

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Курганский государственный университет

Кафедра иностранных языков технических специальностей

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## UNIT 1

### EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

#### Text 1. EDUCATION

#### Vocabulary

Every society has its own specific attitude toward past, present and future, and it is clearly reflected in the way the society prepares its young generation for adulthood.

In stagnant societies, the past creeps forward into the present and repeats itself in the future. In such a society the most effective way to prepare a child was to transfer him the skills of the past, as a set of values he would need in the future.

Knowledge was transmitted not by specialists concentrated in schools but through the family, religious institutions, and apprenticeships.

The next age, the industrialism required a new kind of man. It demanded skills that neither family nor church could, by themselves, provide. That age constructed its own educational machine or the system of mass education – the system that, in its very structure, simulated this new world. This system did not appear instantly. Even today it has throwback elements from pre-industrial society. But the whole idea of assembling masses of students (like raw material) to be processed by teachers (workers) in a centrally located school (factory) was a work of industrial genius.

The inner life of school thus became a perfect introduction to industrial society. The most criticized features of education today – lack of individualization, the rigid systems of seating, grouping, grading and marking, the authoritarian role of the teacher are exactly those that made mass public education so effective for its place and time.

Young people passing through this educational machine entered an adult society whose structure of jobs, roles and institutions was the same as the school itself. For generations, we have simply assumed that the proper place for education is in a school.

However, if the new education is to simulate the society of tomorrow, should it take place in school at

**attitude** – отношение  
**toward** – к, по отношению к  
**to reflect** – отражать  
**generation** – поколение  
**adulthood** – взрослая жизнь  
**stagnant** – застойный  
**to creep** – ползти, красться  
**forward** – вперед  
**to repeat oneself** – повторяться  
**to transfer** – прививать, передавать  
**skills** – навыки, умения  
**set of values** – набор ценностей  
**to transmit** – передавать (зд.: знания)  
**through** – через, посредством  
**apprenticeship** – ученичество  
**to demand** – требовать  
**to provide** – обеспечивать, предоставлять  
**to simulate** – походить, имитировать  
**to appear** – появляться  
**instantly** – мгновенно  
**throwback** – регресс, возврат к прошлому; устаревший  
**to assemble** – собирать  
**raw** – сырье; сырьевой  
**to process** – обрабатывать  
**thus** – таким образом  
**feature** – черта  
**lack of** – отсутствие, нехватка  
**rigid** – жесткий, строгий  
**to grade** – зд.: разбивать на классы  
**to mark** – оценивать, ставить отметки  
**to enter** – поступать (в вуз); входить (в помещение)  
**to assume** – полагать, считать  
**proper** – соответственный,

all? Many parents are much more capable of teaching certain subjects to their children than the teachers in the local schools.

With the move toward knowledge-based industry and the increase of leisure, we can expect a tendency for highly educated parents to pull their children at least partway out of the public education system, offering them home instruction instead.

This tendency will be strongly supported by achievement in computer-assisted education, electronic video-recording, holography and other technical fields.

Discussion is often centred on the design of secondary and higher education programs that use “mentors” (instructors) drawn from various professional spheres. Such mentors would not only transmit skills, but would show how the information of textbooks is applied in life. Accountants, doctors, engineers, businessmen, builders and planners might all become part of an “outside faculty” in another dialectical swing, this time toward a new kind of apprenticeship.

подходящий  
capable – способный  
increase – увеличение  
leisure – свободное время, досуг  
to pull out – вытаскивать, забирать  
partway – частично  
instead – взамен (чего-то)  
to support – поддерживать (в том числе в финансовом отношении)  
achievement – достижение  
mentor – наставник  
adult – взрослый  
to apply – применять  
accountant – бухгалтер  
outside – зд.: вне школы/вуза  
faculty – профессорско-преподавательский состав  
swing – взмах, сдвиг; изменение

*1. Find equivalents to the following words.*

Программы среднего и высшего образования, домашнее образование, готовить к взрослой жизни, преподаватели за стенами вуза, семья не может предоставить это, передавать знания, появляться мгновенно, образовательная машина, особое отношение к прошлому, промышленный гений, строгая/жесткая система, подобно сырью, застойное общество, юное поколение, увеличение свободного времени, промышленное общество, наукоемкое производство, техническая сфера, религиозные учреждения, наиболее критикуемые черты, применяемые в жизни.

*2. Translate the following phrases from the text and use them in the translation below.*

specific attitude toward the past, to repeat itself, introduction to adulthood, to demand, inner life, mentor, rigid system, grading, marking, transmitted, specialists concentrated in schools, set of values, the most criticized features, to assume, young generation, proper place, discussion is often centered on, educational machine, to transfer them knowledge and skills, professional sphere, design of secondary and higher education programs, applied in life, home instruction, instead, to enter an adult society, with the increase of leisure, to move toward knowledge-based industry, to pass through, often criticized.

1. Это может повториться в будущем.
2. Чем вы можете объяснить свое особое отношение к прошлому?

3. Внутренняя жизнь школы стала своего рода (some kind of) введением во взрослую жизнь.
4. Жесткая система разбиения на классы и оценивания (знаний) часто критикуется.
5. Знания передаются специалистами, сконцентрированными в школах.
6. Наиболее эффективный способ подготовить ребенка к взрослой жизни – это привить ему знания и умения прошлого, ибо они являются набором ценностей, передаваемых от одного поколения к другому.
7. Каковы наиболее критикуемые черты современного образования?
8. Каким образом общество готовит юное поколение к взрослой жизни?
9. Следующий век, век индустриализации, потребовал человека нового типа.
10. Поколениями мы полагали, что соответствующее место для (получения) образования – это школа.
11. С увеличением свободного времени можно ожидать иную тенденцию.
12. В центре дискуссий – создание программ среднего и высшего образования, которые используются наставниками из различных профессиональных сфер.
13. Их ребенок получает домашнее образование.
14. Мы движемся к наукоемкому обществу.
15. Юное поколение, проходя через эту образовательную машину, входило во взрослое общество.

3. *Answer the following questions:*

1. How was knowledge transmitted in the past?
2. How does the system of mass education operate?
3. What are the most criticized features of education today?
4. Will teaching process take place only in schools in future?
5. What is discussion often centered on?

4. *Topics to discuss:*

1. Mass education and individual education.
2. Professionals in different spheres of life as “outside faculty” – is it a good idea, in your opinion?

## **Text 2. British School System**

Education is compulsory from the age of five to sixteen, and there is usually a move from primary to secondary school at about the age of eleven, but schools are organized in a number of different ways. The Department of Education and Science maintains overall control although local education authorities and head teachers have considerable powers in planning and administration. Plans were introduced into Parliament in 1988 for more centralized control,

## **Vocabulary**

**compulsory** – обязательный  
**move** – зд.: переход  
**primary** – начальный  
**secondary** – средний  
**to maintain** – зд.: осуществлять  
**authorities** – власти  
**considerable** – значительный  
**to introduce** – вводить  
**curriculum** – учебный план

including a national curriculum for all schools.

Until the 1960s most children took an examination at the end of primary school (the Eleven Plus): those who passed went to grammar schools while those who did not – went to secondary modern schools. A few areas still select at the age of eleven, but about 90 per cent of secondary schools in Britain are now comprehensive, taking children of all abilities from their local area.

Most parents choose to send their children to free state schools financed from public funds but an increasing number of secondary pupils attend fee-paying independent schools outside the state system. Many of these are boarding schools, which provide accommodation for pupils during term time. Many independent boarding schools are confusingly called public schools in England and Wales.

Schools in Britain have three terms a year, each with short half-term break in the middle, and longer holidays at Christmas and Easter and summer.

#### **After Sixteen**

Since 1988, most sixteen-year-olds have taken the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) or the Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE) in five, ten or even fifteen subjects.

Pupils going on to higher education or professional training usually take “A” level examinations in two or three subjects. These require two more years of study after GCSE, either in the sixth form of a secondary school, or in a separate sixth-form college. Other pupils may choose vocational subjects such as catering, tourism, secretarial or building skills. Subsidized courses in these subjects are run at colleges of further education.

School-leavers with jobs sometimes take part-time vocational courses, on day-release from work. School-leavers without jobs get no money from government unless they join a youth training scheme, which provides a living allowance during two years of work experience.

**to pass** – сдать (успешно)  
**while** – в то время как  
**area** – местность  
**to select** – выбирать,  
**comprehensive** – общеобразовательный  
**abilities** – мн.ч. способности  
**free (of charge)** – бесплатный  
**public funds** – гос.фонды  
**increasing** – возрастающий  
**to attend** – посещать  
**fee** – плата  
**independent** – независимый  
**boarding school** – школа с пансионом  
**to provide** – предоставлять  
**accommodation** – проживание; жилье  
**term** – семестр  
**confusingly** – ошибочно  
**break** – зд.: каникулы  
**Easter** – пасха  
**Scottish** – шотландский  
**certificate** – зд.: аттестат  
**to require** – требоваться  
**separate** – отдельный  
**vocational** – профессиональный  
**skills** – навыки, умения  
**subsidized** – субсидируемый, финансируемый  
**to run** – вести (занятия)  
**further** – дальнейший  
**school-leaver** – выпускник школы  
**part-time** – без отрыва от производства  
**government** – правительство  
**unless** – если не  
**training** – обучение

#### *1. Match the phrases with their Russian equivalents.*

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. To attend school     | a) общеобразовательная школа |
| 2. Public funds         | b) предоставлять жилье       |
| 3. Compulsory education | c) посещать школу            |

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4. Overall control          | d) всеобщий контроль               |
| 5. To provide accommodation | e) значительная власть             |
| 6. Secondary education      | f) среднее образование             |
| 7. To maintain control      | g) государственная школа           |
| 8. Comprehensive            | h) осуществлять контроль           |
| 9. State school             | i) возрастающее число              |
| 10. Increasing number       | j) школа с пансионом               |
| 11. Boarding school         | k) обязательное образование        |
| 12. Considerable power      | l) гос. фонды                      |
| 13. Part-time job           | m) высшее образование              |
| 14. To take courses         | n) дневная форма обучения          |
| 15. Secretarial skills      | o) профессиональное обучение       |
| 16. School-leaver           | p) секретарские навыки             |
| 17. Higher education        | q) посещать курсы                  |
| 18. Vocational training     | r) дальнейшее образование          |
| 19. Full-time study         | s) выпускник школы                 |
| 20. Further education       | t) учеба с отрывом от производства |

2. *Translate the following sentences into English.*

- a) 1. Образование является обязательным в возрасте от 5 до 16 лет.  
 2. В возрасте 11 лет дети переходят из начальной школы в среднюю.  
 3. Департамент образования и науки осуществляет всеобщий контроль, хотя местные органы образования обладают значительной властью в администрировании.  
 4. В 1988 г. в Парламент были представлены планы по более централизованному контролю, в том числе общегосударственные учебные планы для всех школ.  
 5. До 1960-х гг. большинство детей по окончании начальной школы сдавали экзамен, так называемый Eleven Plus Examination.  
 6. Те, кто успешно сдавал экзамен, шли в грамматическую школу, остальные направлялись в современную среднюю школу.  
 7. Сейчас около 90% средних школ в Британии принимают детей всех способностей, проживающих в данном районе.  
 8. Большинство родителей посылают своих детей в бесплатные государственные школы, финансируемые из гос. фондов.  
 9. Однако все большее число учеников посещают платные независимые школы вне этой государственной системы.  
 10. Многие из этих школ являются школами с пансионом, они предоставляют учащимся жилье на время обучения.  
 11. Многие независимые школы с пансионом в Великобритании ошибочно называют "public schools".  
 12. Учебный год в Великобритании делится (to be divided) на три семестра.

- b) 1. С 1988 г. большинство 16-летних сдают экзамены для получения общего аттестата о среднем образовании по пяти, десяти или даже пятнадцати

предметам.

2. Учащиеся, которые собираются получать высшее образование или проходить профессиональное обучение, обычно сдают экзамены уровня «А» по двум-трем предметам.

3. Это требует еще двух лет обучения после сдачи экзамена на получение аттестата.

4. Одни идут в 6-й класс средней школы, другие выбирают профессиональные сферы.

5. Субсидируемые (государством) профессиональные курсы ведутся в колледжах.

6. Работающие выпускники посещают профессиональные курсы, совмещая работу с учебой.

7. Согласно молодежной схеме обучение государство выплачивает выпускникам школы своего рода стипендию в течение двух лет, но только в том случае, если он/она работает.

*3. Answer the following question:*

1. At what age is education compulsory in Great Britain?
2. At what age do the children transfer from primary to secondary school?
3. Is the control over schools centralized?
4. What happens to children after the Eleven Plus Examination?
5. Do parents pay for their children's education?
6. How many terms does an academic year consist of in Britain?
7. What kind of exams do most of British school-leavers take?
8. What for are two more years of studies required?
9. What vocational subjects can be taken at colleges?

*4. Topics to Discuss:*

1. Secondary education.
2. Boarding school.
3. GCSE exam.
4. A youth training scheme.

### **Text 3. Higher Education**

There are forty-seven universities in Britain and thirty polytechnics, plus 350 colleges and institutes of higher education (some of which train teachers).

Undergraduate courses normally take three years of full-time study, although a number of subjects take longer, including medicine, architecture and foreign languages (where courses include a year abroad). They lead in most cases to a Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science. There are various postgraduate degrees, including Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy, the last two being awarded for research in Arts or Science.

### **Vocabulary**

**undergraduate courses** – программа колледжа  
**to train** – обучать  
**full-time study** – дневная форма обучения  
**foreign** – иностранный  
**abroad** – за рубежом  
**to lead** – вести (к)  
**bachelor** – бакалавр  
**degree** – степень (научная)  
**post-graduate course** – аспирантура  
**master** – магистр  
**council** – совет



Degrees are awarded either by the institution itself, or by the Council for National Academic Awards, particularly in vocational areas. Students of law, architecture and some other professions can take qualifications awarded by their own professional bodies instead of degrees.

At present, students who have been accepted by universities or other institutions of higher education receive a grant from their local authority, which covers the cost of the courses, and may cover living expenses, books and travel, although parents with higher incomes are expected to make a contribution. Until 1990 the grant did not have to be paid back, but now a system of loans has been introduced.

Universities accept students mainly on the basis of their "A" level results, although they may interview them as well. The Open University was started in 1971 to teach adults who did not have these formal qualifications. Nearly a quarter of all adults part-time students follow its degree courses on radio and television.

**to award** – вручать, присуждать  
**research** – исследование  
**particularly** – особенно  
**body** – орган, учреждение  
**to accept** – принимать  
**grant** – грант = безвозмездная ссуда на учебу  
**to cover** – зд.: оплачивать  
**expenses** – расходы  
**income** – доходы  
**contribution** – вклад  
**loan** – ссуда  
**to introduce** – вводить  
**adult** – взрослый  
**quarter** – четверть

*1. Match the phrases with their Russian equivalents.*

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Institute of higher education | a) сделать вклад                  |
| 2. Bachelor's degree             | b) расходы на проживание          |
| 3. A number of subjects          | c) вуз                            |
| 4. Post-graduate course          | d) профессиональные уч. заведение |
| 5. To award a degree             | e) дневная форма обучения         |
| 6. A system of loans             | f) присуждать ученую степень      |
| 7. Living expenses               | g) принимать студентов            |
| 8. To make a contribution        | h) обучать взрослых               |
| 9. To accept students            | i) система ссуд                   |
| 10. To teach adults              | j) ряд предметов                  |
| 11. Professional body            | k) аспирантура                    |
| 12. Full-time                    | l) степень бакалавра              |

*2. Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. В Британии имеется 47 университетов, 30 политехнических институтов плюс 350 колледжей и других учебных заведений.

2. Чтобы получить степень бакалавра, нужно пройти трехлетний курс очного (дневного) обучения.

3. Есть также аспирантуры в различных областях знания, по окончании ее аспиранту (post-graduate student) присуждается степень магистра, далее следует докторская степень.

4. Научные степени присуждаются либо самим вузом, либо Национальным

Советом Академических Наград.

5. Будущие юристы и архитекторы получают соответствующие (corresponding) квалификации, а не научные степени.

6. В настоящее время студенты, принятые в университет или вуз, получают грант от местных властей, за счет которого они оплачивают обучение и проживание.

7. Если их родители состоятельные люди, они оплачивают образование.

8. До 1990 г. грант не нужно было выплачивать (обратно), но сейчас введена система ссуд.

9. Открытый университет начал действовать в 1971 г., обучая взрослых, которые в свое время не смогли получить эту официальную (формальную) квалификацию.

10. Почти четверть всех взрослых учатся заочно, прослушивая курсы (лекции) по радио и телевидению.

## UNIT 2

### EDUCATION IN THE USA

#### Text 1. School in the USA

#### Vocabulary

In the United States, the word “school” describes any place where people learn.

You can call a college a “school”. You can even call a university a “school”. You can use the word “school” for any English language institute, graduate program, or secondary (“high”) school.

College or university follows after high (or secondary) school. A college in the USA is not a high school or secondary school. College and university programs begin in the thirteenth year of school, when a student is 17 or 18 years old or older. A two-year “junior” college offers an Associate Degree. A four-year college or university offers a Bachelor’s Degree. Programs that offer these degrees are called “undergraduate” schools.

A “university” is a group of schools for studies after secondary school. At least one of these schools is a college where students receive a Bachelor’s Degree. The other schools in a university are “graduate” (also known as “postgraduate”) schools where students receive advanced degrees. Therefore, a university offers both the Bachelor’s Degree and graduate degrees such as the Master’s (M.A.) and Ph.D.

to describe – описывать  
high school – старшие классы школы  
to follow – следовать (за)  
junior – младший  
associate – зд.: неполный, незаконченный  
degree – научная степень  
undergraduate – студент последнего курса  
secondary – средний (о школьном образовании)  
to receive – получать  
post-graduate course – аспирантура  
advanced – продвинутый, повышенного типа  
therefore – следовательно  
to earn – зарабатывать  
either... or ... – либо... либо...  
to prefer – предпочитать  
separate – отдельный  
to be located – размещаться, находиться  
surrounding – окружающий  
to select – отбирать, выбирать

(doctorate). A university usually offers graduate programs both in professional fields such as engineering and in academic subjects such as English literature.

You can earn a Bachelor's Degree at either a college or a university. However, students in the USA prefer to use the word "college" rather than the word "university" when they talk about the four-year undergraduate program and the Bachelor's Degree. They say "going to college" and a "college degree" when they talk about undergraduate program at either a college or a university.

Most "colleges" are separate schools. They are not located in a university. Some colleges are part of a university and are located on the university campus (the campus is the school building and surrounding area). A few colleges offer graduate programs in selected subjects. Usually, however, it is universities that offer graduate programs. So, Americans use the word "university" and not "college" when they talk about graduate study.

*1. Answer the following questions:*

1. What does the word "school" mean in the USA?
2. What follows after secondary (high) school?
3. At what age do American students enter colleges/universities?
4. What degree does a two-year "junior" college offer?
5. What degrees do four-colleges provide?
6. What is a University?

## **Text 2. System of Higher Education in the USA**

"Americans regard education as the means by which the inequalities among individuals are to be erased and by which every desirable end to be achieved".

George Counts

*Types of educational institutions.*

*Basic subjects, grades, exams, certificates*

Education in the United States comprises three levels: elementary, secondary, and higher education. There are two types of educational institutions – private and state. State institutions are called public schools, they are open to all classes and financed by taxes collected from all citizens. Americans view their public school system as an educational ladder, rising from secondary school to university programs. Kids

## **Vocabulary**

**to regard** – рассматривать

**means** – средство

**inequality** – неравенство

**to erase** – стереть

**desirable** – желаемый

**to achieve** – достигать, добиваться

**to comprise** – включать

**institution=establishment** – учреждение

**Institution of Higher Education** – ВУЗ

**taxes** – (мн.ч.) налоги

**public school** – первоначально означало гос. школу (субси-

start school by going to kindergartens at the age of 6, which is often a part of grade schools (each year of study is called a grade). First six years are elementary school, then come junior high (grades 7-8) and high school (grades 9-12).

Most pupils follow a course that includes basic subjects – English, science and mathematics, social sciences and physical education – as well as elective subjects for high school students who plan their careers and select subjects that will be useful in their chosen work – foreign languages, fine arts, advanced mathematics and science, and vocational training.

Students usually receive grades from A (excellent) to F (failing) in each course they take on the basis of performance in tests given throughout the year, participation in class discussions and completion of written and oral assignments. End-of-the-year examinations are given in many schools, but it's not a must.

Sometime during grade school students are given an IQ test (an Intelligence Quotient test). It is not a test of their knowledge, but of their ability to think. The results (scores) from these tests are known only by the teachers, and not by the students or their parents. If you have a high IQ score the teachers expect more of you, and give you more interesting work to do. At the same time, you could have a bad IQ score and quite bright because the tests aren't perfect and often fail to bring out your best abilities.

Though there is no separate educational system for the wealthy, there have always been private schools at all levels which are not supported primarily by public funds and charge fees. The organization and curriculum of private schools and colleges are similar to those of public schools but the administration differs. Private schools are usually smaller, some are open to all classes and some are not. The latter are elite private schools which serve mainly upper-class children. The tuition costs are so high that only wealthiest families can afford. Many private schools are boarding schools where kids often stay at school and don't go home after classes, so their parents have to pay not only for better training but for their rooms and food as well. Some schools are single-sex, whereas most public schools are coeducational (coed).

дируемую государством)  
**to view** – рассматривать  
**ladder** – лестница, лесенка  
**kids** – амер. разг.: дети  
**grade** – амер.: класс; оценка  
**junior** – младший  
**basic** – основной  
**elective** – факультативный, необязательный  
**advanced** – продвинутый, повышенного типа  
**vocational** – профессиональный  
**training** – обучение  
**to receive** – получать  
**failing** – провал, т.е. неудовлетворительно  
**performance** – зд.: участие, успеваемость  
**throughout** – через, в продолжение (всего времени)  
**IQ=Intelligence Quotient** – коэффициент умственного развития  
**completion** – выполнение, завершение  
**ability** – способность  
**scores** –баллы, результат в очках  
**bright** – зд.: смывленный, сообразительный  
**wealthy** – состоятельный  
**to support** – поддерживать  
**to charge** – взимать (плату)  
**fee** – плата за обучение  
**curriculum** (мн.ч. **curricula**) – учебный план, программа  
**similar** – похожий  
**latter** – последний (из названных)  
**to serve** – обслуживать  
**tuition** – обучение  
**tuition fee** – плата за обучение  
**cost** – стоимость  
**to afford** – позволять (в финансовом отношении)  
**boarding school** – школа-пансионат (т.е. с проживанием)  
**co-educational school** – школа совместного обучения (юношей и девушек)  
**preparatory** – подготовитель-

Private high schools are sometimes called prep schools, that is, preparatory schools, meaning preparation for college.

Most young Americans graduate from school with a high school diploma upon satisfactory completion of a specified numbers of courses. Each student is given a high school transcript which summarizes the courses taken and the grades obtained. That is the end of mandatory free public education, however, some students drop out of school and never graduate. At that point young people have to decide whether they want to continue their education or whether they want to seek employment. Over half of the students enter institutions of higher education, others may get further education at special colleges. It is mainly vocational, and leads to a certificate, or a diploma, not a degree. Courses vary in length – from a few months to two years. There are full-time, part-time and sandwich courses, that is, courses where periods of full-time study alternate with periods of full-time work, usually in industry.

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**high school diploma** – диплом о среднем образовании

**specified** – определенный

**high school transcript** – аттестат зрелости (с указанием отметок)

**to obtain** – получать

**mandatory** – обязательный

**to drop out** – бросать (школу)

**point** – точка, момент

**to seek employment** – искать работу

**to enter** – поступать (в колледж, университет)

**further** – дальнейший

**degree** – научная степень

**to vary** – варьировать, различаться

**full-time courses** – дневное обучение

**to alternate** – чередовать(ся)

### 1. Translate the following phrases into English.

Следовательно, средняя школа, старшие классы школы, степень бакалавра, аспирантура, учебные предметы, профессиональная сфера, получить ученую степень, студент последнего курса, предлагать, окружающая территория.

### 2. Match the pairs of synonyms among the following words.

to select, to comprise, to regard, elective, to be a must, to receive, to be mandatory, task, to obtain, specified, education, vocational, optional, assignment, to view, to choose, certain, professional, to include, training.

### 3. Match the phrases with their Russian equivalents.

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Educational institution | a) студент дневной формы обучения          |
| 2. Public school           | b) диплом о среднем образовании            |
| 3. Elective subjects       | c) по окончании                            |
| 4. Oral assignment         | d) определенное число                      |
| 5. Performance in tests    | e) плата за обучение                       |
| 6. Throughout the year     | f) факультативные предметы                 |
| 7. Vocational training     | g) школа с пансионом                       |
| 8. Boarding school         | h) государственная школа                   |
| 9. High school diploma     | i) участие/успехи в тестах                 |
| 10. Upon completion        | j) профессионально-техническое образование |
| 11. High school transcript | k) старшеклассник                          |

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 12. Specified number    | l) аттестат зрелости          |
| 13. Full-time student   | m) в течение года             |
| 14. High school student | n) устное задание             |
| 15. Tuition fee         | o) образовательное учреждение |

4. Match the phrases with their Russian equivalents.

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. To comprise 3 levels            | a) вести к научной степени          |
| 2. To collect taxes                | b) бросать школу                    |
| 3. To receive grades               | c) искать работу                    |
| 4. To be a must                    | d) заканчивать университет          |
| 5. To be supported by public funds | e) получать отметки                 |
| 6. To drop out of school           | f) быть обязательным                |
| 7. To seek employment              | g) включать три уровня              |
| 8. To graduate from a university   | h) варьировать по продолжительности |
| 9. To lead to a degree             | i) собирать налоги                  |
| 10. To vary                        | j) содержаться на деньги общества   |

5. Translate the following phrases from the text and use them in the translation below.

Educational institution, to collect taxes, to be supported by, to view, ladder, to choose, wealthy, upon completion, further, vocational school, to charge, co-educational school, public funds, to comprise 3 levels, boarding school, during vacations, tuition fee, perfect, to seek employment, grades, secondary, throughout the year, IQ test scores, bright, grades obtained, abilities, to drop out of school, to summarize the courses taken, similar, to lead to, useful, higher school, curricula, high school transcript, private school.

1. Образование в США включает 3 уровня – начальное, среднее и высшее образование.
2. Существуют 2 типа образовательных учреждений – частные и государственные.
3. Государственные школы финансируются за счет налогов, взимаемых со всех граждан.
4. Американцы рассматривают свою систему образования как лестницу, ведущую от средней школы к высшей.
5. Студенты выбирают предметы, которые будут более всего полезны в их будущей карьере.
6. В течение года они должны посещать лекции и выполнять множество устных и письменных заданий.
7. Можно иметь плохие очки по тесту IQ, но, тем не менее (nevertheless), быть сообразительным, потому что тесты не являются совершенными и не всегда верно отражают (to reflect) ваши способности.
8. Частные школы взимают плату за обучение детей с их родителей.
9. Учебные программы частных школ сходны с программами государственных школ.
10. Многие частные школы являются пансионатами, где дети не только учатся,

но и живут, навещая свои семьи только во время каникул.

11. Большинство государственных школ являются учреждениями совместного обучения.
12. Большинство американцев по завершении школы получают диплом о среднем образовании.
13. Аттестат об окончании средней школы суммирует пройденные курсы и полученные за них отметки.
14. Некоторые учащиеся (students) бросают школу, так и не закончив ее.
15. В таком случае они ищут работу.

6. *Answer the following questions:*

1. What are the levels of education in the USA?
2. What age groups do they include?
3. What are the basic subjects at school?
4. What does the word “elective” mean?
5. How are the students graded?
6. Does a bad IQ test score necessarily mean that a student is not bright?
7. Are the IQ test scores known to students and their parents?
8. Is there a separate educational system for the wealthy?
9. What are boarding schools like? Who can afford to study there?
10. What information does a high school transcript include?
11. What are the possible ways to get further education?

7. *Topics to discuss:*

1. Public schools.
2. Private schools.
3. IQ test.
4. After-school education.

Additional texts.

### **Academic Standard Tests**

However, a high school diploma is not a ticket that allows someone to automatically enter a university. There are two widely used standardized tests for high school students who wish to attend a college or university. One is the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) consisting of three parts: Math, English and Logic. The other is ACT (American College Testing program), more commonly used in the western part of the US. Both tests are of the multiple-choice type, i.e. you have to choose the most suitable answers out of the four given. Each year over three million high school students take those tests, set by non-profit, non-governmental organizations. The results of the test are mailed to students. The maximum score for each subject is 800 points, a score of 700 is very good, 550 is the lowest score for getting into university.

In general, colleges and universities, whether state or private, are quite free to determine their own individual standards, entrance and graduation requirements, therefore admission policies differ considerably throughout the country, but the main principles are almost the same. If you want to apply to a university you should write an application, and sometimes an essay of some kind, and submit a copy of your high

school transcript and letters of recommendation. Your good transcript and high SAT or ACT scores prove you are a good scholar while the letters should speak for your character.

The system of higher education in the US is rather competitive, and it becomes extremely selective the higher the level of education. A lot of individuals seek admission to world-known private universities, although they must pay a high fee even to apply for admission. The best universities are the most difficult to get into: they admit about 15-17 percent of all applicants, while admission to law or medical schools has always been even selective. Needless to say, those children who have attended better schools worked hard or come from wealthy families often have an advantage over those who haven't.

The most prestigious universities are the oldest private universities Harvard (founded in 1636), Yale (1701), Princeton (1746), Pennsylvania (1740) and some others. They are called Ivy League (from ivy climbing over the brick walls of the old university buildings). Private universities are generally smaller, and, therefore, very competitive; tuition fees are much higher and academic standards are also very high; the most famous professors teach at them, and the wealthiest students attend them. The quality of education is always better, and an Ivy League University diploma gives much better career opportunities. So, it's worth all the money that goes into it. Americans believe that the more schooling you have the more money you will earn when you leave school.

State universities, unlike private colleges are partly subsidized by state governments, so the tuition is lower. They also bring in money for research being done at the university. On the whole, they are about the same as private universities: the same classes, similar faculties, roughly the same courses. Of course, the professors won't be so famous, or the students so rich. Young people usually go to the university in the state they live, for they have to pay less in their own state and don't have to compete, because some public colleges and universities accept nearly all applicants. However, many state-supported universities have very good reputations, and the best of them like the University of California at Berkeley or State University of New York (SUNY) are rather competitive, and have many students from other states and countries.

The academic year in all types of educational institutions is divided into two terms or semesters (unlike British universities that have three terms) – fall and spring semesters. Upon term completion children break up for holidays, whereas university students have vacations.

|                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| scholastic       | – учебный, школьный  |
| aptitude         | – способность        |
| non-profit       | – некоммерческий     |
| to mail          | – посылать по почте  |
| score            | – количество баллов  |
| whether... or... | – или ... или ...    |
| scholar          | – ученый             |
| to apply to      | – обращаться куда-то |
| applicant        | – абитуриент         |



|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| ivy           | – плющ                                  |
| to climb over | – виться (вверх)                        |
| tuition fee   | – плата за обучение                     |
| to leave      | – заканчивать школу                     |
| research      | – научно-исследовательская работа       |
| faculty       | – профессорско-преподавательский состав |
| roughly       | – примерно                              |
| whereas       | – в то время как                        |

### **University Structures. Scientific Degrees**

Institutions of higher education in the US are referred to as colleges or universities. The first American universities divided courses into various fields of learning and called the departments (each teaching one branch) “colleges” or “schools”. Within a university they may be similar in structure to the “department” at different universities all over the world, such as School of Business, Law School, or College of Chemistry, etc. Thus a university is made up of schools and colleges. The word “college” may also mean a separate institution which specializes in a specific branch of knowledge, like College of Engineering.

The number of departments, their titles and the subjects they teach varies from one university to another. Here is the list of basic departments and subjects they teach:

- Department of Arts (the Humanities) includes English, modern and classic languages with literature, History, Philosophy, sometimes Drama;
- Department of Science (Natural Sciences, or pure science) teaches natural sciences like Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Geography;
- Department of Engineering (or technology, or Applied Science);
- Department of Social Science(s) teaches Economics, Sociology, Political science;
- Department of Business Administration (or business studies) is a new specialty combining the study of Economics, Accountancy, Commercial Law, Marketing.
- Department of Medicine, usually called Medical School;
- Department of Law;
- Department of Education.

A distinctive feature of American university is its two levels. The first level is Undergraduate School that lasts four years. The first two years (the freshman year and the sophomore year) are aimed at providing general education, i.e. studies in the humanities, social sciences, applied and natural sciences. In the spring of the sophomore year students choose an area of concentration. During the last two years (the junior and the senior years) the students (the undergraduates) major in one special subject, so they take the majority of courses in this area. Juniors are usually engaged in independent work and seniors – in a year-long project (thesis). This undergraduate education culminates in a Bachelor’s degree. These degrees are usually referred to be their initials, both in speech and writing: B.A. (Bachelor of Art), B.Sc. (Bachelor of Science), B.Ed. (Bachelor of Education). Bachelor’s degrees

are at two levels: Honors and General/Pass. At some institutions an Honors degree, abbreviated as BA (Hons), is awarded after a more specialized course, at others the course is the same for everyone and Honors degree is given to those students who are more successful in their examination.

A Bachelor's degree can be often considered as a background for a higher or advanced or further degree, it is awarded after further study, usually involving research. There are two levels of higher degrees: the Master's degree and Doctor's degree usually called the Ph.D. They can be obtained in Graduate School, which is the second level of university education. To obtain the Master's degree a graduate student should work for two or sometimes three years. During this time he takes courses, passes exams, does some laboratory research guided by a competent professor, masters a foreign language, and submits a thesis. The name of the degree depends on the field of specialization, thus there are: M.A. (Master of Arts), M.Sc. (Master of Science), M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration), etc.

The highest degree in the American graduate school is the research doctorate, or Doctor of Philosophy, often referred to as Ph.D. This name is invariable for all specialities. If a graduate student is accepted into the Ph.D. program, he takes two or three years of advanced studies in his field of interest, passes the exams and does independent research, which culminates in a written dissertation. The dissertation must be an original contribution to knowledge. The candidate for Ph.D. should defend the conclusions of his dissertation before a panel of experts who finally decide whether he deserves the degree.

|                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| to be referred to            | – называться                      |
| department                   | – факультет                       |
| humanities                   | – гуманитарные науки              |
| applied                      | – прикладной                      |
| accountancy                  | – бухгалтерское дело              |
| freshman                     | – первокурсник                    |
| sophomore                    | – второкурсник                    |
| to major in                  | – специализироваться в            |
| thesis                       | – диссертация                     |
| to be engaged in             | – заниматься чем-л.               |
| initials                     | – инициалы = начальные буквы слов |
| with Honors                  | – с отличием                      |
| background                   | – образование; опыт               |
| Master                       | – магистр                         |
| Ph.D. = Doctor of Philosophy | – доктор (ученая степень)         |
| graduate                     | – выпускник                       |
| to master                    | – овладевать                      |
| panel of experts             | – совет экспертов                 |
| to deserve                   | – заслуживать                     |

## **Post-School or Tertiary Education USA**

In the United States some universities were founded by private individuals and still receive a large part of their financial support from private donations. These are private universities, such as Yale or St. Louis University. Some of these private universities are supported by churches, so Notre Dame University is supported and controlled by the Roman Catholic Church. Some universities were founded and are supported by the states where they are, for example the University of California (Los Angeles). State universities do get some of their money from private and business donations, but they are controlled by the States which started them.

MIT – The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Cambridge, near Boston has the same prestige as CalTech. It is an excellent American technical university.

CALTECH – The California Institute of Technology, in Pasadena, Southern California is a private technical university. It is equal in prestige with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

IVY LEAGUE is a group of eight prestigious universities in the Eastern United States. It includes Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

JUNIOR COLLEGE is an American college rather like a British Sixth Form College or Polytechnic. Usually the qualification to enter a Junior College is obtained by completing secondary school course of education. Junior Colleges usually teach two courses. They often have both practical and academic subjects. Some junior college courses may be credited towards University Degrees.

CEEB (the College Entrance Examination Board) is a private organisation in America. It prepares and marks tests and examinations which are used by Colleges and Universities to test the abilities and aptitudes of their entrants.

### **BREAT BRITAIN**

OXBRIDGE – Oxford and Cambridge Universities are called “Oxbridge”. The equivalent British expression to “Ivy League” in America.

REDBRICK UNIVERSITY – is Not Oxbridge. Redbrick universities were usually founded in the 19<sup>th</sup> as colleges of London University. Sometimes called Provincial Universities, some, like the University of Manchester have high prestige. British Universities founded since 1950 are called New Universities, such as the University of Sussex. New Universities include Technical Universities, such the City University, in London.

UCCA (the University Combined Council on Admissions) co-ordinates the admission of most undergraduate students to British Universities. The students put down several choices, and they are then offered places depending on their ‘A’ level examination results, and who has applied for which universities.

HNC, HND (High National Certificate and Higher National Diploma) are two qualifications that can be obtained in English technical colleges and polytechnics. They are as difficult to obtain as university degrees, but replace theoretical with practical material.

ONC, OND (Ordinary National Certificate and Ordinary National Diploma) are practical courses taken at Sixth Form Colleges and Polytechnics. They are not so difficult to obtain as HND and HNC, but are probably harder than ‘A’ level. NCAA

(the National Council for Academic Awards) in Britain supervises the degree courses and examinations of polytechnics (but not universities).

### **UNIVERSITY PEOPLE**

AN ACADEMIC is a teacher at a College, Institute or University.

ACADEMIC PUPILS (or students) study theoretical courses, not practical courses.

AN ACADEMIC VISITOR is a person invited to teach or research from another university for a short period.

ADJUNCT FACULTY – part-time teaching staff.

A PROFESSOR is a university teacher who has been appointed to take this position. In England usually only the head of a department is a professor, so the title carries more prestige than in the United States, where many of the teachers in a department may be professors.

A PROGRAMM DIRECTOR is a person who is responsible for a curriculum and teaching materials for a certain subject or a cycle of disciplines.

AN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT is one who has not yet obtained a university degree, or one who is working for a bachelor's degree.

AN GRADUATE STUDENT is one who has already obtained one university degree and is studying for another one. Sometimes one says "postgraduate" instead "graduate".

A FULL-TIME STUDENT studies at a university all the time. It is also possible to study part-time. Day-release and blockrelease students study part time.

A PART-TIME COURSE of study is done while the student also works somewhere else. Many part-time students are mothers or have other jobs.

### **UNIVERSITY DEGREES**

A DEGREE is the certificate awarded by a university to a student who has successfully completed a course of study which is recognized by other universities as being of standard of a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree. Universities often award certificates for non-degree courses as well.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE is the lowest degree awarded by an English or American University. BA is a bachelor of arts degree, a BC is a bachelor of commerce degree, a BE is a bachelor of engineering degree, a BS is a bachelor of science degree. In England B.Sc. (Eng.) is also used for a BE.

MASTER'S DEGREE is a degree obtained after a bachelor degree and before a doctor's degree. Many master's degrees are research degrees. This means that a thesis or dissertation must be written instead of taking examinations. Many masters' degrees have both. MA means Master of Arts, ME and M.Eng. mean Master of Engineering, MS and M.Sc. mean Master of Science.

A DOCTOR'S DEGREE or a doctoral degree, is usually one which requires the completion of a piece of original research, submitted in the form of a thesis. The most common such degree is a Ph.D. In America Ph.D.s usually require written examinations as well as a thesis.

DR is the abbreviation for doctor. A physician is called Dr, even if he has not obtained a doctor's degree. In the United States dentists and surgeons are also called Dr, but not in Britain.

Белобородова Лариса Николаевна

## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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для студентов 2 курса факультета транспортных систем  
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