

A squeezed B passed C undergone D done

3. She a scholarship but failed to win it.

A entered for B took C sat for D sit for

4. She failed her exams and she's going to have to them again.

- A do over B take C pass D sit for
5. When will we know the exam?
- A points B marks C grades D results
6. He passed the practical exam but the teachers him in the written paper.
- A omitted B let down C failed D missed
7. She had many before finding the right method.
- A errors B faults C mistakes D failures
8. You've made spelling
- A errors B faults C mistakes D failures
9. You'll be examined German and English.
- A about B for C in D on
10. You will be examined your knowledge of American history.
- A about B for C in D on
11. The teacher is testing the student their French.
- A about B for C in D on
12. She's for a degree in physics.
- A reading B reviewing C revising D preparing
13. I have to on my work, so I can't go out.
- A hurry up B catch up C make up D pick up
14. What are the of getting an A?
- A chances B opportunities C possibilities D occasions
15. Don't me if it doesn't work – it's not my fault.
- A find fault B blame C mistake D reprove
16. I'm my A-levels in the summer.
- A making B passing C sitting D writing
17. He quickly performed the he had been set.
- A jobs B tasks C works D assignments
18. I wrote two awful essays and was lucky tothe exam.
- A do well in B fail C pass D scrape through
19. Students may both examinations.
- A enter for B prepare for C revise for D study for
20. On of the teacher's principal duties is to students for public examinations,
- A enter B prepare C revise D study

Ex. 42. EXAMINATIONS. What do you mean when you say that the examination is:

A-level; difficult; entrance; final; formal; GCSE; multiple-choice; O-level; oral; practical; professional; public; school; stiff; written.

Ex. 43. EXAMINATIONS. What do you mean when you say that your exam results are:

disappointing; encouraging; good; poor; satisfactory; so-so.

Ex. 44. EXAMINATIONS. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Завтра будет письменный экзамен по английскому языку. 2. Я бы предпочел устный экзамен. 3. Нас экзаменовали по латыни 4 часа подряд в устной форме. 4. Он не смог выдержать экзамен и провалился. 5. Мне предстоит выдержать

трудный экзамен, я очень волнуюсь. 6. Боюсь, я сдал экзамен удовлетворительно. 7. Джин много занималась с репетитором, но все равно не сдала экзамен. 8. Если бы она занималась каждый день в течение целого учебного года, то, наверно, она смогла бы сдать экзамен. 9. На экзамене она сделала много ошибок. 10. Какая у вас была оценка за прошлый экзамен? 11. Ваш ответ неправильный. 12. Экзамен показался мне простым. 13. Экзамен проводился независимой экзаменационной комиссией. 14. Конечно, нельзя не волноваться перед экзаменом. 15. Сколько экзаменов в семестре? 16. Дети сдали экзамен продвинутого уровня по математике. 17. В мае будут выпускные экзамены. 18. Как вы собираетесь готовиться к экзаменам? 19. Через три месяца студенты-выпускники будут сдавать выпускные экзамены. 20. Сдайте контрольную работу через 5 минут. 21. Не надо вдаваться в подробности, говорите по делу. 22. Не подсказывайте! Тише! 23. Профессор остался доволен моим ответом. 24. Результаты экзамена оказались блестящими. 25. Преподаватель по латыни поставил разнообразные оценки: кому – 5, а кому – 3 или даже 2. 26. Я получила оценку «4».

Ex. 45. WHO IS WHO: writers and painters.

- 1475-1564, Florentine sculpture, painter, architect, and poet; one of the outstanding figures of the Renaissance; he also painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
- 1491-1547, the king of England from 1509 until his death; the fact about him which most British people know is that he had six wives
- 1564, English dramatist and poet; he was born and died at Stratford-upon-Avon but spent most of his life as an actor and playwright in London
- 1685-1850, German composer, church organist; his output was enormous and displays great vigour and invention
- 1792-1822, British romantic poet; he was drowned in the Lygurian Sea while sailing
- 1819-80, English novelist, noted for her analysis of provincial Victorian society; real name *Mary Ann Evans*
- 1822-88, English poet, essayist, and literary critic
- 1862-1949, Belgian poet and dramatist, noted particular for his symbolist plays; Nobel Prize for literature (1911)

Ex. 46. WHO IS WHO: books and characters.

- a book by Lewis Carroll, about a girl who falls down a rabbit hole and arrives in a magical land, where she meets many strange animals and people
- a girl who achieves fame after being obscure; in a fairy tale she is treated like a servant by her cruel stepmother and stepsisters
- a book by Charles Dickens who describes the life of its main character from the time when he was a poor orphan
- the main character in the novel by Sir Walter Scott, set in England in the 12th century; he is a brave knight who has many adventures
- a book by Chralotte Bronte about a young woman who becomes a governess and

agrees to marry her employer

- a portrait of a young woman painted by Leonardo da Vinci, admired for her enigmatic smile
- the hero of Daniel Defoe's novel (1719), who survived being shipwrecked on a desert island
- the main character in the stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; he is a very clever detective and he always notices very small details and then uses them to guess what has happened

Ex. 47. Choose the correct word for each sentence.

1. She travelled a lot in her days. [*student / student's*] 2. We decided to take part in a demonstration. [*student / student's*] 3. This grammar book is suitable both for classroom use and for study. [*private / self*] 4. Many undertake studies after passing their A levels. [*other / further*] 5. Not all the lectures are college at any one time. [*at / in*] 6. Jan has a for teaching. [*vacation / vocation*] 7. He is constantly coming up with idea. [*bright / clever*] 8. If he's only interested in your looks, that shows how he is. [*blank / shallow*]

Ex. 48. Divide the terms on education into two groups as the British and American equivalents of the Russian words and word combination.

• курс лекций	course	program
• средняя школа	secondary school	grammar school
• плата за обучение	tuition	tuition fee
• дистанционное обучение	e-learning	on-line education
• учебный год	academic year	school year
• семестр	semester	term
• доцент	lecturer	assistant professor
• аспирантура	graduate school	postgraduate course
• аспирант	graduate student	postgraduate student
• второкурсник	second-year student	sophomore
• государственная школа	public school	state school
• детские ясли	day nursery	nursery school
• детский сад	nursery school	kindergarten
• диплом об окончании средней школы	High School Diploma	the General Certificate of Secondary Education
• директор школы	headmaster/headmistress ...	principal
• доцент	reader	assistant professor
• класс (ступень обучения)	grade	class / year / form
• колледж, готовящий к поступлению в вуз	junior college	sixth form college
• начальная школа	elementary school	grade school
• общеобразовательная средняя школа	comprehensive school	comprehensive high school
• оценка, отметка	mark	grade
• педпрактика студентов в	teaching practice	student teaching

школе • первокурсник • профессор университета • раздевалка • самоуправление учащихся • средняя школа • университетское общежитие • частная школа • школьники	fresher full professor locker room student government secondary school hall of residence public school schoolchildren	freshman professor changing room student council high school dorm private school pupils
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Ex. 49. Paraphrase the following.

1. They are looking for staff. [*working all the hours of a week*] 2. Mr. Jones is my driving [*he teaches practical skills*] 3. There were demands for wider access to [*education at a university or college, esp. to degree level*] 4. All students attend [*long talks on a particular subject given esp. in a university*] 5. She has a in economics. [*an advanced course of study at a University or college*] 6. He took a in physics. [*a first university degree in a science subject*] 7. The department supports a large programme of research. [*studying to get a master's degree*] 8. There are three courses. [*you can choose what you want*] 9. All rooms have private [*private bathroom and toilet*] 10. The Nobel Prize is a literary award. [*admired as one of the best and most important*] 11. Five hundred people filled the lecture [*a large room for public events*] 12. The student numbers 5000. [*all the students in a school or college*]

Ex. 50. Paraphrase the following.

1. He's got friends. [*a fairly large number*] 2. They him. [*ignored*] 3. I managed to read this book [*during one continuous period when you are sitting in a chair*] 4. Frank was very uncertain whether it was the right job for him. [*concerning*] 5. Two wins at the start of the season were things to come. [*a sign of sth more important, more impressive etc. that will happen in the future*] 6. Canada in terms of location and climate. [*has qualities, opportunities etc. that people are likely to want or enjoy*] 7. She was sitting on the floor. [*in a sitting position with your knees wide apart and one foot on top of the other*] 8. The letter arrived, and we ourselves bad news. [*made ourselves ready*] 9. I am much obliged to you. [*I am very grateful to you*] 10. I'm not lending money. [*I don't usually do it but I'll make an exception in this case*] 11. A footballer continued to the referee throughout the game. [*disagreed with him in words, in an angry way*] 12. He's been smoking for 10 years now, [*for short periods but not regularly over a long period of time*]

Ex. 51. Explain the difference between the following words.

'O' Level ~ 'A' Level; changing room ~ gymnasium; class ~ seminar ~ lecture; classes ~ campus; classes ~ practical classes ~ lectures; component ~ subject ~ core; composition ~ review; compulsory ~ optional; compulsory education ~ higher education; curriculum ~ extra-curricular; department ~ faculty; dictionary ~ vocabulary ~

encyclopaedia; entrance exams ~ finals; examination ~ re-examination; freshman ~ sophomore; further education ~ higher education; graduate ~ leave ~ finish; graduate ~ postgraduate ~ undergraduate; holiday ~ vacation ~ vocation; hostel ~ hall of residence; in good English ~ in plain English; lecture ~ seminar ~ tutorial; main ~ major; part-time ~ full-time; pass exams ~ take exams; professor ~ tutor; programme ~ curriculum ~ syllabus ~ the course of study; reader ~ lecturer; school ~ college ~ university ~ gymnasium; seminar ~ tutorial; student council ~ student union; subject studies ~ education studies; teacher ~ instructor ~ professor; test ~ exam; university ~ polytechnic.

Ex. 52. Make a word or a compound to match the definition. Find the equivalents.

(*in the UK except Scotland*) a GCE examination of a standard higher than ordinary level and GCSE; a range of ages; (*of teaching methods*) using both sight and sound; a board with a smooth usu. dark surface for writing on with chalk; a room where people change their clothes when they play sports, go swimming etc.; (*of an activity at school, college etc.*) not included in the normal curriculum; a first year student at a university or *AmE* at high school; occupying or using the whole of the available working-time; education for persons above school age but usu. below degree level; education at university etc., esp. to degree level; an academic cap with a stiff flat square top; (*in the UK except Scotland*) the lower of the two main levels of the GCE examination; occupying or using only part of the usual working week; instruction in physical exercise and games, esp. in schools; *BrE* an association of students in a particular college or university; an elected group of students in a high school, college, or university who represent the students in meetings and organise school activities; professional training to become a teacher; a period of teaching done by someone who is training to be a teacher; a form in a secondary school for pupils over 16; films, models etc., as aids to learning; the part of the day devoted to work; a place where (esp young) holidaymakers can put up cheaply for the night

Ex. 53. What is the English for:

академическая шапочка с плоским квадратным верхом (*у английских студентов и профессоров*); аудио-визуальные учебные пособия; будний или рабочий день; внеаудиторный, факультативный; возрастной диапазон; высшее образование; дальнейшее образование; занимающий все (рабочее) время; классная доска; молодежная турбаза или гостиница; наглядные пособия; не полностью занятый; педагогическая практика; первокурсник; подготовка учителей; раздевалка; студенческий клуб; студенческий совет; физкультура, физическое воспитание; шестой класс (*последние два или три класса в привилегированной частной средней школе*); экзамен по программе средней школы на обычном уровне; экзамен по программе средней школы на повышенном уровне.

Ex. 54. PLACES FOR EDUCATION. What is the English for:

(трехгодичный) педагогический колледж; *BrE* средняя классическая школа или

AmE средняя школа; детская группа (для детей от 3 до 5 лет; организуется самими родителями); детский сад (3); детский сад (для детей от 2 до 5 лет; государственный); детский сад (для детей от 2 до 5 лет; частный); детское дошкольное учреждение (ясли, детский сад); *BrE* единая средняя школа; закрытое учебное заведение, школа-интернат; закрытое частное привилегированное среднее учебное заведение (преимущественно для мальчиков); колледж заочного обучения; начальная школа; начальная школа (для детей 7-11 лет); педагогический институт; политехнический институт или колледж; приготовительный колледж; средняя классическая школа (для детей от 11 до 16 лет); *BrE* средняя современная школа для детей от 11 до 15 лет; средняя школа; техническая школа (средняя образовательная школа с профессиональным уклоном для детей от 11 до 16 или 18 лет); университет; университет (в США); *BrE* университетский колледж; частная приготовительная школа; частная школа; школа второй ступени (тип общей начальной школы для детей 9-13 лет); школа для малышей (от 5 до 7 лет; в составе общей начальной школы), дошкольное учреждение, детский сад; школа первой ступени (тип общей начальной школы для детей 5-9 лет).

RENDERING

Ex. 1. Render the text into English.

СИСТЕМА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ

Вся система народного образования в Великобритании носит классовый характер. В стране издавна было введено обязательное школьное обучение всех детей в возрасте от 5 до 12, а затем до 16 лет, но единой общеобразовательной системы, так же как и единых учебных программ, нет. В начальных государственных школах дети не только изучают учебные дисциплины, но и получают практические навыки: мальчики овладевают каким-нибудь ремеслом, а девочки обучаются домоводству. Церковь все еще сохраняет важные позиции в системе образования подрастающего поколения. Много школ принадлежит церковным организациям, существует и сеть воскресных школ, в которых детям даются основы религиозного воспитания. Религиозное обучение ведется и в общеобразовательных государственных школах.

До недавнего времени после завершения начальной школы все учащиеся в возрасте 11 лет проходили конкурсные испытания, и лишь незначительная их часть переводилась в среднюю, так называемую грамматическую школу, по окончании которой можно поступить в высшее учебное заведение. Те, кто не выдерживал испытаний, попадали в средние «современные» школы, выпускники которых пополняли кадры рабочих и служащих. В последние годы расширилась система так называемых средних школ, куда учащиеся поступают без прохождения отборочных экзаменов. Наряду с государственными школами функционирует много частных школ, плата за обучение в которых достаточно высока. Такие школы доступны только для детей из высших слоев общества, и большинство их выпускников продолжают образование в высших учебных за-

ведениях.

Высшее образование сосредоточено преимущественно в университетах: по системам управления и методам обучения в Великобритании различаются университеты старого и нового типов. Старые университеты – в Оксфорде, Кембридже и некоторые другие – представляет собой как бы свободные общества со своим собственным управлением, финансовыми средствами. Они состоят из нескольких колледжей, и во главе их стоит канцлер. Плата за обучение в таких колледжах очень высока, к тому же студенты оплачивают спортивные занятия, пользование библиотекой, жилье (учащиеся обычно живут на территории университета). Все это обуславливает строго замкнутый классовый характер контингента студентов. В старейших университетах Англии еще сохраняется множество традиций, которые соблюдаются здесь так же свято, как и сотни лет тому назад. Своеобразны и методы преподавания в таких университетах: главное внимание уделяется не лекциям, а индивидуальным занятиям с особыми наставниками – тьюторами.

По-иному организовано обучение в университетах нового типа, основанных позднее в Бирмингеме, Ливерпуле и других промышленных городах. Так как главная их задача – поставлять кадры для промышленности, то гуманитарные науки в них развиты значительно слабее, чем в старых университетах, да и прием студентов здесь не имеет столь неприкрытого классового характера. Однако и в новых университетах учится сравнительно мало молодежи из рабочей среды, поскольку она отсеивается еще на стадии средней школы.

Ex. 2. Render the text into English.

СИСТЕМА ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ

Система высшего образования Соединенного королевства состоит из трех видов образовательных учреждений: университеты, колледжи и высшие школы, а также художественные и музыкальные колледжи. Граница, разделяющая университеты и политехнические институты, была устранена. Политехнические институты получили статус и титул университетов. Большинство университетов разделяются на факультеты, которые, в свою очередь, могут быть разделены на кафедры. Студенты должны оплачивать свое обучение. Размер платы может различаться в зависимости от того, является ли студент гражданином страны ЕС или же прибыл для обучения из других стран.

Базовый курс высшего образования продолжается три-четыре года. По окончании курса студенты получают степень бакалавра гуманитарных наук, бакалавра естественных наук или других областей специализации (таких как, например, технические науки, юриспруденция и т.д.). В некоторых университетах и колледжах высшего образования по окончании двухгодичного курса обучения можно получить диплом о высшем образовании (DipHE), который является признанной степенью.

В ряде высших учебных заведений студенты обязаны пройти вводный курс перед началом обучения на степень бакалавра. Студенты, специализирующиеся в иностранных языках, обычно дополнительно должны проучиться

или проработать в стране изучаемого языка в течение года. При обучении по программе, в которой чередуется теория и практика, требуется дополнительный год для прохождения практики на производстве. В отдельных университетах имеются интенсивные двухгодичные курсы обучения, студенты которых занимаются и в течение каникулярного периода.

Степень магистра присуждается после одного или двух лет учебы по завершении бакалаврской программы. Программа предполагает обучение в области специализации. В некоторых случаях степень присуждается по результатам письменных экзаменов, но кандидатам обычно необходимо представить и диссертацию. Иногда магистерская степень (например, в Империял-колледже в Лондоне) присуждается на первой ступени высшего образования после четырех или пяти лет обучения. В этом случае в программу включаются бакалаврские курсы.

Третья ступень высшего образования посвящена исключительно исследовательской деятельности. После двух дополнительных лет обучения в университете и успешной защиты диссертации присуждается степень магистра философии. Через три года дальнейшего обучения после завершения магистерской программы кандидат может представить диссертацию на соискание степени доктора философии.

Повышенный уровень докторской степени может быть присужден специалистам в области юриспруденции, гуманитарных наук, естественных наук, медицины, музыка и теологии, после того как кандидат, обычно преподаватель университета, представит определенное число изданных исследовательских работ.

Ex. 3. Render the text into English.

УЧИТЬСЯ ЗА ГРАНИЦЕЙ

Вы когда-нибудь мечтали о том, чтобы жить и работать за границей? Вам когда-нибудь хотелось приобщиться к другой культуре, учиться в зарубежном университете, найти новых друзей и выучить иностранный язык – и все это одновременно? Если это так, то справочник «Европейские стипендии для вас» как раз то, что вам нужно. В нем содержится информация о стипендиях, предоставляемых Европейским Союзом и странами – членами ЕС. С каждым годом все больше студентов отправляются на учебу за границу. Около 100000 студентов до 12 месяцев в году обучаются более чем в 1800 учебных заведениях 30 стран, участвующих в этой программе.

В 2004 году Европейская комиссия приступила к реализации новой программы. Эта всемирная программа призвана придать высшему образованию отчетливо выраженную «европейскую» направленность. Благодаря данной программе студенты и молодые исследователи из разных стран мира получают возможность продолжить обучение в европейских университетах.

Сегодня уже более 2000 российских студентов получили возможность продолжать обучение в престижных университетах Европы и получить степень магистра и более 50 преподавателей воспользовались возможностью препода-

вать и проводить исследования в тех же самых университетах Европы. Финансируемые Европейским Союзом инициативы дополняют стипендиальные программы, предлагаемые странами – членами ЕС. Как вам, наверное, известно, почти все страны – члены ЕС уже достаточно длительное время предоставляют стипендии и гранты российским студентам и ученым. Эти стипендии могут существенно различаться по типу, направленности и срокам предоставления, однако все они преследуют одну цель – помочь российским студентам посетить ту или иную страну, выучить иностранные языки и найти новых друзей.

Прежде чем подавать заявку, следует сопоставить как можно больше информации о курсе обучения, который вы хотите пройти, и об институте, который предлагает такой курс. После того как вы сделаете окончательный выбор, вам потребуется время, чтобы собрать необходимые документы, решить вопрос с жильем, получить визу и т.д., поэтому рекомендуется начать процесс оформления заявки по крайней мере за год до предполагаемого прибытия на учебу.

Ex. 5. Render the text into English.

ПРОГРАММА ПОДГОТОВКИ МАГИСТРОВ

Магистерская программа представляет собой программу подготовки и переподготовки в области европейской интеграции госслужащих из России и из государств – членов ЕС, представителей государственных и честных бизнес-структур и неправительственных организаций, выпускников вузов и ученых специализирующихся в области права, экономики и политики Европейского Союза. Продолжительность магистерской программы составляет один год. Она состоит из трех семестров: первые два семестра – лекционные и семинарские занятия, третий – подготовка и предоставление магистерской диссертации. Слушатели, показавшие отличные результаты, получают возможность прохождения летней стажировки в государствах – членах ЕС. Занятия проводятся в форме вечернего обучения, с 17:30 до 21:30 ежедневно с понедельника по пятницу. Процесс обучения включает: языковые занятия – два раза в неделю, лекции, семинары, практические занятия, ситуационный анализ, ролевые игры и т.д. Учебный процесс обеспечивается высококвалифицированными преподавателями российских вузов и вузов государств – членов ЕС; практиками из институтов ЕС; экспертами и служащими министерств и ведомств. Слушатели, успешно овладевшие магистерской программой и защитившие диссертацию на соискание степени магистра, получают диплом магистра государственного образца по соответствующему направлению.

Абитуриент должен отвечать следующим критериям: иметь законченное высшее образование в соответствии с российскими стандартами; свободно владеть русским языком; иметь достаточный уровень владения одним из рабочих языков ЕС. Работа, связанная с международным сотрудничеством, может рассматриваться как преимущество. Он должен представить следующие документы: заявление о приеме, резюме, диплом о высшем образовании с приложением; документ, удостоверяющий личность, рекомендательное письмо от работодателя (для работающих), краткое описание целей и мотивации обучения.

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