

**E.S. Danilova, O.I. Agafonova,  
M.S. Belozerova, V.A. Alexandrova**

**Live and learn**  
*(some words on education)*

**Belgorod State National Research  
University**

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ  
ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»  
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**Кафедра английской филологии  
и межкультурной коммуникации**

**Данилова Е.С.,  
Агафонова О.И.,  
Белозерова М.С.,  
Александрова В.А.**

**LIVE AND LEARN**  
*(Some words on education)*

**Для студентов II курса языковых специальностей**

**Белгород, 2020**

**BELGOROD STATE NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY**

**Department of English Philology and Cross-Cultural Communication**

**Danilova E.S.,  
Agafonova O.I.,  
Belozerova M.S.,  
Alexandrova V.A.**

**LIVE AND LEARN**  
*(Some words on education)*

**For 2-year linguistic students**

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**Рецензенты:**

к.ф.н., доцент кафедры английской филологии и межкультурной коммуникации Яценко Ю.Н.

к.ф.н., доцент кафедры иностранных языков БГТУ им. В.Г. Шухова Никитина М.Ю.

**Данилова Е. С., Агафонова О.И., Белозерова М.С., Александрова В.А.:**

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Настоящее пособие составлено в соответствии с программой подготовки студентов II курсов языковых факультетов и предназначено для расширения лексического запаса и систематизации навыков монологической и диалогической речи на английском языке в рамках изучения темы «Education». Предлагаемые коммуникативные задания активизируют речевые навыки учащихся, а также стимулируют самостоятельную исследовательскую деятельность по поиску и анализу необходимой информации.

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### **Пояснительная записка**

Настоящее пособие адресовано студентам второго года обучения языковых специальностей и предназначено для использования на занятиях по практическому курсу первого иностранного языка, практикуму по культуре речевого общения, иностранному языку.

Актуальность данного учебного пособия определяется его коммуникативной направленностью, а также его соответствием современным требованиям к подготовке бакалавров и специалистов языковых специальностей, а содержание пособия соответствует программе подготовки вышеуказанных специалистов.

Целью пособия является развитие и систематизация навыков устной речи, монологической и диалогической речи, формирование языковой компетенции.

Пособие имеет 7 разделов, дополнительные материалы для итогового обсуждения по теме и приложение. В пособии представлены текстовые материалы, а также тренировочные лексико-грамматические и переводные упражнения, объединенные сквозным сюжетом. Достижение поставленной цели (формирование языковой компетенции) осуществляется путем формирования, развития и закрепления навыков устной речи на основе коммуникативных заданий. Предложенные для обсуждения вопросы стимулируют к самостоятельному поиску информации, позволяют высказывать собственное мнение и привлекать свой собственный языковой опыт, что является значимым для развития устной речи.

Материалы, использованные в пособии, заимствованы из современных англоязычных источников.

## TOPIC: EDUCATION

### Glossary

student  
school student  
undergraduate (Bachelor) student  
graduate student  
alumni  
master student  
post-graduate training  
major, 2<sup>nd</sup> major  
FL learning  
EFL  
culture studies  
political science  
linguistics  
doctoral studies  
PhD  
to confer a degree  
thesis / dissertation  
to present thesis  
academic staff, faculty  
university  
college  
school  
department  
foreign office  
full-time study  
part-time study  
correspondence/distance education  
to take an exam  
to pass an exam  
pass/fail test  
credit point  
finals  
admission office  
to be enrolled in the 1<sup>st</sup> year  
to be admitted  
to apply for a programme  
applicant  
application requirements  
curriculum  
curricular

syllabus  
time-table, schedule  
extra-curricular  
lectures  
practical classes  
seminars  
course paper  
field of training  
field of study  
out-of-class work  
self-study  
interim assessment  
continuous assessment  
final assessment  
finals  
allowance  
scholarship  
practical training (work study, internship)  
drill  
performance  
student ID  
student record book  
professor  
associate professor  
lecturer, senior lecturer  
assistant professor  
teaching assistant  
instructor  
tutor  
pre-school facilities  
primary education  
secondary education  
comprehensive approach  
comprehensive school  
high school  
kindergarten  
higher education  
further education  
on a fee-paying basis  
tuition fee  
campus  
building  
exchange programmes



## Part I. VOCABULARY

### A. Study the glossary above and find words with the following meaning:

- 1) words denoting academic staff;
- 2) words denoting those who receive training;
- 3) words denoting educational establishments;
- 4) types of classes;
- 5) activities;
- 6) structural units;
- 7) academic courses.

### B. Study the word combinations below, find Russian equivalents and memorize the words:

- 1) to attend classes – to go to classes;
- 2) bachelor degree – an undergraduate course which usually lasts 3-4 years;
- 3) boarding school – a school where pupils live during term time;
- 4) distance learning – a way of studying where tuition is carried out over the Internet or by post;
- 5) face-to-face classes – as opposed to distance learning the traditional way of studying in a classroom with colleagues and a teacher;
- 6) to fall behind with your studies – to progress less quickly than others;
- 7) to give feedback – to offer guidance on a student's work;
- 8) a graduation ceremony – an event where a successful student receives his or her academic degree;
- 9) higher education – education, usually in a college or university, that is followed after high school or secondary school;
- 10) an intensive course – a course that offers lots of training in order to reach a goal in as short a time as possible;
- 11) to keep up with your studies – to not fall behind;
- 12) to learn something by heart – to memorize it;
- 13) a mature student – a student who is older than average and who has usually returned to education after a period at work;
- 14) Master degree – a period of study which often follows the completion of a Bachelor degree or is undertaken by someone regarded as capable of a higher-level academic course;
- 15) to meet a deadline – to finish a job or task in the time allowed or agreed;
- 16) to play truant – to stay away from classes without permission;
- 17) private language school – an independent school run as a business concern;
- 18) public schools – exclusive independent schools in the UK;
- 19) a single-sex school – a school where only boys or girls attend (as opposed to a mixed-sex school);
- 20) to sit an exam – to take an exam;

- 21) state school – a school paid for by public funds and available to the general public;
- 22) subject specialist – a teacher who has a great deal of knowledge about the subject they teach;
- 23) to take a year out – to spend a year working or travelling before starting university;
- 24) tuition fees – the money paid for a course of study;
- 25) to work your way through university: to have a paid job whilst studying to support yourself financially;
- 26) curriculum – the entire school program including course materials and testing of students. Everything that a school aims to teach students;
- 27) graduate – a person who has graduated from a school;
- 28) illiteracy – the inability to read and write;
- 29) literacy – the ability to read and write;
- 30) nurture – to help grow or develop;
- 31) qualification – what someone gets when they graduate from school. For instance, a diploma is a qualification;
- 32) social skills – the ability to communicate and interact well with others;
- 33) student-centered education – a philosophy of education where the student is the central focus;
- 34) tuition – the fees for studying a course;
- 35) graduate – to pass a course or level of study;
- 36) concentrate – to focus attention towards a particular activity, subject or problem;
- 37) revise – to review materials that have already been taught;
- 38) enroll – to join a class;
- 39) interpret – to understand in a particular way (for example, we need to interpret the meaning of the painting);
- 40) persevere – to not give up. To keep doing something for the success is achieved;
- 41) procrastinate – to delay or put off doing something;
- 42) academic – relating to education especially universities;
- 43) co-educational – when male and female students are taught together in the same school;
- 44) single sex – when only need male or female students are taught in the same school;
- 45) hands-on – to learn by actually doing. We can get hands-on experience by actually doing things;
- 46) multi-disciplinary – involving several different subjects or areas of study.
- 47) Pedagogical – relating to teaching methods and principles;
- 48) primary education – an elementary school or the first years of formal schooling;
- 49) secondary education – high school;

- 50) segregated – separated (for example, the classes are segregated by gender);
- 51) tertiary education – university or vocation school;
- 52) vocational – concerns teaching the skills necessary for a particular job. This concept is often applied to trade schools. So if you studying cooking or the penetration you are going to a vocational school;
- 53) to meet the requirements – to comply;
- 54) to meet the deadline – to do smth in time, before the specified date;
- 55) to learn by heart – to memorize[1].

*\*Prepositions:*

In pen / in ink / in pencil

e.g. Fill in the form in ink

### C. Match the words with similar meaning:

children =	learning, instruction, acquiring knowledge
education=	juveniles, youngsters
students =	pupils
parents =	citizens
schools =	caregivers, guardians, mothers and fathers
society =	educators
teachers =	educational institutions

### D. Explain the difference between (you may need to do some research):

skills and abilities

graduate and post-graduate student

“PhD” and “Candidate Sc.” in Russia

full-time and part-time study

qualification and diploma

lectures and seminars

paper and thesis

scholarship and allowance

## Part II.

### TEXT 1

## USA EDUCATION SYSTEM

### A. PRE-READING TASK:

**Guess the meaning of the following word combinations:**

- 1) grade (Primary school most commonly consists of five years of education, referred to as first through fifth *grades*);
- 2) to be enrolled in (American children *enrolled in* the American education system *advance* to secondary school);
- 3) to advance;

- 4) to achieve a score;
- 5) to award / be awarded a certificate;
- 6) to obtain a diploma /a degree (before entering a university students obtain a high school diploma);
- 7) to attend school / classes / lectures;
- 8) to pursue a degree (students who want to advance their education further in a specific field can pursue a doctorate degree).

**Consult a dictionary to check if you were right.**

## **B. READ THE TEXT.**

*Pay attention to the words in bold type. Try to understand their meaning without using a dictionary.*

American children start school at the age of five years. The first year at school is called kindergarten. It is required of all American children **enrolled in** the American education system. The second year at school is considered the first year of primary school and is **referred to** as first grade. In America, the word **grade** has two meanings: (1) the **score** achieved on an exam or in a course, and (2) a year of education in primary or secondary school. Primary school most commonly consists of five years of education, referred to as first through fifth grades.

### **Secondary school**

**Upon completion** of fifth grade (the last year of primary school), American children **enrolled in** the American education system **advance** to secondary school. Secondary school most commonly consists of a total of seven years, referred to as sixth through twelfth grades. The ninth through twelfth grades are most commonly referred to as high school. Upon completion of twelfth grade, American students are **awarded a certificate** called the high school diploma. In the American education system, students must have **obtained a high school diploma** before they are admitted into college or university. Foreign students who would like to attend an American college or university must have completed coursework that is equivalent to what is taught at an American high school. Foreign students who would like to attend an American high school, need to consider how the high school they select will give them access to the best colleges.

### **Undergraduate school**

Students who have completed high school and would like to **attend** college or university must attend what is referred to as an undergraduate school. These are schools that offer either a two-year degree (called an associate degree) or a four-year degree (called a bachelor's degree) in a specific course of study. That course of study is called the major. While most schools that offer a four-year degree will admit students who have not yet chosen a major, all students are required to select (or declare) a major by their second year at school. Students who complete an associate degree can continue their education at a four-year school and eventually complete a bachelor's degree.

### **Graduate school**

Students who have obtained a bachelor's degree can continue their education by **pursuing** one of two types of degrees. The first is a master's degree. This is usually a two-year degree that is highly specialized in a specific field. Students are sometimes admitted to a master's degree program only if they have a bachelor's degree in a closely related field. However, there are many exceptions to this, such as with students who want to **pursue** a Master's in Business Administration (MBA) degree\*. Students who want to advance their education even further in a specific field can pursue a doctorate degree, also called a PhD. A PhD degree can take between three and six years to complete, depending on the course of study chosen, the ability of the student, and the thesis that the student has selected. The thesis is a very intensive research paper that must be completed **prior to** earning the degree. It is always required of students pursuing a PhD, and may sometimes be required of students pursuing a master's degree (depending on the school). Certain courses of study are only available at the graduate school level in America. The most notable of these are law, dentistry, and medicine. Students who want to pursue a degree in one of these fields must first **obtain a Bachelor degree** [3].

### Exercise 1.

a) **explain the meaning of the words in bold type;**

b) **find in the text synonyms for:**

to *obtain* a degree; to *pursue* a degree; *before* getting a degree

c) **find in the text English equivalents for:**

начальная школа, средняя школа, степень бакалавра, стоматология, по завершении

### Exercise 2. Paraphrase the following:

- 1) Students *are sometimes admitted to a master's degree program* only if they have a bachelor's degree in a closely related field
- 2) Certain courses of study, like law, dentistry, and medicine, *are only available* at the graduate school level in America.

### Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with prepositions where necessary:

1. High school can give foreign students access \_\_\_ the best colleges.
2. Students who have obtained a bachelor's degree can continue their education \_\_\_ pursuing \_\_\_ one \_\_\_ two types of degrees.
3. \_\_\_ completion of twelfth grade, American students are awarded \_\_\_ certificate called the high school diploma.
4. Foreign students who would like \_\_\_ attend an American college or university must have completed coursework that is equivalent \_\_\_ what is taught \_\_\_ an American high school.
5. The thesis (an intensive research paper that must be completed prior \_\_\_ earning the degree) is always required \_\_\_ students pursuing a PhD, and may sometimes be required \_\_\_ students pursuing a master's degree (depending \_\_\_ the school).

6. Students who want to pursue a degree \_\_\_law, dentistry, and medicine must first obtain a bachelor’s degree.
7. The ninth through twelfth grades are most commonly referred \_\_\_ \_\_high school.
8. Before the students are admitted \_college or university they must have obtained \_\_\_ a high school diploma.

**4. Continue the sentences:**

1. The first year of a USA child at school is called \_\_\_\_\_
2. The thesis is \_\_\_\_\_
3. A PhD degree is \_\_\_\_\_
4. A PhD degree takes \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Say if these sentences are true or false:**

1. All USA children are supposed to attend kindergarten.
2. The secondary school begins on the seventh year of education.
3. High school education lasts for about five years.
4. Foreign students can be admitted into any USA college or university without any special documents.
5. The chances of a USA student to be admitted into college do not depend on the type of high school he has graduated from.
6. A Bachelor degree provides for four years of studying.
7. For obtaining a Master degree a student must have completed a research work called the thesis.
8. A Master degree can be obtained after earning a Bachelor degree.
9. All students of undergraduate school are required to select a major during their first year.
10. A PhD degree can be taken only following a Master degree.

**6. Match the stages of education and their description:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Students are awarded a high-school diploma upon completion</li> <li>2. Students having a bachelor’s degree are admitted into this type of school. Studying here they can pursue a Master’s degree</li> <li>3. It enables the students to obtain an associate or a Bachelor’s degree</li> <li>4. It consists of about five years of education and starts at the age of six</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) primary school</li> <li>b) secondary school</li> <li>c) undergraduate school</li> <li>d) graduate school</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

**7. Answer the questions:**

- 1) Characterize each stage of education in the USA using the topical vocabulary.

- 2) How long does it take one to finish school and obtain a PhD (taking into account all years of studying including kindergarten)?
- 3) Do you think the education process should be made shorter / longer? Give arguments.
- 4) What are the advantages / disadvantages of prolonging the education period (e.g. four years in Russian primary schools instead of three)?

## 8. Translate into English using topical vocabulary:

- 1) Больше всего претензий работодатели предъявляют к выпускникам бизнес-школ, **дипломированным «магистрам делового администрирования» (степень MBA)**. Сегодня **обладателей степени MBA** уже не ждут с распростертыми объятиями, а **диплом делового администрирования** все реже числится в списке требований к соискателю (applicant).
- 2) Одинаковой **успеваемости** по всем предметам не бывает, всегда есть предпочтения. Наконец, есть **природные склонности** к тем или иным предметам. Исследования, проведенные специалистами МГУ, показали, что 85% студентов, выбравших профессию в соответствии со складом характера, склонностями и способностями, оканчивали вуз успешно, а те, кто пошел учиться против собственной природы, только в 65% случаев **едва доучивались до последнего курса**.
- 3) Одинаково хорошо **разбираться** во многих **областях** невозможно: чем больше стараешься узнать, тем более **поверхностными** становятся твои **знания**.
- 4) Сотрудница с **высшим экономическим образованием, дипломом MBA в области финансов** и, скажем, **корочками** двух-трех профильных тренингов буквально **нашпигована** знаниями из области финансов, маркетинга, макро- и микроэкономики, инвестиций и менеджмента [1, 314].

## Part III. SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

### TEXT 1

#### PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT OR INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

##### A. PRE-READING TASK.

Answer the questions before you start reading:

1. Do you think pupils should be completely responsible for their success at school?
2. How much support from parents do you think they need?

##### B. READ THE TEXT. *Underline terms related to education*

##### Parental Involvement

An aspect of the US education system is the high degree of parental involvement. 'Parent power' isn't only accepted, but is welcomed and encouraged through local Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) attached to every school. PTAs meet regularly and concern themselves with many aspects of a school's affairs including the curriculum, facilities, school hours and after-school activities and programs. Parents are encouraged to attend meetings and show an interest in the school and their children's education (it's also a good way for newcomers to make friends). Schools organize parent days, 'back to school' nights and parent-teacher conferences, where parents can meet teachers and examine their child's school timetable.

### **Individual Responsibility**

Individual responsibility has an important place in the American value system. This value is taught to children from a young age. For example, beginning from kindergarten, each year students are given a handbook that outlines the details of the school's policies and procedures, and the consequences for violating them. The handbook includes policies on Hazing, Personal Possessions, and Harassment, and is designed to help parents and students understand the district's guidelines for acceptable behavior in all of these areas. BOTH parents and students are expected to read it and sign a form attesting they are aware of their rights and responsibilities. Many teachers also ask students to sign a handout detailing policies and procedures to follow in their classes[3].

### **Exercise 1.**

Find in the text words similar to the Russian expressions: «родительское собрание», «права и обязанности», «притеснения», «нарушать».

### **Exercise 2. Speaking**

**Answer the questions based on the information you received in the text and your own experience.**

1. How much are parents involved in the education process and control of studies?
2. How is the sense of individual responsibility brought up in children? What other activities may make a child more responsible?
3. Is harassment a major problem at school today? How can it be solved?
4. Imagine you have to give some advice to a child who has just been transferred to a new school. How should he/she behave in order to establish good relationship in a new team?

## **TEXT 2. DERRICK MEADOR. MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS AND THEIR VARIOUS PERSONALITIES**

### **A. PRE-READING TASK.**

**Answer the questions before you start reading:**

*What types of school students have you come across?*



*Which are most difficult to deal with?*

***Now read the text and compare the student types described by the author with your experience.***

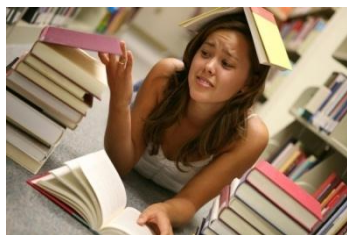
Middle school kids are at different places academically, emotionally, and socially, and teachers need to work with all of them. Personalities also come heavily into play, as they do with adults. You'll want to be prepared for a wide range of personalities before entering any schoolroom of students at this age.



### **Bully**

Bullies typically pick on students who either cannot or will not defend themselves. Bullies themselves are often exceedingly insecure people who prey on weaker individuals. There are physical, verbal, and cyber bullies. Most students will not stand up for others who are being bullied for fear of repercussions,

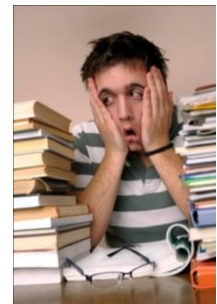
and schools and parents need to be diligent in spotting this behavior and working to prevent it in and out of the classroom.



### **Busy Body**

These students might be full of energy and lack focus to concentrate on the task at hand. From constantly bouncing in their seats or talking all the time to moving around the classroom at

inopportune times, their activity can overwhelm the classroom. Find ways to keep their attention and keep them from distracting others. Sometimes students who are busybodies are dealing with learning challenges like ADD or ADHD and may need assessments to determine if there are underlying causes for their behavior.



### **Class Clown**

Every classroom has students who believe their job is to keep the remainder of the class entertained. These students love the attention and make getting laughs their primary goal. This action often gets these students into trouble, as

their behavior can detract from the learning that needs to happen. As such, they are often referred to the office for disciplinary action.

### **Clueless**

These students often don't seem to "get it." They may not understand social cues or sarcasm or are oblivious to what is happening around them. They can sometimes

be easy targets for bullies, especially verbal bullying. They might be referred to as "dumb" or "airheads." They are typically laid back and easygoing.



### Motivated

Motivated students are often extremely hard workers with specific goals they are trying to achieve. They may or may not be naturally smart, but they can typically overcome any learning issue through hard work. Teachers love to have motivated students because they are eager to learn, asks questions, and do anything to reach their goals. Motivated students can sometimes be the target of the bullies, who may tease them about being "teacher's pet."



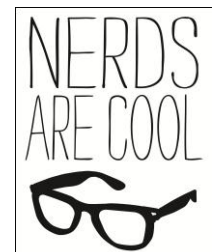
### Natural Leader

Everyone looks up to natural leaders. They are typically tremendously enthusiastic, well-liked, and well-rounded individuals. They often do not even realize that other people look up to them. Natural leaders often lead by example and have the unique ability to get people to listen to them when they do speak.



### Nerd

Typically, nerds have above-average intelligence. They are often seen as different or quirky and are physically immature for their age. They often have unique interests compared to their peers and can be extremely fixated on those interests. This can make them targets for bullies.



### Organized

These students are almost always prepared for class. They seldom forget to complete homework and bring what they need to class. Their locker or desk is exceptionally neat and orderly. They are always on time and ready to learn when class begins. They do not forget deadlines, are adept at staying on task, and are good at managing their time.

### Pot Stirrer

A pot stirrer loves to create drama without being in the center of the situation. They look for little pieces of information that they can use to turn one student against



another. These students are master manipulators, even changing stories to ensure drama. They understand what buttons to push, for both other students and the teacher, and they are excellent at doing just that.



### Quiet as a Mouse

These students are often shy or withdrawn, or they might be introverts. They only have a few friends, and those friends are also typically quiet. They are never in trouble, but they rarely participate in classroom discussions. They avoid conflict and stay clear of all drama. It can be tough for a teacher to gauge how much these students are learning, but it's important to find a way to connect. These students can be incredibly bright and highly motivated to learn, but prefer not to be involved in drama.



### Respectful

These students rarely have anything unpleasant to say and can be model students. They are often on task and are typically well-liked by their peers. Respectful students usually abide by the rules, rarely cause disruptions in the classroom, and are active participants in class discussions. They are typically hard workers and leaders, and involved in activities and sports. In general, they are motivated to do more than the bare minimum and are quick to look for new opportunities for involvement and to try new things.

### Smart Aleck

These students are extremely sarcastic, argumentative, and confrontational. They question or comment on everything that anyone, including the teacher, says. They are often sharp-witted and can respond quickly to any situation. These students have a unique ability to get under a teacher's skin and enjoy doing just that.



### Socialite

Socialites would talk to a wall if they thought it would talk back. They always have something to say and find it difficult to go even a few minutes without talking. They love classroom discussions and are the first to raise their hands when the teacher asks a question. There is no limit to the topic. They are experts at everything and love to hear their own voice.

### Unmotivated

Unmotivated students are often labeled as lazy, even though that might not be the case. They seem to lack the internal drive to succeed academically, or they are just there because they have to be. In some cases, they do not have the necessary parental support at home to be successful or have a learning difference that hasn't



allowed them to work to their fullest potential. They often frustrate teachers because many have tremendous ability, but appear to refuse to put in the time needed to complete or turn in assignments. Sometimes these students need extra assistance or testing to rule out learning differences.

### Unorganized

These students can frustrate a teacher. They continuously forget to take homework or important notes home. Their locker or desk is chaotic. They often turn in crumpled papers due to being crammed into a locker, backpack, or book. They are often late to class/school and are terrible at managing their time. They may still be actively engaged and do well in school, or they may struggle with their academics [4].



### Exercise 1. Answer the questions:

1. Which of these types best describes you during your schooldays?
2. What types were your school friends?
3. What do you know about famous scientists/ inventors? Were they always diligent students?

### Exercise 2. Find equivalents for the following words in the text above:

Придираться, прилежный, манипулировать, за словом в карман не полезет, хаотичный, робкий.

### Exercise 3.

Try to guess the **meaning of the words and idioms**:

*A copycat*

*An A for effort*

*As easy as ABC*

*A bookworm*

*To drop out of school*

*Old school*

*Hit the books*

*Play hooky*

*Put on one's thinking cap*

*The three R's (reading, writing, arithmetic)*

Now check if you were right using one of the resources (Urban Dictionary, Merriam-Webster's dictionary, etc).

#### **Exercise 4.**

Match the above idioms with the following explanations:

- 1) A student's performance is not good although he tries hard. The teacher wants to show his/her appraisal.
- 2) A student skipped a class without any reasonable excuse.
- 3) Somebody who sticks to traditional values, methods or practices
- 4) You do it before examinations.
- 5) You need to think over a problem, so you...
- 6) Something is "a piece of cake".
- 7) Basic skills learnt in primary school.

### **Part IV. NEW EDUCATION TRENDS**

#### **Exercise 1.**

*Find out the meaning of the following:*

The Bologna Process

Dual diploma programmes

Distance learning

Non-residence studies (external studies)

Postgraduate diploma / certificate

#### **Exercise 2.**

**Discuss the following issues:**

1. What do you know about the specifics of education systems in various countries?
2. Do you think education systems should be unified? Give pros and cons.
3. What is the advantage of dual diplomas?
4. Do you think distance learning may be as effective as full-time?
5. What is the best age for choosing a profession?
6. Do you need to learn as long as you live?

### **Part V. FAMOUS COLLEGES**

#### **TEXT 1. ETON COLLEGE**

#### **I. PRE-READING TASK**

**Check yourself:**

**Answer the questions before you start reading**

1. What educational institutions are world famous? What makes them so successful?

2. What do you know about Eton college? What is it famous for? Have you heard of any famous Eton graduates?

## II. READ THE TEXT

(Words marked \* can be found in the Commentary on p.29 with a detailed description)

The **King's College of Our Lady of Eton beside Windsor**, commonly known as **Eton College** or just **Eton**, is a prestigious independent school for boys. It is located in Eton, Berkshire, near Windsor in England. Eton College **boards** approximately 1,290 boys between the ages of 13 and 18 (roughly 250 in each year) **at a cost** about £23,688(GBP) a year. A small number of the pupils – approximately 14 in each year – attend Eton on scholarships provided for by the original bequest and awarded by examination each year; they are known as King's Scholars and live in the College itself, paying up to 75 per cent of full **fees**. Of the other pupils, up to a third receive some kind of **bursary** or scholarship.

The name King's Scholars derives from the fact that the school was founded by King Henry VI in 1440. The original school consisted only of the 14 Scholars in each year, *totalling only 70 students*, and all of these boys were educated **at the king's expense**. As the school grew, more students were allowed to attend **provided that** they paid their own fees and lived outside the college's original buildings in the town. Most pupils spend a large proportion of their time outside classes in their House. Each House is named after the initials or surname of the House Master, the teacher who lives in the house and manages the pupils in it. The school is famous for its **alumni** (known as Old Etonians) and the **traditions it maintains**, including a uniform of black tailcoat(or morning coat) and waistcoat, false-collar\* and pinstriped trousers. All students wear a white tie that is effectively a strip of cloth folded over into the collar, *apart from those appointed to positions of responsibility*, who wear a white bow tie and a wing collar. Their positions are also often indicated by variations in the colour of waistcoat, trousers or waistcoat buttons. Those in Sixth Form Select, who are the most academic students at the top of the school, have silver waistcoat buttons, while those in the Eton Society (known as Pop) are allowed to wear waistcoats of whatever colour or design they wish, with grey "spongebag" trousers. King's Scholars are also required to wear a black gown over the top of their tailcoats.

Eton College was founded in 1440 by Henry VI as a charity school to provide free education to seventy poor students who would then go on to King's College, Cambridge, a constituent college of the University of Cambridge, which he also founded in 1441. Henry VI took half the scholars and the headmaster from William of Wykeham's Winchester College (founded 1382). Eton is modelled on Winchester College, and became popular in the 17th century.

When Henry was deposed by Edward IV in 1461 the successor **annulled** all grants to the school and removed most of its **assets** and treasures to St George's Chapel.

*As a result of the reduced income suffered at a stage when much of the school was still under construction, much of the completion and further development of the school ever since has depended on the generosity of wealthy benefactors.*

#### Old Etonians\*

Past students of Eton College are referred to as Old Etonians. The school is popular with the British Royal Family – Princes William and Harry of Wales are the most recent members to have attended – and has also produced nineteen British Prime Ministers. There are many Old Etonians in the Special Air Service (SAS) and several who went on to become famous scientists, writers or sportsmen. *A rising number of students also come to Eton from overseas, including members of royal families from Africa and Asia, some of whom have been sending their sons to Eton for generations.* Numerous **fictional characters** have been described as Old Etonians. These include the pirate who used the pseudonym Captain Hook, and the secret agent James Bond [6].

### Exercise 1. Vocabulary

1. Find out the meaning of the words **in bold type** and provide Russian equivalents for them.
2. Provide a translation of the parts *in italics*

### Exercise 2. Speaking.

- 1) Describe the traditional Eton outfit.
- 2) Speak on the positive and negative aspects of having a uniform at schools / colleges.
- 3) Speak on the financial aspect of studying at Eton. Is it completely commercial? Compare it with the Russian education system (scholarships available in Russia).
- 4) Prove that Eton has a high standing on the international level. Name some of Old Etonians\*. (pay attention to abbreviations: HH, HRH, HM)  
What educational establishments of RF enjoy a good reputation?
- 5) Do you think a college / university (and its traditions) can develop certain characteristics / reform a person?

## PART VI. OUR UNIVERSITY

### TEXT 1. BELGOROD STATE NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

Belgorod State University is unique in many aspects, it is even one of the tourist attractions. The university is located on two sites in Belgorod, including buildings in Pobedy Street and Studencheskaya Street. Besides, the Vocational School of Medicine, which is also part of the University infrastructure, is located

in Popov Street, while the building in Preobrazhenskaya Street is home to the Faculty of Social sciences and Theology.

The University was founded in 1876 as one of the first teacher training institutes in Russia. In 1996 it was transformed into a classical University to become a major multifield research and education centre. In 2009 it became a member of network university of Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the field of nanotechnologies.

2010 opened a new era, when the university was granted the status of a national research university and joined the association of forty leading universities of Russia. This enabled the University to develop further. State-of-the-art equipment was bought, new units and small innovational companies were established.

The University research has won appreciation of trustworthy Russian and international ranking agencies. Three times running our University has ranked among the top 151 – 200 best universities of BRIC countries, as well as among the top 150 universities of Emerging Europe and Central Asia.

Over 22, 000 students from all over Russia and 79 foreign states study here. There are about 2,000 professors and lecturers, including 11 academicians and Russian Academy of Sciences corresponding members, and over 1200 PhDs. They train specialists in 180 educational Specialist, Bachelor and Master programmes, in 80 fields of post-graduate education and 7 fields of doctoral studies. Three programmes have the accreditation of European Engineering Programs

The training is practice-oriented. Departments have contracts with over 800 enterprises where students do internship and find a job afterwards.

Science is a priority. There are over 50 research and education centres and laboratories, including 3 Hi-Tech centres for shared use and a “Hi Tech” technopark.

Research teams pursue 53 fields of study. The priority fields of research include Science-driven technologies of making and processing technical nanomaterials, Nanomaterials and nanotechnologies for biology, medicine and pharmacy, and Space, geoinformational technologies and IT.

The university healthcare centres equipped with state-of-the-art diagnostic facilities. The Botanical garden occupies about 71 hectares (0.7 sqr km) and it is home to 2,500 plant species. A programme specializing in lilac is now underway.

International cooperation is among the top priorities. Over 150 agreements on cooperation with foreign universities and agencies are now in force. Today over 2,300 of foreign students from 79 countries are studying at the university. It is among the top 20 universities of Russia in respect to the amount of foreign students.

The University has repeatedly become a venue for numerous scientific and athletic events. Quite a number of specialists in linguistics, as well as some translators and interpreters are employed here. It enables to receive foreign visitors and organize or receive international events. To name a few, in 2011 the University hosted the Presidents’ Cup in Weightlifting. Apart from the interpreters’ team,



senior students were involved in accompanying foreign participants. In 2013 stationary simultaneous interpretation booths were installed. Since then, simultaneous interpretation has been provided for a number of international events held at BelSU, including The Green Capital landscape design forum, Rural tourism forum, Patent Cooperation Treaty seminar with WIPO representatives, SCO conferences, the University anniversary events, meetings with Times Higher Education representatives, Abbott meetings etc. In 2015, the 9th Shanghai Cooperation Organization Education week “Education without borders”, attended by 27 universities.

Belgorod State University is a proactive participant of European Commission programmes. It takes part in the Erasmus plus programme together with the Hanze University of applied sciences (the Netherlands) and the Higher School of management (Bulgaria) (Varna university of management).

Belgorod State University is a member of the network university of Shanghai cooperation organization. A number of joint master programmes, including dual diploma programmes, in nanotechnologies, foreign regions study, ecology, economics and pedagogy are implemented.

The university attaches priority to academic exchange programmes, as well as to the implementation of joint academic programmes and boosting the number of courses taught in English. 15 joint academic programmes are underway now including 9 ones with dual diploma. In 2015-2016 academic year 96 persons took part in these programmes. On the whole, as of 2016, about 100 students of our university had the experience of studying at foreign partner universities for a term under the academic exchange programmes, while about 140 foreign students took a term at our university.

Departments are trying to increase the number of programmes taught in English. Today General Medicine students are taught in English.

To meet the academic mobility challenges, fluency in foreign languages is crucial. That is why FL studies make up a separate programme of FL training today. There is an annual summer language school at Nezhegol recreation camp.

The University campus consists of 7 hostels with sports and social facilities. As sports and physical training is a high priority today, the university has trained 18 winners and participants of the Olympics and over 20 winners and participants of world and EF championships.

BelSU has repeatedly become a venue for major federal events. President Putin and PM Medvedev have visited the university, as well as a number of federal ministers. Meetings with outstanding persons are held on a regular basis. The students have had the opportunity to meet India’s Ambassador in Russia, Doctor Xavier Emmanuelli, Founding President and member of the board of Samu Social International and so on.

### **Exercise 1.**

**Find English equivalents for the following:**

Программы академического обмена (мобильности), программы двойного диплома, место проведения мероприятия, посол, чемпионат, синхронный перевод, кандидат наук, бакалавр, область исследования, корпус, студенческий городок, вуз-партнер.

### **Exercise 2.**

Ask 10 questions to cover the text. Work in pairs: exchange questions with your partner and answer each other's questions.

### **Exercise 3.**

Prepare a project. Describe the University in 50 years' time. What structural units, activities, facilities do you expect to see here?

## **PART VII. REVISION AND FINAL DISCUSSION**

### **1. Vocabulary and pronunciation**

#### **Useful links:**

Practice the pronunciation of the topical words

<http://ieltsliz.com/education-vocabulary-and-pronunciation/>

<https://quizlet.com/78175899/new-english-vocabulary-in-use-advanced-unit-2-education-debates-and-issues-flash-cards/>

### **2. Speaking A.**

**Study the sample dialogues suggested by IELTS Speaking course, underline terms relating to education and speak to your partner on one or more topics suggested**

#### **Sample dialogue 1**

Examiner: What qualities do you think a good teacher has?

Anna: They should be patient ... they should be subject specialists and be able to explain the subject clearly ... they should give feedback quickly ... for example, not hang on to essay for ages like some of my teachers ...

Examiner: What are the advantages of studying on a distance learning course?

Florrie: It's a more flexible way of studying especially if you have a job ... tuition fees are usually cheaper ... but you have to be very motivated ... and I would imagine more people fall behind with their studies compared to face-to-face classes ...

Examiner: Do all children get equal opportunities in education?

Julie: In my country I think it is quite equal but in the UK I've heard that most people who go to the top universities have studied at public schools ... you have to be very rich to study in a school like that ... they're usually boarding schools as well so the fees are enormous ...

## Sample dialogue 2

Examiner: Are you studying English at a school?

Michel: Yes ... I'm taking an intensive course at a local private language school ... I attend classes three times a week ...

Examiner: Would you say you are a good student?

Susan: I'm OK I think ... I'm pretty good at meeting deadlines and I'm keeping up with my studies ... plus I find it quite easy to learn things by heart which is useful when learning a language ...

Examiner: When you were younger did you enjoy your time at school?

Theo: Yes ... I liked school ... it was an ordinary state school ... nothing special ... a single-sex school ... which I'm not sure I liked ... but the teachers were great ... I had lots of friends and I never played truant like some pupils there ... [1].

### Ideas for a dialogue:

1. Did you have any adaptation problems at school?
2. Can you say you used to be a good pupil at school? / are you a good student now?
3. How can we make the time we spend at school more enjoyable?
4. What makes a good teacher?
5. Imagine that one of you is a 10-year-old. Give some tips to your parents / teachers on how to treat children.

### Speaking B.

**Describe a time during your education that you really enjoyed. You should say:**

when this period was

where you were

what you were studying at the time

and say why you were so happy.

*e.g.:*

Caroline: I'd like to tell you about my time at university ... I was a mature student ... I didn't go to university until I was 25 ... and it was my first time away from my parents so it was very exciting ... I was doing a Bachelor Degree and it was a bit of a challenge ... some people take a year out but I'd been away from education for 8 years ... plus I had to work my way through Uni so I was very busy ... and sitting exams at the end of each year was a new experience for me as well but I really enjoyed higher education learning about a subject I loved ... history ... and the social life was great as well ... I don't think I've ever had so many friends ... I had my graduation ceremony last year in the local cathedral and I know my parents were really proud ... so yes ... that was a really happy time ... I'm thinking of doing a Master Degree soon ... though that might be through distance learning as I have a full-time job now ... [2].

## 3. FINAL DISCUSSION

**A. Do you agree with the following ideas?**

- 1) You can lead a horse to the water but you cannot make it drink (proverb).
- 2) Education is an admirable thing, but it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth knowing can be taught (O.Wilde).
- 3) Don't let schooling interfere with your education (M.Twain).
- 4) Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learn in school (A. Einstein).
- 5) An investment in knowledge gives the best interest (B.Franklin).

**B. Answer the questions**

- 1) What are major problems in the education system of your country today?
- 2) Why is studying abroad becoming increasingly popular?
- 3) What qualifications are in demand in the labor market today?
- 4) Are university graduates in excess today?
- 5) Is it really important to work according to one's qualification?
- 6) Are the current innovations changing the education system for the better or for the worse?
- 7) Are a youngster's abilities taken into account when they choose a college or a University?
- 8) What professions are in high demand today?

**4. MAKE A ROLE GAME:**

Organize a teacher-parent conference or a professional seminar to discuss contemporary education problems.

**Possible topics:**

- 1) "Difficult" children and problem behavior at school
- 2) Homework overload
- 3) Bringing up individual responsibility
- 4) Making the school / college / university more competitive

## APPENDIX

### A. Dress-code

#### SCHOOL DRESSES IN GB

#### A pictorial survey of uniforms worn by British schoolboys over the years

Great Britain is the birthplace of the school uniform and over the years schoolboys have worn a **wide variety of** official school dress.



#### Bluecoat Schools

Boys at Christ's Hospital School in Sussex wear a traditional bluecoat uniform which **dates back to** Tudor times and is probably the oldest school dress still **in regular use**. The costume, with its distinctive **ankle-length coat, neckbands, knee breeches and yellow stockings**, is **unlike** any other school uniform. Pupils at some other bluecoat foundations also wear their historic 'charity costume' on occasion, but only at Christ's Hospital School is the Tudor dress still worn **on a daily basis**.

*Modern bluecoat boys still wear the same centuries-old uniform as everyday school dress*

#### Military Foundations



A number of British schools were originally founded to educate the children of serving soldiers and sailors, or to prepare boys for the armed forces, and the uniforms of the pupils reflected this military ethos. Nowadays pupils at these military foundations usually wear standard school dress although they may don military uniforms **for special occasions**.

#### The Traditional English Schoolboy



The traditional English schoolboy, dressed in **blazer, cap and short trousers**, and carrying a shiny **leather satchel**, is **to some extent** a relic of the historical past although the image lives on in films, cartoons and advertisements. The time-honoured blazer with the school **badge** on the **breast pocket** is still worn by many pupils, but caps, short trousers and satchels are now mostly the preserve of the more traditional preparatory schools.



#### Cadet Uniforms

Cadet detachments were first **set up** in British schools in Victorian times, offering military training to boys as part of the curriculum. Nowadays the Combined Cadet Force is mainly found in independent fee-paying schools and the remaining state grammar schools and, unlike in the past, membership is usually voluntary. Schoolboy cadets wear a **similar** uniform **to** that of the British **regular armed forces**.



### Scout Uniforms

There have been scout troops in schools since the early years of the movement and the boy scout uniform has **undergone a number of changes** since the pioneering days, the most obvious being the **transition from shorts to long trousers**.



### The Eton Suit

The Eton suit, with its broad **white starched collar**, waistcoat and short 'bumfreezer' jacket was the normal dress of younger boys at many of the more exclusive schools in the first half of the 20th century. Taking its name from the famous school where it originated, the uniform was finally abolished at Eton College in the late 1960s.

### Part B

#### \*Commentary:

\***Eton Field Game** - a football hybrid played at Eton

\***Eton Wall Game** - a football hybrid played at Eton

\*Eton Fives - a handball game

\* The **false collar** is a detachable collar fastened by two metal studs, one attached at the front and one at the back to hold the collar to the shirt. Using a false collar allows the shirt to be washed without the special washing a starched collar requires. Hannah Lord Montague (see the links below) is supposed to have invented this collar in Troy, New York in 1827, when she tried snipping the collar off of one of her husband's shirts to wash it and then sewed it back on. A **clerical collar** is a special kind of false collar, which closes in back rather than in front

According to the OED, sponge-bag trousers are "men's checked trousers, patterned in the style of many sponge-bags"; the first recorded usage is in novelist Virginia Woolf's *Voyage Out*, in 1915.

#### \*Eton terminology and slang

Much of Eton slang is the same as other public school slang (for example, calling the elder brother *Major* and the younger brother *Minor*). However, there are numerous Eton-specific phrases, including:

- 1) **Absence:** a rollcall
- 2) **Beak:** a schoolmaster (teacher). This term is not, in fact, specific to the school and is used elsewhere, although perhaps not as commonly as it is at Eton.
- 3) **Block:** A school year-group, 'F' Block being the first year and 'B' block the last year.

- 4) **To cap/ Capping:** to raise a finger as a sign of respect, derived from tipping of a hat. All boys are supposed to cap beaks when passing them in the street, and beaks are supposed to reciprocate. Although still a school rule, this is a tradition of respect today, rather than a rule.
- 5) **Debate:** members of the lower sixth form in a house (C Block), or a special room set aside for their use (sometimes with a kitchen).
- 6) **Div:** (Short for *Division*) 1. A set (as in a class of pupils) 2. A lesson (equivalent to US English *period*)
- 7) **Eton Blue:** appeared no later than the early 19th century to identify Eton sportsmen on the river and the cricket field. The colour was also adopted by the University of Cambridge for the Boat Race against Oxford in 1836, and they have kept it ever since. The traditional colour remained in use at Eton for a hundred years, but various pressures – financial and military – broke the link with the past, and now a pale blue is often used by Eton sportsmen and others.
- 8) **Fixtures:** a termly publication which is sent to all pupils and teachers outlining the main diary items each half
- 9) **FloreatEtona:** Eton's official motto; Latin for "May Eton Flourish."
- 10) **Half:** one of the three terms that make up the school year (Michaelmas, Lent, and Summer)
- 11) **Library:** members of a house's B Block (upper sixth form), or a special room set aside for their use (often with a kitchen).
- 12) **Mespots:** "Mesopotamia", one of many school playing fields. Others include Sixpenny/The Field, Lower Sixpenny, Dutchman's, Agar's Plough, Upper Club and Lower Club. The Masters' playing field now provides astroturf facilities for Field Hockey which has become a major sport in the Lent Half.
- 13) **Pop:** also known as the Eton Society. Members of Pop are, alongside Sixth Form Select, the school prefects. Members of Pop are entitled to wear checked spongebag trousers, wing collars ("stick-ups") with bow ties and a waistcoat of their own choosing or design. Historically, only members of Pop are entitled to furl their umbrellas or sit on a special wall. Pop is responsible for maintaining order amongst boys at assemblies and meetings, and enforcing dress codes.
- 14) **Rip:** when work is torn as a mark that it is substandard and has to be submitted for the inspection and signatures of the House Master and the boy's tutor. The opposite of a showup.
- 15) **Sending up for good:** an outstanding piece of work from a boy judged by a beak to be of a standard that justifies being lodged permanently in College Library
- 16) **Show up:** the opposite of a rip – work that is commended and to be shown to the student's tutors as evidence of progress
- 17) **Sixth Form Select:** an academically selected prefectorial group. Members of Sixth Form Select are entitled to wear stick-ups and silver buttons on their waistcoats. They are responsible for summoning boys to the traditional

punitive Bill for misdeeds, and also for maintaining dress codes. Members of Sixth Form Select also perform "speeches" a formal event which is held twice a year.

- 18) **to Soc** (someone): refers to giving someone some of your food, and the term is the origin of a celebration at the end of Michaelmas term called today "Soc supper", where the house gives a lavish meal.
- 19) **Stick-ups**: the winged collars awarded, and worn as part of school uniform, for any boy who holds an office.
- 20) **Tap/Christopher Tap**: the school's bar, open to students over the age of 16 in their final two years.
- 21) **Trials**: internal examinations, held in the Michaelmas (Winter) term for all pupils, and in the Summer term for most.
- 22) **Tug**: a King's Scholar (KS) – from the Latin *togati*, meaning "wearers of gowns".

#### **\*Famous Etonians:**

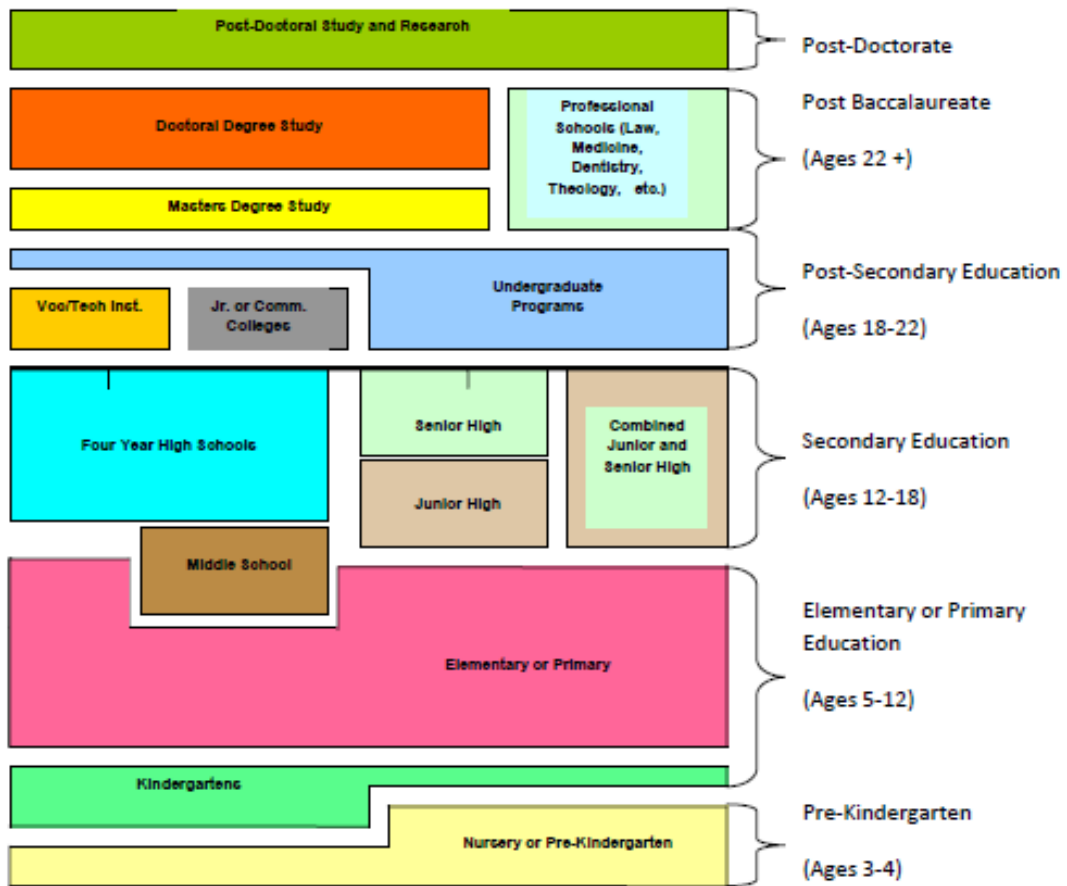
- **HM** King Léopold III of the Belgians (1901–1983)
- **HRH** Prince Nicholas of Romania (1903–1978)
- Edward Chichester, 6th **Marquess** of Donegall (1903–1975)
- **Sir** Harry Hylton-Foster (1905–1965), politician, **Solicitor General** for England and Wales, 1954–1959
- Lewis Clive (1910–1938), Spanish Civil War fighter
- **HH** Prince Birabongse of Thailand (1913–1988)
- **HRH** Prince Chalermbol of Thailand (1915–1991)
- Peter Carington, 6th **Baron** Carrington (born 1919), Secretary of State for Defence, 1970–1974, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, 1979–1982, and Secretary-General of NATO, 1984–1988
- Admiral of the Fleet Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Chief of Fleet Support, 1986–1989, Commander-in-Chief Fleet, 1989–1991
- Sir Nicholas Bayne (born 1937), **ambassador to** Zaire, 1983–1984, ambassador and Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1985–1988, and Deputy Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, 1988–1992
- Sir Dominic Cadbury (born 1940), Chief Executive, 1984–1993, and Chairman, 1993–2000, Cadbury Schweppes
- **HM** King Dipendra of Nepal (1971–2001), briefly King of Nepal, 2001
- **HH** Sheikh Mohammed al-Mubarak al-Sabah of Kuwait (born 1971)
- Damian Lewis (born 1971), actor
- **HRH** Prince William of Wales (born 1982)

(Adapted from: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/eton\\_college](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/eton_college) )



### US education system map [3]

(adapted from US Dept of Education, National Centre for education statistics)



## Tests

### Provide English equivalents:

- 1) высшее образование,
- 2) дошкольник,
- 3) тихоня,
- 4) прогуливать уроки,
- 5) сдать экзамен,
- 6) степень бакалавра,
- 7) академический обмен,
- 8) приемная комиссия,
- 9) требования к поступлению,
- 10) абитуриент,
- 11) программы двойного диплома,
- 12) диссертация,
- 13) работать по специальности,
- 14) зачетка, плата за обучение,
- 15) «пятерка» за старания,
- 16) погрузиться в раздумья,
- 17) дневная форма обучения,
- 18) грамотность, стипендия,
- 19) успеваемость, детский сад,
- 20) студенческий городок,
- 21) выпускники,
- 22) воспитывать,
- 23) присваивать ученую степень,
- 24) Его Величество
- 25) Его Королевское Высочество

### Translate into Russian:

- 1) Academic subjects are listed in the curriculum.
- 2) More and more young people study on a fee-paying basis.
- 3) The college is famous for its alumni.
- 4) Biotechnology and IT are among the most popular fields of study today.
- 5) One can be a success in the professional sphere provided they have the necessary qualifications.
- 6) Why do students play truant?
- 7) Parental involvement is a significant factor in bringing up the younger generation.

## **Список использованных источников**

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**Данилова** Елена Сергеевна  
**Агафонова** Ольга Игоревна  
**Белозерова** Марина Сергеевна  
**Александрова** Валентина Анатольевна

**LIVE AND LEARN**  
*(Some words on education)*

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