



Ю. С. Ларионова

**Системы высшего образования
в США, Великобритании и России
(сравнительный аспект)**

Учебное пособие



Кемерово 2020

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
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высшего образования
«Кузбасский государственный технический университет
имени Т. Ф. Горбачева»

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Пособие формирует общепрофессиональные навыки по теме высшего образования. Каждый раздел пособия сопровождается комплексом коммуникативных и лексико-грамматических упражнений для формирования навыков устной речи, для общения в профессиональной сфере по теме.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие «Системы высшего образования в США, Великобритании и России (сравнительный аспект)» предназначено для студентов I курса всех специальностей и направлений бакалавриата. Целью данного учебного пособия является формирование общепрофессиональных навыков по теме высшего образования.

Содержание данного пособия представлено следующими тематическими разделами:

- STAGES IN A PERSON'S EDUCATION
- PEOPLE IN EDUCATION
- COLLEGE LIFE
- STUDYING AT UNIVERSITY
- STUDENT
- HIGHER EDUCATION
- T. F. GORBACHEV KUZBASS STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY (KuzSTU)

В пособие включены задания и упражнения на основе профессионально-ориентированных текстов, содержащих лексику, характерную для темы высшего образования.

Каждый раздел пособия сопровождается комплексом коммуникативных и лексико-грамматических упражнений по теме.

Предтекстовые и послетекстовые задания формируют у обучаемых необходимый словарный минимум, который позволит организовать дискуссию по обсуждаемой теме, стимулирует обучающихся к обмену мнениями, комментированию и высказыванию своего личного отношения относительно полученной информации.

Данное учебное пособие расширяет общепрофессиональный и общекультурный кругозор студентов, фокусирует их внимание на основной лексике и фразеологии при работе с текстами и формировании навыков профессионально-ориентированного общения.

1 STAGES IN A PERSON'S EDUCATION

*Learning is a treasure
that will follow its owner everywhere.
~ Chinese Proverb*

*A good education is another name for happiness.
~ Ann Plato*

Helpful words and expressions

learn	изучать, учить
educate	давать образование, воспитывать
education (primary / secondary / higher)	образование, обучение (начальное / среднее / высшее)
tuition	обучение
study	учеба
infant school	начальная школа
comprehensive school	средняя школа
scholarship	стипендия
stipend	стипендия
college	колледж
finish school	оканчивать школу
enter the university	поступать в университет
graduate from the university	оканчивать университет

As long as we live we continue our study and during our life we go through different stages of education.

1.1 Look at the names that are used to describe the different types of education in Britain.

play school / group nursery school	pre-school (2-5 years old)	mostly play with some early learning
infant school junior school	primary (5/6-12 / 13)	basic reading, writing, arithmetic, art, etc.
comprehensive school or grammar school sixth form college (16-18)	secondary (12 / 13-16 / 18)	wide range of subjects in arts and sciences and technical areas
college or university	further/higher (18+)	degrees / diplomas in specialized academic areas

1.2 Fill in the gaps using the words below. Use a dictionary if you need:

grammar school, nursery school, state school, infant school, playschool, primary school, public school, middle school, secondary school, comprehensive school.

Education differs from country to country. In Britain, a (1) **n**_____ or (2) **p**_____ is for children aged two to five. A (3) **p**_____ includes (4) **i**_____ and lasts from the age of five to eleven. In Britain, at the age of nine some children go to (5) **m**_____ before going to (6) **s**_____. Bright pupils sometimes go to (7) **g**_____ after taking an examination, but most children go to a mixed ability (8) **c**_____. A (9) **p**_____ in England is 'private' and parents pay for children to attend – a (10) **s**_____ is free.

1.3 Read and complete this life story of a British woman.

At 5, Nelly Dawes went straight to _____ school because there were very few _____ schools for younger children in those days. When she was ready to go on to secondary school, she passed an exam and so got into her local _____ school.

Nowadays her own children don't do that exam, since most children go to a _____ school. She left school at 16 and did not go on to _____ education, but she works during the day, then goes to _____ at the local school once a _____ week to learn French. She would like to take up her education again more seriously, if she could get a _____ or scholarship from the government. Her ambition is to go to a _____ and become a school-teacher.

1.4 Tell about yourself:

1. Did you go to nursery school?
2. Do most children start primary school at the age of 5?
3. Is the secondary school system similar or different to the English system?
4. What is the school-leaving age in our country?
5. Is it easy for graduates and school leavers to find a job in your country?
6. Do most people start career immediately? What else might they do?

1.5 Read a script of a radio programme which is interviewing students who are about to graduate, to find out what they intend to do.

a)

1. **Nora:** “I’ve just done a degree in Drama and education, so I’ll probably end up teaching drama in a secondary school, I suppose, but I’m not going to apply for anything this year. Right now, I want to get away from education and do some traveling, probably to the West Indies. I’ve got family in Trinidad, so I’m hoping to go there for a few months, and may be find some kind of job there.”

2. **Oliver:** “I’ve just finished a degree in Ancient History and I’m about to join the army for 5 years! I’ve applied and been accepted, and I’m starting my training in September, assuming I pass my medical.”

3. **Caroline:** “I’m about to graduate in modern languages, Spanish and Russian and I’ve already been accepted for a job as a trainee manager with an international clothing company. I’m due to start work at the beginning of September, so I’m having a couple of months’ break over the summer. I’m going to find a beach somewhere nice and hot for a couple of weeks in August and then after that I’ll start work. I’m really looking forward to it.”

4. **Zak:** “My degree is in business studies, but I’m thinking of applying for a course in journalism, but I’m not sure yet. It’s a bit of a change, but I think that’s what I want to do.”

5. **Dino:** “I’m just finishing my final exams in fashion, and it’s been incredibly hard work. So, first I’m having a holiday with my family back home in California. I’m leaving in 5 days, I’m so excited! After that I’m planning to do a Master’s degree in Fashion Design, I’ve applied for a course, and I’ve been accepted if I get good grades in my exams, so I’m hoping.”

6. **Alice:** “I’ve just finished a law degree, but I’m definitely not going to be a lawyer. I’ve realized I hate the law! I’ve basically got no idea at all what I want to do. I suppose I will do some kind of temporary job for the next few months, work in a shop or do telephone sales or something, and then see what happens. Hope that I get some ideas!”

(<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening>)

b) Work in small groups. Which of six students have already made arrangements to start a job/course? Who already knows what they want to do? Who does not really know what they want to do?

1.6 Write five sentences about yourself using the prompts below:

- a) apply for a job as a.../course in ...
- b) take exams/driving test...
- c) do a temporary job
- d) join the army...
- e) do a master's degree...
- f) travel abroad..

Helpful patterns:

I'm hoping to.../ I'll probably.../ I'm planning.../ I'm due to.../ I'm about to.../ I'm going to....

1.7 Put these establishments into the right order.

- 1. _____ университет
- 2. _____ средняя школа
- 3. _____ начальная школа
- 4. _____ колледж
- 5. _____ политехнический институт
- 6. _____ детский сад

1.8 Out of the following words and expressions, choose the most suitable to complete the sentences which follow:

<i>a. must</i>	<i>b. mustn't</i>	<i>c. have to</i>	<i>d. compulsory</i>	<i>e. allowed</i>
<i>f. permitted</i>	<i>g. supposed to</i>	<i>h. disallowed</i>	<i>i. not allowed</i>	<i>j. forbidden</i>

- 1. The fans went wild when the goal was _____ by the referee.
- 2. The sign shows very clearly that smoking on the bus is _____.
- 3. A fitness test is not _____ but it is strongly advised by the board of governors.
- 4. You are _____ phone and make an appointment before you arrive at the office
- 5. I _____ forget to pick up my coat from the dry cleaner's today.

1.9 Read the following paragraph and fill the gaps with one of the words provided below:

studied schooling course entry degree

Compulsory education in Britain ceases at the age of sixteen. However, quite a large number of young people choose to continue their _____ into the sixth form. For two years, they have the opportunity to study for A levels (Advanced level subjects): usually 2-3 subjects are _____ in depth during the two-year _____. Success in these subjects provides a possibility for _____ to a university or polytechnic to follow a _____ course.

1.10 Choose the correct word from the choice of two given in the sentences below:

1. My favorite theme / subject is history.
2. I passed my test and now have a full driving licence / diploma.
3. Before I applied to Hull University, I read the prospectus / brochure carefully.
4. I have to read / learn the names of all the American presidents for a history test tomorrow.
5. When I left school, I received three certificates/qualifications for athletics achievements.

1.11 Match the following verbs with the relevant noun or phrase:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. to undertake | A. a prospectus |
| 2. to apply to | B. experience |
| 3. to graduate in | C. research |
| 4. to consult | D. an exam |
| 5. to write | E. a discussion |
| 6. to gain | F. a specific subject or discipline |
| 7. to take/pass | G. a university |
| 8. to take part in | H. an essay or dissertation |

1.12 Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

1. the / for / is / known / academic / school / excellence
2. is / accommodation / there / for / campus / students / five / hundred / on
3. an / Maths / is / important / curriculum / school / part / of / the
4. she / of / degree / has / a / in / physics / University / from / the / Edinburgh
5. studying / I / am / and / economics / work / I / want / to / bank / in / a
6. Richard / University / studied / engineering / at / electrical / Manchester
7. graduated / Lina / has / just / university / from
8. went / lecture / we / to / a / on / art / Italian
9. is / she / wants / studying / medicine / and / she / to / be / a / doctor
10. primary / my / daughter / and / at / is / seven / she / is / school
11. she / principal / is / the / London / of / a / school
12. is / a / professor / politics / of / he / at / a / UK / university
13. I / to / revise / tomorrow / because / I / have / exam / have / an
14. children / studying / started / our / science / they / were / when / young
15. son / my / is / fifteen / school / secondary / and / he / is / at / now
16. seminar / I / every / student / talked / a / lot / in / when / I / was / a
17. had / a / pass / tutor / to / help / daughter / her / my / her / maths / exams
18. my / school / daughter / close / attends / to / our / home

2 PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

*It is a poor soldier
who does not want to become a general
~ Unknown author*

Helpful words and expressions

do (= study for) a degree in (management, economics, engineering)

do (= take) an exam

do (carry out) an experiment/research

do (study) math, history, English...

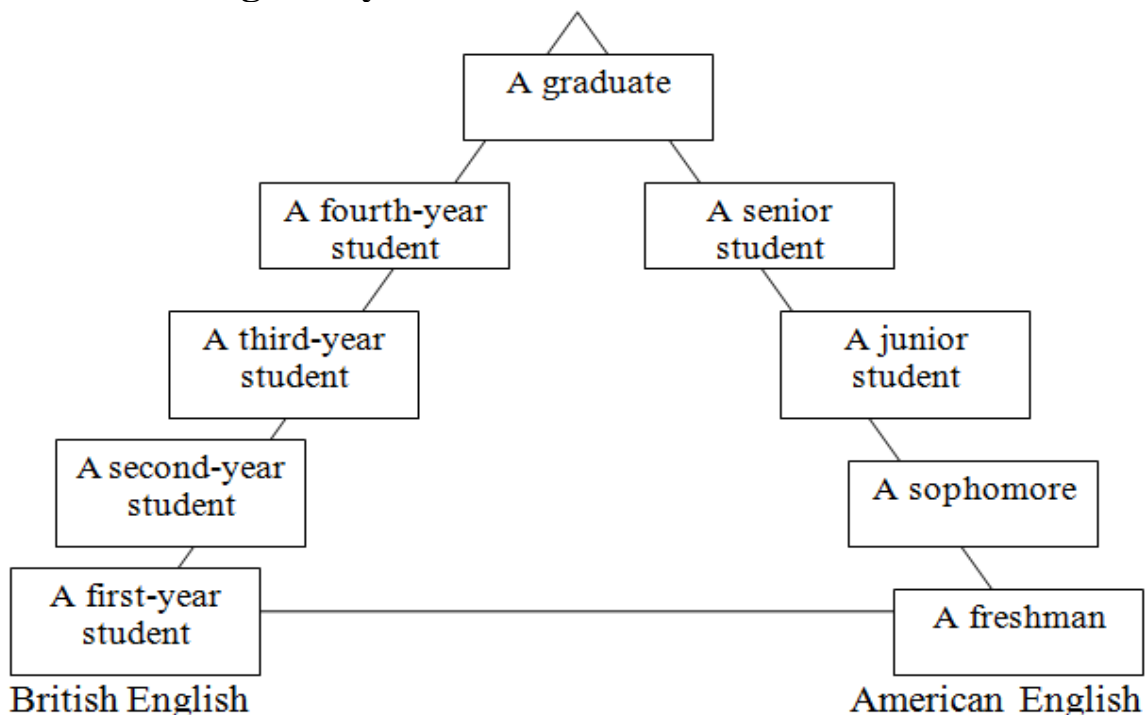
gain a degree, education, experience, a grant, good (bad) marks

have good knowledge of something
 have private lessons
 make progress, a mistake, the grade
 study for a test/an exam/a degree
 take a course/an exam/a break from studying/a year off to travel
 teach a lesson/at a school
 get a good education/advice/a place at university/diploma

2.1 Choose a correct word in each of the following sentences to using the information above. Then make your own sentences with the phrases.

1. She *got/took* a good report from her teachers.
2. They said she had *done/made* progress in all subjects.
3. She had *done/made* very few mistakes in her test.
4. She is well-behaved and *pays/gives* attention in class.
5. She always *takes/does* notes when the teacher talks.
6. She likes physics and enjoys *doing/making* experiments.
7. She hates being disturbed when she *is revising/reading* for an exam.
8. She wants to *get/go* into university.
9. When she *gets/takes* her degree she wants to go abroad.

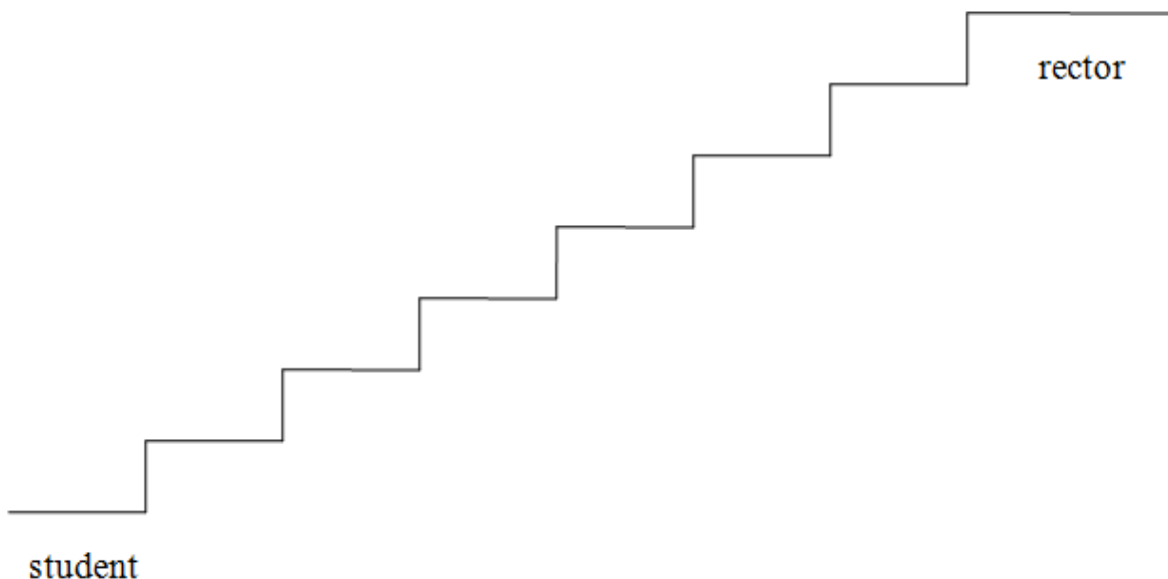
2.2 When you are at university or college, you go through different levels. Study the differences between the American and British terms. What stage are you in?



During your period of study, you can say you are doing a degree, and when you finish and pass your exams. You can say you have a degree. This can be a BA (Bachelor of Arts) or BS (Bachelor of Science). When you complete your first degree you are a graduate. You can go on (continue) to do a second course or degree, called a postgraduate course/degree (postgrad course). These students are then postgraduates and they often study for an MA (Master of Art), MS (Master of Science), a PhD (Doctor of Philosophy).

2.3 Name the steps of the social ladder which a student must pass to climb up to the position of the rector. Use the words from the list below, placing one word on one step. Use a dictionary if you need.

Dean, assistant lecturer, head of department, vice-rector, associate-professor, assistant professor, sub dean, professor.



2.4 Put the following story in the correct order.

1. Her research is in international law.
2. When she was at playschool Maria played and had fun.
3. After finishing her BA she took a year off.
4. In her infant school, she began learning how to read and write.
5. She got into grammar school and did well in all subjects.
6. When she was at junior school, she loved history.
7. She got a place at university to do law.
8. She graduated with a first-class degree.
9. She decided to do postgraduate work.
10. In the sixth form she studied A-levels to get into university.

2.5 Translate the text.

People in education

A professor is not a teacher in a secondary school, but has the highest academic position in a university. A lecturer is a university teacher. Lecturers – and professors – give lectures. Students in Britain usually have a tutor who gives them advice and teaches students in small groups. You graduate from university with a degree. If you do a postgraduate work, you will have a supervisor to help and advise you.

2.6 Match the definitions below with one of the words given.

tutor, lecturer, professor, undergraduate, classmate, head teacher, director of studies, graduate

1. Someone is in charge of a school.
2. Someone who is still at university studying for their first degree.
3. Someone who has successfully completed their first degree.
4. Someone responsible for courses in a private school.
5. Someone in the same class as you at school.
6. Someone who teaches at a college or university.
7. Someone responsible for teaching a small group of students.
8. Someone with the highest academic position in a university.

2.7 Match the words for people in education with the correct definition.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. apprentice | a) female teacher in charge of a school |
| 2. cadet | b) person who trains sportsmen for contests or prepares private students for an exam |
| 3. coach | c) highest grade of university teacher |
| 4. dean | d) the lowest teaching rank at a university |
| 5. disciple | e) person in charge of a division of study |
| 6. headmaster | f) person who teaches you driving |
| 7. instructor | g) the head of some universities and schools |
| 8. lecturer | h) a person studying to become an officer in the army or a policeman |
| 9. trainee | i) someone learning a trade who works in return for being taught |

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 10. principal | j) person undergoing some form of vocational training |
| 11. professor | k) anyone devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, especially attending university |
| 12. pupil | l) attends primary school |
| 13. student | m) follower of a religious teacher |

3 COLLEGE LIFE

*I think everyone should go to college and get a degree
and then spend six months as a bartender
and six months as a cabdriver.
Then they would really be educated.
~ Al McGuire*

*Fathers send their sons to college either because they went to college,
or because they didn't.
~ L. L. Hendren*

3.1 Read the text.

The **merry-go-round** of college life is something that one never forgets. It's a fascinating, fantastic, fabulous experience, irrespective of the fact whether one is a **full-time student** or a **part-time student**.

Who can forget the first day at the university when one turns from an **applicant** who has passed **entrance exams** into a first-year student? I did it! I entered, I **got in to** the university! A **solemn ceremony** in front of the university building and serious people **making speeches**. Hey, **lad**, do you happen to know who they are? Who? The rector, vice-rectors, deans, subdeans... and what about those ladies? Heads of departments and senior lecturers? Okay. Some of them must be professors, some – associate or assistant professors, but, of course, all of them have high academic degrees. And where are our lecturers? Oh, how nice...

The monitors **hand out** student **membership cards**, **student record books** and **library cards** – one feels like a real person. First celebrations and then days of hard work. So many classes, so many new subjects to put on **the timetable!** The **curriculum** seems to be developed

especially for geniuses. Lectures, seminars and **tutorials**. Home preparations; **a real avalanche** of homework.

If one can not cope with the work load of college he or she immediately starts **lagging behind**. It is easier to **keep pace** with the programme than to **catch up with** it later. Everyone tries hard to be, or at least to look, diligent. First tests and examination sessions. The first successes and first failures: “I have passed!” or “He has not **given me a pass!**” Tears and smiles. And a **long-awaited** vacation.

The merry-go-round runs fast. **Assignments, written reproductions, compositions, synopses, papers**. Translations checked up and marked. “Professor, I have never **played truant**, I had a good excuse for missing classes”. Works **handed in and handed out**. **Reading up for** exams. “No, professor, I have never cheated – **no cribs**. I just **crammed**.”

Junior students become senior. Still all of them are one family – undergraduates. Students’ parties in the students’ club. Meeting people and parting with people. You know, Anna is going **to be expelled** and Mary is going **to graduate with honors**. **Yearly essays, graduation dissertations, finals...** Then college turns into a wonderful recollection of one’s college life. (<https://studopedia.info/>)

3.2 Find in the text phrases meaning the following:

1. a large round thing that children ride on for fun which turns around;
2. a student, attending classes every day;
3. the antonym to full-time;
4. someone who applies for the place at a college;
5. a very serious ceremony;
6. make a formal talk about a particular subject to a group of people;
7. students cards;
8. books into which teachers and professors put their marks at exams
9. cards that are necessary to borrow books from a library;
10. all the subjects that are taught at a college;
11. schedule;
12. a large amount of work;
13. not be at the level that someone or something else has already achieved;
14. to reach the same level as other students;
15. pass smb, to succeed in a test;

16. tasks;
17. summary, a short description of the main parts of the story;
18. miss classes;
19. to be dismissed, to be kicked out;
20. to return or submit (something, such as an examination paper);
21. to give smth to everyone in a group;
22. a sheet of paper, containing information, such as test answers, used for cheating;
23. getting ready for exams;
24. to prepare yourself for a test by studying a lot of information very quickly;
25. to get diploma with distinction;
26. paper written at the end of the academic year;
27. diploma paper;
28. the last examination series in an academic or professional course.

3.3 Find the English equivalents to the Russian phrases below.

Учебный план, студент заочного отделения, абитуриент, торжественная церемония, староста группы, читательский билет, студенческий билет, зачетная книжка, расписание, справляться с грудой работы, отстать от группы, догнать, первые взлеты и первые падения, долгожданные каникулы, сочинение, проверять работы, домашняя работа, прогуливать занятия, сдавать работы, выдавать работы, начитывать материал перед экзаменом, списывать, шпаргалка, зубрить, встречаться и прощаться с людьми, отчислять из университета, курсовая работа, дипломная работа, госэкзамены.

3.4 Write your own essay about your first year being a student, your failures and your successes.

3.5 Find the word below. Try to guess what the word is.

1. A friend of yours at school:

a _____ (O W L O F C H L O E L S E L
L O C L S F O W O H)

2. The place where your teacher is sitting:

the _____ (D K S E K S D)

3. You can erase what you have written before with it:
a _____ (B U R R E B R B E U B)
4. Schoolboys (and schoolgirls) need it to write something with their pen: a _____ (H E T S E E T S H E)
5. In French high schools, there are three
_____ (M R S T E M S T R E) in a year
6. At the break, pupils enjoy playing in the _____
(U O A P D Y G L N R D P G N R A U Y L O)
7. The teacher writes his lessons on the

(A D B K C A R O L K R L O A B A D C)
8. In mathematics, there are odd numbers and
_____ (N E V E V E E N) numbers
9. A child who is gifted is in other words _____
(I G T E L N L I T N E G T T L N E I I L E N)
10. Sometimes, girls (or boys) at the back of the class, speak a lot, they are _____ (I T E L T V A K V K I A E A T L)
11. When you do a good work, you can obtain a good
_____ (A R M K R M A)
12. In geography, you may use a _____
(A P M M A P) to see where a country is situated in the world.
13. He is at the head of school: the _____
(H A S A E T R D M E M R E S D T A H A E)
14. In England, pupils wear _____
(F S U M N R I O U I F M S R N O)

15. A student may be punished if he _____
(T A E H S C E C H A T S) in his exam.
16. After high schools, when you get your A-level, you can go to
_____ (V I T S U E N R Y I Y U N I T V I S E R)
17. Pupils often wait with impatience the end of school: it's the
_____ (H O Y S D A I L I A H S Y D O L)
18. You can underline a word with it: a
_____ (R E U L R U L E)
19. You may wipe the blackboard with a duster or a
_____ (E S O P N G O N P G E S)
20. When you don't arrive on time, you are
_____ (T L E A E A T L)

3.6 Read the text and be ready to choose the right answer below.

Man: Hi. Uh, haven't we met before? You look so familiar.

Woman: Yeah. We met on campus last week, and you asked me the same question.

Man: Oh, oh really? I'm really sorry, but I'm terrible with names. But, but, but. Let me guess. It's Sherry, right?

Woman: No, but you got the first letter right.

Man: I know, I know. It's on the tip of my tongue. Wait. Uh, Sandy, Susan. Wait, wait. It's Sharon.

Woman: You got it and only on the fourth try.

Man: So, well, Sh. I mean Sharon. How are you?

Woman: Not bad. And what was your name?

Man: It's Ben, but everyone calls me B.J. And, uh, what do you do, Sharon?

Woman: I'm a graduate student majoring in TESL.

Man: Uh, TESL. What's that?

Woman: It stands for teaching English as a second language. I want to teach English to non-native speakers overseas.

Man: Oh, yeah. I'm pretty good at that English grammar. You know, verbs and adjectives, and uh ... Hey, that's sound really exciting. And do

you need some type of specific degree or experience to do that? I mean could I do something like that?

Woman: Well, most employers overseas are looking for someone who has at least a Bachelor's degree and one or two years of experience. And what do you do? Are you a student on campus?

Man: Yeah, but, uh ... I guess I'm mulling over the idea of going into accounting or international business, but I guess I'm leaning now towards a degree in marketing.

Woman: Oh, uh. Well, I have to run. I have a class in ten minutes.

Man: Oh, okay. And, uh, by the way, there's this, uh, dance on campus at the student center tonight, and I was wondering if you'd ... you know ... like to come along.

Woman: Oh really? Well, perhaps ...

Man: Okay, well, bye.

(<http://www.5minuteenglish.com>)

The man and woman first met at _____.

1. a party
2. school
3. a friend's house

The woman's name is _____.

1. Sharon
2. Susan
3. Sherry

The woman is majoring in _____.

1. engineering
2. education
3. computer science

What major is the man considering most at this time?

1. marketing
2. international business
3. accounting

Do you think the woman is interested in going out with the man?

1. No
2. Yes

3.7 Are these sentences true or false? If they are false, correct them.

1. A grant is the money some students receive from a government to pay for education, food and accommodation.
2. A graduate is someone who has not yet finished their first degree.
3. An MA is a degree that you get on an undergraduate degree course.
4. At university the people who teach you are called lecturers and professors.
5. Tuition is the cost of the teaching of your course.
6. A postgraduate is a second degree course.

3.8 Complete the text with appropriate verbs in the correct form.



When he was eight, my brother's main ambition in life was to (1)..... to university. He was very hard-working and fortunately he (2)..... all his exams. In fact, he got such high marks that he managed to (3)..... a place at a very good university, where he decided to (4)..... biology. The course (5)..... three years, and at the end he (6)..... a very good degree. As a result, he got the chance to (7)..... on to postgraduate studies, and he is now (8)..... research at Bristol University. He was very lucky to (9)..... a grant for the first years which helped to (10)..... the cost of university life, but now he's got a loan. It will take him a long time to pay it back.

(Adopted from "Language practice with key")

3.9 Replace the underlined verbs with less formal verbs that have the same meaning in the context.

1. Is it very difficult to obtain a place at university?
2. You have to pass exams before you can enter university.
3. He's studying physics, I think.
4. Did she receive a grant for her course?
5. The course continues for three years.

3.10 What do you call?

1. the money some students receive if they get a place at university?
2. the qualification you get at the end of university?
3. the name we give students during this period at university?

4. teachers at university?
5. students when they have completed their first degree?
6. students studying for a second, higher degree?
7. the study of one subject in great depth and detail, often to get new information?
8. the talks/lessons that students go to while they are at university?

3.11 Read the text and be ready to choose the write answer.

Maria: Oh, hi Dave. Long time, no see!

Dave: Hi Maria. I was in the neighborhood, so I thought I'd drop by.

Maria: Come on in. Take a seat. Would you like anything to drink? I have Sprite or orange juice.

Dave: Sprite would be fine. Uh, so, how have you been?

Maria: Oh, not bad. And you?

Dave: Oh, I'm doing okay, but school has been really hectic these days, and I haven't had time to relax.

Maria: By the way, what's your major anyway?

Dave: Hotel management.

Maria: Well, what do you want to do once you graduate?

Dave: Uh ... I haven't decided for sure, but I think I'd like to work for a hotel or travel agency in this area. How about you?

Maria: Well, when I first started college, I wanted to major in French, but I realized I might have a hard time finding a job using the language, so I changed majors to computer science. With the right skills, landing a job in the computer industry shouldn't be as difficult.

Dave: So, do you have a part-time job to support yourself through school?

Maria: Well, fortunately for me, I received a four-year academic scholarship that pays for all of my tuition and books.

Dave: Wow. That's great.

Maria: Yeah. How about you? Are you working your way through school?

Dave: Yeah. I work three times a week at a restaurant near campus.

Maria: Oh. What do you do there?

Dave: I'm a cook.

Maria: How do you like your job?

Dave: It's okay. The other workers are friendly, and the pay isn't bad.

(<http://www.5minuteenglish.com>)

What does the man want to do after he graduates?

1. He hopes to go on to graduate school.
2. He wants to work at a hotel.
3. He wants to become a teacher.

What is the woman's major?

1. computer science
2. French
3. history

How does the woman pay for college?

1. Her parents are paying for it.
2. She has a part-time job.
3. She received a scholarship.

Where does the man work part-time?

1. in a library
2. at a bakery
3. at a restaurant

What thing did the man NOT say about his job?

1. He works long hours.
2. His coworkers are friendly.
3. The pay is okay.

3.12 Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

1. My brother is 20. He's still _____ university in York.
2. She's got a degree _____ economics.
3. He's _____ research _____ various types of nervous disorder.
4. She's already got a BA. She's doing a _____ degree now.
5. Who is the professor in your _____?

3.13 What about our country. Answer the questions below.

1. Do you need to pass examinations before you can go to university?
2. Do some students get a grant to study at university?
3. Is the tuition free if you go to university?
4. Do most degree courses last three years?
5. What is your equivalent of the British BA or BS?
6. Do you have similar postgraduate degrees in your country?

4 STUDYING AT UNIVERSITY

A child educated only at school is an uneducated child.

~ George Santayana

4.1 Characterize your feelings when you are doing the following students' activities through the pattern.

Pattern: I find talking about things that don't interest me boring.
I find writing long tests annoying.

Activities: attending lectures (seminars, classes), taking notes, reading up (for), making reports, writing essays, doing one's homework, correcting mistakes, translating from Russian into English (from English into Russian), rendering texts, doing exercises, listening to the tapes, transcribing and intoning, working on one's thesis, participating in class, disrupting classes, coming late to one's classes (lectures, exams), cheating (in exams and tests), taking examinations, failing examinations, retaking examinations.

Feelings: boring, embarrassing, depressing, confusing, exciting, annoying, worrying, amusing.

4.2 Continue the list. Compare your answers with those of other students in the class.

Discuss these situations and the feelings they cause. Also discuss what activities you think difficult and what – easy.

4.3 Complain about some things or activities at college (at the university) that annoy you. Talk about something that you do not enjoy. Explain why. Work in pairs.

Use for complaining:

I'm beginning to get rather tired of...

I've had (I have) a lot of trouble with...

The trouble with... is that...

I'm sick and tired of...

They should/ought to...

I'm not at all satisfied with...

Use for agreement:

Yes, it is a problem, isn't it?

Yes, it can be a problem, can't it?

I think I can understand how you feel.

Yes, I know what you mean.

Use for disagreement:

Really? I can't say I've particularly noticed that...

I can see what you mean but...

Oh, come on, it isn't that bad.

4.4 Speak in class what you feel when:

You get a bad mark; you fall (lag) behind the group; you fall (in) an examination; you read up for an examination late at night; you miss classes; you come late to classes; you keep up with the rest of the group; you catch up with the rest; you have to retake an examination; you work in the library at the weekend; you work on your dissertation on holiday; you spend sleepless nights over a load of books; you look up every word in your dictionary when reading an English book; you are not prepared for the class; you are given virtually no time to digest and remember several chapters; the telephone rings while you are doing your homework; your essay is well-received; another student cheats at an examination or test.

Pattern:

I feel like a failure when I fall behind the group.

I feel pleased/confused/bored, etc. when I catch up with the rest.

4.5 Translate into English.

1. Она поступила в университет прошлым летом и закончит его только через четыре года.
2. Лучше не пропускать занятия, а то можно быстро отстать от группы. Хорошо известно, что нагонять всегда сложнее.
3. Все студенты в группе получили зачет по английскому языку. Это было серьезное испытание.
4. Мой любимый предмет, конечно же, английский. А ещё мне нравятся страноведение Великобритании и США.
5. Я не очень люблю писать диктанты и изложения, но понимаю, что это необходимо для приобретения навыков письменной речи.

6. Расписание составляется таким образом, чтобы лекции чередовались с практическими занятиями.
7. Староста нашей группы получила стипендию от Британского Совета. Она будет учиться в Лондонском университете и одновременно писать дипломную работу.
8. Не думаю, что, готовясь к экзаменам, имеет смысл всю ночь не ложиться спать. Эффект от такой подготовки может быть обратный.
9. Больше всего я боюсь провалить экзамен по математике, поэтому стараюсь всё выучить почти наизусть.
10. В штате преподавателей у нас три профессора, четыре доцента, пять старших преподавателей и семь ассистентов.
11. Проверяя контрольные работы, преподаватель отмечает ошибки на полях.
12. В эту сессию будет один письменный экзамен и два устных зачёта, а также четыре экзамена.
13. В начале года в деканате всем первокурсникам выдали студенческие билеты и зачётные книжки.
14. Когда я начинаю делать домашнее задание, то долго не могу сконцентрироваться на работе – меня постоянно что-то отвлекает.
15. В обучении ему не нужно прикладывать никаких усилий – он всё хватает на лету.

4.6 Find out the words denoting:

- a short piece of writing on one particular subject that is written by a student;
- a class, usually at college or university, where the teacher and the students discuss a particular topic or subject;
- a long essay that a student does as part of a degree;
- financial aid that the government gives to an individual or to an organisation for a particular purpose such as education, welfare, home, improvements;
- a student at a university or college who has not yet taken his or her first degree;
- a person who has a first degree from a university and who is doing research at a more advanced level;
- someone who has left school or college before they have finished their studies;

- a long piece of written research done for a higher university degree, especially a PhD;
- money given to a student to help pay for the cost of his or her education;
- a regular meeting in which a tutor and a small group of students discuss a subject as part of the students' course of study;
- a block of flats where students live;
- a person who travels to work in town every day, especially by train;
- a large dining hall in a university.

4.7 Give the English equivalents for the following phrases and use them in sentences of your own.

Получать стипендию; студенческое общежитие; страсть к чтению; читать за едой; делать пометки; семинар; немедленные результаты; тема дипломной работы; учиться в аспирантуре; последовать совету кого-либо; выиграть стипендию; работать над диссертацией; иметь значение для кого-либо; признавать; не ложиться спать целую ночь; поглощать (знания, информацию); вместе жить в квартире с кем-либо.

4.8 Choose the right word in the exercise below.

1. A complete listing of courses offered will be found in the class (*schedule/plan*).
2. Students must pay all their fees before the start of each (*semester/division*).
3. At university = At (*college/PhD*).
4. A college or university building containing living quarters for students is called a dormitory, or “...” (*dorm/dormitorium*) for short.
5. Another way of saying “dormitory” is “student” (*residents/residence*).
6. A student from another university who comes to study for one or two semesters is called an (*exchange/elite*) student.
7. How many (*classes/class*) are you taking this semester?
8. What is the short form for “professor”? (*prof/fessor*).
9. A (*freshman/starter*) is someone in their first year of (an American) university.
10. A (*senior/leaver*) is someone in their final year of (an American) university.

4.9 Read and translate the story. Continue the story.

“It took a couple of weeks for classes to get settled, and then we got down to the nitty-gritty. As homework began pouring in, and tests loomed on the horizon, I realized that my study skills were very poor and that it was going to be a challenge in itself to teach myself to study. I experimented with several tactics, trying to find out what would work for me. I started out in the bedroom with the door closed, but it seemed the phone was always ringing. I managed to get my work done, but I was not pleased with this frustrating situation. Later I tried going outside and preparing somewhere in the yard. I ended up chatting with a neighbor, petting her dog. Clearly, something had to be changed. As my workload increased, so did my frustration. Quite by accident, however, I found the solution to my problem ...”

<https://studepedia.org>

4.10 Find in the text above the English equivalents to the Russian words and phrases.

На это ушла пара недель, прийти в норму, засесть за что-либо, повседневная работа, наваливаться, маячить, слабые навыки, вызов, экспериментировать с чем-либо, обнаружить, начинать (разг.), удаваться, оканчиваться, удручающая ситуация, выходить из дома, болтать, работа накапливалась, разочарование, совершенно случайно, решение проблемы.

4.11 Choose the right word below.

1. *I have a lot of very difficult _____ this term.*
exams; exam; examination

2. *To _____ means to study hard in a short period of time (usually before an exam).*
cramp; cram; crumb

3. *I thought that the _____ I wrote for my Spanish Literature class was great, but I only got a C.*
essay; article; work

4. *Q: Did you pass? A: No, I _____!*
fled; flipped; failed

5. A _____ student is someone who already has an undergraduate degree, and is trying to get an MA, MS, PhD, etc.
graduating; graduate; gradual

6. A Masters _____ is something you have to write in order to obtain a Masters Degree.
theory; work; thesis

7. The maximum _____ for undergraduate degree students is 21 credit hours in a semester.
course load; class number; load

8. A _____ student, is one who doesn't have a full course load.
part-time; part-study; full-time

9. When you write a _____, you're writing a formal written report that includes both research findings and your own ideas.
test; research paper; research work

10. She is a very smart girl. She always gets good _____.
gradients; notes; grades

11. When is your assignment _____? (By when does it have to be finished?)
done; due; date

12. A _____ is what one receives after successfully completing four years of college/university.
decree; plaque; degree

13. Exams that are given during the middle of each semester are called _____.
half-exams; midterms; middle terms

14. GPA stands for "grade point _____".
average; attack; anomaly

15. An _____ is a graduate or former student of a school, college, or university.

alumnus; alibi; albatross

16. What is your _____? = What is your main area of study?

minor; principal; major

17. What are you going to do after you _____ (finish university)?

graduate; sum-up; gradual

18. One of my friends is _____ in Sociology.

majoring; major; main topic

19. _____ courses are ones that you must take in order to graduate.

Elective; Required; Recruited

20. A TA, or _____, is someone who helps the professor by grading papers, preparing material, etc.

teaching administrator; teach assistant; teaching/teacher's assistant

4.12 Answer the questions and express your own opinion on the following:

1. What advice would you give to a friend of yours if he or she has to deal with the problem of distraction?
2. What tactics do you personally choose to get yourself organized and sit down to work?
3. Discuss in class the problem of getting oneself organized and concentrated when doing one's homework?

4.13 Match the English idioms in the left column with their Russian equivalents in the right column. Illustrate the meanings of the English idioms by your own examples.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1) to go into details | a) начать с азов |
| 2) to drum something into somebody's head | b) как дважды два – четыре |
| 3) a braintwister | c) куриные мозги |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4) two and two make four | d) вдаваться в подробности |
| 5) a stumbling block | e) головоломка |
| 6) the key word | f) легко даваться |
| 7) the brain of a pigeon | g) ключевое слово |
| 8) to come easy | h) камень преткновения |
| 9) to start from scratch | i) вдолбить что-либо в голову |

4.14 Translate the proverbs into Russian and comment upon them. Find similar Russian proverbs.

1. A man is never too old to learn.
2. Education covers a lot of ground but it doesn't cultivate it.
3. Live and learn.
4. By doing nothing we learn to do it.
5. Better untaught than ill taught.
6. Brevity is the soul of wit.
7. Dot you i's and cross your t's.

4.15 Write an essay on one of the following topics.

- a) Our college Life Needs Changes.
- b) Some Advice for College Students.
- c) Why (Psychology/Sociology/...) is so popular with Students.
- d) Education Reform in Russia. To be or not to be?

5 STUDENT

*I am always ready to learn, but
I do not always like being taught.
~ Churchill (Черчилль)*

5.1 Work with a partner and complete the following tasks.

- a) Write a list of qualities that make a good teacher.
- b) Compare your lists. Then agree on a class list of the three most important qualities.
- c) Follow the same procedure to compile a list of qualities that make a good student.

5.2 Study Robbie Williams' fact file.

Robbie Williams

Name: Robert Peter Williams

Date of birth: 13th February 1974

Career: Robbie joined the band *Take That* in 1990 when he was only 16. Then in 1996 he left the band and went on to pursue a very successful solo career.

What kind of student do you think Robbie Williams was? Read his description of his school life below. Were you right?

“My first day at school I saw all these kids crying as they said goodbye to their mums, but I was more concerned with playing with the lads. I told Mum to go home; she was more upset than I was!

After Millhill Primary School I went on to St Margaret Ward which was the local High School. I was there until sixteen and ended up with eight or nine GCSEs. I was a good lad at school in that I never got caught. I did the normal laddish stuff that you'd expect a fourteen-year-old to get up to. I didn't smoke, but I went to smoker's corner. And you weren't allowed to wear trainers, so I'd always put them on. I always used to be the one that would make the class laugh. Then as soon as the teacher turned round, I'd sit straight and the rest of the class would be laughing and they'd get told off.

I joined *Take That* in the middle of going from school to college. In fact I'm still registered at the Sixth Form College at St. Margaret's now. When I go in next time I'll probably get detention for being a few years late!”

(Adopted from “Inside out”)

5.3 Using the information in Robbie Williams' description choose the correct alternative to complete these sentences.

1. Robbie was ...

- a) the class clown,
- b) the class genius,
- c) bottom of the class.

2. Primary school is for children ...

- a) from two to five years old.
- b) from five to eleven years old.
- c) from eleven to sixteen years old.

3. A GCSE is...
 - a) a punishment,
 - b) a qualification,
 - c) a school subject.
4. You take your GCSEs at the age of ...
 - a) sixteen
 - b) fifteen,
 - c) fourteen.
5. A detention is ...
 - a) a punishment
 - b) a qualification.
 - c) a school subject.
6. You go to sixth form college ...
 - a) when you're five.
 - b) when you're eleven.
 - c) when you're sixteen.

5.4 Complete the sentences with words below. You may need to change the form of the verbs.

amount to much, have the chance, join the army, reduce (someone) to tears, settle down

- a) Good teachers never _____ their students _____ .
- b) Pupils who don't _____ at school manage to get good jobs later.
- c) Travelling is a waste of time – young people should be encouraged to _____ as soon as possible.
- d) People should be able to _____ if they want, but compulsory military service should be abolished.
- e) Everybody should _____ to go to university if they want to.

5.5 Do you agree or disagree with the statements above?

5.6 Work in pairs. Complete the columns. Write as many ideas as you can.

Things a good student does	Things a bad student does
1. Comes to the lessons on time	1. doesn't listen to the teacher
2.	2.
3.	3.

Work in pairs again. Look at the things a good student does. Discuss why they are important.

Example:

STUDENT A:

It's important to come to your lessons on time so that you don't miss anything.

STUDENT B:

That's right. If you're late you can miss something important.

5.7 Match the two halves of these expressions to make some questions about education.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a) In which school subjects did you always use to get | 1. in another foreign language? |
| b) When was the last time you failed an | 2. low marks? |
| c) How easy is it to get a | 3. attention in class? |
| d) Have you ever taken a course | 4. on to further education? |
| e) What qualifications do you need if you want to go | 5. exam? |
| f) What sort of things do you think it is best to learn | 6. by heart? |
| g) What time of day did you find it hardest to pay | 7. university? |
| h) How do you apply for a place at | 8. grant for further education? |

5.8 Work with a partner. Ask each other the questions in the exercise 5.6.

5.9 Read the text and answer questions about the following people who proved their teachers wrong.

1. Who did more than get married and raise a family?
2. Who followed the teacher's advice and didn't go on to university?
3. Who failed an exam in a subject which she later proved to be very good at?

Look at us now!



Romy Adams

Romy Adams runs a catering company. She started off in her own kitchen and now runs three catering teams from premises in north London and caters mainly for conferences.

“My maths teacher would die if she knew that I run my own company and do all the accounts myself. On my school report, she wrote, “I see very little point in entering Rosemary for maths GCSE. Judging by the consistently low marks she has been getting this term, she is bound to fail the exam. She was right of course, but when I wanted to set up my own company, I enrolled at the local college and took an evening course in maths and accounting and I was one of the best in the class! A bit of motivation goes a long way.”



Ann Waterman

Ann Waterman is a judge and has been an active member of parliament for the last ten years.

“I was sent to a rather old-fashioned boarding school run by nuns. I obviously didn’t make much of an impression there, because their final comment was, “She has been a mediocre student and is highly unlikely to go on to further education. We think she is best suited to getting married and raising a family.” The first thing I did when I left school was to join the women’s liberation movement.”



Henry Woods

Henry Woods is an actor. He is at present filming a series to be shown on television in the autumn.

“History was the only subject I was any good at, and that’s because the history teacher would sit and tell stories and bring it all alive. He never made us learn lists of dates by heart -he didn’t need to because his stories made it all so memorable anyway. But other teachers used to say things like, “Henry lives in a dream world. He needs to pay more attention.” I was hoping to go to university, but then one of my teachers wrote a comment on my report which took away all my confidence. He put, “Henry is not expected to pass his A-levels with sufficiently high grades to gain a place at university.” So I didn’t apply for a place at university. I went to acting school instead, and the rest is history, as they say. I suppose it was fate, but I still feel angry with that teacher.” [1]

5.10 Find expressions from the texts which mean the same as the structures below.

1. It is inevitable that she will fail the exam.
2. We do not think that she will go on to further education.
3. The school predicts that Henry will not pass his exams with sufficiently high grades.

(Adopted from “Inside out”)

5.11 Complete the rules. Look at this information from a college handbook. Complete the rules with have to, don’t have to, can, can’t.

Rules for ESOL classes at Chase Green College

1. You _____ speak English as much as possible.
2. You _____ be rude to other students.
3. You _____ take an exam to pass your qualification.
4. You _____ work hard.
5. You _____ eat in the classrooms but you _____ drink water.
6. You _____ only miss lessons if you have an important appointment.
7. You _____ eat lunch in the college canteen; there are good cafes nearby.

5.12 Complete these predictions about education in Britain. Do you think these things will happen in your country? When?

- a) Classrooms (expected) get less crowded as the birth-rate continues to decrease.

- b) It (highly unlikely) that classroom teachers will ever be replaced by computers.
- c) Standards of spelling and grammar (likely) get worse because of new technologies.
- d) As more families go online, students (bound) rely more on the Internet to help them with their homework.

5.13 Work with a partner. Write down three more predictions about the future of education in our country. Find out if other students agree.

5.14 Work in small groups and discuss the following questions:

1. At what age do you think you should ...
 - stop listening to parents and teachers and do what you feel is right?
 - be financially independent?
 - leave the family home?
2. Have you ever taken your parents' advice and regretted it?
3. Do you intend to follow in your parents' footsteps?

5.15 Read the text. Mr and Mrs Barrington are talking about their eighteen-year-old daughter Saffron. Decide which of the following sentences best summarizes their feelings about Saffron's plans for the future.

- a) They want Saffron to go to university but they're worried about supporting her financially.
- b) They think Saffron should get a university degree before she tries to become a pop singer.
- c) They think that it would be a waste of time for Saffron to go to university because she really wants to be a pop singer.

I – Interviewer;

Mrs B – Mrs Barrington;

Mr B – Mr Barrington.

I: What's Saffron going to do when she leaves school?

Mrs B: Until a few months ago, she was going to go to university, but she's changed her mind. Now she reckons she's going to make it in the pop world.

I: And how do you feel about that?

Mr B: We think she's making an enormous mistake.

I: But surely she can go back to her studies if her music career fails.

Mr B: That's true, but once she gets a taste of freedom, she'll find it more difficult to go back to college. I just think it's such a waste – in three years' time, she'll have got her degree and she will still be young enough to try out the music business. At least if it doesn't work out she'll have a qualification behind her.

I: Have you discussed this with her?

Mrs B: Of course, but she's made up her mind. We're just hoping that she'll get it out of her system and then come to her senses and go back to her studies. When I left school I didn't go on to university, and I've regretted it ever since. I just don't want her to make the same mistake as I did.

I: Will you support her while she's trying to be a pop singer?

Mr B: You mean financially? No. She won't be living at home, and we can't afford to pay for her to live in London, so it's up to her to make it work.

(<http://www.5minuteenglish.com>)

5.16 Complete these extracts, using the phrases below.

taste of freedom, up to her, out of her system, behind her, make it

1. Now she reckons she's going to _____ in the pop world.
2. That's true, but once she gets a _____, she'll find it more difficult to go back to college.
3. At least if it doesn't work out she'll have a qualification _____.
4. We're just hoping that she'll get it _____ and then come to her senses and go back to her studies.
5. _____ we can't afford to pay for her to live in London, so it's _____ to make it work.

5.17 Work with a partner. Decide whether you agree or disagree with the following statements. Do you think your parents would have the same opinion?

1. If you want to go travelling, it's best to get it out of your system before you start a career. Afterwards it's too late.
2. Once young people have had a taste of freedom, it's difficult for them to go back and live with their parents.
3. The more qualifications you've got behind you, the better your chances are of getting a good job.
4. You don't need musical talent to make it in the pop world these days: just good looks and a good manager.
5. Whether or not you succeed in life is up to you. Nobody else can help.

(Adopted from "Inside out")

5.18 Work in groups and discuss the following questions.

1. Is it common for students to go backpacking in summer holidays in our country?
2. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of backpacking?
3. If you could go backpacking anywhere in the world, where would you go and what would you do?

5.19 Read the first part of a newspaper article about students who go backpacking. Why should you always take travellers' tales with a pinch of salt?

Why students love a journey to hell.

The summer holidays are approaching, and the buzz has already started in university bars across the land. Once again, students are competing with one another to see who can plan the toughest and most dangerous foreign trip this summer. But travelers' tales should be taken with a pinch of salt. Everyone loves to exaggerate and embellish to make things sound better. If you say you did a bungee jump in Queensland of 44 metres, someone will say they did one of 98 metres at the Victoria Falls. If you got diarrhea, they had amoebic dysentery or malaria. If you were stopped by police, they were dodging gunfire. Part of the fun of traveling in your teens and twenties is the telling of tales afterwards. It's part of the rite of passage from child to adult, and there's nothing wrong with that.

(Based on the an article in The Sunday Telegraph)

5.20 Find words and expressions in the text that mean:

exciting atmosphere; stories; to make a story more interesting by adding details which may be untrue; avoiding; a normal part of growing up

5.21 Translate the proverbs and quotations into Russian:

1. It is only the ignorant who despise education. (*Syrus / Сайрус*)
2. Only the educated are free. (*Epictetus / Эпиктет*)
3. The secret of education lies in respecting the pupil. (*Emerson / Эмерсон*)
4. Spare the rod and spoil the child. (*Proverb*)
5. All wish to possess knowledge, but few, comparatively speaking, are willing to pay the price. (*Juvenal / Ювенал*)
6. Knowledge is like money: the more he gets, the more he craves. (*Billings / Биллингс*)
7. To know everything is to know nothing. (*Proverb*)
8. As for me, all I know is that I know nothing. (*Socrates / Сократ*)
9. The less we know, the more we suspect. (*Billings / Биллингс*)
10. If you want to be successful you must look successful. (*Moore / Мур*)
11. All you need in this life is ignorance and confidence, and then success is sure. (*Twain / Твен*)
12. There is only one success – to spend your life in your own way. (*Morley / Морлей*)
13. Wise men learn more from fools than fools from wise men. (*Cato / Катон*)
14. Men learn while they teach. (*Seneca / Сенека*)
15. A little learning is dangerous thing. (*Pope / По*)
16. Train hard fight easy. (*Proverb*)

6 HIGHER EDUCATION

“The purpose of all higher education is to make men aware of what was and what is; to incite them to probe into what may be.

*It seeks to teach them to understand,
to evaluate, to communicate.”*

~ Otto Kleppner

6.1 Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What is higher education?

2. Where can people get higher education?
3. What does higher education include?
4. What does higher education result in?
5. What degrees do higher education institutions offer?

Higher education is an educational level that follows a completion of a school providing a secondary education, such as a high school, secondary school, or gymnasium. Higher education is often delivered at universities, academies, colleges, seminaries, and institutes of technology, and is also available through certain college-level institutions, including vocational schools, trade schools, and other career colleges that award academic degrees or professional certifications. Higher education at non-degree level is sometimes referred to as further education or continuing education as distinct from higher education.

The right of access to higher education is mentioned in a number of international human rights instruments. The UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 declares that “higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education”. In Europe, Article 2 of the First Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights, adopted in 1950, obliges all signatory parties to guarantee the right to education.

Higher education includes teaching, research, exacting applied work (e.g. in medical schools and dental schools), and social services activities of universities. Higher education includes undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training. Completion of a higher education program of study generally results in the awarding of certificates, diplomas, or academic degrees.

Higher education in some countries, including the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Ireland, specifically refers to post-secondary institutions that offer Associate’s degrees, Bachelor’s degrees, Master’s degrees, Education Specialist (EdS) degrees or Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degrees, or their equivalents, and also higher professional degrees in areas such as dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, pharmacology and veterinary medicine. Such institutions may also offer non-degree certificates, which indicate completion of a set of courses comprising a body of knowledge on a particular topic, but the granting of such certificates is not the primary purpose of the institutions.

6.2 Study the types of higher education and answer the questions:

1. In what area is your kind of education?
2. What does it include?

TYPES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The general higher education and training that takes place at a university, college, or Institute of Technology usually includes significant theoretical and abstract elements, as well as applied aspects. In contrast, **the vocational higher education** and training that takes place at vocational universities and schools usually concentrates on practical applications, with very little theory. In addition, **professional-level education** is always included within higher education, such as in the law, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. It offers a particularly intense integration with the world of work in all its aspects (including teaching, learning, research and governance). Its function is to diversify learning opportunities, enhance employability, offer qualifications and stimulate innovation, for the benefit of learners and society. Examples of providers of professional higher education may include Graduate Colleges of Architecture, Business, Journalism, Law, Library Science, Optometry, Pharmacy, Public Policy, Human Medicine, Professional Engineering, Podiatric Medicine, Scientific Dentistry, and Veterinary Medicine. A basic requirement for entry into these graduate-level programs is almost always a bachelor's degree, although alternative means of obtaining entry into such programmes may be available at some universities. Requirements for admission to such high-level graduate programs are extremely competitive, and admitted students are expected to perform well.

Liberal arts. Academic areas that are included within the Liberal arts include Environmental Science, Great Books, History, Languages including English, Linguistics, Literature, Mathematics, Music, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Religious studies, Science, Sociology and Theater.

Engineering. Teaching engineering is teaching the application of scientific, economic, social, and practical knowledge in order to design, build, maintain, and improve structures, machines, devices, systems, materials and processes. It may encompass using insights to conceive, model and scale an appropriate solution to a problem or objective. The discipline of engineering is extremely broad, and encompasses a range of

more specialized fields of engineering, each with a more specific emphasis on particular areas of technology and types of application. Engineering disciplines include: aerospace, biological, civil, chemical, computer, electrical, industrial, and mechanical.

Performing arts. The performing arts differ from the plastic arts or visual arts, insofar as the former uses the artist's own body, face and presence as a medium; the latter uses materials such as clay, metal or paint, which can be molded or transformed to create a work of art. Performing arts institutions include Circus schools, Dance schools, Drama schools and Music schools

Plastic or visual arts. The plastic arts or visual arts are a class of art forms, that involve the use of materials, that can be molded or modulated in some way, often in three dimensions. Examples are painting, sculpture, and drawing, etc. Higher educational institutions in these arts include Film schools and Art schools.

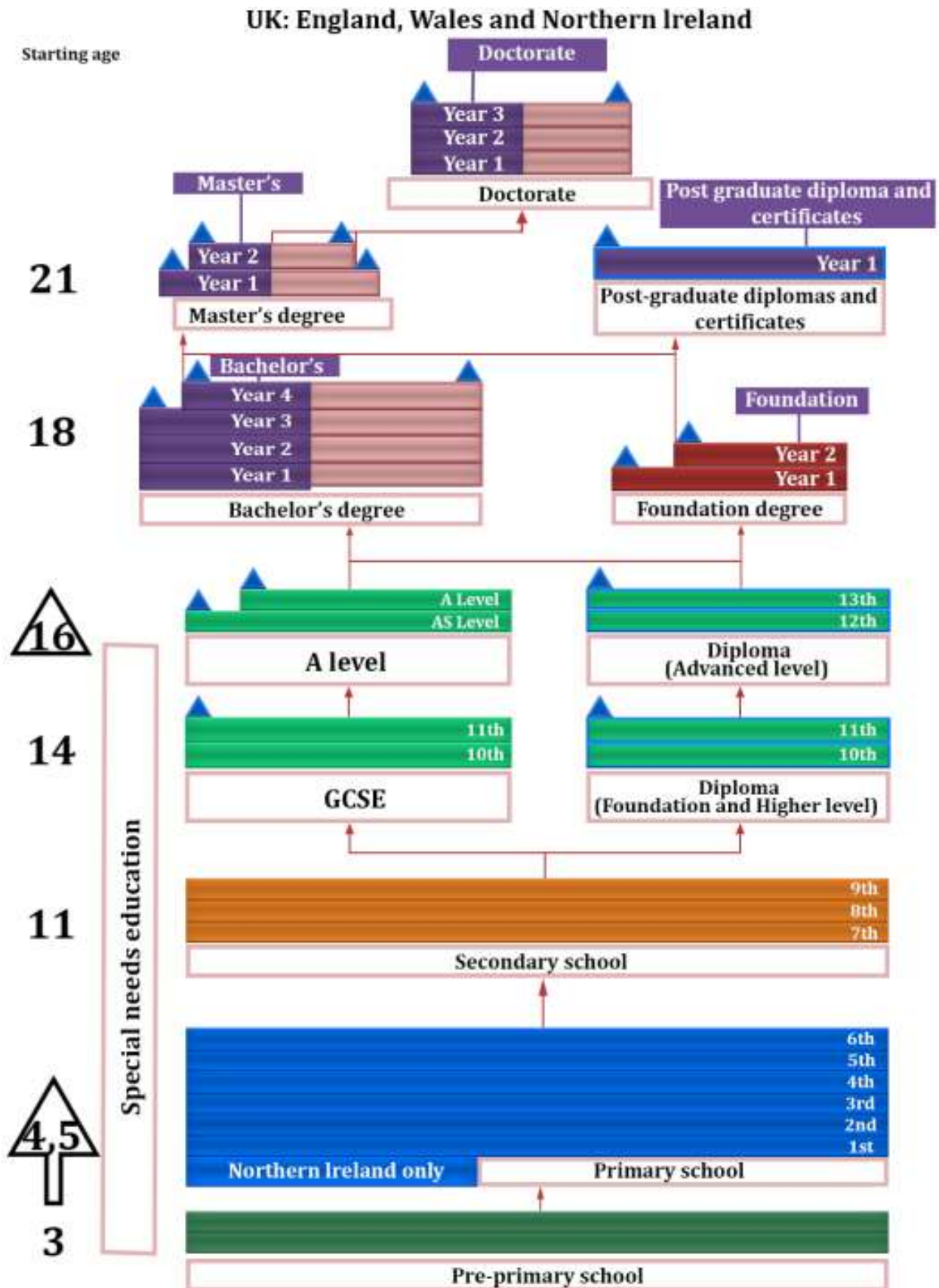
6.3. Read the text about education in the UK and study the chart below. Answer the questions.

1. What are the stages of the UK education?
2. At what age do children in the UK go to university?

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Education in the United Kingdom is a devolved matter with each of the countries of the United Kingdom having separate systems under separate governments: the UK Government is responsible for England; the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government and the Northern Ireland Executive are responsible for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, respectively. In each country there are five **stages of education**: early years, primary, secondary, further education (FE) and higher education (HE). The law states that full time education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 (4 in Northern Ireland) and 16, the compulsory school age (CSA). In England, compulsory education has been extended to 18 for those born after 1 September 1997. This full-time education does not need to be at a school and a number of parents choose to home educate. Prior to the compulsory school age, children can be educated at nursery if parents wish though there is only limited government funding for such places. Further Education is non-

compulsory, and covers non-advanced education which can be taken at further education colleges and Higher Education institutions (HEIs).



The fifth stage, Higher Education, is study beyond A which, for most full-time students, takes place in universities and other Higher Education institutions and colleges.

The National Curriculum (NC), established in 1988, provides a framework for education in England and Wales between the ages of 5 and 18. Though the National Curriculum is not compulsory it is followed by most state schools, but some private schools, academies, free schools and home educators design their own curricula.

6.4 Translate the text into Russian.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

Education in England is overseen by the United Kingdom's Department for Education and Department for Business, Innovation and Skills. Local government authorities are responsible for implementing policy for public education and state-funded schools at a local level.

The education system is divided into stages based upon age: Early Years Foundation Stage (ages 3–5), primary education (ages 5–11), secondary education (ages 11–18) and tertiary (higher) education (ages 18+).

From the age of 16 there is a two-year period of education known as “sixth form” or “college” which typically leads to A-level qualifications (similar to a high school diploma in some other countries), or a number of alternate qualifications such as BTEC (Business and Technology Council and a certificate or diploma in a vocational subject awarded by this body), the International Baccalaureate or the Cambridge Pre-U.

England also has a tradition of independent schooling and home schooling; legally, parents may choose to educate their children by any suitable means.

Higher education often begins with a three-year bachelor's degree. Postgraduate degrees include master's degrees, either taught or by research, and the doctorate, a research degree that usually takes at least three years. Universities require a Royal Charter in order to issue degrees and all but one are financed by the state via tuition fees, which cost up to £9,000 per academic year for English, Welsh and European Union students.

6.5 Make a chart to organize your notes on the higher education systems in Russia, the USA and the UK. While reading the text about higher education in these countries fill in the chart.

Country	Admission requirements to the universities	Types of higher schools	Degrees awarded	Fees	Academic year
<i>the UK</i>					
<i>the USA</i>					
<i>Russia</i>					

6.6 Read about higher education in England. Translate the text. Make notes on 1) admission to the universities in England; 2) types of universities; 3) degrees awarded to the graduates; 4) fees; 5) the academic year.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

1. Admission Requirements. Institutions determine their own admissions policies and the minimum entry requirements for each programme. For bachelor's degrees, the minimum entry requirement is usually two or three General Certificate of Education Advanced-level (GCE A level) passes, as well as a minimum number of General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) passes at grade C or above. These remain the most common form of entry qualification held by young entrants to higher education. A wide range of other qualifications is acceptable for entry. They include the International Baccalaureate and some vocational options such as GCE A levels in applied subjects and Edexcel BTEC National Qualifications.

There is a points scoring system establishing agreed comparability between different types of qualification across the whole of the UK – the UCAS tariff. UCAS (Universities and Colleges Admissions Service) is the central coordinating body for universities in the United Kingdom is Universities UK. UCAS is funded by participating HEIs and from the fees paid by each applicant.

Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are not obliged to express their entry requirements in terms of tariff points. Those that do may additionally require some or all of the qualifications for entry to be in

specific subjects and at specific grades. An applicant who meets the published minimum admission requirements for a particular programme may be offered a place, but this is not guaranteed. Entry is competitive, with wide variations between institutions and programmes in terms of the competition for places. For some highly oversubscribed programmes, such as medicine, dentistry, veterinary science and law, applicants may be required to take an additional admissions test. Examples of such tests include the BioMedical Admissions Test and the UK Clinical Aptitude Test. From 2013, all applicants for initial teacher training courses are required to pass skills tests in numeracy and literacy before starting their courses.

Most HEIs do not routinely interview applicants for most programmes. However, applicants for entry to professional and vocational programmes such as initial teaching training and medicine are usually required to attend a selection interview, as are all applicants to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Students normally enter university from age 18 and study for an academic degree. There is a distinct hierarchy among universities. Universities in the United Kingdom have generally been instituted by Royal Charter, Papal Bull, Act of Parliament or an instrument of government under the Education Reform Act 1988; in any case, generally with the approval of the Privy Council, only such recognized bodies can award degrees of any kind.

2. Types of universities. Most UK universities fall into one of six categories:

- **Ancient universities** – the seven universities founded before 1800;
- **London, Durham** and its former constituent college at **Newcastle**, and the colleges of the former University of Wales (at Lampeter, Aberystwyth, Bangor and Cardiff) – chartered in the 19th century;
- **Red Brick universities** – large civic universities chartered at the beginning of the 20th century before World War II;
- **Plate Glass universities** – universities chartered after 1966 (formerly described as the ‘new universities’ or the ‘Robbins expansion’ universities);
- **The Open University** – The UK’s ‘open to all’ distance learning university (est. 1968);
- **New Universities** – Post-1992 universities formed from Polytechnics or Colleges of Higher Education.

3. Degrees. The typical **first degree** offered at English universities is the bachelor's degree, and usually lasts for three years. Many institutions now offer an undergraduate master's degree as a first degree, which typically lasts for four years. During a first degree students are known as undergraduates. Some universities offer a vocationally based foundation degree, typically two years in length for those students who hope to continue on to a first degree but wish to remain in employment.

Postgraduate education. Students who have completed a first degree are eligible to undertake a postgraduate degree, which might be a:

Master's degree (typically taken in one year, though research-based master's degrees may last for two);

Doctorate (typically taken in three years).

Postgraduate education is not automatically financed by the state.

As well as degrees, specialist qualifications may be awarded in the following fields:

- **Education:** Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE), Certificate in Education (Cert Ed), City and Guilds of London Institute (C&G), or Bachelor of Education (BA or BEd), most of which also incorporate Qualified Teacher Status (QTS).
- **Law:** Bachelor of Laws (LLB) studied at Law School.
- **Medicine:** Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery, studied at medical school
- **Pharmacy:** Master of Pharmacy (MPharm)
- **Business:** Master of Business Administration (MBA).
- **Psychology:** Doctor of Educational Psychology (DEdChPsychol) or Clinical Psychology (DClinPsych).

4. Fees and funding. The vast majority of United Kingdom universities are government financed, with only four private universities where the government does not subsidise the tuition fees. Most undergraduates pay fees that are repayable after graduation, contingent on attaining a certain level of income, with the state paying all fees for students from the poorest backgrounds. Postgraduate fees vary but are generally more than undergraduate fees, depending on the degree and university. There are numerous bursaries (awarded to low income applicants) to offset undergraduate fees and, for postgraduates, full scholarships are available for most subjects, and are usually awarded competitively.

5. Academic year. Generally the UK academic year runs from approximately September to June (although there is an increasing trend for some postgraduate programs to start in January), but the exact start date, end date and vacation times vary from university to university. The UK university academic calendar can be confusing for both British and international students alike, as it is quite different to academic schedules in other parts of the world (and indeed other parts of the British education system).

Terms. If your university academic calendar is split into terms, then you will usually have your academic year cut into three sections. These terms will usually run from September-December, January-March and April-June. The amount of work you must do does vary a lot between the three terms, especially the final term which is usually the "exam term". It is quite common for universities to set projects or essays for each term with due dates for the end of term, so if that applies to you then try keep early December and early March as free as possible.

Terms are more common in older universities and at some institutions they even have special names: for example in Oxford University the three terms are called Michaelmas, Hilary and Trinity, while at Durham University they are Michaelmas, Epiphany and Easter.

Semesters, where the school year is split into two, echo the structure of American universities and is becoming much more common in the UK. Universities like the University of Liverpool use the semester system so that they can alternate the timetables through the year, meaning you may have different classes and class times at different points during the year.

The main **vacation times** in the UK are Christmas, Easter and the summer holidays. These vary in length but generally are 3–5 weeks, 3–5 weeks and 12–14 weeks long respectively. During vacation times you may find that some university facilities have limited access and opening hours, and there are some times (usually the week between Christmas and New Year and then over Easter weekend) when many facilities will be outright closed. If you live in university accommodation then most students will be requested to return home during vacation time, although alternative arrangements are usually made for international students. These long holiday periods provide students with the ideal opportunity to explore the UK.

Some universities have “**reading weeks**” where you have a week-long break from classes. While this might seem like a perfect vacation opportunity to relax and tune out, the point of reading weeks is in the name – you are supposed to use the time to read! Many courses (especially in arts subjects) have long reading lists that are difficult to conquer, so some universities give a week half way through their first term/semester (usually the last week of October/first week of November). Reading weeks are becoming less and less popular and usually only apply to certain subjects at certain universities.

(<https://www.euroeducation.net/prof/ukco.htm>)

6.7 Use your notes to speak about education in the UK and England. Speak about its stages, the admission, the degrees and qualifications, the duration, the Universities and the fees and funding.

6.8 Read the text about education in the USA and study the diagram. Answer the questions:

1. What kinds of educational institutions provide education in the USA?
2. What are the stages of education in the USA?

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Education in the United States is provided by public schools and private schools.

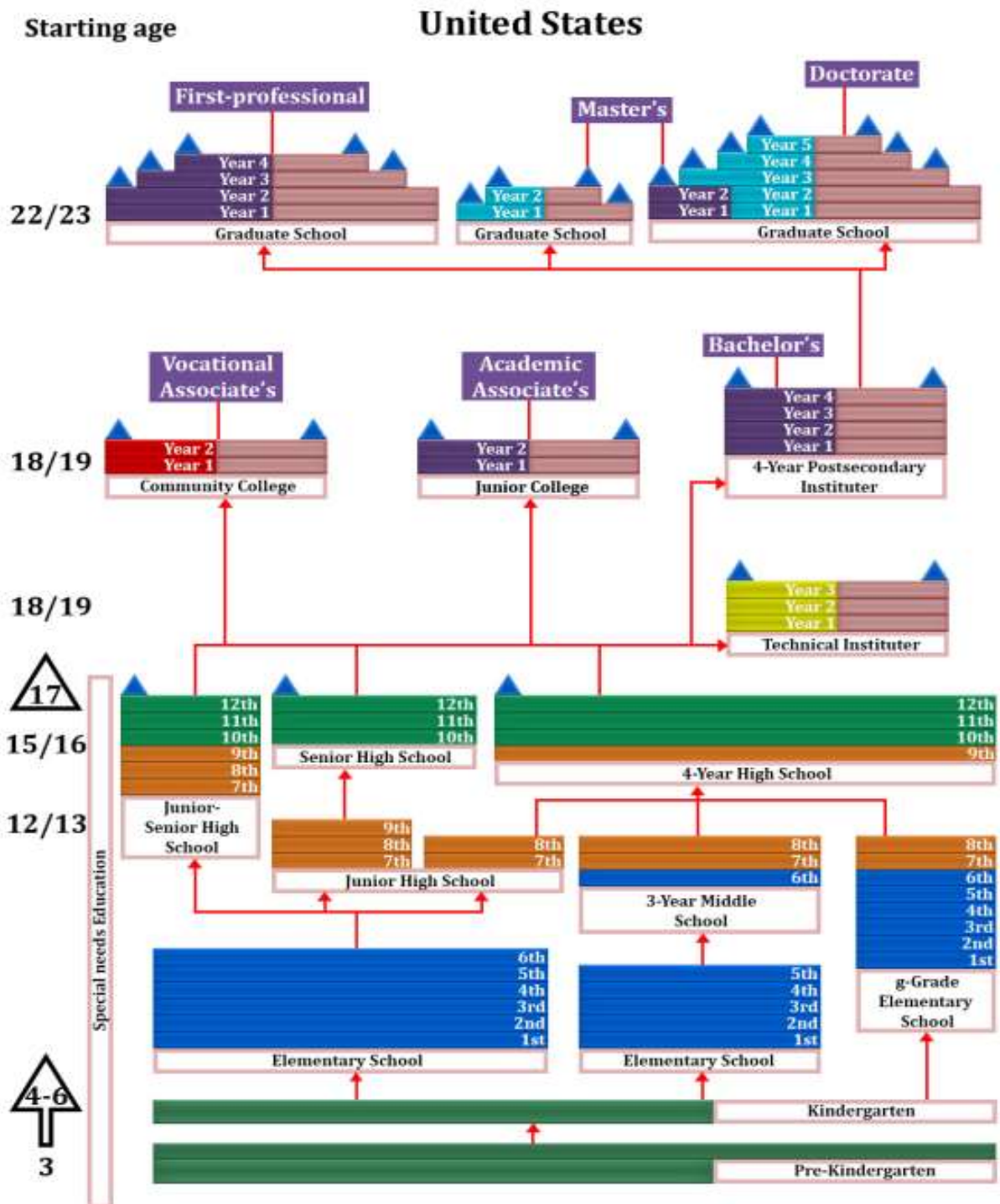
Public education is universally available. Public school curricula, budgets, and policies are set through locally elected school boards, who have jurisdiction over individual school districts. State governments set overall educational standards and mandate standardized tests for public school systems. Funding coming from the state, local, and federal government.

Private schools are generally free to determine their own curriculum and staffing policies, with voluntary accreditation available through independent regional accreditation authorities. 88% of school-age children attend public schools, 9% attend private schools, and nearly 3% are homeschooled.

Education is compulsory over an age range starting between five and eight and ending somewhere between ages sixteen and eighteen, depending on the state. This requirement can be satisfied in public schools, state-certified private schools, or an approved home school

program. In most schools, education is divided into three levels: elementary school, middle or junior high school, and high school. Children are usually divided by age groups into grades, ranging from kindergarten and first grade for the youngest children, up to twelfth grade as the final year of high school.

There are also a large number and wide variety of publicly and privately administered institutions of higher education throughout the country.



(<https://ieis.org.uk/usa/>)

6.9 Read the text and make your notes about 1) admission to universities and colleges; 2) degrees awarded; 3) types of universities and colleges; 4) funding; 5) academic year. (Mind the chart in ex. 6.5).

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

1. Admission. Higher education in the United States is an optional final stage of formal learning following secondary education. There are 4,495 colleges or universities and junior colleges in the country.

Like high school, the four undergraduate grades are commonly called freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior years (alternatively called first year, second year, etc.). Students traditionally apply for admission into colleges. Students can apply to some colleges using the Common Application. There is no limit to the number of colleges or universities to which a student may apply, though an application must be submitted for each. With a few exceptions, most undergraduate colleges and universities maintain the policy that students are to be admitted to (or rejected from) the entire college, not to a particular department or major. Some students, rather than being rejected, are “wait-listed” for a particular college and may be admitted if another student who was admitted decides not to attend the college or university. The five major parts of admission are ACT/SAT scores, GPA, College Application, Essay, and Letters of Recommendation. Not all colleges require essays or letters of recommendation, though they are often proven to increase chances of acceptance.

2. Degrees. Once admitted, students engage in undergraduate study, which consists of satisfying university and class requirements to achieve a bachelor’s degree in a field of concentration known as a major. (Some students enroll in double majors or “minor” in another field of study.) The most common method consists of four years of study leading to a Bachelor of Arts (BA), a Bachelor of Science (BS), or sometimes another bachelor’s degree such as Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA), Bachelor of Social Work (BSW), Bachelor of Engineering (BEng) or Bachelor of Philosophy (BPhil). Five-Year Professional Architecture programs offer the Bachelor of Architecture Degree (BArch).

Professional degrees such as law, medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry, are offered as graduate study after earning at least three years of undergraduate schooling or after earning a bachelor’s degree depending

on the program. These professional fields do not require a specific undergraduate major, though medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry have set prerequisite courses that must be taken before enrollment.

Some students choose to attend a community college for two years prior to further study at another college or university. Community colleges may award Associate of Arts (AA) or Associate of Science (AS) degree after two years. Those seeking to continue their education may transfer to a four-year college or university (after applying through a similar admissions process as those applying directly to the four-year institution). Some community colleges have automatic enrollment agreements with a local four-year college, where the community college provides the first two years of study and the university provides the remaining years of study, sometimes all on one campus. The community college awards the associate's degree, and the university awards the bachelor's and master's degrees.

Graduate study, conducted after obtaining an initial degree and sometimes after several years of professional work, leads to a more advanced degree such as a master's degree, which could be a Master of Arts (MA), Master of Science (MS), Master of Business Administration (MBA), or other less common master's degrees such as Master of Education (MEd), and Master of Fine Arts (MFA). Some students pursue a graduate degree that is in between a master's degree and a doctoral degree called a Specialist in Education (EdS).

After additional years of study and sometimes in conjunction with the completion of a master's degree and/or EdS degree, students may earn a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) or other doctoral degree, such as Doctor of Arts, Doctor of Education, Doctor of Theology, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Pharmacy, Doctor of Physical Therapy, Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, Doctor of Podiatry Medicine, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Doctor of Psychology, or Juris Doctor. Some programs, such as medicine and psychology, have formal apprenticeship procedures post-graduation, such as residencies and internships, which must be completed after graduation and before one is considered fully trained. Other professional programs like law and business have no formal apprenticeship requirements after graduation (although law school graduates must take the bar exam to legally practice law in nearly all states).

Entrance into graduate programs usually depends upon a student's undergraduate academic performance or professional experience as well as their score on a standardized entrance exam like the Graduate Record Examination (GRE-graduate schools in general), the Medical College Admission Test (MCAT), or the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). Many graduate and law schools do not require experience after earning a bachelor's degree to enter their programs; however, business school candidates are usually required to gain a few years of professional work experience before applying. 8.9 percent of students receive postgraduate degrees. Most, after obtaining their bachelor's degree, proceed directly into the workforce.

3. Types of colleges and universities

Colleges and universities in the US vary in terms of goals: some may emphasize a vocational, business, engineering, or technical curriculum (like polytechnic universities) while others may emphasize a liberal arts curriculum. Many combine some or all of the above, being a comprehensive university.

In the US, the term "college" refers to either one of three types of education institutions: 1) community colleges, 2) liberal arts colleges, or 3) a college within a university, mostly the undergraduate institution of a university.

Community colleges. Community colleges are often though not always two-year colleges. They have open admissions, with generally lower tuition than other state or private schools. Graduates receive the associate's degree such as an Associate of Arts (AA). Many students earn an associate's degree at a two-year institution before transferring to a four-year institution for another two years to earn a bachelor's degree. Four-year colleges usually have a larger number of students, offer a greater range of studies, and provide the bachelor's degree, mostly the Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS). They are either primarily undergraduate institutions (i.e. Liberal Arts Colleges) or the undergraduate institution of a university (such as Harvard College and Yale College).

Liberal arts colleges. Four-year institutions in the US emphasizing the liberal arts are liberal arts colleges, entirely undergraduate institutions and stand-alone. They traditionally emphasize interactive instruction although research is still a component. They are known for being residential and for having smaller enrollment, class size, and higher

teacher-student ratios than universities. These colleges encourage a high level of teacher-student interaction at the center of which are classes taught by full-time faculty rather than graduate student teaching assistants (TAs), who teach classes at some Research I universities and other universities. Most are private, although there are public liberal arts colleges. Some offer experimental curricula, such as Hampshire College, Beloit College, Bard College at Simon's Rock, Pitzer College, Sarah Lawrence College, Grinnell College, Bennington College, New College of Florida, and Reed College.

Universities. Universities are research-oriented educational institutions which provide both undergraduate and graduate programs. For historical reasons, some universities such as Boston College, Dartmouth College, and The College of William & Mary have retained the term "college" as their name. Graduate programs grant a variety of master's degrees (like the Master of Arts (MA), Master of Science (MS), Master of Business Administration (MBA) or Master of Fine Arts (MFA) in addition to doctorates such as the PhD.

Some universities have professional schools. Examples include journalism school, business school, medical schools which award either the MD or DO, law schools (JD), veterinary schools (DVM), pharmacy schools (PharmD), and dental schools. A common practice is to refer to different units within universities as colleges or schools, what is referred to outside the US as faculties.

The American university system is largely decentralized. Public universities are administered by the individual states and territories, usually as part of a state university system. Each state supports at least one state university and several support many more. California, for example, has three public higher education systems: the 10-campus University of California, the 23-campus California State University, and the 112-campus California Community Colleges System. Public universities often have a large student body, with introductory classes numbering in the hundreds and some undergraduate classes taught by graduate students. Tribal colleges operated on Indian reservations by some federally recognized tribes are also public institutions.

Many private universities also exist. Among these, some are secular while others are involved in religious education. Some are non-denominational and some are affiliated with a certain sect or church, such as Roman Catholicism (with different institutions often sponsored

by particular religious institutes such as the Jesuits) or religions such as Lutheranism or Mormonism.

4. Student funding. Students often use scholarships, student loans, or grants, rather than paying all tuition out-of-pocket. Several states offer scholarships that allow students to attend free of tuition or at lower cost, for example HOPE Scholarship in Georgia and Bright Futures Scholarship Program in Florida. A considerable number of private liberal arts colleges and universities offer full need-based financial aid, which means that admitted students will only have to pay as much as their families can afford (based on the university's assessment of their income). Financial assistance comes in two primary forms: Grant programs and loan programs. Grant programs consist of money the student receives to pay for higher education that does not need to be paid back, while loan programs consist of money the student receives to pay for higher education that must be paid back. Public higher education institutions (which are partially funded through state government appropriation) and private higher education institutions (which are funded exclusively through tuition and private donations) offer both grant and loan financial assistance programs. Grants to attend public schools are distributed through federal and state governments, as well as through the schools themselves; grants to attend private schools are distributed through the school itself (independent organizations, such as charities or corporations also offer grants that can be applied to both public and private higher education institutions). Loans can be obtained publicly through government sponsored loan programs or privately through independent lending institutions.

5. Academic year. Three calendar systems are used by most American colleges and universities: quarter system, semester system, and trimester system. These are ways the calendar year, measured September – August or August – August, is organized into a formal academic year. Some schools, particularly some business schools and community colleges, use the mini-mester or mini-semester system.

The quarter system divides the calendar year into four quarters, three of which constitute a complete academic year. Quarters are typically 10 weeks long so that three quarters amount to 30 weeks of instruction. Approximately 20% of universities are on the quarter system. Most colleges that use the quarter system have a fall quarter from late September to mid-December, a winter quarter from early January to mid-

March, a spring quarter from late March or early April to mid-June, and an optional summer session. Notable users of the quarter system include the University of California system (excluding Berkeley and Merced) the University of Chicago, University of Washington, and the University of Oregon.

The semester system divides the calendar year into two semesters of 15 weeks each, plus summer sessions of varying lengths. The two semesters together constitute 30 weeks of instruction, so that three academic quarters equal two academic semesters. Most universities on the semester system have a fall semester from the day after Labor Day in September to mid-December, a spring/winter semester from late January to early May, and an optional summer session.

Some colleges and universities have a **4-1-4 system**, which divides the year into two four-month terms (September to December and February to May) as well as a single one-month term in January in which students can do independent study, study abroad, internships, activities, or focus on one or two classes. The one-month term is sometimes called a mini-semester, winter session, inter-term/interim/intersession or J-term.

Some schools have a similar format but ordered as 4-4-1, with the short term in May after the conclusion of the spring semester. The term is sometimes called either “Maymester”, a portmanteau of “May” and “semester”, or “May Term”.

https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Education_in_the_United_States

6.10 Use your notes to speak about education in the US. Speak about its stages, the admission, the degrees and qualifications, the duration, the universities, the fees and funding and academic year.

6.11 Read the text and answer the question.

What are the stages of pre-higher education in Russia?

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Education in Russia is provided predominantly by the state and is regulated by the Ministry of Education and Science. Regional authorities regulate education within their jurisdictions within the prevailing framework of federal laws.

Before 1990 the course of school training in Soviet Union was 10-years, but at the end of 1990 the 11-year course had been officially entered. Education in state-owned secondary schools is free; first higher

education is free with reservations: a substantial number of students are enrolled for full pay. Male and female students have equal shares in all stages of education, except tertiary education where women lead with 57%.

- **Compulsory Basic Education.** Basic general education lasts for nine years. Graduates of this level may continue their education at senior high school to receive secondary general education. They may also enter an initial vocational school or non-university level higher education institutions:

- **Initial vocational schools** include PTU which offer one-and-a-half to two years' purely professional education and a Professionalny Litsei which offer joint professional and secondary general education for three to four years and skilled workers' training at different levels.

- **Non-university level higher education institutions** also offer three- to four-year professional and secondary general education and two-year vocational training for holders of the School Leaving Certificate. Secondary general education on the basis of basic general education continues for two years and ends when students are 17-18. Secondary education leads to the award of the Certificate of Secondary Complete General Education. Graduates from a secondary general school may apply for entrance to a higher education institution.

<https://www.ruseducation.in/education-system-in-russia.html>

6.12 Read the text and make your notes about 1) admission; 2) types of higher education institutions; 3) degrees; 4) academic year. (Mind the chart in ex. 6.5).

RUSSIAN SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Russian educational system, as it has been noted many times by major international experts, is one of the most developed and advanced educational systems in the world. In the context of a changing society the educational system proved to be capable, on the one hand, of adapting to rapid transformations of new realities (while preserving its well-known strong qualities) and on the other hand, to the phase of prolonged evolutionary reformation.

Higher education is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry for Education and Science of the Russian Federation, which is responsible for the accreditation and licensing of higher education establishments, and for developing and maintaining State Educational Standards. Only

accredited higher education establishments have the right to issue state diplomas and degrees ensuring full vocational and academic rights, and are covered by the international agreements on mutual recognition and validation of education documents. Only accredited higher education establishments have the right to use the seal with the national emblem of the Russian Federation. All state degrees awarding specific qualifications to a graduate, irrespective of the type of educational institution (University, Academy, and Institute) and the ownership pattern (state, municipal, non-state), are equal in status.

1) Admission Requirements. To be admitted to any university program, a prospective student must take exams in 3 subjects. Since 2009 Russian secondary school graduates are admitted to universities on the basis of the results of the Unified State Exams. Students must take these exams during the last year of secondary school. Foreign students take entrance exams on the basis of test materials designed at the University. Foreign students are obliged to take the Test of Russian as a Foreign Language (TORFL). The minimal level of competence in the Russian language required for entering the University is TORFL (TRKI) CEFR level 1 (B1). Admission requirements at the Master's and PhD level are determined on the basis of the state educational standards.

2) Types of Higher Educational institutions. Higher education is provided by public and non-public (non-State) accredited higher education institutions. There are **two levels of higher education**:

- Basic higher education (4 years) leading to the Bachelor's degree, the first university level degree. This is equivalent to the BS degree in the US or Western Europe.
- Postgraduate higher education (5-6 years or more). After two years, students are entitled to receive a Magistr's degree. This is equivalent to a Master's Degree (MS) in the US or Western Europe. After a Master's degree, students can continue to study towards a doctoral degree: the first level, equivalent to PhD and the second, highest level, equivalent to Professor.

The Russian Federation discerns the following types of higher education establishments:

- University is a higher education institution with activities aimed at developing education, science, and culture by performing fundamental scientific research and training at all the levels of higher, post-higher and further education within a wide range of Natural Sciences, Humanities and other directions of science, technology, and culture.

- Academy is a higher education institution aimed at developing education, science, and culture by performing fundamental scientific research and training at all the levels of higher, post-higher and further education, mainly in one specific area of science, technology and culture.
- Institute is an independent higher education institution or a part (structural unit) of the university, and academy that applies vocational educational curricula in specific areas of science, technology, culture and is involved in scientific research.

3) Degrees. Since 1992, Russian higher education has introduced a multilevel system, enabling higher education institutions to award and issue the following types of degrees:

- **Bachelor of Science degree** (not less than 4 years of training)
- **Master of Science degree** (2 years of training after Bachelor degree)

Master of Science degree give graduates the right to enter Postgraduate courses. Having obtained the Bachelor's degree, students may apply to enter the Master's Degree program or continue their studies in the framework of the Specialist's Diploma programs. The Bachelor's degree is awarded in all fields except Medicine after defending a Diploma project prepared under the guidance of a supervisor and passing the final exams. In Medicine, the first stage lasts for six years.

4) Academic Year. The academic year starts on the first of September and ends at the end of June. It is divided into an autumn and spring semesters – study periods of 16–18 weeks in autumn term and a study period of 16–18 weeks in spring term during which a course is taught. Each semester ends with one assessment week during which students take course tests and present assignment work and defend course projects. Exam session is a two or three week period at the end of each semester for examinations and completion of final assessments.

(<https://narfu.ru/>)

6.13 Use your notes and speak about Russian system of higher education.

6.14 Divide the class into three groups: Group 1 – English students; Group 2 – American students; Group 3 – Russian students. Organize a “round table discussion” about systems of education in these countries. Use your notes and charts on the previous pages.

6.15 Project. Choose a University (British, American or Russian). Make a research to find out the information about its history, admission (pay attention to international students admission), duration of studies, degrees, fees and academic year. Make a presentation and present it to your group.

6.16 Check yourself: translate the sentences into English.

Высшее образование

1. Высшее образование – это образование, которое следует за средним образованием.
2. Право на получение высшего образования гарантировано законами всех стран.
3. Высшее образование можно получить в университетах, академиях, институтах, семинариях, колледжах и профессиональных учебных заведениях.
4. Высшее образование включает в себя обучение, исследовательскую работу и практику.
5. Уровни высшего образования включают в себя бакалавриат и магистратуру с аспирантурой.
6. В результате обучения присуждаются степени бакалавра, магистра, доктора, а также профессиональные степени.
7. Типы высшего образования – общее и профессиональное высшее образование.

Высшее образование в Англии

1. Поступать в вузы в Англии можно с 18 лет.
2. Поступление конкурсное. Минимальными требованиями для поступления являются наличие аттестата об общем среднем образовании и аттестата об общем среднем образовании уровня А.
3. Вузы могут сами определять политику поступления.
4. Некоторые вузы могут иметь проходные баллы, потребовать дополнительного тестирования и дополнительных экзаменов, а также прохождения собеседования.
5. Вузы Англии делятся на 6 категорий: Старые/Древние университеты, университеты XIX века (например Лондонский университет и Даремский университет), «краснокирпичные»

университеты, «стеклянные» университеты, «открытые университеты» и «новые университеты».

6. Английские университеты присуждают степени бакалавра, магистра, докторскую степень, а также профессиональные степени.

7. Высшее образование платное.

8. Деньги за обучение можно вернуть обратно после окончания университета.

9. Есть различные стипендии и гранты, их получение конкурсное.

10. Учебный год длится с сентября по июнь.

11. Он делится на три или два семестра в зависимости от университета.

Высшее образование США

1. Получить высшее образование в США можно с 18 лет.

2. Требования к поступлению состоят из 5 пунктов: «Тест американского колледжа» или «отборочный тест», заявление о поступлении, эссе и рекомендательные письма.

3. Американские вузы делятся на колледжи, университеты и профессиональные школы.

4. Они присуждают степени кандидата в бакалавры (младший специалист), бакалавра, магистра, доктора и профессиональные степени.

5. Высшее образование платное.

6. Студенты используют гранты и займы для оплаты обучения.

7. Гранты – это деньги, которые не нужно возвращать после обучения, их получение конкурсное.

8. Займы на обучение необходимо возвращать.

9. Учебный год длится с сентября по июнь.

10. Он может делиться на четверти, семестры или триместры.

Высшее образование России

Самостоятельно составьте рассказ по теме «Высшее образование в России» по плану:

1) Как поступить в вуз в России?

2) Какие типы вузов есть в России?

3) Какие степени присуждают российские вузы?

4) Как строится учебный год?

5) Как финансируется высшее образование?

7 T. F. GORBACHEV KUZBASS STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY (KuzSTU)

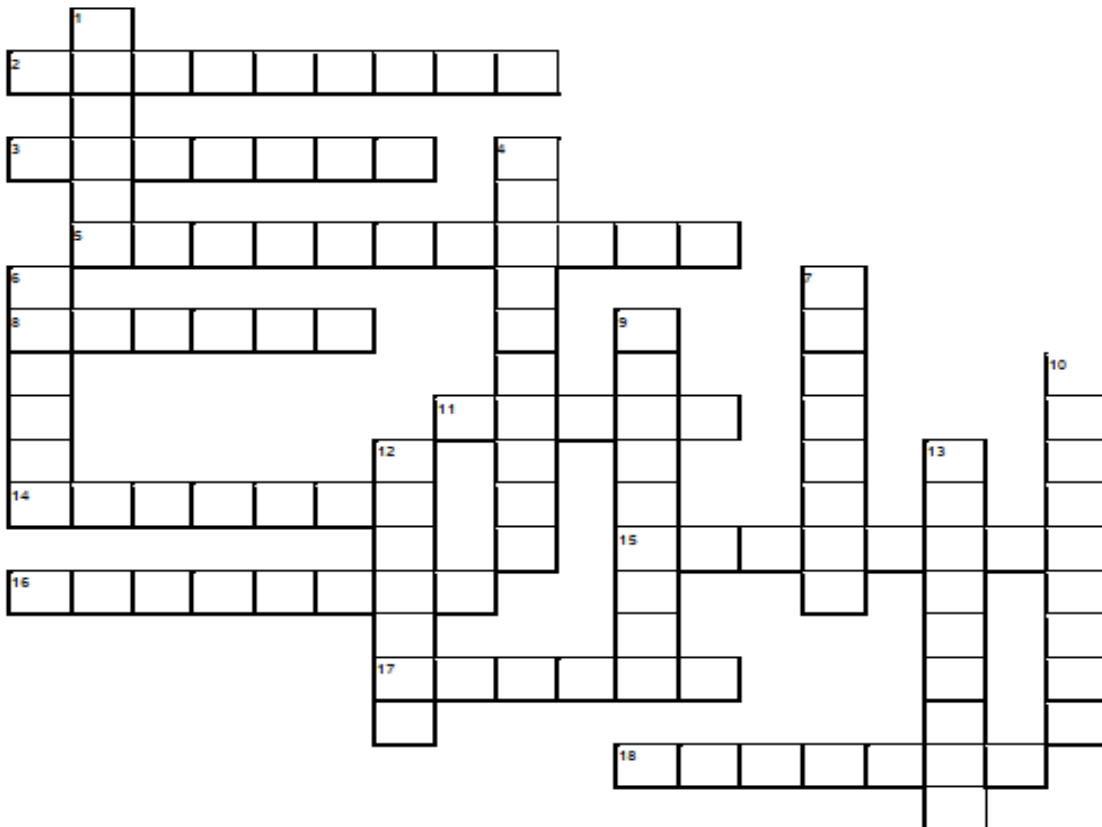
*If you think education is expensive, try ignorance.
~ Attributed to both Andy McIntyre and Derek Bok*

*Education should be exercise; it has become massage.
~ Martin H. Fischer*

7.1 What do you know about higher education? Answer the questions.

1. Which features of Russian higher education system do you like and which ones not? Why?
2. What time does the history of higher education in Russia go back to?
3. How many higher education establishments are there in Russia?
4. Has there been any European influence upon Russian system of higher education?
5. Who can enter any higher school?

7.2 Do the crossword and make your own sentences with the words from it.



Across

- 2) the type of school children go to after age 11 (9)
- 3) the type of school children go to aged 5–11 (7)
- 5) the work of an engineer, or the study of this work (11)
- 8) to go regularly to a place, such as a school or university (6)
- 11) someone who teaches one person or a very small group of people (5)
- 14) the study of the natural world, e.g. biology, physics and chemistry (7)
- 15) the study of treatment for illness or injury (8)
- 16) to complete a first university degree successfully (8)
- 17) to study a subject before you take a test (6)
- 18) a meeting of a group of people with a teacher or expert for training, discussion, or study of a subject (7)

Down

- 1) a qualification given for completing a university course (6)
- 4) the group of subjects studied in a school, college, etc. (10)
- 6) the buildings of a college/ university and the land surrounding them (6)
- 7) related to subjects which involve thinking and studying skills (8)
- 9) the study of the way in which trade, industry / money are organized (9)
- 10) a teacher of high rank in a university (9)
- 12) a formal talk on a serious or specialist subject given to a group of people, especially students (7)
- 13) the person in charge of a school or college (9)

Crossword – solution

Across 2. secondary, 3. primary, 5. engineering, 8. attend, 11. tutor, 14. science, 15. medicine, 16. graduate, 17. revise, 18. seminar

Down 1. degree, 4. curriculum, 6. campus, 7. academic, 9. economics, 10. professor, 12. lecture, 13. principal

7.3 Match the words with their definitions.

1) to attend classes	a) an undergraduate course which usually lasts 3-4 years
2) bachelors degree	b) to go to classes
3) boarding school	c) a way of studying where tuition is carried out over the Internet or by post
4) distance learning	d) a school where pupils live during term time

5) face-to-face classes	e) to progress less quickly than others
6) to fall behind with your studies	f) as opposed to distance learning the traditional way of studying in a classroom with colleagues and a teacher
7) a graduation ceremony	g) to offer guidance on a student's work
8) to give feedback	h) an event where a successful student receives his or her academic degree
9) an intensive course	i) education, usually in a college or university, that is followed after high school or secondary school
10) higher education	j) 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	k) to memorize it
12) to learn something by heart	l) to not fall behind
13) masters degree	m) a student who is older than average and who has usually returned to education after a period at work
14) a mature student	n) a period of study which often follows the completion of a bachelors degree or is undertaken by someone regarded as capable of a higher-level academic course
15) to play truant	o) to finish a job or task in the time allowed or agreed
16) to meet a deadline	p) to stay away from classes without permission
17) to sit an exam	q) to spend a year working or travelling before starting university
18) to take a year out	r) to take an exam
19) tuition fees	s) to have a paid job whilst studying to support yourself financially
20) to work your way through university	t) the money paid for a course of study

7.4 Read the text and pay attention to the meaning of the underlined words.

At present time T. F. Gorbachev Kuzbass State Technical University is one of the largest higher education institutions of Western Siberia, it represents the large center of Kemerovo region where fundamental, applied and developmental works are carried out practically for all leading industries of Kuzbass and Russia.



The researches and development in KuzSTU are conducted on as follows: geomechanics; coal chemistry; nanotechnology; geology; exploration and technology of mining and mining; geodesy; land management; ecology; deep coal processing technologies; labor and industrial safety (first of all in mining and chemistry); engineering; modeling of technological and physical processes; economy and management in key branches of Kuzbass.

The university's aim is strengthening and development of human potential of Russia's leading coal region by the consolidation of resources and university possibilities with the key enterprises of the region in educational, scientific-innovative and international activity.

The university's strategic objective is to achieve leader positions on the basis of strengthening of intellectual elite and scientific and pedagogical schools of higher education institution, attract talented youth for the solution of educational, scientific and production, social and economic problems of Kuzbass.

(<http://dic.kuzstu.ru>)

7.5 Find out the answers to the questions.

1. Does KuzSTU train fully-fledged specialists?
2. Is entry into the University competitive?
3. How are applicants admitted?
4. What is the main objective of KuzSTU?
5. Are all subjects compulsory?
6. What's done for those who want to combine work with study?
7. How is research work conducted at the University?

7.6 Read the second part of the text and make the appropriate order of the paragraphs.

T. F. Gorbachev Kuzbass State Technical University

A) There are 6 institutes (Institute of Management and Economics, Mining Institute, Chemical, Oil and Gas Institute, Energy Institute, Information Technology, Machine Building and Transportation Institute, Construction Institute and 1 faculty (Fundamental Training) at KuzSTU, in which students are trained on the many educational programs.

B) Kemerovo Mining Institute (KMI) was founded on the basis of Kemerovo Mining and Construction Technical School in August 30, 1950. In July 29, 1965 KMI was transformed into Kuzbass Polytechnical Institute (KuzPI). In November 22, 1993 KuzPI was renamed into Kuzbass State Technical University (KuzSTU). In May 25, 2011 Kuzbass State Technical University is renamed into the T. F. Gorbachev Kuzbass State Technical University.

C) Duration of training for Bachelor degree is 4 years, for specialist degree – 5,5 years and for master degree – 2 years. After basic education graduation there is a chance to continue education in postgraduate and doctoral study.

D) Nowadays, over 600 academic lectures , including 346 Candidates of Science and 98 Doctors of Science, train over 6000 under- and postgraduate students. For 69 years of its existence the University has trained over 80000 specialists working in all regions of Russia and CIS.

E) Branches of the university are located in the following cities: Belovo, Mezhdurechensk, Novokuznetsk and Prokopyevsk.

F) There are 14 scientific and educational centers (SEC) at KuzSTU. There are 12 research (RL) and training laboratories (RTL) at KuzSTU. There are some small innovative enterprises (SIE) at KuzSTU.

G) Russian enterprises and organizations concluded strategic partnership contracts with KuzSTU. Contracts are also signed with foreign organizations and key enterprises, for example: Shandong University of Science and Technology (Qingdao, People's Republic of China), Karaganda State Technical University (Karaganda, Kazakhstan), Archeology Institute (Almaty, Kazakhstan), Byelorussian national technical university (Minsk, Byelorussia), Sevastopol National Technical University and APTECHLIMITED (Mumbai, India) etc.

H) KuzSTU comprises 16 educational buildings including headquarters and buildings of the branches. It has scientific and technical library, 3 hostels for students, a geodesic base and a ski lodge, a canteen, a sanatorium and a printing house.

[\(http://dic.kuzstu.ru/\)](http://dic.kuzstu.ru/)

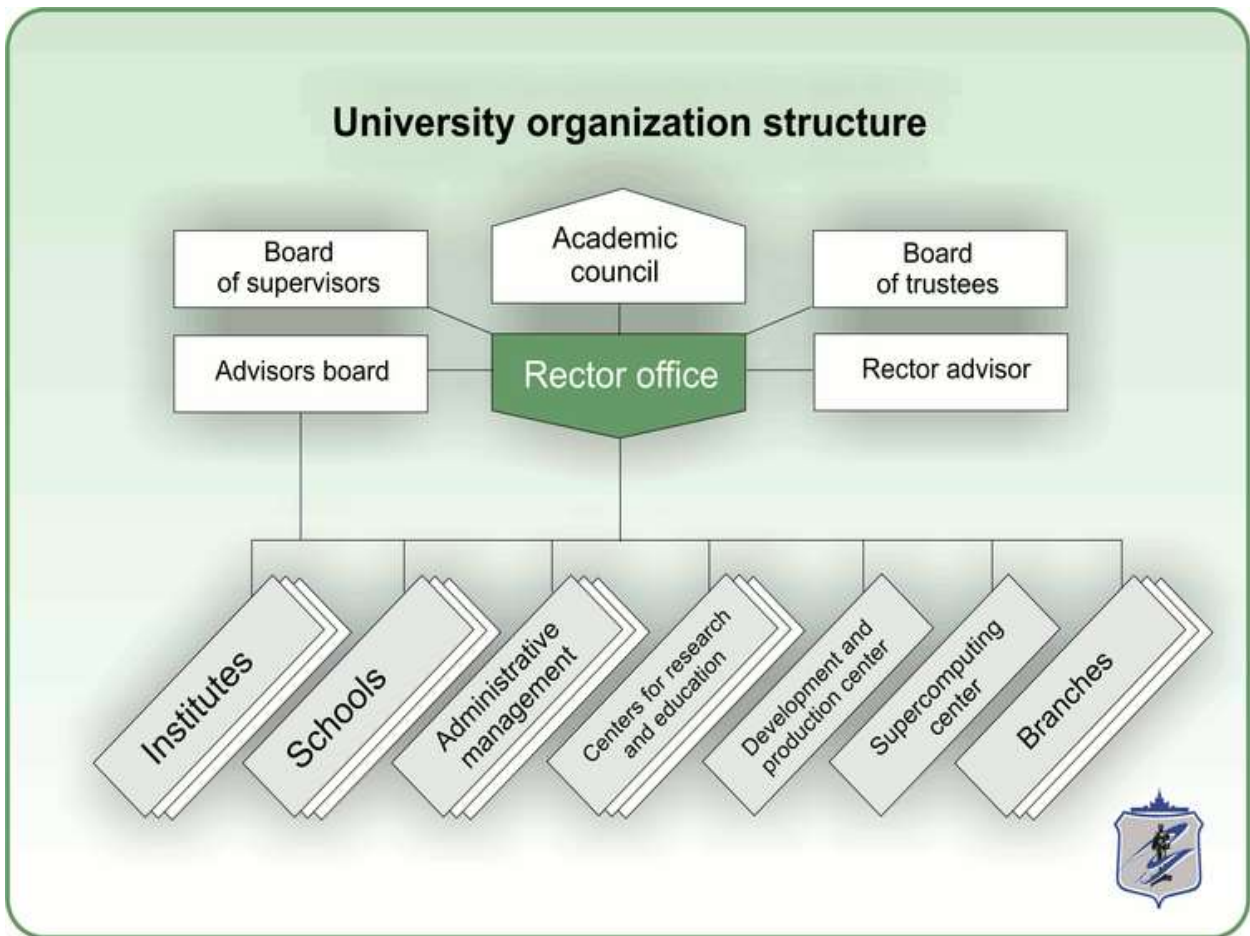
7.8 Answer these questions with your partner.

1. How many institutes is the University composed of?
2. Could you name them, please?
3. Does the University have branches in other towns of the region?
4. How many departments are there in the University?
5. Has the University got a preparatory department?
6. In how many subject areas of technical and engineering science are students trained at the University?
8. How many teaching staff members does the KuzSTU employ?
9. How are the members of the teaching staff ranked?
10. What's the total number of students involved in all forms of studies?
13. Who is the head of the University?
14. How many vice-rectors are there and what are they responsible for?

7.9 Fill in the chronological table about development of KuzSTU.

Date	Event
1950	
1965	
1993	
2011	
2012	
2018	

7.10 Study the scheme of the university organization and make your own scheme of KuzSTU structure.



7.11 Make a research and find the newest information on the website of the university or in the museum of its history.

1. When was the university founded?
2. Who was its first rector?
3. What institutes are there at the university?
4. How many teachers and professors are there at the university?
5. How many students study in it? (Full-time and part-time)
6. Does the university have any branches? What cities and town are they in?
7. How many departments are there at the university?
8. In how many fields of studies does the university teach its students? What degrees and diplomas are awarded in it? How long is the course of studies?
9. Who is the head of the university?

10. How can applicants enter the university? What about applicants from other countries?
11. Is education free? How is it financed?
12. How long is the academic year? How many terms are there? When do students take their exams?
13. What extracurricular activities do students have?
14. Does the university have any international relations? What countries are they with? What opportunities do the students have?

7.12 Make your story about the KuzSTU. Use the plan:

1. History.
2. Structure.
3. Entry requirements.
4. Financing and fees.
5. Fields of study, degrees and qualifications.
6. Academic year.
7. Extracurricular activities.

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в США, Великобритании и России
(сравнительный аспект)**

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