**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ 1**

**Тема занятия**

**Система образования в России.**

**Цели занятия.**

* Обеспечение в ходе урока усвоение новой лексики по теме.
* Повторение и закрепление правила «Местоимения».
* Развитие навыков устной речи, чтения и перевода

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I. Пополнение лексического запаса по теме урока (запись новой лексики в словари).**

To start school , the course of studies, previously, primary school, secondary school, under the age of 8, crèches, nursery school, state school, private school, majority, free of charge, to pay for education, ordinary school, additional subject,curriculum,demand,term,school regulations,handicrafts,the list of subjects, to extend, to include, to conduct a lesson, to pass, wide variety,transition,to continue, vocational school, technical school, school leaver, to take examinations, certificate of complete secondary education, excellent mark, to enter higher school,admission,competitive,entrance examinations, chosen field, higher educational establishments, scientific research, final examinations, to take postgraduate courses

**II.Выполнение заданий по работе с текстом «Система образования в России»**

Учебник Английский язык А. П. Голубев стр.241-242

Children start school at the age of six in Russia. 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. Children under the age of six are taken to creches creche [kreʃ]and nursery schools.

There is a wide choice of schools nowadays: state schools, private schools, lyceums and gymnasiums. 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. Though it is generally not a demand, most children can already read and write when they start their school: this makes education much easier for them.

In primary school there are three or four lessons a day, they usually are Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. A lesson lasts forty minutes. Dur­ing the first term children get used to learning and adapt to school regulations. Beginning with the second term of the first year at schoolchildren also take Handicrafts, Drawing, Music and Physical Educa­tion. The list of subjects under study is further extended during the second, third and fourth years and includes the World History of Arts, Fundamentals of Security, History, Geography, and others. 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.

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.

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.

1. **Игра 5 минут Кто больше напишет существительных, начинающихся с букв слова ЕDUCATION (в командах по 4 человека)**
2. **Выполнение упражнений учебника 3- 10**

**3) Give the English equivalents of the following:**

детский сад- nursery school;

большой выбор- a wide choice;

государственная школа- state school;

большинство школ- the majority of schools;

дополнительные предметы- additional subjects;

первая четверть- the first term;

школьные правила- school regulations;

включать- include;

изучаемые предметы- subjects under study;

выпускники- school leavers;

академия- academy;

выпускные экзамены-  final examinations.

**4). Use the words and word combinations of exercise 3 in the sentences of your own.**

- I went to a nursery school when I was four years old.

- There is a wide choice of books in our school library.

- The majority of children in Russia go to state schools.

- Pupils learn English or German as their second language in the majority of schools.

- Sometimes parents sent their children to specialized after school classes or clubs instead of picking up additional subjects at school.

- The first term starts on September the 1st and lasts two months until the end of October.

- Pupils must follow school regulations such as wearing school uniform, attending lessons on time, doing their homework etc.

- In most schools, free school meals aren't included and must be paid for additionally.

- In secondary schools, subjects under study include Algebra, Geometry, IT, Chemistry, Physics, Biology etc.

- After finishing secondary school, school leavers tend to attend prom to celebrate graduation.

- Academies differ from universities in a way that they provide training or teaching in a specific field as oppose to a broad range of subjects.

- Pupils study hard for final examinations to be able to get accepted into highly ranked universities.

**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;  
•lessons in primary school;  
•secondary education;  
•school-leaving examinations;  
•the admission to higher school;  
•higher educational establishments.

- the course of studies in Russian 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.

- pre-primary educational establishments: Children under the age of six are taken to creches and nursery schools.

- types of schools existing in Russia: There is a wide choice of schools nowadays: state schools, private schools, lyceums [laɪˈsɪəm]and gymnasiums.

- lessons in primary school: In primary school there are three or four lessons a day, they usually are Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. A lesson lasts forty minutes. Beginning with the second term of the first year at schoolchildren also take Handicrafts, Drawing, Music and Physical Educa­tion. The list of subjects under study is further extended during the second, third and fourth years and includes the World History of Arts, Fundamentals of Security, History, Geography, and others. At primary schools all lessons are usually conducted by one teacher.

- secondary education: 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.

- school-leaving examinations: 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.

- the admission to higher school: 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.

- higher educational establishments: Among higher educational establishments are institutes (colleges), academies and universities.

**6) Translate the words in brackets into English.**

1. (Курс обучения) is eleven years.  
2. Children (младше шести лет) are taken to creches 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 (техни­ ческие училища).

- The course of study is eleven years.

- Children under the age of six are taken to creches and nursery schools.

- The majority of schools is free of charge

- At the age of six children start going to primary school.

- After Basic Secondary Education young people can enter technical (vocational) schools.

**7) Make up 10 questions on the text.**

1. At what age do children start school in Russia?
2. What kinds of schools exist in Russia?
3. In what schools do parents pay for education of their children?
4. How many lessons are there in primary school?
5. When do children adapt to school regulations?
6. When do they learn Handicrafts?
7. How many teachers conduct lessons at primary schools?
8. What do they get after leaving school?
9. Where do young people go after school?
10. When can young people take graduate courses?

**8) Make up the outline of the text.**

1. The structure of secondary education.
2. Private and ordinary schools.
3. Primary schools.
4. Leaving school.
5. Where children go after leaving school.
6. Higher educational establishments.

**В качестве альтернативы можно провести работу с текстом «Система образования в России». Учебник «Английский язык» Агабекян стр.212-213**

**Дополнительное задание при наличии времени**.

*Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски в предложениях под номерами****В4-В10****соответствующими формами слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами справа от каждого предложения.****TEST 01 (part 1)***

**Typical School Day (Tuesdays)**

**B4** 9.00 am is Assembly time. This involves our being counted, …………………………… to be good and fifteen minutes of mind numbering дурманящий boredom. **TELL**

**B5** On Tuesdays we begin with double biology. We have to learn about various species of tiny organisms wriggling извивающийся on a microscope slide. But I have started to enjoy these double lessons or periods as we call ……………………………. **THEY**

**B6** This means 90 minutes instead of 45. You feel as if you actually …………………………… something as you have a bit more time to think it over. **LEARN**

**B7** Then …………………………… a 20 minute (too short) break and two single periods on History and French which leave my head spinning and the every part of me more than ready for the lunch break. **FOLLOW**

**B8** Lunch lasts an hour. We spend about 10 minutes on…………………………… and then have 50 minutes for football (actually kicking around a tennis ball). **EAT**

**B9** One time at tournament …………………………… between two classes. We got so involved in the game we failed to notice the bell and got into terrible trouble for being late for class. **ORGANISE**

**B10** Three more lessons (Chemistry, Geography and Maths) and our day finishes at 3.40 pm. It is generally not too bad and Tuesday is certainly not the most difficult day. The last period - Maths with Mr. Corner - is the…………………………… but at least when it is over we get to go home. **TOUGH**

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ 2.**

**Тема занятия**

**Система образования в Великобритании.**

**Цели занятия.**

* Совершенствование навыков перевода с русского языка на английский язык.
* Повторение темы «Порядок слов в английском повествовательном предложении».
* Развитие навыков устной речи, чтения и перевода
* Пополнение лексического запаса.

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I.Выполнение упражнений на повторение темы предыдущего урока.**

1. At what age do children start school in Russia? Children start school at the age of six in Russia.
2. What kinds of schools exist in Russia? state schools, private schools, lyceums and gymnasiums
3. In what schools do parents pay for education of their children? The majority of schools is free of charge, but in some (usually private ones) parents have to pay for the education of  
   their children.
4. How many lessons are there in primary school? In primary school there are three or four lessons a day
5. What subjects do pupils learn in primary school? they usually are Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. A lesson lasts forty minutes. Beginning with the second term of the first year at schoolchildren also take Handicrafts, Drawing, Music and Physical Educa­tion. The list of subjects under study is further extended during the second, third and fourth years and includes the World History of Arts, Fundamentals of Security, History, Geography, and others.
6. How many teachers conduct lessons at primary schools? At primary schools all lessons are usually conducted by one teacher.
7. Where do young people go after the 9th form? 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..
8. What do they get after leaving school? 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
9. Are there any entrance exams to universities?

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.

1. What higher educational establishments in Russia do you know? Among higher educational establishments are institutes (colleges), academies and universities.

**II.Работа с темой «Система образования в Великобритании».**

**1.What do you know about the system of education in Great Britain?**

**2.Ознакомление с новой лексикой.**

Compulsory

Children under 5

Nursery school

Pre-primary educational establishment

Non-state

Difference

The main aim

To model from clay

Responsibility

Local Educational Authorities

Местные Органы Образования

to cater for

curriculum

to appoint

head teacher

to hold assessment test

to get used to

comprehensive school

to wear a uniform

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Аттестат об общем среднем образовании

Boarding school

Vacations

Mixed schools

A few

Exception

**2. Чтение и перевод текста с текстом «Школы в Великобритании».**

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 hold 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) O-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.

**A-Level – это двухгодичная учебная программа, которая предусмотрена британской системой образования и ведет к получению аттестата о полном среднем образовании. То есть, после этой прохождения A-level можно поступить в университет, чтобы получить первое образование (бакалавриат).Основная цель A-Level заключается в подготовке студентов к обучению в университете. По результатам экзаменов, сданных в рамках A-Level, приемные комиссии вузов судят о знаниях и навыках абитуриента и выносят решение о зачислении на учебный курс.**

**Ordinary Level экзамен по программе средней школы первого уровня сложности (на обычном уровне) для получения GCE---General Certificate of Education**

**3. Выполнение упражнений учебника.**

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-lcvel, O-Level; state education; private education; public schools; boarding schools; mixed

2). Give the English equivalents of the following words and word сcombinations:

* Обязательный—compulsory
* до пяти лет- under five
* или ... или either, or
* детский сад- nursery school
* лепить- model things from
* учебный план- curriculum
* директор- head teacher
* больше похоже на- are more like
* школьная форма- uniform
* иностранные языки-foreign languages
* продолжать обучение- continue their studies
* подготовительный класс колледжа -the sixth form at school or the sixth form college
* бесплатный- free
* каникулы- vacations

3). Answer the following questions:

1. From what age is education in the United Kingdom compulsory? from the age of five to sixteen.

2. What are the establishments for pre-primary education? Children under five go either to nursery schools, or to playgroups. Both types of pre-primary educational establishments are non-state

3. What is the difference between nursery schools and playgroups? 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

4. How many state schools are there in Great Britain? There are 35,000 state schools in Britain

5. What does the LEA do? Local Educational Authorities (LEA). The LEA caters for the curriculum and exams in each region; they also appoint head teachers and hold assessment tests at schools.

6. At what age do children go to primary schools? Primary school is for children from five to eleven.

7. What subjects do children take in secondary 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.

8. What kind of exam do the pupils take at the age of sixteen? At the end of their studies they take General Certificate of Secondary Education examinations (GCSE) O-level, and then they either leave school and start working or continue their studies at school or at college for two more years.

9. When do the pupils take GCSE A-level? At the age of eighteen they take GCSE A-level.

10. Are there any entrance exams in British universities? 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.

4). Make up sentences using the following table:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| At the age of | 3  5  11  16  18 | children  pupils | go to  take | nursery schools  GCSE 0-level  playgroups  secondary schools  primary schools  GCSE A-level |

5). Compare British and Russian schools. Speak on the following: Работа в группах стр.241( Русские школы)

• age of admission to schools;5-6

• term of compulsory education;11-11

• subjects;In Britain*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*

• exams; In Britain At the end of their studies they take General Certificate of Secondary Education examinations (GCSE) O-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.

In Russia 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.

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.

• uniform;In Britain Children usually wear a uniform; it is different in different schools.

• admission to colleges and universities. In Britain 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.

In Russia 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.

6). Fill in the blanks with the following words:

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

Mike goes to a comprehensive school in Birmingham. He is thirteen and is in his third year now. His parents wanted to send him to a public school but Mike was against it. He likes his school and his studies, and he thinks that if he went to a boarding school, he would miss his home. The school he goes to is. mixed; Mike has a lot of friends at school both among boys and girls. The classes run 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 graduates. Besides, he is fond of sports. He plays football and volleyball. The school he goes to has excellent sports facilities .

**Дополнительно при наличии времени просмотр и обсуждение видео фильма The System of Education in Great Britain.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F2y_Q0ohQnA>

**The System of Education in Great Britain.**

Some people say that schooldays are not the best, but they are certainly very important.

Full time education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16 pupils in the UK receive free education. The other 7 percent attend private schools. Children attend primary school from the ages of 5 to 11. There are about 25 to 27 children in each class. One of the aims is to teach children to read and to handle numbers. Schools usually devote an hour to literary and an hour to numeracy every day.

In the UK there is a computer in every primary school in that. The average of 16 per schools are secondary schools. That figure rises to over a hundred. A lot of other equipment is bought with money that schools and parents collect through special events and sponsorship.

Children go to secondary when they are11. They usually have to wear a school uniform. This may be a shirt and a tie and a special jacket called a blazer but is often simply a sweatshirt and trousers in a particular color.

Most school days start about a quarter to 9 and finish around three o’clock.

Many students stay for lunch and either take sandwiches or have a school dinner except for Scotland. State schools in Britain follow a national curriculum.

The emphasis is on 3 core subjects of English, mathematics and science. There are national tests in these subjects for all 14-years olds. After they are14 students can study subjects such as information and communication.

Technology design and technology and a modern foreign language.

After their 16 students take GCSE exams around 70 percent of students then continue to further education.

Specializing in 3 or 4 subjects they may take AAS level exams after a year and at 11 they take A or advanced level examinations. Students can choose any course at any university subjects but they have to get the right qualifications to be accepted.

Between school and university some people take a gap year, a year out of education for work experience or to travel.

One in 3 students go on to higher education either to a university or to do vocational training in subjects such as engineering or travel and tourism. During the18th century when the majority of qualifications are increasingly important but going to university is expensive parents have to pay for each years tuition and provide living expenses for their children. Many parents can’t afford this so students have to take out loans.

Well-known traditional universities like Oxford and Cambridge are among the oldest in the world and most large towns and cities have at least one university

The majority of universities teach by lectures and seminars. Students work hard .But they play hard too.

Life at university is fun. In their first years students often live in a room at the university. After that they find a flat in town.

There are lots of societies to join and sports to play. And at the end of their courses students pass their final exams and graduate.

**Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы, выбрав варианты ответов из предложенных.**

1. Full time education is compulsory; pupils in the UK receive free education
2. between the ages of 6 and 16
3. between the ages of 7 and 16
4. **between the ages of 5 and 16**
5. between the ages of 6 and 17
6. Children attend primary school
7. **from the ages of 5 to 11**
8. from the ages of 6 to 11
9. from the ages of 5 to 12
10. from the ages of 6 to 13
11. One of the aims is to teach children
12. **to read and to handle numbers**
13. to count and to write
14. to read and to write
15. to count and to talk
16. Schools usually devote
17. an hour to literacy and two hours to numeracy every day
18. **an hour to literacy and an hour to numeracy every day**
19. an hour to English and an hour to numeracy every day
20. an hour to reading and an two hours to numeracy every day
21. Uniform may be
    1. a T-shirt and trousers
    2. a shirt and a tie and a special suit
    3. **a shirt and a tie and a special jacket called a blazer**
    4. a shirt and a special jacket called a blazer
22. State schools in
23. Scotland follow a national curriculum.
24. Britain do not follow a national curriculum.
25. **Britain follow a national curriculum.**
26. Wales follow a national curriculum.

7. Specializing in

1. 5 subjects they may take AAS level exams after a year.
2. 3 or 4 subjects they may take GCSE level exams after a year.
3. **3 or 4 subjects they may take AAS level exams after a year.**
4. 4-5 subjects they may take AAS level exams after a year.

8. Students have to get

1. **the right qualifications to be accepted.**
2. the right degrees to be accepted.
3. the hard time to be accepted.
4. the good character to be accepted.

9.Students have to

1. work part-time because many parents can’t afford to pay for education of their children.
2. study by correspondence because many parents can’t afford to pay for education of their children.
3. leave universities because many parents can’t afford to pay for education of their children.
4. **take out loans because many parents can’t afford to pay for education of their children.**
5. In their first years students often
6. live in a hotel.
7. **live in a room at the university.**
8. live at home university.
9. rent a room at the university.

**Задание 2.Заполните пропуски.**

1. Full time education is \_\_\_\_\_\_between the ages of 5 and 16 pupils in the UK receive \_\_\_\_education.
2. There are about \_\_ to \_\_ children in each class.
3. In the UK there is a computer in every \_\_\_\_school in that.
4. The average of 16 per schools are \_\_\_schools.
5. A lot of other equipment is bought with money that schools and parents collect through \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_and sponsorship.
6. Most school days start about a quarter to \_\_ and finish around \_\_\_\_o’clock.
7. Many students stay for lunch and either take \_\_\_\_\_or have a school dinner except for Scotland.
8. The emphasis is on 3 core subjects of English, \_\_\_\_-and science. Technology design and technology and a modern foreign language.
9. After their 16 students take \_\_\_\_\_exams around 70 percent of students then continue to \_\_\_\_\_education.
10. Between school and university some people take a\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_, a year out of education for \_\_\_\_experience or to travel.
11. One in 3 students go on to \_\_\_\_education either to a university or to do \_\_\_\_training in subjects such as engineering or travel and tourism.
12. The majority of universities teach by \_\_\_\_and\_\_\_.
13. There are lots of \_\_\_\_to join and sports to play.

**Ответы.**

1. Full time education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16 pupils in the UK receive free education.
2. There are about 25 to 27 children in each class.
3. In the UK there is a computer in every primary school in that.
4. The average of 16 per schools are secondary schools.
5. A lot of other equipment is bought with money that schools and parents collect through special events and sponsorship.
6. Most school days start about a quarter to 9 and finish around three o’clock.
7. Many students stay for lunch and either take sandwiches or have a school dinner except for Scotland.
8. The emphasis is on 3 core subjects of English, mathematics and science.
9. After their 16 students take GCSE exams around 70 percent of students then continue to further education.
10. Between school and university some people take a gap year, a year out of education for work experience or to travel.
11. One in 3 students go on to higher education either to a university or to do vocational training in subjects such as engineering or travel and tourism.
12. The majority of universities teach by lectures and seminars.
13. There are lots of societies to join and sports to play.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ 3**

**Тема занятия**

**Система образования в США.**

**Цели занятия**

* Пополнение лексического запаса.
* Совершенствование навыков чтения вслух и перевода.
* Развитие навыков монологической речи и диалогической речи.
* Совершенствование грамматических навыков.

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I.Выполнение задания на повторение темы предыдущего урока.**

Compulsory

Children under 5

Nursery school

Pre-primary educational establishment

Non-state

Difference

The main aim

To model from clay

Responsibility

Local Educational Authorities

to cater for

curriculum

to appoint

head teacher

to hold assessment test

to get used to

comprehensive school

to wear a uniform

General Certificate of Secondary Education( A-level O-level)

Boarding school

Vacations

Mixed schools

A few

Exception

.

Устный опрос. Учитель называет слово, а учащийся составляет предложение по теме прошлого урока с этим словом.

Ответы на вопросы «Система образования Великобритании» Answer the following questions: (С переводчиком) стр.243

1. From what age is education in the United Kingdom compulsory? from the age of five to sixteen.

2. What are the establishments for pre-primary education? Children under five go either to nursery schools, or to playgroups. Both types of pre-primary educational establishments are non-state

3. What is the difference between nursery schools and playgroups? 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

4. How many state schools are there in Great Britain? There are 35,000 state schools in Britain

5. What does the LEA do? Local Educational Authorities (LEA). The LEA caters for the curriculum and exams in each region; they also appoint head teachers and hold assessment tests at schools.

6. At what age do children go to primary schools? Primary school is for children from five to eleven.

7. What subjects do children take in secondary 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.

8. What kind of exam do the pupils take at the age of sixteen? At the end of their studies they take General Certificate of Secondary Education examinations (GCSE) O-level, and then they either leave school and start working or continue their studies at school or at college for two more years.

9. When do the pupils take GCSE A-level? At the age of eighteen they take GCSE A-level.

10. Are there any entrance exams in British universities? 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.

**Дополнительный материал**

**Составление диалога из отдельных реплик**

a-You see Alice our English teacher has told us to write a special paper on different aspects of British educational system. Could you tell me a few words about schools in Great Brittan?

b-With great pleasure. In Great Britain the education is compulsory from 5 to 16.

c-So you went to school at the age of 5, didn’t you?

d-That’s right. At 5 I went to the primary school and at the age of 11 to the secondary school.

e-I’ve heard, there are different types of secondary schools in Great Britain.

f-Sure, there are. They are comprehensive, grammar and independent schools.

g-What is the difference between all these schools?

h-Comprehensive and grammar schools are state schools. They are run by the government. Education is free of charge.

i-And what is an independent school?

j-It is actually a private institution. Parents have to pay for the education of their children.

k-What type of secondary school did your parents choose for you, Alice?

l-They sent me to a grammar school. I am a student of the Wilts grammar school. It’s a school for girls. I like my school very much. There are good sport facilities and well-equipped classrooms. Grammar school helps students to prepare for the University.

m-Did you have to take entrance exams?

n-Yes, I did. Burt if you don’t want to take entrance exams, you can go to a comprehensive school, which take students of all abilities without entrance exams.

o-And what is your favorite subject at school?

p-My favorite subject is history. It is a very exciting subject. Besides, we often use computers in our history classes.

q-Computers in history classes? How very interesting! Do you have any special programs?

r-Yeas, we do. Each student gets an individual task, and in the end of the period we give our accounts to the teacher.

s-Thank you very much, your story was very interesting.

1 -Did you have to take entrance exams?

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3-What is the difference between all these schools?

4-Computers in history classes? How very interesting! Do you have any special programs?

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14-I’ve heard, there are different types of secondary schools in Great Britain.

15-Comprehensive and grammar schools are state schools. They are run by the government. Education is free of charge.

16-Yes, I did. Burt if you don’t want to take entrance exams, you can go to a comprehensive school, which take students of all abilities without entrance exams.

17-Sure, there are. They are comprehensive, grammar and independent schools.

18-That’s right. At 5 I went to the primary school and at the age of 11 to the secondary school.

19-What type of secondary school did your parents choose for you, Alice?

Ответы

a-7

b-11

c-5

d-18

e-14

f-17

g-7

h-15

i-12

j-10

k-19

l-13

m-1

n-16

o-9

p-2

q-4

r-8

s-6

**II .Выполнение упражнений по теме урока.**

**1.Знакомство с новой лексикой.**

Federal education standard

Schooling

Uniform demands

To exist

Secondary education institutions

To include

Elementary school

High school

Obligatory

Higher education

Nation-wide

To differ a lot

Scale

Level of education

As weii as

Quality

Is considered

Rather

Undergraduate class-старший класс

Graduate class- выпускной класс

Freshman

Sophomore

General education

Junior year

Senior year

Bachelor’s degree

Master’s degree

**2. Чтение и перевод текста.** (Учебник Голубева стр.246-247)

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 throughout 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, 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. Выполнение упражнений по тексту.**

**1). Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combina­tions:**

федеральный стандарт образования federal educational standard; учебные и образовательные программы Schooling and educational programmes; универсальные требования uniform demands; начальная школа elementary schools; средняя школа high schools; считается более престижным is considered more prestigious; самый известный The most famous; довольно дорогое rather expensive; первый курс freshman; второй курс sophomore; третий курс junior year; четвертый курс senior year; общеобразовательные предметы subjects of general education; специализация specialization; степень бакалавра Bachelor's degree; степень магистра Master's Degree

**2). Согласитесь или опровергните данное утверждение.Agree or disagree:**

1. The system of education in the USA works according to the national standard. *There is no federal educational standard in the USA. Schooling and educational programmes are the responsibility of each state*

2. Admission to elementary and high schools is free. *In most states attending school is obligatory for children between six and seventeen.*

3. State universities are more prestigious than private ones. *There are private and state universities. Private education is considered more prestigious.*

4. The course in a typical American university lasts five or six years. *A typical American university has two levels of education: two years of undergraduate classes and two more years of graduate classes.*

5. Sophomore is the second year in a university.

6. The specialization begins at the first year of studies in a university. *specialization begins at the third and the fourth years, named the junior and the senior year respectively.*

**3) Составьте 10 вопросов к тексту. Make up 10 questions on the text.Работа в команде.**

Примерные вопросы

1. Is there any federal education standard in the USA?
2. Why can we find great differences in education from state to state?
3. At what age do children go to school?
4. What do secondary educational institutions include?
5. In what way do colleges differ?
6. Which education is considered more prestigious? Is it always affordable?
7. What levels of education does a typical American University have?
8. How are the undergraduate levels called?
9. What subjects do the students study during the first and the second year?
10. Tell a few words about the graduate years?

Студенты переводят вопросы с русского языка на английский в течение 10 минут. Затем проверяют свои вопросы.

Работа в парах (студенты по очереди задают друг другу вопросы по тексту).

**4) Студенты по вопросам готовят рассказ о системе образования в США.**

(По абзацам. Повторить порядок слов в английском предложении)

**III. Проведение игры.**

**Дополнительный материал.**

Three options are available for education in US. The home schools, private schools and public schools are available in the country.

It is okay for a private school to decide their staff and curriculum.

The public schools are attended by 87 percent of the school-age children. The private schools are attended by 10 percent of the school-age students. The home schooled students only occupy 3 percent of the school-age students.

Compared to other countries in the world, US spend more money for education.

A report about top 10 colleges in the world contained eight colleges housed in United States.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ 4.**

**Тема занятия**

**Система высшего образования в США.**

**Цели занятия**

* Пополнение лексического запаса.
* Развитие навыков чтения вслух и перевода.
* Развитие навыков монологической речи.
* Совершенствование грамматических навыков.

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I.Выполнение задания на повторение темы предыдущего урока.**

Выучить слова.

Подготовить рассказ о системе образования в США.

**II.Выполнение упражнений по теме урока.**

**Задание 1.Read the text and translate it.**

Higher education in the USA.

Many students, upon finishing high school, choose to continue their education. The system of higher education includes 4 categories of institutions.

**The community college**, which is financed by the local community in different professions. Tuition fees are low in these colleges, that’s why about 40 per cent of all American students of higher education study at these colleges. On graduation from such colleges American students get “associate degree” and can start to work or may transfer to 4-year colleges or universities (usually to 3rd year).

**The technical training institution**, at which high school graduates may take courses ranging from six months to three-four years, and learn different technical skills, which may include design business, computer programming, accounting, etc. The best-known of them are: the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Technological Institute in California.

**The four-year college,** which is not a part of a university. The graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS). There are also small Art Colleges, which grant degrees in specialized fields such as ballet, film-making and even circus performance. There are also Pedagogical Colleges.

**The university**, which may contain:

• several colleges for students who want to receive a bachelor’s degree after four years of study;

• one or more graduate schools for those who want to continue their studies after college for about two years to receive a master’s degree and then a doctor’s degree. There are 156 universities in the USA.

Any of these institutions of higher education may be either public or private. The public institutions are financed by state. Most of the students, about 80 per cent, study at public institutions of higher education, because tuition fees here are much lower. Some of the best-known private universities are Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

It is not easy to enter a college at a leading university in the United States. Successful applicants at colleges of higher education are usually chosen on the basis of:

• **their high-school records** which include their class rank, the list of all the courses taken and all the grades received in high schools, test results;

• **recommendation** from their high-school teachers;

• **the impression they** make during interviews at the university, which is in fact a serious examination;

• **scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Tests.**

The academic year is usually nine months, divided into two terms. Studies usually begin in September and end in July. Each college or university has its own curriculum. During one term student must study 4 or 5 different courses. There are courses that every student has to take in order to receive a degree. These courses or subjects are called major subjects or **“majors”.**

At the same time there are subjects which the student may choose himself for his future life. These courses are called “electives”. A student has to earn a certain number of “credits” (about 120) in order to receive a degree at the end of four years of college. Credits are earned by attending lectures or laboratory classes and **completing assignments** and **examinations.**

Students who study at a university or four-year college are known as **undergraduates**. Those who have received a degree after 4 years of studies are known as **graduates**. They may take **graduate program** for another 2 years in order to get a master’s degree. Further studies are **postgraduate** which result in a doctor’s degree.

**Задание 2.Match verbs with its correct definition.**

to include to finish something

to finance to move from one job or department to another

to transfer to be present at an event or activity

to contain to pay for something

to attend to make someone or something part of a group

to complete to keep something inside

**Задание3.. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations.**

Плата за обучение; степень ассоциата, технические навыки; бухгалтерское дело; успешные кандидаты; рекомендации от учителей; впечатление; балл за тест на способности ученика; иметь собственный учебный план; специализированная область; несколько колледжей; профилирующие предметы; предметы по выбору; посещать лекции; выполнять задания; государственные и частные университеты; зарабатывать баллы; дальнейшее обучение; **graduate program** чтобы получить степень магистра. **in order to get a master’s degree**

**Задание 4. Translate the words in brackets into English and make sentences, then translate them into Russian.**

1) many young people (выбирают) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to continue their education.

2) after two years of study (выпускники) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can get associate degree.

3) after four years of study students can (получить) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bachelor’s degree.

4) the institutions can be (или) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ private (или) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public.

5) some of the (известных) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ private universities are Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

6) a student has to earn a certain number of credits (чтобы) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ receive a degree at the end of four years of college.

**Задание 5. Answer the questions.**

1. What kind of institutions are there in the American system of higher education? **The community college** **The technical training institution** **The four-year college** **The university** 2. Is it easy to enter university in the USA? 3. What is necessary for a school graduate to get a place at a university? • **their high-school records** which include their class rank, the list of all the courses taken and all the grades received in high schools, test results;

• **recommendation** from their high-school teachers;

• **the impression they** make during interviews at the university, which is in fact a serious examination;

• **scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Tests.**

4. Are all subjects compulsory for university students? These courses or subjects are called major subjects or **“majors”.**

At the same time there are subjects which the student may choose himself for his future life. These courses are called “electives”. 5. What degrees can students get at the university? Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS). 6. Can you compare Russian and American universities? 7. What is necessary for a Russian student to go to university in the USA? 8. Would you like to study in one of American universities? Why?

**Задание 6. At the end of the lesson translate the sentences from Russian into English. Be attentive with new words.**

1) на первом курсе студенты изучают предметы общего цикла.

2) студенты, которые хорошо занимаются и не пропускают занятия, получают стипендию.

3) моя сестра поступила в аспирантуру.

4) много студентов моей группы из других городов, поэтому они живут в общежитиях.

5) дистанционное обучение – новая система, которая помогает продолжить обучение, даже если вы работаете.

6) я студент (-ка) очного отделения.

7) на третьем курсе мы будем изучать предметы по специальности.

8) после каждого семестра у студентов каникулы.

9) моя мама ожидает от меня сдачи экзаменов на отлично.

10) я думаю (полагаю), что легко отвечу на все вопросы нашего преподавателя по английскому языку.

11) мы рассматриваем образование, как получение знаний и навыков, которые помогут нам стать профессионалами.

12) не все студенты могут поступить в университет, так как конкурс очень высокий.

13) собеседование – это очень серьезный экзамен.

14) чем престижнее университет, тем выше оценки требуются для поступления.

15) британским студентам не нужны деньги для того, чтобы учиться.

16) многим студентам приходится работать в каникулы.

17) моя сестра совмещает свою учебу и работу.

18) впечатление, произведенное студентом во время собеседования, очень важно при поступлении в американский университет.

19) я считаю, что это очень интересно иметь профилирующие предметы и предметы по выбору.

20) посещая все лекции и выполняя все задания, я легко могу сдать экзамены.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ5.**

**Тема занятия**

**Профессиональное образование.**

**Цели занятия.**

* Обеспечение в ходе урока освоения новой лексики
* Совершенствование навыков чтения про себя.
* Совершенствование грамматических навыков
* Развитие навыков перевода с русского языка на английский.

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I.Выполнение упражнений на повторение темы предыдущего урока.**

**II. Выполнение упражнений по теме урока.**

1. **Работа с текстом.**

* **Выписать подчеркнутые слова.**
* **Ответить на вопросы.**

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.

1. Where can people in the USA get a vocational education?

2. Are there any entrance exams?

3. What are the minimum entrance requirements?

4. Who studies there?

5. How long is the course?

6. What qualifications (degrees) are given at the end of the course?

**Задание 2 . Добавить информацию о системе профессионального образования в России.**

After finishing 9 classes of the secondary school young people can continue their education at different kinds of vocational or technical schools or colleges. They don’t only learn general subjects, but receive a specialty there.

The largest and the most unified system of vocational education was created in Russia in the second half of the 20th century with the so-called vocational school and technical school.

 Vocational education is still an important part of the education system in Russia. A vocational qualification from Russia is generally recognized in the other states.

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 trainings makes it easier to get a higher education.

As for high schools, there are a lot of them in our country. Some of them train teachers, others - doctors, engineers, architects, actors, etc. Many institutes have evening and extra-mural departments. That gives the students opportunity to study at an institute without leaving their jobs.

1.Where can young people in Russia continue their education?

2. What subjects do they learn there?

3.How did the system of professional education begin in Russia?

*4.*Having finished a secondary school, a technical school or a college young people can start working, can’t they?

5. What is the advantage of a professional training?

*6.* What gives the students opportunity to study at an institute without leaving their jobs?

**Задание 3.Переведите текст с английского языка на русский язык или с русского языка на английский язык.**

**Отличие профессионального образования в России от профессионального образования в США.**

**1. Поступая в ВУЗ**

Российский абитуриент не может поступить просто в МГУ или Высшую школу экономики: он обязательно должен выбрать факультет. И этот выбор в большинстве случаев окончательный.

Американские абитуриенты подают документы не на какой-то определенный факультет, а в вуз вообще. Определиться с выбором студентам помогает  консультант, который беседует со студентами и советует им курсы, необходимые для их будущей профессии, следит за успеваемостью и помогает формировать расписание. Поэтому вылететь из американского университета по безалаберности очень сложно.

Russian entrants can't just go to Moscow state University or Higher school of Economics: he must choose the faculty. And this choice is in most cases final.

American applicants do not apply to any particular faculty, but to a University in General. A consultant helps students make their choice. He talks to students and advises them on the courses they need for their future profession, monitors their progress, and helps them set their schedules. Therefore, it is very difficult to leave the American University due to carelessness.

**2. Кампус vs. город**

Поступив в университет, американский студент попадает на кампус. И покидает он его, только получив диплом. Кампус — это город в городе. На территории университета происходит много всего: выставки, концерты известных групп, спортивные матчи. Здесь работают самые разнообразные кружки и студии, собираются клубы по интересам, есть все необходимые сервисы — от прачечных и баров до агентств по профориентации. Даже своя полицейская служба.

Многие студенты, поступившие в университеты Нью-Йорка, Чикаго или Филадельфии, во время обучения почти никогда не выходят в город и мало что о нем знают. Жить и тусоваться на кампусе не только интересно — это еще и дешевле и безопаснее. Поскольку учеба в Америке дорогая, не все американские родители могут выдавать студентам много карманных денег, а жизнь на кампусе позволяет развлекаться бесплатно или почти бесплатно. Кстати, родители платят за обучение отпрысков не всегда: нередко студенты сами берут кредиты на учебу и подрабатывают на летних каникулах, чтобы понемногу гасить их.

**2. Campus vs. the city**

After entering the University, an American student gets to the campus. And he leaves it only after receiving a diploma. The campus is a city within a city. There is a lot going on at the University: exhibitions, concerts of famous bands, sports matches. There are a wide variety of clubs and studios, interest clubs gather, and all the necessary services - from laundries and bars to career guidance agencies. Even its own police service.

Many students who go to universities in New York, Chicago, or Philadelphia almost never go to the city during their studies and know little about it. Living and hanging out on campus is not only fun — it's also cheaper and safer. Since studying in America is expensive, not all American parents can give students a lot of pocket money, and life on campus allows you to have fun for free or almost for free. By the way, parents do not always pay for the education of their offspring: students often take out loans for their studies themselves and work part-time during the summer holidays to gradually repay them.

**3. Плавающее расписание vs. жесткий график**

Почти во всех вузах нашей страны обучение начинается 1 сентября, а год поделен на два семестра — с осени до Нового года и с Нового года до лета.

В Америке все иначе. Учебный год начинается в августе-середине сентября, а уже в середине декабря студенты уходят на **Christmas vacations** — рождественские каникулы, которые продолжаются почти полтора месяца.

В середине весеннего семестра, в марте, студентам дают неделю отдыха. Это тот самый **Spring Break**, который упоминается в десятках фильмов о веселой студенческой жизни.

**3. Floating schedule vs. hard schedule**

Almost all higher education institutions in our country begin training on September 1, and the year is divided into two semesters — from autumn to New Year and from New Year to summer.

In America, everything is different. The academic year begins in August-mid-September, and in mid — December students leave for Christmas vacations-Christmas holidays that last almost a month and a half.

In the middle of the spring semester, in March, students are given a week off. This is the same Spring Break that is mentioned in dozens of films about the fun of student life.

**4. Работа круглый год vs. от сессии до сессии**

В России во многих вузах можно не появляться на лекциях вовсе, но за неделю до сессии освоить весь пройденный материал и с блеском сдать экзамен. Оценка зависит в первую очередь от того, как студент проявит себя на сессии. В США все наоборот — экзаменационная оценка не так уж важна, успеваемость складывается из того, насколько активно студент учился во время семестра.

У такого подхода есть и плюсы: если вы усердно занимались весь год и посещали все лекции, а на экзамене растерялись и не смогли ответить ни на один вопрос, это еще не значит, что все потеряно. Экзамен — это лишь 30% оценки. А 70% результата зависят от работы на протяжении полугодия. Получить высокий балл при плохой посещаемости практически невозможно.

**4. Work all year round vs. from session to session**

In Russia, in many universities, you can not appear at lectures at all, but a week before the session to master all the material passed and pass the exam with brilliance. The assessment depends primarily on how the student performs during the session. In the United States, the opposite is true — the exam score is not so important, academic performance is made up of how actively the student studied during the semester.

This approach has its advantages: if you have been studying hard all year and attended all the lectures, but at the exam you were confused and could not answer a single question, it does not mean that everything is lost. The exam is only 30% of the grade. And 70% of the result depends on the work for half a year. It is almost impossible to get a high score with poor attendance.

**5. Гора домашки vs. почти никаких заданий**

В российских вузах домашней работы может и не быть вообще. Но в США студентам задают на дом больше, чем в школе. Каждый день по каждому предмету. В некоторых вузах мини-контрольные проводят еженедельно, и к ним нужно готовиться.

Огромное значение имеют так называемые **Credits** — баллы, которые начисляются за прослушанные курсы, самостоятельную работу, лабораторные занятия и практику. В среднем для получения степени бакалавра требуется набрать 120–140 кредитов, но научные, технические или медицинские специальности могут потребовать и больше.

**5. Mountain of homework vs. almost no tasks**

In Russian universities, there may not be any homework at all. But in the US, students are asked more questions at home than at school. Every day in every subject. In some universities, mini-tests are held weekly, and you need to prepare for them.

Of great importance are the so — called Credits-points that are awarded for courses taken, independent work, laboratory classes and practice. On average, a bachelor's degree requires 120-140 credits, but scientific, technical, or medical specialties may require more.

**6. Буквы вместо оценок vs. балльная система**

В отечественных вузах, как и в школах, принята пятибалльная система оценок, которая по факту является трехбалльной, потому что проходной оценкой считается «тройка», а двойки и единицы фактически не используются.

В вузах США применяется более точная система: A, A– , B+ , B, B–, C+, C, C– и D. В теории минимальная оценка, которая считается проходной, — это D. Но для большинства курсов минимальной оценкой  на практике является С– или С.

**6. Letters instead of ratings vs. point system**

In Russian universities, as well as in schools, a five-point rating system is adopted, which in fact is a three-point system, because the passing grade is considered a "three", and twos and ones are not actually used.

US universities use a more precise system: A, A–, B+, B, B–, C+, C, C -, and D. In theory, the minimum score that is considered passable is D. But for most courses, the minimum grade in practice is C– or C.

**7. Свобода выбора vs. утвержденная программа**

Поступив в российский вуз, студент в первый же день учебы получает утвержденное расписание — лекции идут с утра до обеда (или даже до вечера!), одна за другой. Расписание состоит из 10–15 предметов, и повлиять на него студент не может, за исключением каких-то спецкурсов по выбору.

Студенты американских колледжей могут сами составлять расписание и выбирать, какие предметы им хочется изучать. В каждом университете и на каждой специальности есть так называемые  обязательные предметы, Как правило, это предметы, имеющие отношение к истории, социологии, естественным наукам, английскому языку, искусству, литературе.Поэтому выпускник российского вуза умеет делать все понемногу: наша система образования заточена под выпуск специалистов широкого профиля. В США же студенты, в сущности, занимаются по индивидуальной программе и получают очень узкую специализацию с упором на прикладной аспект.

**7. Freedom of choice vs. approved program**

After entering a Russian University, a student receives an approved schedule on the first day of study-lectures are held from morning to lunch (or even until evening!), one after the other. The schedule consists of 10-15 subjects, and the student can not influence it, except for some special courses of choice.

American College students can make their own schedules and choose what subjects they want to study. Every University and every major has so-called compulsory subjects, usually subjects related to history, sociology, natural Sciences, English, art, and literature. Therefore, a graduate of a Russian University can do a little bit of everything: our education system is designed to produce specialists of a wide profile. In the United States, students are essentially engaged in an individual program and receive a very narrow specialization with an emphasis on the applied aspect.

**8. Диалог vs. монолог**

В большинстве отечественных вузов типичная лекция выглядит так: профессор говорит, студенты пишут под диктовку, в конце пары выделяется пять минут на вопросы. На семинарах все ведут себя немного свободнее и раскованнее — но это не гарантия приятельских отношений. Чаще всего дистанция ощущается.

В США атмосфера чуть более неформальная. Это не значит, что преподавателя можно хлопать по плечу и звать «чуваком». Но обсуждения, споры и даже дискуссии на повышенных тонах (да, прямо на лекции!) скорее приветствуются.

У каждого преподавателя есть **office hours** — приемные часы, когда он сидит в своем кабинете и принимает студентов. В эти часы любой студент может зайти к нему и поговорить о чем угодно: попросить объяснить непонятный момент, посоветоваться насчет дальнейшей карьеры или просто побеседовать о жизни. Так тоже можно.

**8. Dialog vs. monologue**

In most Russian universities, a typical lecture looks like this: the Professor speaks, the students write under dictation, and at the end of thelesson, five minutes are allocated for questions. At seminars, everyone behaves a little more freely and uninhibited — but this is not a guarantee of friendly relations. Most often, the distance is felt.

In the US, the atmosphere is a little more informal. This does not mean that the teacher can be slapped on the shoulder and called "dude". But discussions, arguments, and even high-pitched discussions (Yes, right at the lecture!) rather welcome.

Each teacher has office hours — which are office hours when they sit in their office and receive students. During these hours, any student can go to him and talk about anything: ask him to explain an incomprehensible moment, consult about his future career, or just talk about life. This is also possible.

**9. Заводить связи vs. тусоваться**

Любой американский студент понимает, что он идет в универ не только за дипломом, но и за связями. И второе не менее важно, чем первое. За четыре года студент должен познакомиться с людьми, которые потом помогут ему строить карьеру. Университетские связи чрезвычайно прочны, и если в 20 лет вы состояли в одном студенческом братстве **(fraternity)** или сестринстве **(sorority)** с будущим боссом, то спустя 25 лет это может сыграть свою роль в вашей работе.

В российском вузе студент лучше всего знает студентов из своей группы, чуть хуже — однокурсников, а с ребятами с других курсов знакомится разве что случайно. В США же деления на группы нет, и вы будете хорошо знать тех, с кем посещаете одни и те же курсы.

Поскольку курсы меняются, сокурсники у вас тоже постоянно будут новые. И в итоге к концу обучения вы познакомитесь с гораздо большим количеством людей — счет будет идти на сотни.

**9. Make connections vs. hang out**

Any American student understands that he goes to uni not only for a diploma, but also for connections. And the second is no less important than the first. In four years, the student must meet people who will then help him build a career. University ties are extremely strong, and if you were in the same fraternity or Sorority женское общество with your future boss at the age of 20, then 25 years later this may play a role in your work.

In a Russian University, a student knows the best students from their own group, a little worse — classmates, and with the guys from other courses meets only by chance. In the US, there is no division into groups, and you will know well those who attend the same courses.

Since the courses are changing, you will also constantly have new fellow students. And as a result, by the end of training, you will meet a lot more people — the bill will go to hundreds.

**10. Теория vs. практика**

В университетах и колледжах США очень поощряется самостоятельная работа, исследования и подготовка проектов. Любой вуз предоставляет огромные возможности для проведения **research** — исследования. Уже на уровне бакалавриата любой студент может скооперироваться с профессором и опубликовать вместе с ним научную статью или исследование. Или присоединиться к его проекту. Такая академическая деятельность не только дает лишние кредиты. В некоторых случаях особо активный студент может получить скидку на обучение.

**10. Theory vs. practice**

Universities and colleges in the United States strongly encourage independent work, research, and project preparation. Any University provides great opportunities for conducting research. Already at the undergraduate level, any student can cooperate with a Professor and publish a scientific article or research together with him. Or join his project. This academic activity not only gives you extra credit. In some cases, a particularly active student may receive a discount on tuition.

**Задание4.Повторение грамматики.**

**Задание 1. Найдите подлежащее в предложениях**

1. It is going to rain tonight — Сегодня вечером будет дождь.
2. To everyone's surprise, the album was selling very slowly — К всеобщему удивлению, альбом продавался очень вяло.
3. My friend's dog likes carrots — У моего друга собака любит морковку.
4. Snow removal in rural areas is often delayed — Уборка снега в сельской местности часто задерживается.

**Задание 2. Найдите прямое дополнение в предложениях**

1. That trip cost me a fortune — Эта поездка стоила мне котлету денег.
2. Madonna keeps herself in shape with regular exercise — Мадонна держит себя в форме при помощи физкультуры.
3. We spent all the weekend on the beach — Мы провели все выходные на пляже.
4. People like simple answers to complex questions — Людям нравятся простые ответы на сложные вопросы.

**Задание 3. Найдите и выпишите в форме инфинитива глаголы действия и глаголы-связки**

1. This tent seems rather weak to me — Эта палатка кажется мне довольно хлюпкой.
2. This tent withstood a strong storm — Эта палатка выдержала сильный шторм.
3. My friend is turning 18 this week — Моему другу на этой неделе исполняется 18.
4. My friend is turning to me for help — Мой друг обращается ко мне за помощью.

**Задание 4. Найдите все обстоятельства в предложениях**

1. Puzzled, I looked out the window — Озадаченный, я выглянул в окно.
2. After lunch we went out for a stroll — После обеда мы вышли прогуляться.
3. The flight was behind the schedule, as usual — Рейс задерживался, как обычно.
4. Luckily, a day later we found the lost ring — По счастью, днем позже мы нашли пропавшее кольцо.

**Задание 5. Задайте к следующим предложениям специальные вопросы, начиная со слов в скобках. Обращайте внимание на форму глагола, а также на вопросы к подлежащему.**

1. Robert’s sister likes black coffee in the morning. (What …? Whose …? What kind of …? Why …? When…?)
2. My dad went fishing to the lake with his brother twice a month. (Who …? Where …? Who … with? How often …?)
3. They will book a room at a hotel in Madrid during their honeymoon. (Who …? Where …? When …?)
4. I have just seen our neighbor in the supermarket. (Whom …? Whose …? Where …?)
5. There are five polar bears in the zoo. (Who …? How many …? What kind of …?)
6. Bob was a successful businessman because he owned 3 clothes stores in New York. (Who …? Why …? How many …? Where …?)
7. I can see hundreds of bright stars in the sky now. (Where …? When …? How many …?)
8. Julia is cooking Mexican food in the kitchen. (Who …? What kind of …? Where …?)

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ 6.**

**Тема занятия**

**Мой колледж.**

**Цели занятия**

* Пополнение лексического запаса.
* Развитие навыков чтения вслух и перевода.
* Развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.
* Совершенствование грамматических навыков.

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I.Выполнение упражнений на повторение темы предыдущего урока.**

**II.Выполнение упражнений по теме урока.**

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы What can you tell me about your college? Ответы учащихся.

Заданиет2.Ознакомление с новой лексикой.-запись в тетради

educational institution

solid background

sphere of knowledge

prepares for practical work.

To be founded

currently

to be enrolled.

full-time students.

To divide

A term.

credit test

a mark

up-to date equipment

to carry out lab work

various experiments

to do research work.

To continue education.

To graduate

To enter a university

To take entrance exam.

successfully

to attend

scholarship

24To take part in social activities,

College of Technical Communication

**3. Чтение и перевод текста.**

1. Now let me tell you about my College of Technical Communication number 54.
2. I am really glad that I study here.
3. It is one of the finest country’s educational institutions.
4. It gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work.
5. The Moscow College of Technical Communication It was founded in 2005.
6. It is a large school where more than 3000 students are currently enrolled.
7. All of them are full-time students.
8. The course of study in my College lasts from 3 to 4 years.
9. The academic year is divided into two terms.
10. At the end of each term students pass examinations and credit tests
11. For an exam you get a mark, and when you take a credit test you get a mark or a pass.
12. We have holidays twice a year: two weeks in January and two months in summer.
13. There are many faculties in my college.
14. .I study in the Faculty of Automation, Electronics and Information and Communication Technologies in the group. The installer of electronic equipment and devices (Монтажник радиоэлектронной аппаратуры и приборов).
15. Our College has several buildings in Moscow with up-to date equipment and students can carry out lab work and various experiments there.
16. Many students from my group do their own research work.
17. After finishing college many of them continue their education.
18. Our college is connected with a number of institutes and universities, for example Moscow Financial and Industrial University (FIDH) "Synergy» -the Department of Telecommunications (Московский финансово-промышленный университет- факультет телекоммуникаций), Moscow Technical University of Communications and Informatics (MTUCI)- faculty " Networks and Communication Systems».
19. When we graduate we can enter a university without taking entrance exams.
20. The graduates of our college work successfully in many companies and offices of the country such as Samsung Unify Communications, the Fund of Social Insurance, MGTS, Ministry of Defense, the Post of Russia, Moscow Metro, Federal Taxes Service.
21. If you work regularly, attend all the lectures and seminars, and get good marks, you will be given a scholarship.
22. If you are at the top of the group and take part in social activities, your scholarship will be higher.
23. The classes in the college begin at 9 o’clock and we have 3 or 4 lessons a day.
24. Each lesson lasts 90 minutes, between lessons we have 15minutes breaks when we can relax, talk with friends or have lunch.
25. Students can also stay at college after classes to do sports and other activities.
26. There are different clubs such as music club, language club, automobile club, technical club and others.
27. The students of our college take part in different competitions and festivals.

**4.Ролевая игра «Профориентация».**

Один из учащихся выходит и рассказывает первые 5 предложений из текста.

После этого учащиеся по очереди задают вопросы. На подготовку к игре отводится 15 минут

Например

1. How many students study here?
2. How long does the course of study last?
3. How many semesters do you have?
4. Do you have any assessment tests?
5. How often do you have holidays?
6. In what faculty do you study?
7. Is the process of study interesting?
8. Where do you go after graduating from the college?
9. In what companies can you work after finishing college?
10. Do you get any scholarship?
11. What is your time-table?
12. Do students of your college take part in any social activities?

**Дополнительный материал**

**1.Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте если необходимо слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после пробелов так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Расскажите о своем первом дне в школе.**

**My First Year at Wennington School**

I 1\_\_\_\_COME to Wennington School in the autumn of 1968. The school itself was doing rather well; it had a new theatre and science building but the rest of the school was much as it 2\_\_\_BE for years before. Life in general was not too bad for me. In the first year I 3\_\_\_BULLY a bit by a couple of boys. There were always two or three pupils in every class that did get some bullying from the others. However, that 4\_\_\_\_NOT LAST long. The 5\_\_\_ENJOYABLE aspect of school life for an eleven-year-old Londoner was going to the woods.I spent most of my free time during the first few weeks 6\_\_\_EXPLORE the woods in the company of a classmate. Your new question! Playing down the woods so much had its effects. My group parent report for the summer term of my first year stated: ‘He also succeeds in getting dirtier in a short space of time than any other boy I 7\_\_\_ KNOW before’.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ 7.**

**Тема занятия**

**Дистанционное обучение.**

**Учебные цели урока.**

* Развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.
* Пополнение словарного запаса по теме «Образование в России и за рубежом».
* Совершенствование грамматических навыков

**Развивающие цели:**

1. Развитие критического мышления студентов, умения высказывать мнения и  делать выводы.

2. Развитие памяти и внимания.

3. Развитие умения вести дискуссию.

**Воспитательные цели:**

1. Воспитывать умения внимательно слушать и слышать своих товарищей.

2. Развитие навыков работы в команде. Формирование уважение к мнению товарищей.

3. Формировать устойчивый интерес к изучению английского языка; чувство коллективизма и активную жизненную позицию.

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

1. **Сообщение темы урока и вступительная беседа.**

**Distant learning is considered by many a convenient and promising form of education. However its opponents say that it is no match for personal intellectual contact and development (тема написана на доске).**

1. **Ответьте на следующие вопросы**
2. What kinds of distantсе learning do you know?
3. What do you now about Synchronous Distance Learning?
4. What do you now about Asynchronous Distance Learning?
5. What groups of students are usually involved in online learning?

**Предполагаемые ответы учащихся.**

**1.What kinds of distantсе learning do you know?**

* **Correspondence Learning:** With correspondence learning, you receive your textbooks, study guides, assignments and other study materials via the post. You work through these materials in your own time and at your own pace. Depending on the institution through which you choose to study your course, you may be able to ask a tutor or instructor for help via e-mail, telephone, instant messaging, or post.
* **Electronic Learning:** Electronic learning, often referred to as e-learning, enables you to access your course material on a computer. CDs, DVDs, and computer-based applications can all be used to deliver e-learning courses.
* **Online Learning:** [Online learning](https://www.oxbridgeacademy.edu.za/courses/online/) is a form of electronic learning that requires you to have access to the internet. Online learning is often more interactive than the other types of distance learning, as it allows you to communicate with tutors, instructors and fellow students in real time. With online learning, you might also be able to download your study material from the internet, submit your assignments via an online student portal, complete assessments online, attend webinars, and participate in virtual classes.

**2.What do you now about Synchronous Distance Learning?**

Synchronous learning is where you take part in learning activities (such as webinars and virtual classes) simultaneously with your instructors and fellow students.

**3.What do you now about Asynchronous Distance Learning?**

Asynchronous learning does not require you to participate in learning activities at the same time as your fellow students. Instead, you are given the opportunity to work through the course material at your own pace and according to your own schedule. Textbooks, e-mail and postal correspondence, virtual libraries, online databases, message boards, CDs and DVDs can all play an important role in the delivery of study material for asynchronous distance learning courses.

**4.What groups of students are usually involved in online learning?**

Distance [learning](https://www.britannica.com/topic/learning) traditionally has focused on nontraditional students, such as full-time workers, military personnel, and nonresidents or individuals in remote regions who are unable to attend classroom lectures. However, distance learning has become an established part of the educational world, with trends pointing to ongoing growth. In U.S. higher education alone, more than 5.6 million [university](https://www.britannica.com/topic/university) students were enrolled in at least one online course in the autumn of 2009, up from 1.6 million in 2002.

An increasing number of universities provide distance learning opportunities. A pioneer in the field is the [University of Phoenix](https://www.britannica.com/topic/University-of-Phoenix), which was founded in Arizona in 1976 and by the first decade of the 21st century had become the largest private school in the world, with more than 400,000 enrolled students. It was one of the earliest adopters of distance learning technology. A precise figure for the international enrollment in distance learning is unavailable, but the enrollment at two of the largest public universities that heavily utilize distance learning methods gives some indication: in the early 21st century the Indira Gandhi National Open University, headquartered in [New Delhi](https://www.britannica.com/place/New-Delhi), had an enrollment in excess of 1.5 million students, and the China Central Radio and TV University, headquartered in [Beijing](https://www.britannica.com/place/Beijing), had more than 500,000 students.

**Проведение дискуссии.**

**1.Приветствие и сообщение темы дискуссии.**

Good afternoon .

Is everybody ready to begin? So, let’s start our discussion.

We’re here today to talk about pros and cons of distance learning.

The purpose of this discussion is to decide if this method can be the perfect alternative to traditional education.

**2.Представление участников дискуссии.**

Please, introduce yourselves.( My name is Pete. I am asecond-year student in the Technical University. Me hobby is sport)/

**3.Начало дискуссии.**

Mary / Andrew, would you like to begin? или

Who would like to begin?

**Time saving.**

**St.1.A** Well, let me start. It is general knowledge that distance education is a brilliant possibility for many people to study from home or work. There are several reasons for it.

First of all **it’s time saving because it does not require commuting.** There’s no time wasted on going to and from college, **no time wasted waiting for a bus or train**. When you learn online, your classroom is right in your room - the study material on your computer. Secondly, you don’t have to go to the library because you can download your course from the internet. This, furthermore, saves your travel time and helps you utilize time in the best possible way.

**Complicated technology.**

**St.1.D** There are some problems related to online education.

One of them is adaptability to new technologies. If a student is not computer and tech savvy, his learning experience can be dissatisfactory. Not every student knows how to attend virtual classrooms well. Some learners may also be afraid of technology or dislike it.

On the other hand, overdependence on technology can be a major drawback in distance learning mode of education, especially when the learning takes place in an online environment. Any malfunctioning software or hardware can bring an ongoing class to a standstill and interrupt the learning process. So, the performance of distance learning programs through the Internet cannot be guaranteed. Similarly, both the instructors and students involved in distance learning may often need to make sacrifices to get things done in time.

For these reasons many teachers are reluctant to switch from the traditional methods of teaching to technology-oriented approaches.

**Money saving.**

**St.2.A You can save money:** For any given program, the fee of a distance education degree (online or otherwise) may be much more affordable than the fee of a regular on-campus degree. Students who are looking for economically viable options can go for a distance learning program.

Most of the courses turn out to be cheaper through distance learning as opposed to attending a traditional college. You can study at home without paying unnecessary costs for classrooms, boards .

and transportation. Apparently, the cost of studying a course at a university is three to four times more than the tuition fee for distance learning programs.

**Simultaneously, You gain extra knowledge about working online .**  You can transfer the computer and Internet skills that you'll obtain in the process of your distance learning experience to other aspects of your life.

**Hidden costs**

**St.2.D** Although the cost of a distance education program is usually cheaper than a regular program, there can be hidden costs involved. For example, if your distance learning course is offered online, you might have some initial expenses like installing a computer and getting a reliable Internet connection. You may need to buy additional resources such as a printer, a web camera and so forth. Some expenses might be recurring/ regular, like maintenance and electricity costs.

Thus, starting a high-tech distance learning programs still can be expensive.

**You can study at your convenience.**

**St.3.A** You can complete most of the classes at your convenience. Most of the classes are asynchronous, which means you don't have to attend a lecture at a particular time and place. You can review the assignments and do your homework during off-hours or from home.

In other words, You can study whenever, wherever it is convenient for you. Except in scenarios where you have to attend an online tutorial at a given time or a lecture through videoconferencing, you can pretty much study whenever you want to, wherever you choose to. You need not be stuck in a classroom, but can go and study in your garden, your own room. Irrespective of whether you're a morning lark or a night owl, you can choose an optimum time to study whenever you're at your productive best.

The educational information is stored electronically, thus learners with access to the site can download or use the information as long as it is stored there. This makes it easy for learners to work at their own place and to visit the site as frequently as they like.

What is more,working independently, without distractions from others, will keep the student more focused on their studies.

**Lack of valuable communication.**

**St.3.D**  Not everyone is an ideal candidate for online learning. In most cases students involved in distance learning do not get the practice of verbal interaction with professors and other students. Sharing ideas between students and their teachers are limited. Although you may have an allocated tutor, this contact may be minimal, so feedback will be restricted to notes concerning submitted coursework. This is one of the major disadvantages of distance learning

Many students work better with other people around.

If you are one of the students who prefer interacting with teachers and seeking their attention, then distance learning is probably not your choice, as you cannot interact with teachers as well as with other fellow students. While interactions enhance critical thinking and problem-solving skills, distance education largely lacks this advantage. Though many distance learning sites have developed online forums or chat rooms, this is only a partial substitute, which cannot be compared with college classrooms.

Although distance education is very flexible and convenient, it still cannot provide the ‘college experience.’ Working with other learners, being part of a total educational environment, and collaborate closely with academic mentors is still valuable to many learners.

Nothing can be compared to the beauty of the college campus and the college spirit. All these experiences of a traditional college are excluded from distance education courses.

**Self-paced learning.**

**St.4A(A-advantages)** It can be confidently said that using this method You can learn at your own pace ,in other words it is for   slow and quick learners. Needless to say that it reduces stress especially for low achieving students.

Sometimes it can be quite embarrassing for students to grasp a concept in class. Some students are too shy to raise their doubts in class. Distance education comes to rescue here! If you have any doubts or questions , there are discussion forums, chat facilities with the faculty and complete support from the distance education provider.

Finally, since you are given all course work beforehand, you can study as much or as little as you want every day, as long as you complete your study material within the stipulated time.

In a word, working at your own pace takes the pressure and strain out of learning and encourages a student to develop their skills in a way they are comfortable doing. Learning only the things they need to know will also keep the student more focused on their learning, and motivated to complete the coursework.

**Lack of immediate feedback and poor motivation.**

**St.4D** (Disadvantages)Distance learning does not always offer immediate feedback. **This f**ormat isn’t ideal for all learners.

As far as I know, in a traditional classroom setting, a student's performance can be immediately assessed through questions and informal testing. With distance learning, a student has to wait for feedback until the instructor has reviewed their work and responded to it.

Not everyone can be well suited to distance learning programs. Successful participants must be highly motivated and self-disciplined. Otherwise it may become a problem for students **to achieve good results.**

If you come across students who have studied through distance learning, you will find they often complain of staying **unmotivated,** without attending a class every day. Since most distance learning courses are self-paced, it becomes tremendously difficult to stay motivated, allowing one to easily lose inspiration and desire to study further. Hence, dropout rates for distance learning are exceptionally high.

**Living in remote areas.**

**St.5A You don't have to live in the same city or the same country to** attend the learning institution of your choice. You can study wherever you have access to a computer and Internet connection. Online education gives the opportunity for everyone regardless of his nationality and place of residence to obtain a diploma of any university anywhere in the world.

As an example I would like to speak about distance education New York to China. For the Chinese learner taking classes in English from instructors in the United States there are some particular advantages. First of all, it saves money for the learners that would be spent on travel and lodging. Secondly, they don’t have to overcome difficulties in obtaining visa for educational travel. Lastly, it helps to overcome the sense of disorientation for the Chinese learner living in the United States or Europe. The learner remains within the home environment while gradually learning the language and content materials and developing language skills, technical skills, research skills and educational proficiency.

So, on-line education gives equal opportunities for education regardless of place of living, health and material status.

**Quality of faculty compromised**

**St.5D.** Often considered to be the lesser cousin of regular education, distance education is often plagued by lack of enough good quality faculty members. In other cases, even if the instructor is good, he or she may not be comfortable with teaching in an online environment. Sometimes the technology might not do full justice to the delivery and design of the course. A student loses out in all these scenarios. Distance education providers should realize that it is not the technology, but good and effective teachers that teach students.

**Work/family along with studies**

**St.6.A** You can pursue a job along with studies: A lot of students who actually choose to study online are those who don't want to give up their jobs but want a higher education, too. Distance education comes as a blessing for such students. You can study on the weekends, when you're back from work or even in the middle of the night. You get to learn while you earn!

Keeping your job gives you more income, experience and stability while completing your degree giving you less to worry about and more time to focus on your studies.

A majority of distance learning students are female and many are single parents who want to stay close to home for various reasons. They might not be able to afford child care or must care for a confined relative at home. Other students are physically disabled and cannot easily travel to campus.

Some do not have the time, money, or educational background to come to campus.

You don't have to spend time and effort gaining access to a classroom or sitting on uncomfortable desks. Instead, you can use your comfortable furniture in your home while enjoying free movement and a chance to further your education.

Distance learning makes it much easier for some students to complete a degree or get additional job-training while balancing work and family commitments.

**Chances of distraction high**

**St.6.D** With no faculty around for face-to-face interaction and no classmates who can help with constant reminders about pending assignments, the chances of getting distracted andlosing track of deadlines are high. You need to keep yourself motivated and focused if you want to successfully complete your distance learning course. Distance education is not a good idea if you tend to procrastinate and can't stick to deadlines. If you are not self-disciplined and self-motivated, the best benefit for you is to choose a regular program.   
With more flexibility comes more responsibility on the part of the learner. Students must learn to work well independently and without the constant guidance and monitoring of an instructor, making distance learning a challenge for those who are not easily selfmotivated

**Gaining recognition among employers**

**St.7.A** Distance education over the years has finally found some acceptance and recognition among employers, which is an encouraging sign. As long as the distance learning program is accredited, you need not be worried. In India, all distance education programs that are approved by the Distance Education Council (DEC) stand automatically recognized for the purpose of employment to posts and services under the Central Government. Private sector employers also value a distance education degree now, and even encourage employees to pursue higher education along with their job (so that employees can develop skills and expertise in their field of work).

**Lack of reliability**

St.7.D Distance learning degrees may not be acknowledged by all employers because of Questionable credibility of degrees. Although most employers do acknowledge distance learning, certain employers do not. Students who want to work for a specific employer upon graduation should be sure of that employer's perspective about online education.

Actually, even though distance and online education is starting to get recognition, there are still a lot of fraudulent and non-accredited degrees being offered. With the increase in the number of distance/online programs, the numbers of scam operators are also rising. This affects the credibility of the recognized distance learning degrees among prospective employers.

**The wide choice of programs and studying materials.**

**St.8.A** There are many web sites providing plentiful distance education resources, and the potential learners can link to each resource mentioned. There are Numerous choices for schools. Even if you live in a community with few or no colleges distance learning allows you to choose from a wide variety of schools to complete your education. You may find online schools that specialize in your particular field or one that can provide a great general education. Either way, your options for education will be greatly expanded.

When the learner links to the Web site that he is interested in, he can see the goal, content, policy, and tuition of the educational programs.

On the other hand, the Web can provide learning information in many different interesting formats. It can present information in sound bits, such as music, voice or special effects. Graphics may be also presented in a special type of artwork such as animation or video.

Furthermore, through the Internet, the distance learning community can access hundreds of libraries and databases. It is very convenient.

**Distance learning does not always offer all the necessary courses online.**

**St.8.D**

Students pursuing a specific certificate or degree program may not have all the necessary courses available through distance learning so it is not suited for all subjects. While you can study a history lesson completely online, you cannot perform nursing clinicals online. because it is not possible to have a practical classes or experiments to be conducted over the internet because part of the degree is learning to work directly with patients.

**Фразы для ведения дискуссии.**

What do you think / suggest?

What’s your opinion of?

Do you have anything to add?

Yes, I see what you mean, but let’s see what some of the others have to say about this.

I think you’ve got a point here. Can we hear what some others think about this?

1. **Завершение дискуссии.**

Unfortunately, the time of our discussion is coming to an end.

To summarize, we agreed that online learning can be alternative to traditional education but cannot replace it completely.

Its growing popularity in the future is evident but there will always be its opponents who prefer face-to-face interaction.

We must realize that distance education may not be the best choice for every student, but understanding its advantages and drawbacks can help you decide if distance learning is right for you.

Well, I think that we’ve accomplished a lot today. I’d like to thank you all for your cooperation.

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**План конспект обобщающего урока-телемоста по английскому языку по темам « Система образования за рубежом» в группах первого курса.**

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|  | **Составлен и преподавателем английского языка первой квалификационной категории**  **Климовой И.В.** |

**Цели урока.**

**Практические цели.**

Совершенствование фонетических навыков.

Совершенствование монологической и диалогической устной речи.

Развитие умения вести беседу на иностранном языке.

Систематизация знаний учащихся по теме «Система образования за рубежом».

Пополнение словарного запаса.

**Образовательные цели.**

Систематизация знаний обучающихся по теме   «Система образования за рубежом», Общеязыковое развитие, обогащение словарного запаса, расширение кругозора.

**Воспитательные цели.**

Воспитание уважительного отношения к другой культуре, расширение кругозора по изучаемым темам, воспитание  культуры общения, коммуникативности, дружелюбия.

**Развивающие цели.**

Развитие интеллектуальных и познавательных способностей обучающихся, развитие способности к сравнению, развитие способности к репродуктивным и продуктивным речевым действиям.

**Ход урока.**

**Вступитьельное слово преподавателя.**

We have an unusual lesson today. It will be a meeting of the students from different countries. One group will be from Great Britain and the other from the USA. The teams will have different tasks: they will tell about themselves, the system of education in their countries, they will ask and answer different questions, and take part in a competition. Сегодня наш урок будет посвящен обобщению знаний по двум темам, которые мы с вами проходили несколько уроков.

**I.Фонетическая зарядка.**

But first let’s train some sound and at the same time work with proverbs. ( Работа с пословицами. Пословицы записаны на экране и листочках. Учащиеся читают пословицу и находят подходящий перевод).

1. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing — Мало знаний — опасная вещь.
2. Knowledge has bitter roots but sweet fruits — Без муки нет науки.
3. Knowledge in youth is wisdom in age — Ученье в юности — мудрость в старости.
4. An ounce of knowledge may be worth a pound of comfort Кто получит знания, тот не будет жить в нужде.
5. Easy to forget what you do not know — Легко забыть то, чего не знаешь.
6. Example teaches more than precept — Пример учит больше, чем наставление.
7. He that nothing questions, nothing learns — Кто ничем не интересуется, ничему не научится.
8. It’s never too late to learn — Учиться никогда не поздно.
9. Repetition — the mother of learning — Повторенье — мать ученья.
10. Soon learnt, soon forgotten — Выученное наспех быстро забывается.
11. Knowledge is power — Знания — сила.
12. Knowledge without practice makes half but an artist — Знания без практики — это пол-мастера.

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| A little knowledge is a dangerous thing | Пример учит больше, чем наставление. |
| Knowledge has bitter roots but sweet fruits | Повторенье — мать ученья. |
| Knowledge in youth is wisdom in age | Мало знаний — опасная вещь. |
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| Knowledge is power | Учиться никогда не поздно. |
| Knowledge without practice makes half but an artist | Кто получит знания, тот не будет жить в нужде. |

**II. Представление команд.**

**Ведущий** So, with us in the studio today are the two teams: one on the left is the team from Great Britain and the other on the right is from America. Let’s greet them with applause. (Зрители хлопают).

Now please introduce yourselves. Tell your name, age, where you are from and give some other information. (У каждого члена команды-бейджики. Члены команд представляют себя по следующему плану:

Hello, my name is

I am 17

I am from ……

I study in a public (private, comprehensive….school, college ) Название школы (Этон)

My hobby is…

My dream is…)

**III. Рассказ о системе образования в Великобритании и США с перекрестными вопросами.**

**1 Команда из Великобритании. (5 человек по очереди рассказывают о системе образования в Великобритании)**

**1 студент.**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. 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.

2 **студент**.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).

3 **студент**.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.

4 **студент**.At the age of eleven pupils go to comprehensive schools. Children usually wear a uniform; it is different in different schools. 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.

5 **студент**.At the end of their studies they take General Certificate of Secondary Education examinations (GCSE) O-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.

1.Can I ask you a question?... What is the difference between nursery schools and playgroups?

**1 студент.**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

2. I have a question to you, ….What does Local Educational Authorities do?

**2 студент.**The LEA caters for the curriculum and exams in each region; they also appoint head teachers and hold assessment tests at schools.

3.May I ask one more question? How long do lessons last at primary school?

**3 студент.**Lessons usually last from nine in the morning till four or five in the afternoon with a long break at the lunchtime.

4.I have another question to ask. What subjects do children take in secondary schools?

**4 студент.**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, and other subjects.

5.I am interested to know Are there any entrance exams in British universities?

**5 студент.**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.

1. So, *Peter,* you are from Eton Could you please tell a few words about your school. (Рассказывает самый сильный учащийся)

With pleasure.Eton is one of the oldest public schools in Great Britain. It is a single-sex school. Boys live in Houses. There are about fifty boys in each House. Every House has its House Master. For academic purposes, the School is divided into five Blocks, from F to B. Boys normally spend one year in each block, moving up in September.

On arrival in the School, a boy is assigned a Tutor by his House Master. The Tutor's principal function is to assist House Masters in monitoring academic performance; he also fosters his pupils' personal, cultural, and social development. His pupils, come to him in small groups once a week for a Tutorial, in which they follow a programme of Study Skills, Personal-Social-Health Education (PSHE — designed to raise a boy's awareness of moral, social, and health issues), and topics chosen by the Tutor. When the boy becomes a Specialist, i.e. when he enters С and embarks on A-level work, he chooses a new Tutor. This will normally be a Master who teaches what is likely to be the boy's principal A-level subject.

There are a lot of facilities in Eton. Computing (along with Design and Technology, Music, Drama, and Art) forms a compulsory part of the syllabus during the first year and is an optional subject thereafter. In the Design Centre there are facilities for woodwork, metalwork, silver work and electronics. A huge number of boys have music lessons, and there are numerous bands, orchestras, and small groups. Most departments have a building of their own where the boy are taught.

**Музыкальная пауза (по одному музыкальному номеру от каждой команды).**

**2 Команда из США (рассказ о системе образования в США).**

**Ведущий.** Now we would like to listen to the second team. They will speak about the system of education in the USA.At what age do children go to school? What do secondary educational institutions include? Which education is considered more prestigious? Is it always affordable? What levels of education does a typical American University have? What subjects do the students study?

1 **студент**.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 throughout the nation. In most states attending school is obligatory for children between six and seventeen. Secondary education institutions include elementary schools and high schools.

2 **студент**.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.

3 **студент**.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, 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.

Студенты из команды 1 задают вопросы .

1 студент. I wonder What institutions of higher education except universities there are in America?

4 **студент** As far as I know ,the system of higher education includes 4 categories of institutions.

The community college, which is financed by the local community in different professions. Tuition fees are low in these colleges, that’s why about 40 per cent of all American students of higher education study at these colleges. On graduation from such colleges American students get “associate degree” and can start to work or may transfer to 4-year colleges or universities (usually to 3rd year).

The technical training institution, at which high school graduates may take courses ranging from six months to three-four years, and learn different technical skills, which may include design business, computer programming, accounting, etc. The best-known of them are: the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Technological Institute in California.

The four-year college, which is not a part of a university. The graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS). There are also small Art Colleges, which grant degrees in specialized fields such as ballet, film-making and even circus performance. There are also Pedagogical Colleges.

2 студент. I want to know. Is it easy to enter a college at a leading university in the USA?

**5 студент.** Actually, it is not easy to enter a college at a leading university in the United States. Successful applicants at colleges of higher education are usually chosen on the basis of:

• their high-school records which include their class rank, the list of all the courses taken and all the grades received in high schools, test results;

• recommendation from their high-school teachers;

• the impression they make during interviews at the university, which is in fact a serious examination;

• scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Tests.

By the way after graduation from school, students can send their documents to seven institutions of higher education, and then — choose the colleges and universities where they are able to study, [according to their passing grade.](http://tooday.ru/?l=eng&r=10&t=interesting_facts_from_the_american_schoolchildren_s_life-interesnyie_faktyi_iz_jizni_amerikanskih_shkolnikov-ac#1544)

3 студент.. Could you tell me if all subjects are compulsory for university students?

4  **студент**.In fact, not subjects are compulsory. There are major subjects or “majors”. They are obligatory. At the same time there are subjects which the student may choose himself for his future life. These courses are called “electives”.

4 студент. Would you please tell me what a student needs in order to receive a degree at the end of the college?

**5 студент**.Well, a student has to earn a certain number of “credits” (about 120) in order to receive a degree at the end of four years of college. Credits are earned by attending lectures or laboratory classes and completing assignments and examinations.

1 студент By the way, there are some interesting facts concerning the system of education on our country. For example, it is okay for a private school to decide upon their staff and curriculum. Private schools are funded by fees paid by parents of students. The cost of education is quite comparable with the cost of education at the university.

2 студент .Besides public schools and private schools, there are religious schools, which are also fee-paying and generally include religious instruction.

3 студент Some figures. The public schools are attended by 87 percent of the school-age children. The private schools are attended by 10 percent of the school-age students. The home schooled students only occupy 3 percent of the school-age students. Compared to other countries in the world, US spend more money on education.

A report about top 10 colleges in the world contained eight colleges housed in United States.

4 студент.USA - a country without September 1 In the United States, there is no, and there has never been, an analogue to the holiday of the beginning of the school year, Dates of beginning and end of schooling in the United States are determined by the authorities of individual districts - parts of the states.

5 студент .The oldest school in the USA is older than the state itself. The oldest public school in the United States was opened on 23 on April 1635. It is the Boston Latin School.

**5студент**. I have always been interested in how American students live, what subjects they study, what they do during the breaks and after school.

**1студент.**Well, in American schools classes usually start at 8:30 am, and each lesson usually consists of 2 or 3 25-minutes’ units. During the long break that usually lasts for 75 minutes, students can eat their lunch brought from home in the schoolyard or dine at the school canteen and high school students can [drive home or to the cafe their own cars](http://tooday.ru/?l=eng&r=10&t=interesting_facts_from_the_american_schoolchildren_s_life-interesnyie_faktyi_iz_jizni_amerikanskih_shkolnikov-ac#1543). By the way driving courses can be completed at school at the age of 15-16 years.

**2 студент.** In high school, there are only four or five compulsory subjects. They are typically English, Mathematics, Science (Chemistry, Physics, Biology, etc.), the American History and a foreign language. The rest of the subjects are chosen by the students on their own, depending on the kind of institution they are planning to enter.

**3 студент.** In addition, American students are much more independent than teenagers in our country. Except the ability of choosing subjects and levels of education, they can [**earn their own money.**](http://tooday.ru/?l=eng&r=10&t=interesting_facts_from_the_american_schoolchildren_s_life-interesnyie_faktyi_iz_jizni_amerikanskih_shkolnikov-ac#1545) Officially, you can get a part time job even at Middle school. By the way, earning pocket money is popular among students from different families, even from the very wealthy ones.

**4 студент.** In American schools, as well as in ours, there are Extended Day Groups and a variety of after-school clubs. Having taken into account that classes last at least until half past two, American teens who attend after-school clubs and sections, return home in the evening. Except the additional activities of interest, students are actively involved in social activities, volunteering and charities.

**5 студент.**Much attention is paid by American teachers to cultivating schoolchildren’s communicative abilities as well as the ability to help and support each other. For example, [in the school where my](http://tooday.ru/?l=eng&r=10&t=interesting_facts_from_the_american_schoolchildren_s_life-interesnyie_faktyi_iz_jizni_amerikanskih_shkolnikov-ac#1556) friend Mike is studying, there is an interesting classroom behavior rule which is called "fill the bucket." Each of the students has an imaginary bucket, which should be filled with good deeds such as inviting the newcomer to play, helping someone or sharing something.

**Ведущий.** Now let’s play a game **“Magic 5”.** It will help us to see how many English words you remember and can use easily in your everyday language.

You can get 5 points for each topic only if you give all 5 names from the topic and no points if you can’t complete the task.( Игру можно провести вместо музыкальной паузы).

1. Name 5 colours.
2. Name 5 months.
3. Name 5 animals.
4. Name 5 vegetables.
5. Name 5 school subjects.
6. Name 5 fruit.
7. Name 5 sports.
8. Name 5 jobs.
9. Name 5 items of clothing.
10. Name 5 places in the city.
11. Name 5 English-speaking countries.
12. Name 5 parts of the body.

**Ведущий.** Now let’s sing a song. В конце все хором исполняют песню The more we get together.(Видео. Всем участникам раздаются текст песни).

Unfortunately our teleconference has come to an end. I hope you enjoyed the meeting. Thank you for your good work.

**Текст песни “ The More We Get Together”.**

The more we get together

Together, together

The more we get together

The happier we'll be

Cause your friends are my friends

And my friends are your friends

The more we get together

The happier we'll be Two, four, six, eight who do we appreciate?

The more we sing together

Together, together

The more we sing together

The happier we'll be

Cause your friends are my friends

And my friends are your friends

The more we sing together

The happier we'll be Two, four, six, eight who do we appreciate?

The more we sway together

Together, together

The more we sway together

The happier we'll be

Cause your friends are my friends

And my friends are your friends

The more we sway together

The happier we'll be Two, four, six, eight who do we appreciate?

The more we dance together

Together, together

The more we dance together

The happier we'll be

Cause your friends are my friends

And my friends are your friends

The more we dance together

The happier we'll be

The more we get together

The happier we'll be

The more we get together

The hap-pi-er we'll be Two, four, six, eight who do we appreciate?

The more we clap together

Together, together

The more we clap together

The happier we'll be

Cause your friends are my friends

And my friends are your friends

The more we clap together

The happier we'll be

[https://yandex.ru/video/search?from=tabbar&text=the%20more%20we%20get%20together](https://yandex.ru/video/search?from=tabbar&text=the%20more%20we%20get%20together%20%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%B8%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%20%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BC)

**Используемая литература**

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2. Кисунько Е. И., Музланова Е.С. Английский язык. Устные темы. – Астрель, Москва,2010
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**Дополнительный материал.**

British education supports students’ ability to gain strong knowledge, creative and analytical skills, and self-confidence.

UK education gives a great opportunity to express oneself in the subject of the greatest interest. No matter what you are studying for, you will learn to think and work independently. You are free to choose from hundreds of courses in technology, science, business, design, art, humanities, social sciences and many more. The flexible approach of education system in UK allows every person to choose a particular sphere to study.

The most common undergraduate qualification in Britain is based on a degree system. Those are [academic](https://academic-writing.org/) courses studied for three years in Northern Island, Wales and England, and four years in Scotland. Some courses are extended for a year to encourage students to spend their time oversea or in industry.

Courses in Great Britain are shorter than in some other countries. A Bachelor’s degree might be completed within 3 years and Master’s degree within one year.

International student has a lot of opportunities and benefits that make their life in UK simple and affordable. They get discounts on stationery, books, entertainment, and travel.

Every student is free to choose from four countries: England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland. All of them are culturally and geographically diverse.

In fact, education in Britain is not only the highest level of teaching and learning. It is fascinating and fun.

Close contact between students and tutors is a particular strength of all UK courses.

A UK undergraduate education gives you an amazing opportunity to immerse yourself in a subject that fascinates you. Whether you choose to study for a degree, foundation degree or HND, you’ll learn to think for yourself and work independently. You can choose from thousands of UK courses in science and technology, computing and business, art and design, social sciences, the humanities and many others.

Support is always available when you study in the United Kingdom. If you are having trouble getting used to the UK education system or you need some help with your UK course or degree – you only have to ask. Counsellors and academic staff at your place of study will be happy to help. Students can also approach the International Student Union for support. Many UK universities and colleges have specialist international advisers to support you throughout your UK education. They provide advice and information on almost anything; from accommodation through to extending your permission to stay in the UK. The UK is bursting with energy and has a fascinating heritage ready to explore. As an international student you will fit straight into the UK’s multicultural and vibrant society. So get ready to enjoy a student life full of excitement, fun, creativity and rich learning.

**Round 5. “Test your knowledge”**

1. The head of the UK is

a) Prime-minister

b) a king or a queen

c) Parliament

2. The British like

a) to wear their national dress

b) to discuss private life

c) quiet polite behavior

3. The UK is situated on

a) the south-western coast of Europe

b) the west coast of Europe

c) the north-western coast of Europe

4. The UK is separated from the continent

a) by the Irish Sea

b) by the Atlantic Ocean

c) by the English Channel

5. The population of the UK is

a) over 57 mln people

b) over 70 mln people

c) over 50 mln people

6. The easiest way to guess the class of a person is

a) to count his money

b) to listen to his speech

c) to see his living place

7. The symbol of peace in Great Britain is

a) a red rose

b) a shamrock

c) a poppy

8. The national bird of the UK is

a) a sparrow

b) a robin

c) a starling

9. The highest mountain in the UK is

a) Ben Cheviot

b) Ben Loch

c) Ben Nevis

10. The longest river in the UK is

a) the Severn

b) the Thames

c) the Spey

11. The traditional English drink is

a) milk

b) tea

c) coffee

d) cocoa

12.   Who was the first woman Prime Minister of Great Britain?

 a) Churchill

 b) Thatcher

 c) Blair

 d) Brown

13.   Who wrote a popular book about Harry Potter?

 a) J. Rowling

 b) J. Tolkien

c) R. Dahl

d) A. Lindgren

14.   The present President of the USA is

a) Hillary Clinton

b) George Bush

c) Barack Obama

d) Donald Trump

15.   … is famous for the novel about Robinson Crusoe.

 a) Agatha Christie

 b) Conan Doyle

 c) Mark Twain

  d) Daniel Defoe

16.   The Loch Ness Monster lives in…

  a) America

  b) Switzerland

  c) Canada

  d) Scotland

17. London stands on the

a)Thames

b) Severn

c) Avon

18. The Queen’s official London home is

a) the Tower of London

b) Windsor Castle

c) Buckingham Palace

19. What holiday is on December 25 in Great Britain?

a) St. Valentine’s Day

b) Easter

c) Christmas

20. The capital of the USA is

a) New York

b) Los Angeles

c) Washington

21. The official home of the president of the USA is

a) the Capitol

b) the White House

c) Congress

22. This American state was a Russian territory once. This is

a) Alaska

b) Nevada

c) Pennsylvania

23. The Statue of Liberty was given to the USA by

a) France

b) Great Britain

c) Germany

24) The longest river in the USA is

a) the Severn

b) the Mississippi

c) the Amazon

25) A centre of the American film industry is

a) Disneyland

b) Hollywood

c) Disney World

26) Taxis in London are usually…

a) red

b) black

c) yellow

1b 2c 3c 4 c 5a 6 b 7c 8a 9c 10a 11b 12b 13a 14d 15d 16d 17a 18c 19c 20c 21b 22a 23a 24b 25b 26b