

Частное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Ростовский институт защиты предпринимателя» (РИЗП)

Утверждаю
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УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
по организации самостоятельной работы
студентов и проведению
практических (семинарских) занятий
ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

_____ (наименование дисциплины (модуля))

Специальность	44.02.01 Дошкольное образование
Форма обучения	очная/заочная

Ростов-на-Дону

Настоящие методические указания предназначены для студентов II-IV курсов специальности 44.02.01 Дошкольное образование очной и заочной формы обучения для организации аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов.

Методические указания состоят из тематических циклов, которые ориентированы на совершенствование знаний, умений и навыков студентов.

Пособие содержит в себе следующие темы:

My family and my best friend

My hobby

My flat

Rostov-on-Don

Mass Media

Shopping

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Russian Federation

Ecological problems

Education in Russian

Education in Great Britain

Education in the USA

English in the world

Данное пособие окажет помощь студентам в овладении основными лексическими и грамматическими единицами, структурными моделями, необходимыми и достаточными для профессионального ориентированного общения на английском языке.

Целью обучения английскому языку является подготовка студентов к общению на этом языке в устной и письменной формах, что предполагает наличие у них определённых знаний, умений и навыков, которые после окончания курса дадут им возможность:

- читать оригинальную литературу по специальности для получения необходимой информации;

- приобрести навыки самостоятельной работы с иностранной литературой.

В процессе изучения английского языка реализуются также общеобразовательные и воспитательные задачи обучения.

Методические указания включают в себя основные темы развивающего курса, содержащие адаптированные тексты и практические упражнения по его закреплению способствующих развитию и совершенствованию произносительных навыков.

Материал указаний может быть рекомендован для всех лиц, желающих повысить уровень владения английским языком.

I

MY FAMILY AND MY BEST FRIEND

Appearance and Manners.

When we speak about somebody's figure, face, hands, feet we mean his or her appearance. A person may be tall, middle-sized or short, thin or plump. A face may be round, oval and square. In summer some people have freckles on their faces. Old people have wrinkled faces.

People's hair may be long or short, thin or thick, good or bad, straight or curly. If it is long it is often plaited.

Its colour may be black or fair, chestnut or red. Old people have grey hair.

Eyes may be large or small. They may be of different colours, grey, green, black or hazel.

Cheeks may be rosy or pale (if a person is ill), plump or hollow (if a person is very ill). Some people have dimples in their cheeks when they smile. Women usually have their hair done at the hairdresser's.

The manner of walking is called the walk (gait). One step may be light, heavy, firm. Old people often shuffle their feet, have a shuffling gait.

Read and translate the topic.

About my family and myself.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Anna. My full name is Anna Vladimirovna Petrova. I was born in Rostov on the fifth of November 1980. I am not yet nineteen. At the moment I am a first year student at the University. My family is average sized Russian family; I have a father, mother and a sister. I was named after my granny and I am proud of it.

Now I am going to speak about my father. His name is Vladimir Mihailovich. He is 55. He is a computer engineer by education, but he is in business now. Their firm sells modern TV sets and computers. He often goes on business trips to different cities of the country and abroad. After his trips he tells us stories about people, about different countries and their traditions. Though my father is very busy, he always finds time to sing a song with us and to listen to our problems. He likes sport.

My mother`s name is Lubov Aleksandrovna. She is five years younger than my father. She is shorter than my father. Her brown hair, small thin nose, blue eyes and open smile make her very beautiful. She is a doctor and she likes her work very much. My mum is fond of music and poetry. She also likes dancing and singing. She also does most of the cooking, washing, cleaning and tidying. It`s a wonder what her small but strong hands can do.

My sister`s name is Ksenija. She is 12 and, naturally, she is still at school. She does very well at school, so her school reports are always excellent. She is especially very good at math and English. She is like her mother: the same hair, the same eyes, the same voice, the same manners. Just like her mother, she is fond of music and likes singing and dancing very much. Just like her father she is fond of sports. My sister is of great help to my parents.

I`ve got a grandmother and grandfather. They are on pension. I love them very much. They live in the country. Every summer I visit them.

We have many relatives. Some of them live abroad. They always try to come to see us each time we celebrate some family holidays or to send us their best wishes.

Our family is very friendly. We enjoy the honest and open relationship in the family.

Active Vocabulary:

to introduce — представлять

let me introduce myself — разрешите представиться

freckle[freckle]-веснушка

wrinkled face-морщинистое лицо

shuffle- шаркать, волочить ноги

firm gait-твердая походка

to forget — забывать

job — работа

proud — гордый

to be proud of smth — гордиться чем-то

to go in for sports — увлекаться спортом

occupation — занятие, род занятий, профессия

military — военный

interpreter — переводчик

to retire — быть на пенсии

Answer the questions.

1. What can you tell about your appearance?

a) Are you tall or short?

b) Are you fat or thin?

c) What is the colour of your hair?

2. When you meet a person for the first time, do you pay attention to his or her appearance and manners? What do you like or dislike?

3. What is your manner of speaking?

4. When and where were you born?

5. What are your parents' occupations?

6. Are your parents fond of sport?

7. Have you any brothers or sisters?

8. Where do your grandparents live?

9. What future career did you choose?

10. Who helped you to make your choice?

Translate into English.

1. Мой отец работает в офисе в инженерной компании.

2. Мои сестры живут за границей и они очень заняты.

3. Моей старшей сестре девятнадцать, она ходит в Университет и хочет стать учительницей по истории.

4. Мои бабушка и дедушка — на пенсии.

5. Мы наслаждаемся тем, что на нашем столе всегда есть свежие овощи и фрукты.

Make up a dialogue using words and expressions from this topic.

II

MY HOBBY

Before reading the text think about the following questions:

1. Which new hobby would you like to learn? Why?
2. What makes the activity fun for you?

Read and translate the text.

A "hobby" is a special interest or activity that you do in your time off. Some people have animals as hobbies. They keep rabbits, or go fishing. They train dogs to do tricks, or keep pigeons to race and carry messages. Some are crazy about plants. They try to grow cacti or rare tropical flowers in their kitchens and sitting rooms.

Others are mad about their car or their motorbike. They spend their Saturdays and Sundays washing them, painting them, or buying new bits and pieces to make them go even faster.

Children and teenagers are great collectors. They collect stamps, or postcards or matchboxes, or pictures of a favourite footballer or pop star.

Many people make things as a hobby. Some teach themselves at home, but a lot of people go to evening classes at their local college. Just look under letter B in a list of London or New York evening classes and you'll find: Ballet, Batik, Bengali, Body building, Breadmaking and Byzantium.

But not everyone goes to evening classes to learn about his special interest. No one helped these people to do what they did.

A "hobby" is usually something that a person does alone. But American (and British) families sometimes like to do things together, too.

American families often have quite a lot of money to spend on their recreation. They can all enjoy their holiday home or their boot somewhere in the country away from home.

Americans love to get out of town into the wild and many go for holidays or long weekends into the thirty-five fabulous national parks. These magnificent areas of countryside include tropical forests, high mountains, dry deserts, long sandy coasts grassy prairies and wooded mountains full of wild animals. The idea of these parks, which cover 1% of the whole area of the USA. is to make "a great breathing place for the national lungs", and to keep different parts of the land as they were before men arrived. There are camping places in the national parks as well as museums, boat trips and evening campfire meetings.

Americans really enjoy new "gadgets", especially new ways of travelling. In the winter, the woods are full of "snowmobiles" (cars with skis in the front). In the summer they ride their "dune buggies" across the sands or take to the sky in hang gliders.

But Americans do not only spend their free time having fun. They are very interested in culture too. Millions take part-time courses in writing painting and music, and at weekends the museums, art galleries and concert halls are full.

Active Vocabulary

rabbit - кролик

fishing- рыбалка

a message – сообщение

to try - пытаться

a motorbike-мотоцикл

to spend-проводить(время)

a collector-коллекционер

stamps - марки

a postcard - открытка

to do smth together – делать что-либо вместе

to enjoy –наслаждаться

Answer the following questions:

1. What is hobby?

2. What hobbies do people have?
3. Are children and teenagers great collectors?
4. What do people collect?
5. What classes do people attend in the evening?
6. Does a person usually do his hobby
7. Do American families like doing things together?
8. Where do they enjoy their ho
9. What is the idea of the parks there (in America)?
10. Are the Americans interested in culture? What do they do to prove their interest?
11. What is your hobby?
12. Does your family support you in your hobby? What do your parents think about it?
13. Does your family like doing things together?
14. Do you travel together?
15. Are you a collector? What do you collect?
16. What is your friend's hobby?
17. Are hobbies a great Russian tradition?
18. Has your family a car? What does your father do with it on Sundays? Is it his hobby?
19. Do you have pets as a hobby?
20. Do hobbies help us in our life? Do they make it more interesting?

Role Play

1. Ask your partner to help you with your hobby in some way.
2. Describe to a partner the steps involved in doing your hobby.

3. Tell someone else how to get started with a new hobby.

III

MY FLAT

Read and translate the topic.

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down.

There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat.

The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a side-board, a wardrobe and some shelves. At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not very large but very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. I have a computer and all the things I need. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen. I think – the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

Active Vocabulary

square — квадратный

sideboard — сервант

wardrobe — шкаф

opposite — противоположный

cosy — уютный

divan-bed — диван

standart lamp — торшер

alarm-clock — будильник

mirror — зеркало

dressing-table — туалетный столик

lamp-shade — абажур

a built-in wardrobe — встроенный шкаф

coat-hanger — вешалка

to hang (hung) — вешать

study — кабинет

furniture — мебель

necessary pieces — необходимые вещи

cushion — диванная подушка

conveniencies — удобства

central heating — центральное отопление

running water — водопровод

chute — мусоропровод

carpet — ковер

wallpaper — обои

wardrobe — шкаф

stove — печь

sink — раковина

to fold — складывать

Answer the questions.

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What colour of the curtains are there on the window?
6. What room is very cosy?
7. In what room do you prefer to relax?

Translate into English the following sentences:

- 1.Посередине комнаты стоит стол с несколькими стульями вокруг него.
- 2.В комнате есть диван, два кресла и с левой стороны телевизор на подставке.
- 3.С правой стороны комнаты расположен шкаф, рядом — книжная полка.
- 4.Спальня меньше и не такая светлая.
- 5.В ней две кровати, платяной шкаф и туалетный столик с зеркалом.

Tell us about a house of your dream

IV

MY WORKING DAY AND MY FREE TIME

Before reading the text think about the following items:

1. Why do many people don't like week-days?
2. Why do many people wait week end?

Read the text and translate it.

My working day.

I usually start my day with getting up and doing all things that everybody does in the morning: washing, having breakfast, etc. Also, I got used to gather my learning tools: pencils, exercise-books, text-books in the morning. Then I usually go to the university. Fortunately, father takes a car every morning and he often picks me up and drives me to the doors of our university building.

And soon the lectures and lessons begin... We have from 2 to 4 lectures every time, depending on day. I like studying in the university more than in the school because in university it is mostly allowed to miss some lectures (of course, later you should take a summary from your mate and copy it). So, a student is much more free, than pupil is.

After the lessons I usually return home where I have dinner and start thinking about my ways of spending the rest of the day. Very often I go to my friend's places. During the early autumn and summer I often go to the sports ground or on the beach. I also like visiting different sports events, for example, soccer matches of «Luch» in Russian championship. So, the world is full of enjoyable things to do. On returning home I usually start doing my homework (perhaps, it is the most dull part of the day). Having finished it, I open a book and read it or watch TV. At last, I go to the bed. Of course, I would like to tell you more about myself and my working day, but, unfortunately, my time is rather limited and I have got a lot of homework to do. Generally, now you know about my working day enough.

Active Vocabulary

Working day - рабочий день

Clock - часы(стенные)

Alarm clock - будильник

Watch - наручные часы

As usual - как обычно

Than usual - чем обычно

Half - половина

Quarter - четверть

Ехсерткроме -

To get up - вставать

To wake up - просыпаться

To ring – звонить,звенеть

To lie - лежать

To start - начинать

To do morning exercises – делать зарядку

To wash – умываться, мыть

To wash up – мыть посуду

To clean teeth – чистить зубы

To comb heir - причесываться

To be late - опаздывать

Absent-minded - рассеянный

To go by (bus)- ездить на

To get to work – добираться до работы

To get on (a bus) – сесть на автобус

To get off (the bus) – выйти из автобуса

To seem - казаться

To be tired - устать

To be alone – быть одному

To stay alone - остаться одному

On weekdays – по рабочим дням

At the weekend – по выходным

Day off – выходной(нерабочий) день

To be in a hurry - спешить

Hurry up! - Поторопись

To be sure – быть уверенным

To take things easy - смотреть на вещи просто

To arrive - прибывать

Customer – покупатель, клиент

To need money - нуждаться в деньгах

To bang on the door – стучать в дверь

To jump out of bed – вскочить с кровати

To turn over - перевернуться

To leave the house – выходить из дома

To leave for – уходить куда-либо`

Take it easy! – Не принимай близко к сердцу

To go to bed – ложиться спать

To go to sleep -засыпать

To spend – проводить(время)

Job - работа

To take a shower (bath) – принимать душ

To make a bed - убирать постель

Answer the following questions:

1. When does your working day begin?
2. What do you do when you get up?
3. Who makes breakfast for you?
4. What time do you leave for work(university)?
5. How much time does it take you to get to the university?
6. When do you have dinner?
7. Do you usually have dinner at home or at your school(university) canteen?
8. What do you usually have for dinner?
9. How long does it take you to prepare your homework?
10. What do you usually do in the evening?
11. What time do you usually go to bed?

Translate into English:

1. Когда вы обычно встаете? – По рабочим дням в 7 часов, а в субботу и воскресенье немного позже обычного.
2. Как вы добираетесь на работу? – Обычно я иду пешком, а сегодня я ехал на автобусе.
3. Вчера у меня был тяжелый день. Я очень устал и лег спать рано. Я начал читать книгу, но через минуту заснул.
4. Мама встала в 7 часов, приготовила завтрак, разбудила детей и папу.
5. В понедельник мой будильник не прозвонил. Я проснулся в 8.30 и вскочил с постели. Я не делал зарядку и пошел на работу без завтрака.
6. Поторопитесь, поезд прибывает через три минуты.
7. Не торопитесь, у нас много времени. Занятие начнется через 40 минут.
8. Мой рабочий день закончился в 5 часов. Я вышел из офиса и пошел к автобусной остановке.
9. Каждое утро я просыпаюсь рано утром, умываюсь, делаю зарядку, завтракаю и иду на работу.
10. Когда ты выходишь из дома в университет?

Read the text trying to understand it

My Day off

When a school-girl I always envied those students who went to school five but not six days a week, as we did. So you may guess, I had the only day off — Sunday. On Sunday, I didn't have to hurry anywhere, that's why, I got up at nine or ten o'clock. I wasn't an early riser. I did my bed, washed myself and went to the kitchen. In the kitchen the table had already been laid and I always had something tasty on Sunday: fried potatoes, meat salad or my favourite apple pies.

After breakfast, if the weather was sunny, I usually didn't stay indoors, I went to see my friends. We often played volleyball or basket-ball in the yard and in winter if there was much snow out-of-doors we went skating and skiing in the woods. But sometimes the day happened to be rainy and gloomy.

I preferred to be in watching TV, listening to music, reading books, speaking over the phone or just lying on the sofa idling away the time. Some of my classmates could watch all TV-programmes from morning till night, but I think it's rather boring, and I always felt sorry for those TV-addicts. It's much more interesting to play a game of chess with your grandfather, or help your mother about the house, or argue with your father about the latest events at home and abroad. In the evening, when all the family were together, we had some tea with a cake or biscuits, we listened to my younger sister playing the piano, sometimes we sang folk songs. Every Sunday, when I went to bed, I was thinking that the day had flashed past and the next week would bring new problems and their solution.

Read and translate the topic.

My week day

I am very busy on my week-days. My week-days do not differ much one from another.

On week-days the alarm-clock wakes me up and my working day begins early. If it is spring or summer I jump out of bed, run to the window and open it wide to let the fresh morning air in. The bright sun and the singing of birds set me into a cheerful working mood. My classes starts at 9 o'clock, so I have to get up at 8, to be ready in time. I never wake up myself, my mother always wakes me up.

Sometimes I do my morning exercises, then I rush to the bathroom. I clean my teeth, wash my face. The cold water makes me not so sleepy. Sometimes I have a shower. If I am not short of time I tidy up the room. While I am having breakfast, I switch on the radio and listen to the news.

Breakfast, as doctors say, must be the most substantial meal of the day.

I live the house at ten minutes to nine and as I live quite near the house I like to walk there in any weather. On my way to the University I often meet my friends and we go on together.

My parents get home about six o'clock. We have supper together. We share all the news, I tell about the lessons and school.

After it, I help my mother to do some work about the house-wash dishes, sweep the floor, clean the room.

Twice a week in evenings I go to play tennis. When I do not go to play tennis, I stay home and watch TV, listen to the music, read magazines. Sometimes my friends call me and we go for a walk. In summer I like to get out more, so in the evening I go to the tennis court for a few sets of tennis or take out my bike for a run in the country.

At eleven o'clock tired after a long working day I go to bed and fall asleep.

Answer the questions.

1. Do you get to your school by bus or on foot?
2. How long does it take you to get there?
3. What is your bedtime?
4. Do you often sit up far into the night?

Translate into English:

1. В рабочие дни мой друг встает очень рано.
2. Чтобы доехать на автобусе, у меня уходит больше времени
3. Обычно я езжу на работу на такси.
4. Рабочий день начинается около 10 часов.
5. Я работаю около пяти часов с фотографом, и он делает много снимков. Подобные фото печатаются в еженедельных женских журналах.

Make up a dialogue using words and expressions from this topic.

Read and translate the text.

My days off

When I was a pupil my only regular day off was Sunday.

It was a day of freedom from routine duties and studies. I could do whatever I wished and I could go wherever I wanted. I could also stay the whole day at home and have a good rest.

But I must admit that every day off needs some special planning. Time passes quickly and if you have no plans be sure to have no results. You may spend your time on trifles.

So, I'll try to describe my common day off. If I planned to get out into the open air, I had to get up very early to catch the train. When the sky is blue and the sun is shining my friends and I like to go to the riverside for our ideal day out. A walk or a drive in the country may be a good alternative. But such way of relaxation is acceptable only in early autumn or late spring. Our winter days off differ greatly. In winter, if you want to skate or to ski, it is not necessary to get out of town. You can do it not far from your home.

Sometimes, when the weather was nasty, I could afford myself to relax and not to be in a hurry. So I could stay in bed and not get up till 10 or even 11 o'clock in the morning. Only then I had my breakfast. I watched TV, played with my little sister, did some reading, prepared my homework and after that went to a friend of mine to play chess or go to the cinema with him. I'm not a great cinemagoer, but I like to see feature films and to enjoy historical adventure films. I find these films most instructive and entertaining.

My evenings I prefer to spend at home. At about 7 o'clock we have supper. It's a good opportunity for the family to discuss the events of the day and our plans for the coming day.

I must say that I'm a great reader but I never had enough time to enjoy it.

On Sunday my usual bedtime was 11 o'clock as I wanted to have a good sleep before starting a new week of studies.

Answer the questions.

1. What is your day off?
2. Do you usually make plans?
3. Why is it necessary to do it?
4. Where do you like to go on your day off?
5. What do you do for relaxation?
6. Do/Did you often go to the cinema, theatre or dancing parties?
7. Do/Did you prefer to spend your day off with your friends or alone?

Translate into English the following sentences:

1. О вкусах не спорят. Разным людям нравятся разные вещи, поэтому у разных людей различные хобби.
2. В выходные я занимаюсь спортом, мне нравится играть в теннис.
3. Спорт является важной частью нашей жизни. Много людей увлекается спортом, они бегают, занимаются ходьбой, плавают, катаются на коньках и лыжах.
4. Иногда я делаю что-нибудь особенное по выходным: посещаю художественные выставки, хожу в театр или на концерт.

Speak on your usual day off.

V

ROSTOV-ON-DON

Before reading the text think about the following item:

1. What do you know about Rostov-on-Don?
2. Is Rostov-on-Don an industrial centre? Why?

Read and translate the text

Rostov-on-Don

My native city is Rostov-on-Don. It is the capital of the Don area. The history of our city began as early as the middle of the 18th century. On December of 15th 1749 the Russian empress Elisoveta Petrovna issued a decree by which a custom-house was to be built on the left bank of the Temernic river.

12 years later in 1761 the Russian government made a decision to build a fortress, called in honor of St. Dmitriy Rostovski.

At the end of the 18th century there were already 30 streets in the town with 1400 buildings in them and the population of 2000 people. In 1806 the area near the fortress was named Rostov by the decree of Alexander the 1-st.

Nowadays Rostov-on-Don is one of the largest cities in our country with the population over 1 ml. people.

Our city is a big industrial, scientific and cultural centre in the South of Russia. The plant “Rostselmash” is known not only in our country but abroad as well. Besides harvesters and cultivators, Rostov produces refrigerators and foot-wear, wine and cigarettes and many other goods.

The largest scientific and educational establishment is the Rostov State University, which was founded in 1915 and now has more than ten faculties. In Rostov there are four theatres: Gorky Drama Theatre, Musical Comedy, Puppet Show, Theatre of Young Spectators. The Gorky Theatre is surrounded by a large park named after the October Revolution. It is one of many parks and gardens which make Rostov a green town and where Rostovites like to walk on a nice sunny day. During the Second World War Rostov-on-Don was occupied twice (1941 and 1942). The war cost Rostovites huge losses in life. That is why in the city there are a lot of monuments devoted to the war years and people who gave their lives for our peaceful life. Rostov-on-Don is a large transport centre. It is not only a big knot of railways and airways but it is also the port of five seas (the Baltic, the White, the Caspian, the Black and the Sea of Asov). Rostov region is located in the South of the East European plain. It is rich in mineral resources: coal, gas and others.

Being one of the richest agricultural regions in Russia it's famous for its wheat, fruits and especially fish.

Nowadays Rostov-on-Don as many other cities and villages in Russia is undergone the process of economical changes. Factories and plants can hardly survive in the conditions of deep economic crisis. But we hope that in some years people will be able to overpass all the difficulties and Rostov-on-Don will occupy its place of one of the biggest industrial cities of Russia.

Active Vocabulary

native- родной

city - город

town –город (небольшой)

to issue- выпускать,издавать

a decree-указ

a custom-house-таможня

government-правительство

population- население

to produce- производить

to be founded - быть основанным

to be situated - располагаться, находиться

a cultural center - культурный центр

a lot of educational institutions-большое количество образовательных учреждений

places of interest- достопримечательности

location- расположение

region- регион. область

agriculture- сельское хозяйство

Answer the following questions

1. When the history of Rostov-on-Don begin?
2. What is the population of Rostov-on-Don?
3. How many theaters are in Rostov-on-Don? What are they?
4. What is your favorite place in Rostov-on-Don? Why?
5. What Rostov universities do you know?
6. How do you like Rostov-on-Don?

Make up sentences with your partner to discuss the following situation.

1. You meet your friend. He was in Rostov last month. Ask him about the city and the weather there.

2. You were on business last week. Answer your friend's questions about the city you were in and the weather there.

VI

TRAVELLING

Read and translate the topic.

The scientific and technological progress has allowed people to overcome time and distance, to cover in the twinkling of an eye the vast expanse of our planet. The whole world is open now. The limits and frontiers of the previous period have stopped to exist.

We can choose any place on the planet and go there on business or for holiday. We can go to the place of our destination by sea, by air. We can travel by train.

If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible the best way is to travel by plane. It is better to book tickets in advance. On the appointment day you go to the airport by car. Soon you'll board the big air-liner and it will carry you to new lands. When on the plane you may look about. In front of you in the cockpit you'll see a pilot and his crew. Presently we take off and in a few minutes the voice informs us about the altitude we are flying. Sometimes it is possible to see a land. Time passes quickly. The plane arrives at the airport in time.

Some people like to travel by sea. Short and long cruises are very interesting. You will remember your ship and your cabin for a long time. Cabins are comfortable. If the weather is fine, travelers spend a lot of time on the deck sitting in deck chairs or just standing at the rail, watching the ships, passing not far. Everybody likes to watch the sea-scape. Sea-voyage will impress you for all your life.

I like to travel. The members of our family usually have long walks in the country. Such walks are called hikes. If we want to see the country-side, we have to spend a part of our summer holidays on hikes. It is useful for all members of our family. We take our rucksacks, we don't think about tickets, we don't hurry up and we walk a lot. Hiking is becoming very popular. People like to spend their days off in the country. There are picturesque places near every town with forests, lakes and rivers. It's pleasant to spend a day chatting, joking and singing with friends on a river bank, a lake shore or at a bonfire in a forest, having a good time and a good rest.

Active Vocabulary

either ... or — либо ... либо

by rail — по железной дороге

advantages — преимущества, достоинства

enjoyable — приносящий радость

safety — безопасность

to reserve — резервировать

tour — тур, поездка

to rent — снимать, нанимать

couple — пара

mountaineering — альпинизм

climbing — лазанье (по горам) друзьями

to travel — путешествовать

journey — путешествие

dangerous — опасный

ticket — билет

train — поезд

bicycle — велосипед

profitable — доходный

to go sightseeing — осматривать достопримечательности

to enjoy — наслаждаться

Answer the questions.

1. Why a modern life is impossible without traveling?

2. What helps people to overcome time and distance?

3. Do you prefer to travel by plane or by train?
4. Have you ever traveled by sea?
5. Travelling by your own car is very convenient isn't it?

Translate into English:

1. Любой вид отдыха имеет свои преимущества.
2. Я предпочитаю путешествовать на авто.
3. Какой вид путешествия позволяет больше соприкоснуться с природой.
4. В какую бы страну ты не поехал ,ты всегда будешь думать о Родине.

Make up a dialogue about places which you have visited lately

VII

MASS MEDIA

Before reading the text think about the following items:

1. Which of your national newspapers do you think is the best (worst)?
2. What do popular newspapers focus on?
3. What advantages do newspapers have over the other kinds of mass media?
4. What is the difference between a newspaper and a magazine?

Read the text trying to understand it.

Mass Media

Mass media or mass communications are the press, radio and television. Every day we read newspapers and magazines, listen to radio and watch TV. Nowadays there are so many newspapers and magazines, radio stations and TV channels that we have to be very -selective and give preference to some of them. What newspapers and magazines do I prefer to read? I like to read the following newspapers: "Komsomolskaya Pravda" ("Komsomol Truth"), "Nezavisimost" ("Independence"), Argumenty i Pakty" ("Arguments and Facts"). Several periodicals are available in English. As far as newspapers are concerned they may be daily, or

weekly. Magazines may be weekly, monthly and quarterly. The newspapers and magazines I read are the most readable and have a large readership or circulation. For example, "Argumenty i Fakty" has a circulation of more than 23 000 000. It is the largest in the world. The newspapers contain and give coverage of local, home and foreign affairs. Their publications deal with very burning problems of our history, latest events and forecasts for future. They also touch upon cultural, sport news. I like the way they present different points of view, approaches to the problems. My parents and I subscribe to some periodicals, so we are subscribers. We buy some of newspapers and magazines in a kiosk. I often listen to radio, especially in the morning before I leave for school. I prefer to listen to "Mayak" ("Lighthouse") program. They broadcast much news and music. I like to listen to weekend programmes, some of them are very amusing and entertaining. As to the TV, we have many channels. I prefer to watch youth programmes. In addition I like to see interesting films. They might be feature, adventure, scientific, horror, cartoon and other films.

Active Vocabulary:

mass media, mass communications — средства массовой информации

to be selective — быть разборчивым

to give preference to — отдавать предпочтение

periodical — периодическое издание

daily — ежедневный

weekly — еженедельный, еженедельник

monthly — ежемесячный, ежемесячник

quarterly — ежеквартальный

readable — интересный

readership — читатели

circulation — тираж

to contain — содержать

to give coverage — освещать

local affairs — местные события

home (national, domestic, internal) affairs (events) - внутренние события, события в стране

foreign (international, world, external) affairs (events) -зарубежные события, события за рубежом

to deal with - рассматривать

a burning problem - актуальная проблема

forecast - прогноз

to touch upon — затрагивать

to present — подавать

approach - подход

to subscribe to - подписываться

to broadcast - передавать по радио

to telecast - передавать по телевидению

amusing - забавный

entertaining - развлекательный, интересный

to enjoy doing smth - нравиться что-либо делать

Answer the following questions:

1. What do we read every day?
2. Why do we have to be very selective nowadays?
3. What do the newspapers contain and give?
4. What do radio programmes broadcast?
5. Where do you buy newspapers?
6. Which programmes do you prefer to watch?

Translate the following sentences into English

1. Средства массовой информации — одна из наиболее характерных черт современной цивилизации.
2. Средства массовой информации включают в себя газеты, журналы, радио и телевидение.
3. Самым старым средством массовой информации является газета.
4. Радио и телевидение появились только в прошлом столетии.
5. Новости первых полос – это, как правило, самые важные сообщения.
6. В США более 1500 ежедневных газет.
7. Мы любим покупать газеты и журналы в киосках.

Speak on Mass Media in Great Britain or USA.

VIII

SHOPPING

Before reading the text think about the following questions:

1. What place does shopping play in our life?
2. What is your attitude to shopping?

Read and translate the text.

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery. I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits. Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products. The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Active Vocabulary:

supermarket — супермаркет

store — магазин, отдел

various — разнообразие

under one roof — под одной крышей

to be composed of... — состоять (из чего-то)

ready-weighed and packed — в расфасованном и упакованном виде

fabrics — ткани

escalator — эскалатор

customer — покупатель

to go shopping, to do shopping — делать покупки

grocer's — бакалея

greengrocer's — овощной магазин

to run out of smth. — истощить свой запас

queue — очередь

counter — прилавок

a shop assistant — продавец

to weigh — взвешивать

loaf — буханка

roll, bun — булка

purchase — покупка

to cost (cost, cost) — стоить

to decide — решать

to drop in at smth., to call at smth. — заходить

commercial shop — коммерческий магазин

to look for sth — искать

to enter — входить

fantastic — фантастический

frock — платье

leather — кожа, кожаный

sleeve — рукав

to be the latest fashion — быть в «годе

sure — уверенный

cash-desk — касса

cashier — кассир

receipt — товарный чек

Answer the following questions:

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?
7. What can we buy in a food supermarket?
8. What methods of shopping are there?

Translate the following sentences

1. Я иду за покупками в супермаркет. Тебе купить что-нибудь?
2. Мы обычно покупаем все необходимое в ближайшем магазине.
3. Сходи, пожалуйста, в овощной магазин, у нас нет овощей.
4. Сколько стоит бутылка ананасового сока?
5. Недавно мы переехали в новый дом. Мне здесь очень нравится. Все магазины рядом. Здесь есть булочная, мясной, молочный магазин, бакалея, за углом большой универмаг.
6. Где ты купила эти перчатки? Они прекрасно подходят к твоему зонтику и шляпе.
7. – Почему ты покупаешь так много продуктов? – У нас завтра вечеринка по поводу дня рождения мужа.
8. Я не буду примерять это пальто. Я не собираюсь его покупать.
9. Что ты ищешь? – Я ищу подарок моей сестры.
10. Пойдем в магазин подарков, там есть все, что ты хочешь.

Read the text trying to finish it.

Meals in England

usual meals in England are breakfast in the morning, lunch at one o'clock during the break at work and dinner at home at seven or eight o'clock in the evening. Sometimes the meals are breakfast, lunch, traditional five o'clock tea, dinner and late supper.

English breakfast is usually varied. For breakfast they may have porridge or corn-flakes with milk, marmalade with buttered toast and tea or coffee.

Those who work usually have lunch about 1 o'clock. For lunch they may have fish, cold meat, or steak with fried potatoes and salad and fruit dessert.

tea at home is between 5 and 6 o'clock. It's old English tradition.

many English families dinner is the biggest meal of the day and in the evening there is usually a much simpler supper-an omelet or sausages, or sometimes bacon and eggs.

For late supper they may have just bread and cheese, a glass of juice or hot chocolate and fruit.

As for me I would like to tell that usually I have breakfast, dinner and supper.

For breakfast I prefer...

IX

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Read and translate the topic.

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 244000 sq. km.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The Western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south.

The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts.

England, Wales and Scotland.

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia.

Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, Tyne, Clyde and Bristol Avon.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources, it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea.

The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and summers are rarely hot.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish.

Great Britain is a highly industrialized country.

The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

Active Vocabulary:

isle — остров

island — остров

to separate — разделять

european — европейский

the English Channel — Ла-Манш

to be washed by — омываться

to border on — граничить с...

to consist of — состоять из...

mountainous peninsula — гористый полуостров

to stretch — простираться

estuary — устье реки

deposits — залежи

iron ore — железная руда

to discover — обнаруживать

current — течение

severely — чрезвычайно

decade — десятилетие

monarchy — монархия

distinction — различие

regard — уважение

society — общество

inhabitant — житель

density — плотность населения

to reveal — обнаруживать

oceanic — океанический

gulf — залив

Gulf Stream — Гольфстрим

prevailing — преобладающий

rainfall — ливень; количество осадков

abundant — обильный

fog(s) — туман

meadow(s) — луг

Answer the questions:

1. Where is the United Kingdom situated?

2. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
3. What oceans and seas are the British Isles washed by?
4. What country does Northern Ireland border on?
5. Are there high mountains in Great Britain?
6. What is the climate like in Great Britain?
7. What kind of state is Great Britain?

Translate into English the following sentences:

1. В Шотландии много гор и озер.
2. Самая высокая гора — Бен Невис. Здесь много рек. Море почти разделяет горы на части.
3. В Шотландии много гор и озер. Самая высокая гора — Бен Невис. Здесь много рек. Море почти разделяет горы на части.
4. Люди со всего мира приезжают покупать ирландских лошадей: из Европы, Америки, арабских стран и с Дальнего Востока. Ирландия также известна обрабатывающей промышленностью.

Make up a dialogue on this topic.

X

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Read and translate the topic.

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan, Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Byelorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-borders with the USA.

We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountains chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia

There are two millions rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga. The main Siberian rivers, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena.

Russia is reach in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake is lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very rich in oil, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It's one of the oldest Russian cities.

Nowdays Russia is facing a lot of problems, but also we have an opportunity to be one of the leading countries in the world.

Active Vocabulary

mountains- горы

Tundra- тундра

chain- цепь

to wash- омывать

scientific-научный

opportunity- возможность

Answer the questions:

1. What is the total area of the Russian Federation?
2. By what seas and oceans is Russia washed?
3. What is the biggest river in the European part of Russia?
4. In what mineral resources is Russia rich?
5. Who is the Head of the State?
6. Russia is a parliamentary republic, isn't it?
7. What can you tell about economical situation in Russia?

Translate into English

1. Эта пустыня простирается на многие мили.
2. Уральские горы разделяют Россию на две части- европейскую и азиатскую
3. Эти птицы обитают только в районе пустынь и полупустынь.
4. Считается, что река Дон является границей между Европой и Азией.
5. Ростовская область богата такими полезными ископаемыми как уголь, газ, железная руда.

Make up a dialogue on this topic.

XI

ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Before reading the text think about the following question:

What do you think about Ecological problems in our life?

Read and translate the text.

Ecological problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances.

Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises. The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelarussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken. Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Active Vocabulary:

ancient — древний

harmony — гармония

environment — окружающая среда

riches — богатства

unlimited — неограниченный

to interfere — вмешиваться

to increase — увеличиваться, возрастать

smoky — дымный

enterprises — предприятия

by-product — побочный продукт

activity — деятельность

to pollute — загрязнять

substances — вещества

oxygen — кислород

rare — редкий

destruction — разрушение

ozone — озон

layer — слой

interaction — взаимодействие

horrible — ужасный

disaster — катастрофа

to befall — пасть (на что-то)

Answer the following questions:

1. How did people live for thousands of years?

2. What cities appear all over the world today?
3. What pollutes the air we breathe?
4. What is the result of the pollution the atmosphere?
5. Why is environmental protection of a universal concern?
6. What are the initial steps in this direction?

Translate the following sentences

- 1.Люди всегда загрязняли окружающую среду.
- 2.С развитием перенаселенных промышленных городов, в которых огромные количества отходов сбрасывались на маленькой площади, эта проблема стала гораздо серьезнее.
- 3.Автомобили и другие новые изобретения делают загрязнение все интенсивнее.
- 4.Воздух, вода и почва необходимы для существования всех живых существ.
- 5.Загрязненная вода убивает рыб и других морских животных.
- 6.Загрязнение окружающей среды портит природную красоту нашей планеты.

Speak on Environmental Pollution

1. New words

a right – право

a duty – обязанность

crèches – ясли

nursery school – детский сад

primary school – начальная школа

secondary school – средняя школа

state – государственный

private – частный

lyceum – лицей

gymnasium – зд. гимназия

free of charge – бесплатный

the curriculum – расписание, учебная программа

term – четверть

conducted by smb – ведется кем-то

transition – переход

the Certificate of Basic Secondary Education – аттестат об основном образовании

technical (vocational) school – техникум, училище

college – колледж

Institute – институт

University – университет

higher education – высшее образование

the Certificate of Complete Secondary Education – аттестат о полном образовании

personal interview – зд. собеседование

entrance examination – входной экзамен

academy – академия

postgraduate courses - аспирантура

2. Read and translate the text.

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life.

People in our country have **the right** for education. It is our Constitutional right. But it is not only a right, it is **a duty**, too. Every boy and every girl in Russia must go to school and they must get a full secondary education.

Children start school at the age of six in Russia. Children under the age of six are taken to **crèches** and **nursery schools**. The course of studies at school is eleven years now: four years of **primary school** and seven years of **secondary school**. Previously it was only ten years: three years of primary school and seven years of secondary school. All pupils have equal rights in all stages of education. There is a wide choice of schools nowadays: **state** schools, **private** schools, **lyceums** and **gymnasiums**. There is also a number of specialized schools, where the pupils get deep knowledge of foreign languages, or Maths, or Physics, or other subjects. The majority of schools is **free of charge**, but in some (usually private ones) parents have to pay for the education of their children. In ordinary schools parents sometimes pay for additional subjects in **the curriculum**, such as a foreign language or arts. Most children can already read and write when they start their school: this makes education much easier for them.

The school year starts in the first of September and finishes in May. It is divided into four **terms**. Study programme in schools is fixed. It means that schoolchildren can't choose subjects they want to study.

In primary school there are three or four lessons a day. A lesson lasts forty minutes. During the first term children get used to learning and adapt to school regulations. At primary schools all lessons are usually **conducted by** one teacher.

At the age of ten children pass to the second stage of education, known as secondary school. In secondary school there is a wide variety of subjects under study, and teachers specialize. The **transition** from primary to secondary school is sometimes difficult for children.

After finishing the ninth form and getting **the Certificate of Basic Secondary Education**, schoolchildren may either continue their education in the tenth form, or leave school and go to **technical (vocational) schools** and **colleges**. They not only learn general subjects, but also receive a specialty there. Having finished a secondary school, a technical school or a college

young people can start working, or they may enter an **Institute** or a **University**. Professional training makes it easier to get **higher education**.

After eleven years at school, the school leavers take examinations and get **the Certificate of Complete Secondary Education**. Those who have only excellent marks in the Certificate get a gold medal, which gives the right to enter higher school taking only one examination or a **personal interview**.

The **admission** to higher school is competitive and based on the system of **entrance examinations**, usually three or four. During the examinations the school leavers must show their abilities in the chosen field. Young people also have an option to get specialized secondary education in vocational schools after leaving the eleventh form.

Among higher educational establishments are institutes (colleges), **academies** and universities. The term of studying in higher school is from four to six years. Students can be involved in scientific research while studying. At the end of their final year at college, university or academy they take final examinations and get a diploma. Besides, they can take **postgraduate courses** in the chosen field.

Answer the questions:

1. Is education in our country free?
2. Is education in Russia right or duty?
3. What types of schools are there in Russia?
4. What are the possible ways to continue education after the finishing of the secondary school?
5. What are the main types of educational institutions in our country?
6. What are the types of higher education institutions in Russia?

3. Exercises

№1. Give the Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

the course of studies; primary school; secondary school; previously; creche; lyceum; gymnasium; free of charge; curriculum; to adapt; to extend; to conduct; transition; vocational school; higher school; competitive; ability; to be involved in; postgraduate courses

№2. Use the words and phrases of exercise 1 in the sentences of your own.

№3. Give the English equivalents of the following:

детский сад; большой выбор; государственная школа; большинство школ; дополнительные предметы; первая четверть; школьные правила; включать; изучаемые предметы; выпускники; академия; выпускные экзамены

№4. Use the words and word combinations of exercise 3 in the sentences of your own.

№5. Find in the text and read the information about

- the course of studies in Russian schools;
- pre-primary educational establishments;
- types of schools existing in Russia;
- secondary education;
- school-leaving examinations;
- the admission to higher school;
- higher educational establishments.

№4. Translate the words in brackets into English.

1. (Курс обучения) is eleven years.
2. Children (младше шести лет) are taken to crèches and nursery schools.
3. (Большинство школ) are free of charge.
4. At the age of six children start (ходить в начальную школу).
5. After (базовой средней школы) young people can enter (технические училища).

№5. Match the definitions with their Russian equivalents:

1) the name for a type of secondary school in several countries	a) факультет
2) one of the two periods that the school or college year is divided into	b) колледж
3) a department or group of related departments in a college or university	с) учебный план
4) a formal written, spoken or practical test, especially at school or college, to see how much you know about a subject, or what you can do	d) лицей
5) the subjects that are included in a course of study or taught in a school, college, etc	e) семестр
6) a place where students go to study or to receive training after they have left school	f) экзамен

№6. Write chains of words in English:

А. Ясли – детсад – начальная школа – средняя школа – лицей – профессиональная школа – гимназия – колледж

Б. Высшее учебное заведение – институт – университет – академия – аспирантура

В. Школьник (ученик) – выпускник - абитуриент – студент (без степени, со степенью), бакалавр – магистр – аспирант – кандидат – доктор – профессор

Г. Экзамены – вступительные – семестровые – итоговые – государственные

№7. Play the game “Agree or disagree” with your partner. Read the statements and your partner should agree with you if you’re right. Repeat the statements if it is true. And disagree with you and correct the statement if it is false.

In Krasnye Baki there are 2 secondary schools and 2 colleges.

School №2 is specialized in English.

There are no lyceums in Krasnye Baki.

Pupils start going to school at the age of 5 in Russia.

In Russia pupils study in primary school for 4 years.

Our college is situated in Michurin St.

There are a lot of different clubs in our college

Read, translate and act out the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A: Have you heard that our school authorities are planning to introduce the following changes? What do you think of it?

B: Well, I like changes but I don't think that a new school uniform is the best decision.

A: Why? A new uniform may look more stylish.

B: To begin with, I don't like the idea of a school uniform because I can't stand wearing the same clothes all the time. When we wear a uniform, we lose our individuality. I'm sure that many students hate the uniform style as well, so a new design won't make any difference.

A: I can't agree with you, I am afraid. When we wear a uniform, you don't have to think about what to put on. Besides, lots of pupils are often teased because they don't wear expensive designer clothes to school. So those students whose parents can't afford stylish clothes will feel more comfortable.

B: Perhaps, you are right, but don't forget about those students whose old uniform is still in good condition. It will be a waste of money for them.

A: Yes, I agree with you. What about an hour lunch break? It seems like a good idea because we could have time to go for a walk or just to relax talking with friends. And those students who live close to school will be able to have lunch at home. What's your opinion?

B: I'm not sure about it because classes will be over too late and we will get back home too tired. Besides, it's unlikely that we will be allowed to leave the school at lunch break.

A: In this case, we can do part of our homework and have more free time after classes.'

B: I don't think that it's a good idea because it may be too noisy during the break and you can easily get distracted. In my opinion, such a long break is a waste of time. I'd rather have one day off school to study on my own. We'll have enough time to study the subjects we are really interested in.

A: I doubt that many students will be for it because in this case we'll have seven or eight classes a day.

B: Well, we could have shorter breaks so we wouldn't have to stay so long.

A: I'm afraid we will have much more homework to do and will be completely exhausted by the weekend. Anyway, not all students are eager to study as much as you do.

B: That's right. Why don't we have one more PE class then? PE classes are sort of relaxation during a difficult day. In addition, it will help us to keep fit.

A: Great idea! Health is very important for us. Good health is above wealth. Besides, if we have one more PE class, we'll be able to do a greater variety of sports activities.

B: You are right! Our PE teacher is very good and his classes are always exciting. Perhaps, we'll even be able to go to the swimming pool.

A: I totally agree with you. One more PE class is the best choice for us.

Discuss the proverbs:

Live and learn. – Век живи – век учись.

It's never too late to learn. - Учиться никогда не поздно.

Knowledge is power. - Знание – сила.

Soon learnt, soon forgotten. Выученное наспех быстро забывается.

To know everything is to know nothing. – Знать все – значит не знать ничего.

Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain. – Деньги, истраченные на образование, никогда даром не пропадают.

Better untaught than ill taught. – Недоученный хуже неучёного.

Like teacher, like pupil. – Какой учитель, такой и ученик.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. – Малые знания вредны.

No living man all things can. – Нельзя быть мастером на все руки.

No man is wise at all times. - На всякого мудреца довольно простоты.

Too much knowledge makes the head bald. – Много будешь знать — скоро состаришься.

Practice makes perfect. - Дело мастера боится.

Diligence is the mother of success. - Терпение и труд все перетрут.

Men learn while they teach.

If all good people were clever and all clever people were good, the world would be nicer than ever.

Learning is the eye of the mind.

Texts for reading

Read the text and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph:

1) What Is Education; 2) Formal Education; 3) Informal Education; 4) Different Kinds of Formal Education

Informal and formal education

Education includes different kinds of learning experiences. In its broadest sense, we consider education to be the ways in which people learn skills, gain knowledge and understanding about the world and about themselves. One useful scheme for discussing education is to divide these ways of learning into two types: informal and formal.

Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life. For example, children learn their language simply by hearing and by trying to speak themselves. In the same informal manner, they learn to dress themselves, to eat with good manners, to ride a bicycle, or to make a telephone call. Education is also informal when people try to get information or to learn skills on their own initiative without a teacher. To do so, they may visit a bookshop, library or museum. They may watch a television show, look at a videotape or listen to a radio programme. They do not have to pass tests or exams.

We consider formal education to be the instruction given at different kinds of schools, colleges, universities. In most countries, people enter a system of formal education during their early childhood. In this type of education the people who are in charge of education decide what to teach. Then learners study those things with the teachers at the head. Teachers expect learners to come to school regularly and on time, to work at about the same speed as their classmates, and to

pass tests and exams. Learners have to pass the exams to show how well they have progressed in their learning. At the end of their learning learners may earn a diploma, a certificate or a degree as a mark of their success over the years.

The school system of all modern nations provides both general and vocational education. Most countries also offer special education programmes for gifted or for physically or mentally handicapped children. Adult education programmes are provided for people who wish to take up their education after leaving school. Most countries spend a large amount of time and money for formal education of their citizens.

General and Vocational Education

General education aims at producing intelligent, responsible, well-informed citizens. It is designed to transmit a common cultural heritage rather than to develop trained specialists.

Almost all elementary education is general education. In every country primary school pupils are taught skills they will use throughout their life, such as reading, writing and arithmetic. They also receive instruction in different subjects, including geography, history etc. In most countries almost all young people continue their general education in secondary schools.

The aim of vocational education is primarily to prepare the students for a job. Some secondary schools specialize in vocational programmes.

Technical schools are vocational secondary schools where students are taught more technical subjects, such as carpentry, metalwork and electronics. Technical school students are required to take some general education courses and vocational training. Universities and separate professional schools prepare students for careers in such fields as agriculture, architecture, business, engineering, law, medicine, music, teaching etc.

Higher Education in Russia

Russia's higher education system started with the foundation of the universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg in the middle of the 18th century. The system was constructed similar to that of Germany. In the Soviet times, all of the population in Russia had at least a secondary education. The pursuit of higher education was and still is considered to be very prestigious. More than 50% of people have a higher education.

Russians have always shown a great concern for education. The right to education is stated in the constitution of the Russian Federation. It's ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools and higher education establishments. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarships and grants. Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. If a pupil of secondary school wishes to go on with education, he or she must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary schools together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a «core curriculum» of academic subjects. After finishing the 9th form one can go on to a vocational school which offers programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field, or a profession. After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go into higher education. All applicants must take competitive exams. Higher education institutions, that is institutes or universities, offer a 5-years' programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields.

Due to great demands of the international educational organizations, the system of education in Russia began to change over the past years. Universities began transitioning to a system similar to that of Britain and the USA: 4 years for the Bachelor's degree (the first university level degree which is equivalent to the B.Sc. degree in the US or Western Europe) and 2 years for a Master's degree (postgraduate higher education which is equivalent to a Master's Degree (M.Sc, M.A.)) in the US or Western Europe. The Bachelor's degree programmes last for at least 4 years of full-time university-level study.

The programmes are elaborated in accordance with the State Educational Standards which regulate almost 80% of their content. The other 20% are elaborated by the university itself. The programmes include professional and special courses in Science, the Humanities and Social-economic disciplines, professional training, completion of a research paper/project and passing of State final exams. Having obtained the Bachelor's degree, students may apply to enter the Master's programme or to continue their studies in the framework of the Specialist Diploma programmes. The Bachelor's degree is awarded after defending a Diploma project prepared under the guidance of a supervisor and passing the final exams. Holders of the Bachelor's degree are admitted to enter the Specialist Diploma and Master's degree programmes.

Access to these programmes is competitive. The Master's degree is awarded after successful completion of two-years' full-time study. Students must carry out a one-year research including practice and prepare and defend a thesis which constitutes an original contribution and sit for final examinations. Nowadays as the system of higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period, the universities are still in the process of these changes; some of them offer the new system of education while others still work according to the prior 5-year system.

1. Find in the text the words or phrases which mean the same as:

система высшего образования, среднее образование, защитить диплом (дипломную работу), заочная и вечерняя формы образования, гуманитарные дисциплины, обязательный, государственные экзамены, степень, профессиональные курсы, точные (естественные) науки, выпускные экзамены, завершение (окончание), специальные курсы, академические предметы, считаться престижным, практика.

2. Find in the text the synonyms to the following words:

to begin, to continue, disciplines, basis, thanks to, to be the same, research project, guidance, to suggest.

3. Find in the text the antonyms to the following words:

to start, exclusive, equivalent, to fail an exam, to graduate, to unchanged.

Unified State Exam

This type of examination was adopted recently. It is a test which is passed at the end of 9th and 11th form. It consists of three parts: part A contains tasks where the student has to pick out the correct answer out of several, in part B the correct answer should be written in one word, and no variants are given, and in Part C the student has to write the full solution (as in mathematics) or a composition (as in literature).

The answers are written on special blanks, digitally scanned, with parts A and B being checked automatically by the computer software.

An excellent score ranges, depending on the subject, from 65 (mathematics) to 90 (foreign language) out of 100. What's good for students of 11th form is that now they do not have to pass both their final school exams and entrance exams at a university.

The score of several subjects is summed up; this total score is the basis of accepting a student at a university. Students now also have a chance to apply at several universities and choose one after they get to know if their score is enough to enter this or that university.

1. Where can you get a vocational education?
2. Are there any entrance exams?
3. What are the minimum entrance requirements?
5. How long is the course?
6. What qualifications (degrees) are given at the end of the course?

For or against exam

For	Against
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Passing an exam or an examination shows that the candidate can handle problems and communicate effectively; these are important qualities required in the workplace. 2. Exams value your memories and your skills and ability to understand what you are studying. They make you prepare before hand. They also force you to be specific and focused, as time is limited in most exams. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examinations test only a limited range of skills; they favor people who have a good memory and good "exam techniques" even though they may not be very original or imaginative. 2. They are stressful and useless. 3. Exams should be abolished, they cause too much stress which some people can't handle. Because of this many people fail their exam.

<p>3. Examinations have changed a lot in the past 20 years; most include coursework they help to test an important range of skills.</p> <p>4. The mental effort of preparation for examinations is valuable; no harm is done to anyone. Without the discipline of examinations, teachers could fail to cover some important topics.</p> <p>5. Modern examination boards have sophisticated "moderation" systems for ensuring that marking is done fairly. In addition, most examinations include orals, so a student's result does not depend completely on written work.</p>	<p>4. Examinations depress students and deaden their initiative.</p> <p>5. Teachers can become less creative when they are forced to "teach to the exam".</p> <p>6. Examinations are set as if all children have reached the same mental level at the same age. However, psychologists and educationalists agree that this is not so.</p> <p>7. Research has proven that different examiners grade student papers differently. Even, the same examiner will often give different marks to the same paper after a few months.</p>
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XIII

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

1. New words

compulsory – обязательный

playgroup – прогулочная группа

pre-primary – дошкольный

establishment – организация, учреждение

non-state – негосударственный

Local Educational Authorities (LEA) – местная образовательная организация

caters for – заботиться

assessment test – оценочный тест

comprehensive school – единая средняя школа

General Certificate of Secondary Education examinations (GCSE) - сертификат о среднем образовании

boarding school – интернат

mixed – смешанный

single-sex – однополый

2. Read and translate the text.

Education in the United Kingdom is **compulsory** from the age of five to sixteen. Children under five go either to nursery schools, or to **playgroups**. Both types of **pre-primary educational establishments** are **non-state**; the difference is that a child spends the whole day in a nursery school, while he or she can stay in a playgroup only for some hours a day. Anyway, the main aim of such kind of establishments is to make the children ready for primary schools. Children play, draw, model things from clay and learn to work together.

Compulsory education for all children begins at the age of five. There are 35,000 state schools in Britain. All of them are the responsibility of the **Local Educational Authorities (LEA)**. The LEA **caters for** the curriculum and exams in each region; they also appoint head teachers and held **assessment tests** at schools.

Primary school is for children from five to eleven. At first the studies are more like playing than working; English teachers say that this is the best way for children to get used to school. Probably they are right: children learn better when they play. Lessons usually last from nine in the morning till four or five in the afternoon with a long break at the lunchtime.

At the age of eleven pupils go to **comprehensive schools**. Children usually wear a uniform; it is different in different schools. They study Maths, English, Arts, English Literature, Geography, one or two foreign languages, usually French, Italian or German, PE (Physical Education), IT (Information Technology), Religion, Science, Biology, Sex Education and other subjects.

At the end of their studies they take **General Certificate of Secondary Education examinations (GCSE)** 0-level, and then they either leave school and start working or continue their studies at school or at college for two more years. This is called the sixth form at school or the sixth form college, and the students take only the subjects they need for entering the university of their choice.

At the age of eighteen they take GCSE A-level. They usually take three or four A-levels. There are no entrance exams to universities, so the students can enter a university or a college on the results of their A-level examinations. Speaking about education in the UK it is necessary to say that there is a great difference between state education and private education. State schools are free, and about ninety per cent of all children attend them. Private, or public schools are very expensive. These are usually **boarding schools**, where children stay while they study, coming home only on vacations. These schools are for children between thirteen and eighteen. Before entering a public school children are usually educated at home. State schools are usually **mixed**, while private schools are typically **single-sex**, with a few exceptions.

Answer the questions:

1. From what age is education in the United Kingdom compulsory?
2. What are the establishments for pre-primary education?
3. What is the difference between nursery schools and playgroups?
4. How many state schools are there in Great Britain?
5. What does the LEA do?
6. At what age do children go to primary schools?
7. What subjects do children take in secondary schools?
8. What kind of exam do the pupils take at the age of sixteen?
9. When do the pupils take GCSE A-level?
10. Are there any entrance exams in British universities?

3. Exercises

№1. Give the Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

Local Educational Authorities; primary school; comprehensive school; secondary school; Art; English Literature; Information Technology; General Certificate of Secondary Education examinations; A-level; O-Level; state education; private education; public schools; boarding schools; mixed

№2. Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

обязательный; до пяти лет; или ... или; детский сад; лепить; учебный план; директор;
 больше похоже на... ; школьная форма; иностранные языки; продолжать обучение;
 подготовительный класс колледжа; бесплатный; каникулы

№3. Make up sentences using the following table:

At the age of	3	pupils	go to	nursery schools.
	5			GCSE0-level.
	11	children	take	playgroups.
	16			Secondary schools.
	18			primary schools.
				GCSEA-level.

№4. Write out the words from the text with suffixes and use them in the sentences of your own.

№5. Compare British and Russian schools. Speak on the following:

- age of admission to schools;
- term of compulsory education;
- subjects;
- exams;
- uniform;
- admission to colleges and universities.

№6. Match the words 1-10 with the definition a-j:

1. a day school	a. a school for pupils between the ages of 11 or 12 and 17 or 18
2. a special needs school	b. a school for children between the ages of 5 and 11
3. a boarding school	c. a school suitable for the majority of children
4. a mainstream school	d. a school in Britain for children aged between 11 and 18 who have a high academic ability
5. a secondary/ senior school	e. a state school in which children of all abilities are taught together
6. a private school	f. a school for children who need special help or care, for example because they are physically or mentally disabled
7. a college	g. a school which is not supported financially by the government and which parents have to pay for their children to go to
8. a primary school	h. a school where the students go home every evening and do not live at the school
9. a grammar school	i. an institution where students study after they have left school
10. a comprehensive school	j. a school which some or all of the pupils live in during the school term

№7. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

boarding; run; comprehensive; year; graduates; facilities; mixed; public

Mike goes to a ... school in Birmingham. He is thirteen and is in his third ... now. His parents wanted to send him to a ... school but Mike was against it. He likes his school and his studies, and he thinks that if he went to a ... school, he would miss his home. The school he goes to is Mike has a lot of friends at school among both boys and girls. The classes ... from nine am till quarter past four pm. Mike's favorite subject at school is IT. He says he wants to become a programmer when he Besides, he is fond of sports. He plays football and volleyball. The school he goes to has excellent sports

Read, translate and act out the following dialogue.

Dialogue 1

Danil: Hi, Andrew! Are you in a hurry? Let's revise the material for the English classes.

Andrew: Hi, Danil! With pleasure. As far as I remember we are to get information about the educational system in the UK.

Danil: You are absolutely right. First of all, we should memorize that the system of education in Britain is divided into three stages: primary, secondary, and further education.

Andrew: And don't forget that there are state and private schools in the UK.

Danil: Good for you. But, you see, about 93 per cent of British children go to state-assisted schools. As far as I know, both primary and secondary education, between the ages of 5 and 16, is compulsory in Britain.

Andrew: Yes, I agree with you. And at the age of 15 or 16 pupils take an examination called the General Certificate of Secondary Education, abbreviated GCSE ...

Danil: Sorry for interrupting you. I want to add, that most pupils, who stay in school beyond the age of 16, prepare for the General Certificate of Education examination at Advanced level, A level. It is abbreviated GCE. Well, and what about higher education?

Andrew: I know exactly, that British universities are not part of the public system of education.

Danil: Right! They are independent corporations, but they are mainly supported by public funds.

Andrew: And have you heard about the Open University?

Danil: Yes, it is unique in providing degree courses by correspondence for students working in their own homes. They are supported by books and broadcasts.

Andrew: Oh, you know so much about it.

Danil: Thanks for your assistance.

Andrew: It was no trouble at all.

Texts for reading

Study Abroad

Today, studying abroad is an important part of education of modern and successful people, which we have tried to make the most accessible. Every year hundreds of thousands of students and pupils choose this path to knowledge. What is so appealing about education abroad and how does it differ from education in one's own country?

Advantages of study abroad

The international recognition of diplomas and degrees, the opportunity to stay and work in the country after graduation, higher starting salaries for graduates of foreign universities. The student receives not only a foreign university diploma, but also gains invaluable experience in learning, communication and living in an international environment that will benefit him throughout his life, making him more adaptable to the requirements of a rapidly changing world with its processes of globalization and growing competition.

Studying abroad has always been considered not only prestigious and of high quality, but also a good investment in the future. This is the starting point on the path to build a successful career as well as internship opportunities and employment abroad. Education for foreign students is offered by more than 17,000 Universities around the world. On our site you will find a variety of educational programs abroad: from short summer programs to elite language courses for business people, from vocational secondary education to doctoral programs. We can select for you an educational program for all ages and levels of command of foreign language.

Language courses abroad

Learning English in an English spoken country is the most effective method, which guarantees the best result. Foreign language schools offer the most advanced techniques, where in fact, there is a complete immersion in the environment. Students use foreign language not only in the classroom but also in host families, in public transports, museums and restaurants - everywhere. Learning a language becomes more than just a language course. This is also cultural studies, intercultural communication and exchange of experiences with students from different countries; it is an opportunity to visit the theater premieres, sports and interesting exhibitions. Language schools help their students to feel that they are part of the city and enjoy cultural events of the country.

Thus, in these 4-6 weeks of language courses abroad people do “language jerk”, which is achieved sometimes after years of study when staying at home. Those who learn “academic English” or other languages on specialized training courses (preparation for university) achieve even greater results.

Preparation for University abroad

Practically, more than half of applicants for admission to foreign universities right after graduating from high school in their countries need to go through a special preparatory course before university. Such training programs are held in many foreign universities and help future students to adapt to the unusual rhythm of life and the environment, and to prepare for further study at the university. The basis for preparation includes learning a foreign language to the required level, adapting to life abroad and study of special subjects. After passing these courses, most foreign universities enroll their students in the first year of bachelors program without entrance examinations.

Higher education abroad

Graduate and post-graduate education abroad, as well as vocational education is a phenomenon that is becoming more common every year. It's not that only because education is becoming more accessible, but that the choice of programs and the countries in which you can study are increasing.

However, the education system of each country has its own peculiarities. Different countries and different universities have their own rules of admission, their own rules of registration, their own admission requirements and deadlines. Without these features, you can just "flunk" the entire process, while being one hundred percent "pass-through" applicant.

Options of admission to a university abroad:

- After completing high school abroad;
- Direct admission after high school graduation in the country of residence;
- After special preparatory training programs for admission to university;
- Transfer program from your university to a university abroad.

Each of the above listed options of admission corresponds to a certain set of requirements, compliance with which is mandatory when considering application to a selected institution.

Professional courses abroad

The modern economy has elements of continuous process of integration. We witness the manifestations of this process in, for example, international companies actively fighting for leading positions in the world economy. An increase in demand by employers is a consequence of these changes. One of the most effective methods of increasing staff qualification is studying abroad. For ambitious young professionals, it is not only a chance to improve their professional skills, but also a real opportunity to achieve the required level of language proficiency. For people who want to improve their professional level and business skills, we offer different types of certificate programs and professional courses. These programs allow you, in a short time, to get not only new knowledge and skills, but also to confirm them with international diplomas and certificates. Learning in these courses requires a high level of knowledge of the foreign language (usually above average), otherwise, prior to training it is necessary to take a language course.

Programs are practical and allow immediate use of the acquired knowledge and skills at work. After completion, there is a possibility to undergo an internship in companies abroad. Today, graduates from universities abroad are having a huge advantage entering in the top management of leading local and international companies or getting a good job in their area of expertise.

Read the text and do the test.

Dear friend,

I want to tell you about my school. My name is Henry White. I'm twelve. I go to school in Greentown, a small town near London, where I live. I'm in the seventh form.

School starts at nine o'clock in the morning. We have three lessons of forty minutes in the morning. After the third lesson we have a break of an hour and a half for dinner. I take a packed lunch. My friends don't take their packed lunch, they go to our school dining-room.

We come to school after the dinner break at half past one. Then we have three lessons with a break of ten minutes after the second lesson. During the breaks we play or walk on the school playground.

School ends at ten minutes past four. Some children stay at school after lessons for clubs: music, drawing and other. We don't go to school on Saturday and on Sunday.

Tuesday is not a good day for me at school. We have Maths and French. They are not my favourite subjects. We also learn English, History, Geography, Physics, Biology, Physical Education, Music and Arts. I like History and P.E. a lot.

That is all for today. I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours, Henry.

Test.

1. Henry lives in ...

1. London

2. a small town

3. a village

1. Henry is ... years old.

1. 10

2. 11

3. 12

1. Usually Henry has got ... lessons.

1. three

2. five

3. six

1. ... is not a good day for him.

1. Tuesday

2. Thursday

3. Friday

1. Henry's favorite subjects are ...

1. History and Maths

2. Biology and P.E.

IV

EDUCATION IN THE USA

1. New words

responsibility – ответственность, обязанность

demand – требования, запросы

nation-wide - общенациональный

consider – рассматривать, учитывать

undergraduate - бакалавриат

freshman year – первый курс

sophomore year – второй курс

Humanities – гуманитарные науки

junior year – предпоследний курс

senior year – последний курс

Bachelor's degree – степень бакалавра

Master's Degree – степень магистра

2. Read and translate the text.

Education in the United States

There is no federal educational standard in the USA. Schooling and educational programmes are the **responsibility** of each state; this is why one can find great differences in education from state to state. No uniform **demands** exist on education in schools or universities through-out the nation. In most states attending school is **obligatory** for children between six and seventeen. Secondary education institutions include elementary schools and high schools.

Higher education in the USA is not **nation-wide**. Colleges differ a lot from each other in scale and level of education as well as in the “quality” of diplomas given. There are private and state universities. Private education is **considered** more prestigious. The most famous private university is Harvard. Higher education is rather expensive in the USA.

A typical American university has two levels of education: two years of **undergraduate** classes and two more years of graduate classes. The undergraduate years are called the **freshman** and the **sophomore year**.

During the first and the second year the students take subjects of general education: Science, **Humanities** and Arts. The specialization begins at the third and the fourth years, named the **junior** and the **senior year** respectively. After the fourth year at college, students get a **Bachelor’s degree**. Graduates may specialize further and do research. They get a **Master’s Degree**.

3. Exercises

№1. Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

федеральный стандарт образования; учебные и образовательные программы; универсальные требования; начальная школа; средняя школа; считается более престижным; самый известный; довольно дорогое; первый курс; второй курс; третий курс; четвертый курс; общеобразовательные предметы; специализация; степень бакалавра; степень магистра

№2. Agree or disagree:

1. The system of education in the USA works according to the national standard.
2. Admission to elementary and high schools is free.
3. State universities are more prestigious than private ones.
4. The course in a typical American university lasts five or six years.
5. Sophomore is the second year in a university.
6. The specialization begins at the first year of studies in a university.

№3. Make up ten questions on the text.

№4. Compare education in the United States and in Russia.

№5. Fill in the blanks using the suffixes that correspond to the words given.

1. The ... begins at the third and the fourth years. SPECIALIZE
2. In most states attending school is ... for children between six and seventeen. OBLIGATE
3. Private ... is considered more prestigious. EDUCATE
4. Students at junior high school take different lessons from different ... who TEACH are specialists in their subjects.
5. Students study other subjects, such as history and geography and are given a CREATE chance to do ... activities and sports.

№6. Compare educational system in Russia, in the UK and in the USA. Answer the questions and fill the table.

№	Questions	Russia	The UK	The USA
	Who is responsible for organizing the educational system?			
	What stages is formal education divided into?			
	What stages of formal education are compulsory?			
	Are there private schools in the country?			
	In what types of schools can children get general education?			
	In what types of educational institutions can people get vocational education?			

	In what types of educational institutions can people get higher education?			
	What are the specific features of the educational system in the country?			

№7. Make up your story about ideal college using the plan:

1. Type of school (boarding, day)
2. Hallmarks of the school (emblem, anthem, motto)
3. Grade system (years)
4. Sex (single, mixed)
5. Uniform (YES, NO, why?)
6. Discipline (strict, soft, loyal)
7. Fee (free of charge, expensive, partly)
8. Scholarships/awards (what for?)
9. Perspective (enter sth, get a job of...)

Read, translate and act out the following dialogue.

-Hi!

-Hi!

-I want to talk about higher education in the United States. What is the difference between colleges of universities?

-The main difference between a college and a University is that the latter is a collection of colleges, each of which specializes in a different field.

-I know that in America 1900 universities, 1200 of them are private. Education every year becomes more expensive.

- American high school offers a wide variety of courses such as economics, chemistry and physics, Latin, humanities, or automotive mechanics.
- Students classified as freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors. Then they are classified as advanced students or graduate students.
- At the end of a university or College provides Bachelor 's, master's or Doctor of Sciences (PhD).
- After graduating from high school, the majority of graduates have to go to public and private employment agencies to get any work.

Read and translate the proverbs and sayings.

- 1.Learning is the eye of the mind.
- 2.A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
- 3.Men learn while they teach.
- 4.If all good people were clever and all clever people were good, the world would be nicer than ever.

Texts for reading

1

The system of education in the USA varies greatly from state to state. School education in so called state public schools is free. Parents are free to choose any public school for their children. Although there are a lot of private schools, mainly religious, and parents have to pay for them. A school year starts in September and ends in June. It is divided into three terms or four quarters.

American children start attending elementary schools at the age of 6. They continue their studies for eight years there (8 grades). Their basic subjects in the curriculum at this stage are English, Arithmetic, Natural Science, History, Geography, Foreign Language and some others. After that pupils may enter a Senior high school or if they go to a 5- or 6-year elementary school, they then attend a 3- or 4-year Junior high school, and then enter a Senior high school. Pupils graduate

from high schools at the age of 18. The high schools (also known as secondary schools) are generally larger and accommodate teenagers from four or five elementary schools. During the school year the students study four or five selective subjects according to their professional interests. They must complete a certain number of courses to receive a high school diploma or a certificate of school graduation.

In order to develop social skills and encourage students' participation in extracurricular activities every high school has an orchestra, a music band, a choir, drama groups, football, basketball and baseball teams. School becomes the centre of social life for students.

At American colleges and universities young people get higher education. They study for 4 years and get a Bachelor's degree in arts or science. If a student wants to get a Master's degree he must study for two more years and do a research work. Students who want to advance their education even further in a specific field can pursue a Doctor degree. The most famous American universities are Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, Yale, Columbia Universities.

2

In the United States, the approach varies from state to state. Most of the vocational courses are offered by community colleges. Historically, high schools have offered some vocational courses, such as home economics, typing, and auto repair, though schools have put more emphasis on academic subjects for all students because of educational reform standards.

Most colleges operate under a policy of "open admission". This means that anyone with a high school diploma may attend, regardless of prior academic status or college entrance exam scores.

The "open admission" policy results in a wide range of students attending college classes. Students range in age from teenagers to working adults who are taking night classes to complete a degree or gain additional skills in their field. There are also students with graduate degrees who enroll to become more employable or to pursue lifelong interests.

The first type of study is to get an associate's degree, in which a student earns the qualification after a two-year course. This degree coincides with jobs that require some level of college education but not a full four-year degree. The associate's degree programme is also for students who are planning to obtain a bachelor's degree at a four-year college. It allows them to complete the necessary "core" requirements before they enter the four-year college.

The second type of study provides certification in an area of training to become, for example, a computer repairperson, a medical technician, or a translator. Such certification allows for better

job opportunities in many areas, as well as hiring preference or higher salary status when entering the workplace.

XV

ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

1. New words

foreign – иностранный

language – язык

efficient – эффективный

per cent – процент

commerce – торговля

integrating – интеграция

urgent – необходимый, срочный, неотложный

2. Read and translate the text.

At the present time **foreign languages** are socially demanded. Foreign languages are needed as the main and the most **efficient** means of information exchange of the people of our planet. The question of learning foreign languages is very important today.

English is just one of 6,000 languages in the world. One billion people speak English. That's 20 **per cent** of the world population. It is also one of the leading languages in the world. About 350 million people speak English as their first language. About the same number use it as a second language. It is the language of aviation, international sport and pop music.

English is the official language in 44 countries, where it is used in education and administration. They are Great Britain, Canada, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand and some other countries. In many countries it is the language of business, **commerce** and technology. English is the language of modern computing.

Nearly 50 per cent of all the companies in Europe communicate with each other in English. 75 per cent of the world's mail is in English, too. Standard English is not completely uniform. There are differences between the national standards in Britain, America and Australia.

Russia is **integrating** into the world community and the problem of learning English for the purpose of communication is especially urgent today. English is very popular in international business of Russia. It is studied at schools, colleges and universities.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the role of English among other foreign languages?
2. How many people speak English?
3. Why has English become a world language?
4. Where is English an official language?
5. Why are millions of people learning English today?
6. Why do young people want to learn English?
7. Why do you learn English?
8. What is necessity of learning English for a specialist?
9. In what careers (jobs) can languages be a tremendous advantage?
10. What do we need foreign languages for?
11. What is the best way to learn a language?
12. What is the most important thing for you in learning a foreign language?
13. Is your written English better than your spoken English?
14. What is your mother tongue?

3. Exercises

№1. Write sentences.

Example: Ann is from Spain.



Theo Franchesco Jane Ivan

Laila Barbara Paula Takashi

№2. Use your dictionary and write the nationalities.

England, Germany, Italy, Japan, Brazil, Spain, Scotland, France, the USA, Wales, Switzerland, China, Mexico, Russia, Ireland, Australia, Canada, Sweden, Poland, Turkey.

№3. Make sentences according to the model:

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

Amsterdam, Havana, Dublin, Madrid, Paris, Rome, Kiev, Sofia, Warsaw, Budapest, Athens, Washington, Teheran, Bucharest, Baghdad, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Oslo, Stockholm.

№4. Complete the sentences with one word from each column.

Example: Cadillac is an American car.

A	B	C
a an	American	camera
	international	city
	French	composer
	Swiss	university
	English	language
	Japanese	car
	German	watch
	Italian	drink

- 1) Cadillac is ...
- 2) A Rolex is ...
- 3) Champaign is ...
- 4) English is ...
- 5) Milan is ...
- 6) Bach is ...
- 7) A Kodak is ...
- 8) Oxford is...

№5. Write 7 words for every category: Continents, Countries, Cities

Russia, South America, London, Madrid, Africa, Great Britain, Asia, the USA, Tokio, Rome, Spain, Europe, China, North America, Antarctica, Moscow, Japan, Peking, Australia, Italy, Washington.

Read and translate the following dialogue:

What did you find most challenging about learning English?

Ivar Ingimarsson: Well, obviously it's always just getting the hang of new words and everything. For me, you know, the spelling and everything is far more difficult than actually speaking it but that's probably mostly to do with practice.

Petr Cech: The written language is different in the newspapers because it is the proper English and um, it's um ... sometimes you can find the words that you don't understand. The worst to learn is the expressions, because here I think a lot of people use the expressions and you can't translate it anyway because sometimes you try to, I tried to translate it and it was impossible to understand what does it mean.

Dirk Kuyt: The most difficult to learn is maybe the, the accent here in Liverpool and I hope I will learn it in the coming few years.

Mido: I think it's the ... the pronounce of the words, you know, 'cause I think a lot of people can speak English but they just pronounce words the wrong way and er ... it's about the accent.

Sun Jihai: Some words you cannot find out ... dictionary. You know, like erm ... Mancunian, Scouser ... I'm sorry, I don't know that's rude or ... you know, that mean ... you cannot find out from the dictionary, you know, sometimes I cannot understand some words like ... er ... boot, the end of a car – when he says, I can put the coat in the boot ... I say ... boot? You know the boot ... you know its set means ... what means boot? He says ... you know, he pointed for me – oh I remember ... He helped me a lot.

Task 1 – Challenges: True or False?

Read the statements and decide if they are true or false. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false. 1. _____ Ingimarsson says that speaking and spelling are difficult.

2. _____ Cech says that newspapers contain proper English.
3. _____ Kuyt finds 'Scouse' difficult.
4. _____ Sun can't find some words in the dictionary.
5. _____ Mido thinks that lots of people pronounce words badly.
6. _____ Cech says that expressions are easy to translate.
7. _____ Sun still doesn't understand the two meanings of 'boot'

Task 2 – Challenging regions

Match the nicknames for the people to the regions of the UK in which they live.

Brummie Cockney Geordie Mackem Mancunian Scouser Tyke

1. _____ Newcastle
2. _____ Manchester
3. _____ Liverpool
4. _____ London
5. _____ Birmingham
6. _____ Sunderland
7. _____ Yorkshire

Texts for reading

The English Language

The English language is derived from the West-German group of Indo-European languages. English is spoken and used as the primary language in Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, Belize, and is partially used in South Africa and India. English is one of five languages accepted by the OOH. The roots of the English language are found in Old German tribes that migrated to the British Isles during the fifth and sixth centuries. The complex interaction of the Germanic adverbs with the native Celtic tribes led to the development of regional dialects. During the ninth and tenth centuries, the increasing

economic and political power of the Wessex Kingdom led to it becoming the predominate dialect.

The introduction of Christianity in the sixth century led to the adoption of the Latin alphabet, replacing the Germanic runes, and Latin influence began to appear in the English language. Scandinavian encroachment led to a series of skirmishes, culminating in the defeat of the British and the installment of a Danish king in 1016, with many Scandinavian settlements spread throughout the country. The interaction of Scandinavian and English can still be seen in some modern English words, and may also account for the accents found in northern England.

As the modern English nation formed, the English language developed based around the London dialect, which itself originated from southern and central-western dialects. The introduction of the printing press to London in 1476 promoted the London dialect throughout the country, helped by the popularity of writers such as D. Choler (1340-1400).

From the mid-seventeenth century into the eighteenth century, rules began to be issued for the normalization of English. These rules were divided into two parts; the first was based on the thought of rational grammar, and the second concerned the use of spoken English.

Colonization by the English in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries led to the distribution of English into new regions of the world, resulting in the creation of new dialects.

The origin of the American dialect can be traced back to the original settlers, who came from the London region. This dialect was then modified by the influx of settlers from northern Great Britain and Ireland. The differences between American and British English are mostly found in lexicology and phonetics, with grammar having few differences.

Varieties of English

As English has spread, so has it changed, and there are now several recognised varieties of English. While the English spoken in Britain's former «white» colonies — the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand — is still very similar to British English, and differs from it only in matters of vocabulary and phraseology, the English spoken in the West Indies and in countries such as India where English is the second language can be very different in syntax and grammar.

American English, for example, has been influenced by American Indian languages, by Spanish, and by the languages of all the ethnic groups that have emigrated to the US over the years. But it is still understood without difficulty by speakers of British English. Indeed, many «Americanisms» — words or phrases which originated in America — have been assimilated back into British

English; words such as skunk (American Indian), canyon, banana, potato (Spanish) or expressions such as to take a back seat, to strike oil, to cave in.

Other words — automobile, cookie, crazy, highway, mail, movie, truck — still have an American flavour but are increasingly used by speakers of British English. A few words — remain decidedly American, as do some forms of spelling (color — colour, theatre — theatre, tire tyre).

Australian English also has its own «home-grown» words, some of which have made their way into international English (boomerang, budgerigar), though others (cobber = friend, sheila = girl, tucker = food, dinkum = good) remain distinctively Australian.