

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ "ЧЕРНІГІВСЬКИЙ КОЛЕГІУМ"
ІМЕНІ Т.Г. ШЕВЧЕНКА

ФІЛОЛОГІЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

Кафедра германської філології

HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USA

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
до змістового модулю 2 (Заліковий кредит II)
з практики усного та писемного англійського мовлення
для студентів IV курсу напрямку 6.020303
"Філологія. Мова і література (англійська)"

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Д 36 Higher Education Systems in Great Britain and the USA: Методичні рекомендації до змістового модуля 2 (Заліковий кредит ІІ) з практики усного та писемного мовлення англійською мовою для студентів ІV курсу напряму 6.020303 "Філологія. Мова і література (англійська)." 4-е видання. Укладачі : Борисов О.О., Деркач Н. В., Мойсеюк Ю. М. та ін. Чернівці : НУЧК імені Т.Г. Шевченка, 2021. 104 с.

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Методичні рекомендації призначені для студентів ІV курсу напряму 6.020303 "Філологія. Мова і література (англійська)", які продовжують вивчати курс практики усного і писемного мовлення англійською мовою.

Методичні рекомендації складаються з чотирьох частин – "Thematic Sections", "Watching a Documentary", "Project Work" "Additional Reading". Перша частина містить вправи для формування лексичних навичок, розвитку вмінь читання та говоріння. У другій частині вміщено завдання, спрямовані на розвиток у студентів умінь аудіювання та говоріння на основі запропонованого їм для перегляду англійськомовного документального фільму. Третя частина містить завдання для самостійної роботи студентів з теми. У четвертій частині пропонується додатковий матеріал для читання та обговорення.

Для студентів ІV курсу напряму 6.020303 "Філологія. Мова і література (англійська)".

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PART I. THEMATIC SECTIONS

Section 1. WELCOME AT THE UNIVERSITY!

SOUND PRACTICE

/ɪ/ – /i:/ – /θ/ – /f/ – /s/ – /b/

- ☀ The big black bug bit the big black bear, but the big black bear bit the big black bug back!
- ☀ The queen in green screamed.
- ☀ Thin grippy thick slippery.
- ☀ She sees cheese.
- ☀ Singing Sammy sung songs on sinking sand.
- ☀ Scissors sizzle, thistles sizzle.
- ☀ Through three cheese trees three free fleas flew. While these fleas flew, freezy breeze blew. Freezy breeze made these three trees freeze. Freezy trees made these trees' cheese freeze. That's what made these three free fleas sneeze.



INTONATION PRACTICE DIALOGUE. LIFE AT CAMBRIDGE

Interviewer

'How's 'life at , Cambridge, , Lisa?

Lisa

'Getting , better.

Interviewer

In , what , way?

Lisa

, Well, § in my 'first , year, § I was 'terribly , shy, | and I >thought § all the `people , here § were 'very so, phisticated § and `smart § and 'super-in, telligent....

Interviewer

, Yes.

Lisa

I >mean, § the `place has `such a `huge •repu`tation. I 'didn't realize § that 'everyone , else § was `just as `nervous as `I , was. In a `way § I >wish § I 'hadn't `come , here § 'straight from ^school § – I `think if I'd `taken a 'year `off §, 'I'd (h)ave ,felt ,more` confident.

Interviewer

, Are you /glad you •came •here?

Lisa

`Yes, § I `think , so, § -on , balance. It's `still 'very tra, ditional, | `too tra, ditional, I , think, § and there are a `lot of `people § who 'went to 'private `schools. >But § there are 'plenty of , others § who 'come from , state , schools, § ,like , me, | >so § I `don't •feel 'out of , place any , more.

Interviewer

'And § you're enjoying the \work?



Lisa ^Yeah |– if ^lonly I >was § ^lmore § ^lorganized. ^You § know, § you re`lax for a few § days, § and § then there's a ^llast •minute ^panic § >and § you have to ^lwork ↑all §night § to ^lget •something ^finished.

(Карневская 2009, p. 245, cited from: “Flying Colours” by J. Garton-Sprenger and S. Greenhall)

Follow-up

1.1. a) note the length of the tone-units in the dialogue (the number of stressed syllables in a tone-unit); b) what tones, heads are prevailing in the dialogue? Correlate them with the attitudes and emotions most likely experienced by the communicators.

1.2. Prepare expressive reading of the dialogue.

1.3. Memorize the dialogue. Be ready to act it out with a partner in front of the class.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Types of classes: lecture, seminar, tutorial (language tutorial), workshop.

Documents: (academic) transcript¹/record, student membership card, ISIC (International Student Identity Card), credit book, library card, thesis, dissertation, certificate (school leaving certificate), diploma.

Academic procedure: prospectus, syllabus, curriculum, entrance exam, to enroll in/at/for college, a(n) (academic, associate's, bachelor's, master's, PhD, e.g. PhD in Economics) degree, distinction, to graduate with honours/distinction, academic load, school/college, department, credit, semester, term, distance learning/education, to study by correspondence, synopsis (pl. synopses).

People in higher education: rector, vice-rector, dean, assistant dean, head of the department/department head/chair, faculty (member), scholar, professor, don (Oxbridge), lecturer, associate professor, assistant professor, tutor, counselor, academic adviser, thesis adviser, (essay) marker, trainee (teacher), applicant, prospective student, full-time / part-time student, freshman (Br. fresher), sophomore, junior, senior student, undergraduate, postgraduate, alumni².

University Premises: science lab, lecture theatre, student lounge, archive, halls of residence (Br., also halls), dormitory (Am., also dorm).

Academic calendar: school/academic year, term (semester, trimester or quarter), midterm (e.g. midterm test/assessment), exam period/days, reading days/period (one or more days to read up for an examination), break/recess (fall term break; winter recess or winter holidays, an Easter break, summer vacation), deadline.

¹ Am. = cumulative record file containing student's results; Br. transcript of records

² **Alumni** /ə'λʌmnaɪ/ is a plural noun referring either to a group male graduates or to a group of both male and female graduates. The singular **alumnus** refers to one male graduate, **alumna** refers to one female graduate, and the plural **alumnae** /ə'λʌmni:/ refers to a group of female graduates.

TEXT WORK

Task 1.1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words.

academic, assistant, associate, diligent, fabulous, fascinating, junior, senior, solemn, applicant, assignment, authority, curriculum, dean, essay, genius, monitor, synopsis - synopses, theme, thoughtlessness, tutor, tutorials, undergraduate, assistant deans, vice-rector, wringer; continuously, inevitably.

1.2. Practise fluent reading of the following phrases. Especially be attentive with cases of rhythmic shift in stress

adult education, assistant professor, associate professor, credit book, entrance exams, examination sessions, exceptional achievement, graduation dissertation/thesis, high academic degree, inborn capacities, part-time student, solemn ceremony, world view, yearly essays; avalanche of homework, head of the department, supply of confidence, work load of college life; to be put through a wringer.

1.3. Translate into Ukrainian:

a) a fantastic, fabulous experience; irrespective of the fact; an assistant professor; an academic degree; a lecturer; a rector; a vice-rector; a dean; to develop a curriculum; an avalanche of homework; to keep pace with smth / smb; to catch up with smth / smb; to check up; to have a good excuse for doing smth; to cram; a yearly essay; to expel smb; a graduation dissertation/thesis; finals; to update and upgrade smth; to apply to college; to make the right connections; to further one's education; to lock oneself in; to be put through a wringer; a justification, an explanation; an outline, a summary; a schedule; self-assurance; a syllabus; a task; innate; just, impartial; longed-for; outstanding, excellent; permanent; to alter, to transform; to assess; to be admitted to; to be done, to be finished; to carry out, to perform; to deceive; to distribute; to exclude; to fail to attend, to skip; to grade; to manage, to handle; to modernize, to renew; to submit; to submit an application.

1.4. Read the text.

The Merry-Go-Round

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

Who can forget the first day at the university when you turn from an applicant who

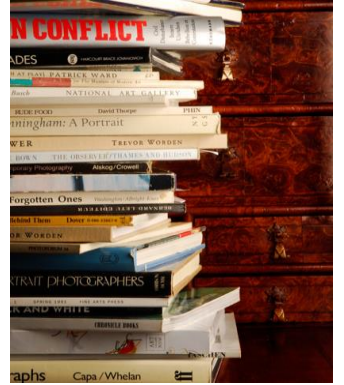


has passed entrance exams into a first-year student? "I did it! I entered; I got into the university!" A solemn ceremony in front of the university building and serious people making speeches. Hey, man, do you happen to know who they are? Who? The Rector, Vice-rectors, Deans, Assistant Deans and Heads of departments? OK. Some of them must be professors, some – associate professors, but, of course, all of them have high academic degrees. And where are our

lecturers, instructors and tutors? Oh, how nice....

The monitors hand out student membership cards, credit books and library cards – you feel like a real person. You may have been applying to college figuring out how a good education will get you a good job. Or about how going to the right place will help you make the right connections. Those things may well turn out to be true. College will change you in ways you can't even imagine. 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. You'll find out quickly that you have to study daily and continuously to do well in various subjects.

If you cannot cope with the work load of college you immediately start lagging behind. You know, marks are the basic way of evaluating students' work and powerful weapon to make them learn. The mark **A** stands for exceptional achievements and **F** means failure. This marking system indicates which subjects you are good at and what you are interested in. There are many reasons why you may not do well at the university. The problems are often caused by missing classes, being truant, working by fits and starts, insubordination, thoughtlessness, etc. It also happens that instead of learning, you day-dream during classes. Of course, it is understandable that we all have stronger or weaker points. Some students do not have much talent for figures while others cannot spell well. Some may be sharks in definite subjects and others seem not to be able to make heads or tails out of some themes or theories. This, to a certain degree, depends on your inborn capacities. However, if you lag behind in all subjects, you should set to work because 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.



The merry-go-round runs further and the time for first tests and exam periods inevitably comes. Your supply of confidence wears off as the day of the exam approaches. An examination is nothing more than an investigation of a person's knowledge, conducted in a way that the authorities have found the most fair and convenient to both sides. But not all students always see it in this light. Exams touch off your fighting spirit; they are a straight contest between you, the student, and the examiners, conducted on well-established rules for both, and you go at them like a prize-fighter. Some may go in like lions but come out like lambs, feeling like they have been put through a wringer when it's all over. The first successes and first failures: "I have passed!" or "He has not given me a pass!"

The merry-go-round goes on. Those who have passed all exams enjoy a long-awaited vacation. And then again – assignments, compositions, synopses, papers. Translations checked up and marked. "Professor, I have never been truant, I had a good excuse for missing classes".

The merry-go-round runs. 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, Nora is going to be expelled and Dora is going to graduate with honours. Yearly essays, graduation dissertations, finals....

I've got a degree! I am happy. It is over! It is over.... Is it over? Oh, no....

In a few years, if you want to update and upgrade your job skills you may further your education (they call it continuing education). And the merry-go-round runs....

1.5. Find in the text words and phrases for the following definitions:

1. A person who applies for a job or a position; 2. to succeed in doing a test of knowledge in order to be admitted to some institution; 3. the head of a college or university; 4. the assistant to a rector; 5. the head of a school/college/faculty (within a larger university); 6. a university teacher of the highest rank in a faculty; 7. a teacher with less than full rights of a professor but with higher qualifications than an ordinary teacher; 8. a scholarly grade or title conferred by universities; 9. A student appointed to assist a teacher and be responsible for his group of students; 10. a document into which one's marks are recorded; 11. to be totally exhausted; 12. a sudden large amount of assignments; 13. to fail to keep up with others; 14. to move or develop at the same speed as; 15. a period of time, usually at the end of a school term when students are given oral and written tests to grade their knowledge; 16. to look through and correct in order to put a mark; 17. an essay on a scholarly subject which a student is required to write; 18. to stay away from school without permission or good reason; 19. a student in the graduating class of a school; 20. to finish high school with academic distinction; 21. the last of a series of examinations at the end of a course; 22. of or relating to studies that go beyond the obtained degree; 23. in irregular bursts of activity.

1.6. Find in the text the English equivalents for:

1. студент денної форми навчання; 2. студент заочної форми навчання; 3. однокурсник; 4. зрозуміти / розібратись у чомусь; 5. урочиста церемонія; 6. виголосити промову; 7. завідувач кафедри; 8. заступник декана; 9. керівник групи студентів, куратор; 10. староста; 11. студентський квиток; 12. читацький квиток; 13. доцент; 14. консультація, зустріч з викладачем (керівником); 15. семінар; 16. упоратись із навантаженням; 17. відставати від групи; 18. поставити залік; 19. конспект; 20. письмова робота; 21. ставити оцінку; 22. (розм.) прогулювати; 23. шахраювати, списувати; 24. шпаргалка; 25. студенти молодших курсів; 26. студенти старших курсів; 27. закінчити (ЗВО) з відзнакою; 28. виняткові досягнення; 29. бути здібним до чогось; 30. працювати нерегулярно; 31. справедливий та зручний спосіб; 32. екзаменатор; 33. зрозуміти, усвідомити; 34. учитись постійно та щодня; 35. добре вивчити, володіти предметом.



1.7. Speaking Paper. Part 1. Interview. Answer the following questions within a 20-30 seconds limit:

A.

1. How much time do you spend studying? 2. What types of assignments are there at your university classes? 3. Which study methods do you use in your university studies? What do you usually use them for?

B.

1. Where do you study? 2. Why did you choose this university? 3. What was your freshman year like?

C.

1. What do you major in? Why did you choose that subject? 2. Is it a popular subject in your country? 3. Do you like that subject?

D.

1. What are the main aspects of your subject? 2. If you had the chance, would you change subject? 3. Do you plan to get a job in the same field as your subject?

1.8. Answer the following questions

1. Do you usually study alone or with a groupmate? Why? 2. What is your attitude to a) doing homework? Can you suggest a different (perhaps more effective) way of accumulating and consolidating your knowledge? b) marks? Can you think of an alternative way to evaluate students' progress? 3. How do you get ready for your exams? 7. Why are students truant? What punishment should they get? 4. Do you think cheating and cribs in exams can be justified? 5. Why do some students get expelled? What other ways of punishment do you know (or can think of)? 6. Is education an important factor in your life? Why or why not? 7. What events may take place during a student's life? 8. Can you comment on the last two sentences of the text? In a few years, if you want to update and upgrade your job skills you may further your education (they call it continuing education). And the merry-go-round runs....Do they suggest that the process of getting education is eternal? What is your attitude towards the 'continuing education' concept?

Task 2. Find the odd word in each group then say why it doesn't belong in that group. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. Library – science lab – assignment – lecture theatre
2. Students' lounge – short loan – check-out – archive
3. Tutorial – experiment – lecture – seminar
4. Test – exam – assessment – application
5. Cram – revise – attend – brush up
6. Plagiarise – quote – lift – copy
7. Acknowledgements – introduction – bibliography – workshop
8. Degree – diploma – distinction – certificate

Task 3. Match the word in the left column with its meaning in the right. Make up a sentence/situation to demonstrate its correct use.

1. seminar	A the subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college
2. transcript	B the latest time or date by which something should be completed
3. thesis	C a list of academic subjects, number of hours taken, grades awarded
4. recess	D a kind of financial aid awarded on the basis of academic or other achievement
5. counselor	E a research paper submitted for obtaining a Bachelor's/Master's degree
6. curriculum	F a conference or meeting of students with their academic adviser on the results of their research work

7. credit	G a faculty member giving advice on a specific academic or personal issue
8. deadline	H a long essay on a particular subject, especially one written for a Ph.D. degree
9. scholarship	I a half-year term in a school or university, especially in North America, typically lasting for 15 to 18 weeks
10. dissertation	J a period of time, especially in school or university when students don't have to attend classes
11. semester	K the head of a university faculty/department or school
12. dean	L a unit used by institutions to record the completion of a course of study that are required for an academic degree

Task 4. Underline the correct word.

- 1 Matthew is currently writing his *dissertation* / *tract* / *critique* / *discourse* on education in ancient Greece for his university degree.
- 2 Katherine is studying for her first degree, she is a(n) *apprentice* / *undergraduate* / *postgraduate* / *scholar* student.
- 3 It's cheaper to live in the university halls of *dwelling* / *abode* / *residence* / *habitation* than to rent privately.
- 4 One of the *lecturers* / *trainers* / *teachers* / *mentors* at her university is a well-known and highly respected writer.
- 5 The person who looks after the building is our *concierge* / *doorkeeper* / *housekeeper* / *janitor*, Mr Coombs.
- 6 There was silence in the lecture *foyer* / *stage* / *hallway* / *theatre* when Professor Blackwood announced her resignation.
- 8 I'm not sure which modules I'll do. I'm going to make an appointment with the *academic authority* / *specialist* / *consultant* / *adviser*.

Task 5. Fill the gaps with the most suitable word from the given sets.

1. A wording B manuscript C transcript
 - He apologised to his publisher about not submitting the _____ on time.
 - A _____ of the lecture is available at the departmental secretary's office.
 - The _____ of a job advert can say much about the company and the position on offer.
2. A tutor B trainer C governess
 - All the decorative arts courses are taught by the same _____.
 - He will continue he role of football _____ after receiving an apology from the team manager.
 - Miss Sims will take up the post of _____ to a little girl on the Isle of Skye.
3. A scholar B apprentice C trainee
 - An unusual work by Handel has been discovered by a German music _____.
 - Dawi is an _____ carpenter.
 - After leaving university David will work as a _____ reporter.

Task 6. Put each of the following words into its correct place in the passage below.

Co-educational, bachelor's, university, graduates, students, classes, undergraduates, authority, freshmen, year, school, courses, co-ordinate bodies, sex, women, special, separate, junior, located, degree.

STUDENTS

The student body of a ___ or college is divided into ___ and undergraduates. Graduates have already received their ___ degrees, while ___ have not. The undergraduates belong to one of four ___, according to their ___ of study. These are ___, sophomore, ___, and senior classes. Most schools also admit ___ students who take a number of ___, but are not working towards a ___.

Students ___ vary considerably from ___ to school. Some institutions are ___, with both men and ___ students. Other admit ___ of only one ___. A ___ institution has ___ men's and women's colleges. They are controlled by the same central ___ and are usually ___ on the same campus.

Task 7. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

1. She's at home **swotting up** on her Maths. 2. I've **swotted up** on my Spanish before the holiday. 3. I've got to **swot up** the French Revolution for tomorrow's test. 4. I had to **swot up** all night **cramming** for the history midterm. 5. She's **cramming** for her history exam. 6. I have to **cram** for a test now. 7. **Cramming** for tests is less effective than studying far in advance, but also less time consulting. 8. The teacher **ticked off** each name as the roll was called. 9. As the guests arrived, we **ticked** them **off** the list. 10. I **ticked off** the children's names as they arrived. 11. While you are checking the animals, **keep your eyes open for** any signs of disease. 12. The examiner may have dozens of papers **to mark**. 13. It eventually **came out** that she was already married. 14. The refugees will need help **to get through** the winter. 15. I just have **to get through** the first five minutes of my speech, and then I'll be fine. 16. How did he ever **get through** his driving test? 17. Mary **stumbled through** her speech and fled from the stage. 18. I am going to **struggle through** this dull book to the very end. 19. The course was dull, but I **struggled through**. 20. For a couple more years, I **struggled through** grammar and vocabulary lessons, which made absolutely no difference. 21. Most people are fairly confident that the workers will **win through** in the end. 22. The soccer team **won through** to the finals. 23. We didn't know till the very end if they would **win through**. 24. Alice **cut her short**, saying she'd already heard the story of their breakup. 25. The thunderstorm **cut short** our picnic. 26. 'Hands up, please, - don't **call out**'. 27. 'In here' she **called out**. 28. Mike **called out** to Tom that there was a telephone call for him. 29. I heard someone **call out**, but I could see no one. 30. Her address book reads like a **roll call** of top Hollywood stars. 31. **Roll call** will be at 7 a.m. 32. Don't you **raise your voice** to me! I'm sorry, I didn't mean **to raise my voice**. 33. We told him not **to raise his voice** to our child.

Task 8. a) Which of the following features do you associate with a) traditional approach to education; b) a more 'progressive' approach?

1) choice of subjects; 2) questioning ideas; 3) written examinations; 4) continuous assessment; 5) individual assignments; 6) collaborative activities; 7) mixed-ability classes; 8) fixed curriculum; 9) streaming; 10) rote learning.

b) Which have been features of schools you have attended?

Task 9. The following extracts from job advertisements mention qualities, which are often required in the modern working environment. Which qualities do you think are developed by schools? Which are not developed? Which of the features listed in Exercise 1 are most likely to encourage these qualities?

- 1) ... must be **self-motivated** and **able to work independently**.
- 2) ... should possess well-developed **leadership** and **communication skills**.
- 3) ... understanding of and **empathy with other cultures**.
- 4) ... you will be a **reliable team player** with sound commercial judgement.
- 5) ... excellent **time management skills** and **attention to detail**.
- 6) ... **good analytical ability** is essential for success in this role.

Task 10. Study the table with synonyms of the verb 'to annoy' and do tasks 10.1 and 10.2 below.

Annoy:LSV 1

	Synonyms		
Annoy (LSV 1)	to make a little angry, especially by repeated acts; to disturb and nervously upset a person:	mild disturbance caused by an act that tries one's patience	<i>Wilfred did not want to pay too much attention to Fleur, he was afraid of annoying her.</i>
irritate		stronger	
vex (old-fashioned or formal)	to cause difficulty to someone, or to cause someone to feel angry, annoyed, confused, worried, irritated, bothered, frustrated or upset	applies to situations arousing irritation, frustration, or perplexity	<i>This issue looks likely to continue to vex the government. The memory of their conversation still vexed him.</i>
irk	to annoy or irritate somebody	connotes a wearisome quality	<i>The negative reply to my complaint really irked me.</i>
bother	to annoy, worry or upset somebody; to cause somebody trouble or pain		<i>There was something about him that really bothered her.</i>

Annoy:LSV 2

	Synonyms	
Annoy	to interrupt persistently, intrude on smth. until the victim is angry or upset	<i>Clouds of flies annoyed our horses.</i>
worry	to make someone feel unhappy and frightened because of problems or unpleasant things that might happen	<i>It worries me that he hasn't phoned yet.</i>
harass	to continue to annoy, irritate, intimidate or upset someone over a period of time, esp. by putting pressure on them or saying or doing	<i>The men were trying to harass the terrified refugees. Connors is alleged to have</i>

	unpleasant things to them (e.g. criticizing, attacking, treating in a way that is offensive)	<i>sexually harassed three women at the conference.</i>
plague	to annoy someone, especially by asking repeated questions; to pester or annoy persistently or incessantly	<i>The children plagued him with questions all through lunch. He's been plaguing me for a loan of the book.</i>
pester	to behave in an annoying manner towards someone by doing or asking for something repeatedly; to bother persistently with petty annoyances	<i>John has been pestering her to go out with him all month. The horses were continually pestered by flies.</i>
tease	to intentionally annoy a person (by saying smth that is not true or pretending to do smth, often in a playful way) or animal, (by touching it, pulling its tail)	<i>Don't tease the dog by showing her the treat if you're not going to give it to her.</i>

☸ **to be annoyed at/ over smth:** *He was annoyed at the boy's stupidity.*

☸ **to be annoyed with:** *The old woman was annoyed with the noisy children.*

▲ **annoying** Adj causing one to feel annoyed, as *annoying manners*: *How annoying...! The annoying thing about it is that I keep thinking about Lizzy.*

Syn. bothersome, irritating, troublesome, harassing, tormenting, nagging, vexatious.

10.1. (essential vocabulary, based on Arakin V. D. et al.). Consult a dictionary to find difference between the words vex, irk, bother, plague, harass, pester. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1) It **vexed** me to think of others gossiping behind my back. 2) I must admit it **irks** me to see this guy get all this free publicity. 3) Is something **bothering** you? 4) I realize now that the things that used to niggle and **annoy** me do not really matter. 5) In a letter to the Washington Post regarding a January 24 article on the proposed increase, Murkowski asserted that the most environmentally sensitive way to see Glacier Bay is aboard a few large ships, rather than in hundreds of smaller, noisy unregulated vessels that might **harass** the whales. 6) We are always **plagued** by wasps in autumn. 7) I did not have to worry that while I was out of the room my kids would be fed a steady diet of violent, manipulative programs designed to get children to **pester** parents for the newest toy. 8) They are trying to **frustrate** the will of the Scottish Parliament and Scottish people through vexatious and malicious action. 9) It's full of useful facts, information and checklists which will give you some idea of all the aspects a business needs to **contend** with in order to survive in today's current economic climate.

10.2. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with vex, irk, bother, plague, harass, pester.

1) He's been _____ me to go out with him all week. 2) The memory of their conversation still _____ him. 3) Her flippant tone _____ him. 4) That sprained ankle is still _____ her. 5) This issue looks likely to continue to _____ the government. 6) He has complained of being _____ by the police. 7) Journalists _____ neighbours for information. 8) It _____ me to think of her alone in that big house. 9) He has been _____ her with phone calls for over a week. 10) I don't

want to _____ her with my problems at the moment. 11) The horses were continually _____ by flies. 12) The fields are _____ with locusts. 13) I'm sorry he was so rude to you.' 'It doesn't _____ me.' 14) The kids kept _____ me to read to them. 15) The country is _____ with three bad neighbours. 16) He's been _____ me for a date all week. 17) The negative reply to my complaint really _____ me. 18) Stop _____ me – I'm busy! 19) Her flippant tone _____ him.



Task 11. Listen to two students discussing the announcement about the proposed cuts in the university departments (track 6). State the man's opinion and the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

Section 2. METHODS OF STUDY

SOUND PRACTICE

Labial	<i>Bilabial</i> /p/, /b/ /m/, /w/	Bake big batches of brown blueberry bread.
	<i>Labio-dental</i> /f/, /v/	/f/: Five fat friars frying flat fish.
Forelingual	<i>Interdental</i> /θ/, /ð/	/θ/: Plymouth sleuths ¹ thwart Luther's slithering. [slu:θ] – іти по сліду; вистежувати
	<i>Alveolar</i> /s/, /z/, /l/, /n/, /t/, /d/	/s/: Suzie Seaward's fish-sauce shop sells unsifted thistles for thistle-sifters to sift. ['θɪsl]
	<i>Palatal-alveolar</i> /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/	/tʃ/: Chester Cheetah chews a chunk of cheap cheddar cheese.
	<i>Post-alveolar</i> /r/	Rory the warrior and Roger the worrier were reared wrongly in a rural brewery.
Mediolingual	/j/	Youthful yeoman yodels Yule yarns while yachting.
Backlingual / velar	/k/, /g/, /ŋ/	/k/: How much caramel can a canny canonball cram in a camel if a canny canonball can cram caramel in a camel?
Glottal	/h/	In Hertford, Hereford and Hampshire hurricanes hardly ever happen.

* yeoman /'jəʊmən/ - a historical word: a man holding and cultivating a small landed estate; a freeholder

yodel (v) /'jəʊd(ə)l/ - to practice a form of singing or calling marked by rapid alternation between the normal voice and falsetto

Yule /ju:l/ - an archaic term for Christmas

yarns /jɑ:nz/ - long or rambling stories, esp. implausible ones

yachting /'jɒtɪŋ/ - the sport or pastime of racing or sailing in yachts

INTONATION PRACTICE

Task 1. Translate the following words into Ukrainian:

Research project, to do a survey, computer facilities, open access centre, to get access to a computer, to do background reading (on smth.), a specialized subject, an online questionnaire on computer use, to design a questionnaire, to go through a questionnaire with someone, a supervisor (of the open access centre), a starting point for one's research, to approach someone, to do smth on a one-to-one basis, to go along with smth, the underlying attitudes of the people.



DIALOGUE

Sami 'Dr̃ Barrett?

Tutor `Sami, § 'come , in. >Is § Irene •with you?

Irene , Yes.

Tutor `Good. , Sit , down. \Right, § we're 'looking at 'how `far § you've , got § with your `research ,project § 'since we 'last , met.~You de'cided to 'do a ~survey § about com`puter fa , cilities § at the •uni\versity, § , didn't you?

Irene \That's , right. ~We de'cided to in'vestigate the uni'versity's 'open \access , centres, § >and § in par ~ticular § the com\puter fa , cilities. 'Lots of the 'students are having ,trouble ,getting `access to a co , mputer § ,when they `need one, | >so § ~we >thought § it would 'be a `useful~ area § to re`search.

Tutor `Good. , Fine. It's 'not a , topic § 'anyone has `looked ,at be , fore, | as ,far as I , know, § 'so it's a ,good \choice. \So § 'what `back ,ground ,reading did you ,do?

Sami >Well, § we `looked in the `catalogues in the ~library | ~but we 'couldn't `find `much that was `useful | – it's `such a `specialized `subject, | 'hardly | `anything § ,seems to have been `published a ,bout it...



Irene >And § as 'well as ~that, § that the tech'nology is 'all `changing so \quickly.

Sami 'But the 'open `access , centre § has an 'online •question , naire § on com `puter ,use | that it >asks § 'all the •students to ,do § at the 'end of their 'first ^year, | and the `supervisor § 'gave us \access § to that `data, | >so § we `used it § as a ^starting ,point § for our re ^search. It `wasn't e`xactly ,what we ,needed, | but it 'gave us an i'dea -of 'what we 'wanted to 'find `out in our ^survey. `Then `we de~signed our 'own •question , naire.

Tutor >Hmm. And 'how did you \use it?

Irene ~We ap`proached , students § indi ,vually | >and § 'went 'through our •question`naire ,with them | on a `one-to-•one` basis.

Tutor `So `you `actually `asked them | the , questions?

Irene 'That's right. We made notes of the answers as we went along and actually we found we got a bit of extra information that way as well – about the underlying attitudes of the people we were interviewing – by observing the body language – and things like that.

(Карневская 2009, p. 144, cited from: "Focus on Academic Skills for IELTS" by M. Terry and J. Wilson)

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Academic procedure: grades, marks, scores, a first-class degree³.

Methods of study: to cram, to revise, to brush up, to read up for exams, to sit an exam, to attend classes, attendance record, to skim, to work by fits and starts, to lag behind, be behind with smth., to catch up with, to plagiarise, to quote, to highlight, to edit, to proof-read, to drop out of school, a dropout, to cheat, to copy from someone, a crib, to be expelled, to be suspended, to play truant, truancy, to take notes, to record information (during the seminar), to make a synopsis of the lecture, to scribble notes madly, to summarise, to condense information, to meet all formal requirements (e.g. for an essay), to pass smth (a test, an exam) with flying colours, to submit (e.g. an essay), to spend every waking moment immersed in academic books, to debate, to understand the key concepts, to flick through the book, to seek shortcuts, to discard certain subject areas, reading proficiency in a foreign language; to be the first priority; to master a foreign language; to possess necessary verbal skills; to succeed in college / university studies.

Events: end-of-term exam, extracurricular activities, finals, an Easter break.

Task 1. a. Look at the study methods in the list. For which of the tasks (1-10) is each method best suited?

• revising • cramming • highlighting • editing • note-taking • summarising • proofreading

1. Preparing for an end-of-term exam. 2. Isolating information from its context. 3. Checking and improving on a piece of work. 4. Condensing information for quick access. 5. Recording information during a class/lecture/seminar. 6. Keeping new knowledge fresh in your mind. 7. Re-organising an essay/composition. 8. Organising material into manageable units. 9. Ensuring a piece of written work meets all formal requirements (format, word-count, etc.). 10. Making important information stand out.

b. In pairs, discuss the following.

1. Which of the stated study methods do you use? 2. What do you usually use them for? 3. What other methods do you use? 4. How much time do you spend studying? 5. Do you usually study alone or with a groupmate? Why? 6. Are exams a fair means of assessment? If no, what would be a better way to assess students?

³ First-class honours, referred to as a "first", is the highest honours classification and indicates high academic achievement (in British universities). See glossary for 'honours'

Task 2. Consult a dictionary if necessary to check your understanding of these words/phrases. Then put them into the sentences that follow.

- absenteeism • halls of residence • research-based • academic transcript
- dissertation • learning curve • corporal punishment • cram

1. The practice of _____ has been abolished in European schools.
2. Ann's MA _____ focused on the English novel from 1945 to today.
3. The university guarantees all first-year students a room in the _____ but you may have to find your own accommodation in your second year.
4. They wanted to form a detailed impression of his university career, so they asked him for his full _____.
5. Working steadily throughout the term means not having to _____ for exams at the last minute.
6. The increased rate of _____ in schools has resulted in poor performance amongst teenagers.
7. When designing a language course, we take care to ensure that the _____ is not too steep.
8. Phil opted for a _____ course for his PhD, and will spend some time in Brazil studying the insects of the Amazon.

Task 3. a) Tick the boxes to form phrases. In pairs, use the phrases in sentences.

sit	get	have	do	
				good marks
				an exam
				one's homework
				for one's finals
				expelled/suspended
				an Easter break
				a biology project
				extracurricular activities

Task 4. Use the word/phrase in brackets to complete the sentences in your own way. Consult a dictionary if you wish.

1. The fact that he can't get a job is a consequence of his decision *to drop out of school so early*. (drop out)
2. He studied very hard _____. (requirements)
3. No sooner had he _____. (graduated)
4. His parents thought he would have a hard time at university, _____. (flying colours)
5. Her work so far has been more than satisfactory, _____. (semester)
6. His grades wouldn't be so low _____. (truant)
7. The professor was disappointed to _____. (auditorium)
8. If you are in a full-time job, _____. (distance learning)
9. I was delighted to see _____. (alumni event)
10. Terry turned down _____. (lectureship)

Task 5. a) Use the prefixes dis-/im-/il-/ir- to form the antonyms of the given adjectives.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1balanced | 7reputable | 13mobile |
| 2revocable | 8resistible | 14loyal |
| 3connected | 9resolute | 15polite |
| 4engaged | 10literate | 16moral |
| 5reducible | 11honest | 17legible |
| 6regular | 12relevant | 18logical |

b) Complete the sentences using negative prefixes and the adjective in the box.

honest	tidy	logical	practical	legible	organised	tolerant
--------	------	---------	-----------	---------	-----------	----------

- You are late again! Why are you always so _____?
- He's _____. He never tells the truth.
- It's _____ to be afraid of spiders.
- She always wears _____ clothes. Last week she wore her sandals in the rain!
- He doesn't like people who are different. He's _____.
- What's the address on this letter? I can't read it, it's _____.
- You never pick up the clothes from your bedroom floor. You're really _____.

Task 6. Match each word in column A with a word in column B. Translate the given words and obtained phrases into Ukrainian.

A	B
1. entrance	a) book
2. higher	b) student
3. library	c) education
4. record	d) card
5. comprehensive	e) fees
6. academic	f) school
7. full-time	g) exams
8. junior	h) test
9. competitive	i) students
10. pass-fail	j) enrolment

Task 7. Match some of the words above to the definitions below.

- a) to study really hard; b) to get a degree; c) a one-to-one talk; d) government money to help you pay for the course; e) not to go to school, even though you're not ill
- to cram to graduate tutorial grant to be truant*



Task 8. Study the words below, then listen to a talk about exams and answer the questions.

To discriminate against sb., glib (adj.), many-faceted, linear grading system, intellectual aptitude, arbitrary.

1. According to the speaker, exams work against clever students because exams

- A** do not encourage depth of learning
- B** favour those who are engrossed in their studies
- C** cannot assess any knowledge.

2. How does the speaker defend examinations?

- A** by saying they are unjust
- B** by likening them to reality
- C** by claiming they build character

b) What arguments are suggested for and against exams? To what extent do you think exams are the best way to assess students' progress?



Task 9. a) You will hear part of a radio interview about truancy. Before you listen, discuss the following.

1. Have you ever played truant? Why did you do it? What was your teacher's reaction?
2. What can be done to combat truancy?
3. Look at b). What kind of information is missing from each gap?

b) Now listen to the recording. For questions 1-9, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

The presenter suggests that the results of Glen's survey are **1.**_____.

The majority of students questioned **2.**_____ that they had played truant.

Truancy is not related to a student's gender, ethnic background or **3.**_____.

Glen's conclusion is that the **4.**_____ is responsible for encouraging truancy.

Students are more likely to avoid lessons that do not require their **5.**_____ or _____.

Modern students are more **6.**_____ than those of the past.

Decision-making is a useful **7.**_____.

Students would be more **8.**_____ to go to school if they were consulted about their lessons.

Truancy can show which teachers and teaching methods are **9.**_____.



Task 10A. Listen to the dialogue between Debbie and Andrew on the university assignment and do the tasks for questions 1 – 10.

Questions 1–4. Complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

FORM: PRESENTATION WITH (1)

Student	Task	Why?
Mark	financial (2)	good at figures
Andrew	helping Mark	 (3) with figures
Jessica	helping Debbie	good research skills
Debbie	research on (4)	good research skills

Questions 5 – 8. Complete the notes below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

- 5 The students examinations will be in weeks.
6 Jessica can't work on the presentation next week because she'll be
7 Most of the basic work on the project will be done by
8 The meeting to discuss the progress of the project will take place on

Questions 9 and 10

Choose the correct letters A – D.

9 What time will the final meeting take place?

- A 11:00 B 12:00 C 1:00 D 2:00

10 Who will present the final talk?

- A a Japanese student B Mark C Jessica D no one chosen yet

Task 10B. a) Listen to the dialogue again and find the English equivalents of the following Ukrainian words and word combinations:

1) нездоровий, хворий; 2) він запропонував нам ідею...; 3) управляти компанією; 4) точний; 5) займатися підготовкою медперсоналу; 6) екзамени всередині семестру; 7) важкувато, проблематично; 8) постійний, систематичний; 9) дружка жениха (шафер); 10) брати на себе головний удар з самого початку; 11) робити свій внесок (у справу); 12) уникати відповідальності/виконання обов'язків; 13) переписати конспект лекції; 14) це ми з'ясували; 15) бути справедливим по відношенню до когось; 16) підтримувати зв'язок.

b) Find words and word combinations in the text which match the foregoing definitions: to have to carry out the hardest part of the work; a test taken in the middle of a term; to serve a witness at a wedding on the part of a bridegroom; to do more work later; to be unwell; to evade one's duties; hard to complete or imagine; to offer a paramedical training course' to settle sth; not to lose contact with sb.; regular, precise.

c) Fill in the gaps with one of the following word combinations. Make the necessary changes.

To be under the weather, accurate costing, fortnight, minor surgery, best man, initial stage, to pull one's weight later, to shirk one's responsibilities, to copy up the notes, to sort out, to be fair on sb, to get in touch.

1. Andrew excused his missing several classes ... at his brother's wedding. 2. In the ... of the project we had some setbacks. 3. "We'll have to meet on Wednesday ... some problems", suggested the project manager. 4. John has to ... of the lectures he missed if he wants to get through in Chemistry. 5. I don't think Jessica and Mark are the type of people to 6. The accountants' department is expected to do ... before we can proceed with our new product. 7. Jessica will be away for a ... as she's got to have some 8. I don't consider it ... our business partners to keep them unaware of the possible price rise. 9. It was agreed that Dan and Gail ... to contribute to our joint project. 10. Debbie suggested ... with Andrew in order to decide who's going to give the presentation. 11. Andrew ... for a couple of days, so we were unable to meet at the appointed time.

TEXT WORK

Task 1. You will read an article by a student who graduated from university with a first-class degree. Before you read, discuss in pairs:

1. What part do the following play in motivating people to excel in education?
 - desire for professional success
 - desire for personal achievement
 - pressure from family / friends/ employers
2. With a partner, rank the following according to how necessary you think they are in order to do well at university.
 - discipline ● competitive spirit ● understanding what is expected of you
 - organizational skills ● perseverance ● intelligence ● morale /mə'ra:l/ (fighting spirit)

Task 2. Read the passage quickly. Which of the above does the writer mention? What other things helped him to succeed? Check with your partner.

Task 3. Now read the passage thoroughly. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

1. **The PhD student who spoke to the writer**
 - A exaggerated the need to work hard.
 - B thought the writer would get a First.
 - C succeeded in scaring the writer.
 - D was uncertain how to help the writer.
2. **According to the writer, an important factor in success at university is**
 - A the ability to understand the market.
 - B acquaintance with lecturers and markers.
 - C clever use of other people's ideas.
 - D an understanding of what was required.
3. **In the third paragraph the writer warns against**
 - A trying to second-guess lecturers.
 - B expecting to be rewarded.
 - C plagiarism in essays and exams.
 - D offering money to academic staff.
4. **In his relationship with his lecturers, the writer tried to**
 - A show them that he would make a good salesman.
 - B do his work in a style which matched their expectations.
 - C always have some new ideas to impress them with.
 - D never upset them by submitting ground-breaking work.
5. **How did the writer cope with long lists of required reading?**
 - A He ignored them.
 - B He wrote his own.
 - C He was selective.
 - D He summarized them.
6. **Why did the writer not practice writing exam questions?**
 - A He was advised not to.
 - B He thought the practice was rather boring.
 - C He wanted to answer exam questions critically.
 - D He thought it might prejudice staff against him.
7. **The writer concludes by advising students to**
 - A follow his recipe for success.
 - B make the most of being a student.
 - C concentrate on passing exams.
 - D aim for a First at all costs.

HOW I GOT MY FIRST-CLASS DEGREE

“Don’t spend too much time at the student lounge, do turn up for most lectures and tutorials and do submit all coursework – eventually.” That, I was told by a PhD student during fresher’s week, was all I needed to do to get a 2:2⁴. For a 2:1, I’d require a better attendance record and have to work harder, but not at the expense of being cut off from civilization. And for a First I would have to become some sort of



social outcast, go to every lecture and tutorial (scribbling notes madly), spend every waking moment immersed in academic books, and be among the last to be thrown out of the university library at 10 pm closing time.

Well, I did not give up my life for study. I didn’t attend every lecture and tutorial. I didn’t write down every word spoken in lectures. I didn’t get 80% or more in every essay, project, test or exam. I was usually behind with my reading and occasionally mystified by the syllabus. Sometimes I couldn’t be bothered to go to university and stayed at home instead. But I always knew where I was, what I had to do, and what not to bother with. And I always worked hard on the things that counted: assignments and exams.

Getting a degree is about learning, but it isn’t just about learning biology, history, English or whatever. It’s about understanding what you need to succeed – what, in fact, the university wants from you and what you will get in return. You have to have a feel for the education market and really sell your inspirations. What does the lecturer want? What is the essay marker searching for? Some students try to offer something not wanted. Others want to give very little – they steal the thoughts of others and submit them as their own. But they all want to be rewarded. Exchange, but don’t steal, and you’ll get a degree.

I saw lecturers as customers who fell into two broad categories. There were those for whom lecturing was an unwelcome interruption to their research work. After all, we were students and what did we know? I would deliberately pitch my essays to this kind of academic so that my opinions appeared more as evidence that I had read and understood the key contributions to the debate, rather than as an attempt to pull down monuments. The other type of academic were those who enjoyed teaching and discussing new ideas. They wanted more. They wanted something different, inspirational, iconoclastic. I would present my arguments to show that I had done my reading and understood the key concepts, but I would also try to add something more to the issue rather than rake over familiar ground. Essentially, it was a case of working out what was wanted and then delivering it. I can’t state exactly how successful this tactic was, except to say that I sold more essays than I had returned as faulty.

I could guarantee every book on my reading list was out on long loan from the university library within five seconds of the list being issued. This was worrying at

⁴ See **Hons** in the Glossary

first, but I quickly learned that it was impossible to read all of the books on an average reading list anyway. I sought shortcuts. Collections of selected readings or journal articles were excellent sources that often saved me the bother of reading the original texts. References in books dragged me all over the place but, with all the courses I had to do, there wasn't enough time to be dragged too far. I would flick through the book, read the introduction, note any summaries, look at diagrams, skim the index, and read any conclusions. I plucked out what was needed and made my escape.

I revised by discarding subject areas I could not face revising; reading; compiling notes; and then condensing them onto one or two sheets of A4 for each subject area. Leading up to the exam, I would concentrate on just the condensed notes and rely on my memory to drag out the detail behind them when the time came. I didn't practice writing exam questions, although it was recommended. I prefer to be spontaneous and open-minded. I don't want pre-formed conclusions filling my mind.

And nor should you; there is no secret to getting a First – this is just an account of how I got my first. Be a happy student by striking the right balance between working and enjoying yourself. Take what you do seriously and do your best. And, no matter what you do, don't forget to appreciate every day of your university studies: it is one of the greatest periods of your life.

Task 4. Read paragraphs 3-4 of the text more closely to find a sustained metaphor contained there. Cite the phrases and words supporting the metaphor. Compare this metaphor to the one from listening task 9. Do you believe the metaphor has substance in it?

Task 5. In pairs, discuss the following:

1. How similar/different is your method of study to that of the writer?
2. Are there things about the way you study which you would like to change or improve? Think about: • being organized; • being more focused; • managing your time.

Task 6. a) You will look at some scenes from university life (See Appendix). Student A, look at picture set A; Student B, look at picture set B. Do not look at each other's pictures.

Student A: Describe two of the pictures, saying what is happening and what you think might happen next.

Student B: Say which two pictures were not described. Describe these pictures.



b) Listen to two candidates doing the speaking tasks above and compare their performance to that of your classmates. Assess your classmates in terms of:

- grammar and vocabulary • discourse management • pronunciation
- interactive communication

Task 7. a) Using a dictionary if necessary, underline the correct word in the sentences.

a) 1. The school is thought highly innovative in that it implements a system of continuous (*tests, assessment, finals*) to determine grades. 2. One could hear the sounds of lively (*debate, talk, argument*) coming from the room where the philosophy class was being held. 3. It was inevitable that the (*seminar, lecture, tutorial*) would be well-attended as it was being given by the renowned professor, Kurt Reimann. 4. There's no way I'll be able to come. I've got to hand in a two thousand word (*assignment, project, essay*) on the Russian Revolution by Monday afternoon. 5. Stephen was caught (*copying, plagiarizing, stealing*) from his fellow student's test paper and was expelled. 6. For tomorrow, please read this short original (*article, text, excerpt*) from Dicken's 'Hard Times' and be prepared to discuss it in class. 7. If you're really interested in applying, ask the University to send you a (*syllabus, prospectus, curriculum*) for the upcoming year. 8. John's excuse for not doing his homework was that he had been too tired, but the teacher (*dismissed, denied, ignored, refused*) this as nonsense. 9. Gabe's theory (*pulled, took, attracted, engaged*) a lot of interest from the scientific community. 10. The (*approach, entrance, opening, advent*) of new technology is bound to revolutionize the function of the classroom. 11. Writing is generally considered a more (*severe, thorough, demanding, critical*) task than reading. 12. The library will be (*sheltered, housed, included, contained*) in the old building on Bridge Street.

b) 1. As (*travelling, visiting, touring*) professor in sociology, he spends much of his time abroad. 2. The (*overseer, supervisor, administrator*) of your thesis will advise you on what kind of content is appropriate for your introduction. 3. The (*tester, marker, inspector*) refused to correct the paper, claiming it was illegible. 4. Thanks to weekly lessons with a private (*lecturer, tutor, professor*), her reading ability improved steadily. 5. He looks as if he lives on the streets, but in fact he's a respected (*headmaster, don, dean*) at Oxford University. 6. All applications must include the names and addresses of two academic (*referees, arbitrators, evaluators*). 7. If you think your work has been graded unfairly, file a complaint with the (*head, chief, leader*) of the department. 8. Students' performance will be judged by external (*prefects, graders, assessors*) to ensure objectivity. 9. The ski (*teacher, coach, instructor*) warned the new skiers about the risk of frostbite. 10. Your careers (*director, analyst, adviser*) is there to help you make the best choice for your future. 11. As an office (*trainee, learner, novice*), she was expected to follow the lead of the more experienced secretaries. 12. Becoming a doctor requires a lengthy period of study followed by several years as a (*junior, trainee, houseman*). 13. The carpenter's (*pupil, apprentice, helper*) envied his master's skill and precision. 14. A first-year (*undergraduate, post-graduate, senior*) often needs time to adjust to their new campus environment. 15. She finished her degree and then specialised as a (*nursery, baby,*

toddler) school teacher. **16.** The successful (*entrant, applicant, finalist*) will serve a three-month trial period before being offered a permanent position.

Task 8. Decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each space:

Learning How to Learn

There is usually one important (1) missing from most school (2). Very few students are (3) how to organise their learning, and how to (4) the best use of their time. Let's take some simple (5). Do you know how to (6) up words in a dictionary, and do you understand all the (7) the dictionary contains? Can you (8) notes quickly, and can you understand them (9)? For some reason, many schools give learners no (10) with these matters. Teachers ask students to (11) pages from books, or tell them to write ten pages, but don't explain (12) to do it. Learning by (13) can be useful, but it is more important to have a genuine (14) of a subject. You can (15) a lot of time memorising books, without understanding anything about the subject!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) theme | b) book | c) subject | d) mark |
| 2. a) agendas | b) timetables | c) terms | d) organisations |
| 3. a) taught | b) learnt | c) educated | d) graduated |
| 4. a) take | b) give | c) get | d) make |
| 5. a) sentences | b) results | c) rules | d) examples |
| 6. a) find | b) look | c) research | d) get |
| 7. a) information | b) advise | c) subjects | d) themes |
| 8. a) do | b) send | c) make | d) revise |
| 9. a) after | b) afterwards | c) lastly | d) at last |
| 10. a) teaching | b) ability | c) instruction | d) help |
| 11. a) concentrate | b) remind | c) forget | d) memorise |
| 12. a) how | b) what | c) why | d) it |
| 13. a) the way | b) heart | c) now | d) law |
| 14. a) information | b) success | c) understanding | d) attention |
| 15. a) pass | b) waste | c) tell | d) use |

Tapescript for ex. 8 (p. 16).

Woman: Timed examinations discriminate against intelligent students who are absorbed in their subject, and favour cunning students who concentrate on learning how to pass exams. They promote the fluent and glib over the deep and thoughtful, the single-minded over the many-faceted. All are forced into a linear grading system that cannot, by definition, do justice to the different kinds of intellectual aptitude that students – and people in general – possess. Two weeks of non-stop examinations after three or four years of study represent a sudden change of pace, a stressful and disconcerting episode that stimulates some but others are disoriented and defeated.

And that's my point. Exams are arbitrary, stressful and unfair – just like life. Students, welcome to the world! How you respond to the stress of examinations can reveal more about you than a dozen dissertations... whether you stay up all night revising and fall asleep at the examination hall, whether you make yourself ill with worry and take your exams in hospital, or whether you resign yourself to fate and just cope. ☺

Section 3. ONCE ON CAMPUS ...

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Academic procedure: internship, apprenticeship, trainee program, scholarship, monthly instalment, academic fees, full-time fees, part-time fees, housing fees, grant, scholarship, bursary, stipend, fellowship, student financial aid, to apply for financial aid, to be eligible for financial assistance.

Miscellaneous: (private) tutoring, (part-time/afternoon/evening/summer) job, networking, Students' Union, college work-study job;

University premises, facilities, amenities, people: on-campus, off-campus, residential college; residence service desk, floor lounge, individual study carrel, card operated washers and dryers, a single/double room, laundry facilities, linen exchange, Accommodation Officer, Resident Advisor, an Advisor of Studies (academic advisor), computer lab, free internet connection.

Task 1. You are a third-year student at the University of Addington, and you have volunteered to be a fresher guide – that is, you will help new students get to know their way around the university.



Study the words below, then listen to the talk given to fresher guides by an administrator and complete sentences 1-7, then fill in the gaps on the map (8-10).

on-campus, off-campus, conducive, individual study carrel, Bursar's office, conducive, allocation of rooms, to finalize, to swap,

1. As soon as they register, all new students are assigned an _____ who can help them with their academic queries.
2. _____ may be paid in four monthly instalments.
3. If your room is noisy, there are several study _____ located around the campus which can be used when the library is closed.
4. Once a student has been allocated a room in the _____ he or she can only change it if another student is willing to exchange rooms.
5. Only fully-registered students have access to the _____.
6. As soon as a student registers, they automatically join the _____.
7. There are many places in the town which give students _____.
There is a list posted on notice board 6 in the main library.



b) Work with a partner. Student A is a fresher and wants to find out about the following. Student B, based on the information above, answers his/her questions.

1. who/ ask questions / my course?
A: Who can I go to if I want to ask questions about my course?
B: Well, actually, as soon as you register you'll be assigned an Advisor of Studies.
2. my Local Education Authority / not sent / cheque / yet – instalments?
3. quiet place / study / when library closed?
4. what / I / not like / room?
5. how / I / join / Students' Union ?
6. cheap places to eat / this town?
7. bus-stop?
8. medical centre?

Task 2. For questions 1-13, look at the following information about a university campus. Based on it, complete the letter that follows. The words you need do not occur in the information about the campus. Use no more than two words in each gap. There is an example (0).

THE CAMPUS: GENERAL INFORMATION

- ▼ The university guarantees a room in the Halls of Residence for every first-year student. If you prefer to live off-campus, we can grant you access to our computerised accommodation search facility. If you require this service, please contact the Accommodation Officer immediately upon arrival. Rooms in the Halls of Residence cost from £45 per week, for a one-bedroom flat in Addington, expect to pay around £85 weekly.



- ▼ All students at Addington may purchase a car parking permit for £50. This must be renewed annually. The university is not liable for loss of or damage to your vehicle.
- ▼ Despite the proximity of the campus to the city of Addington, you may occasionally

need to shop on campus. Shops found on the premises of the University include a grocer's, a chemist's, a newsagent's and a bookshop in which all books on prescribed academic reading lists can be found.

Dear Patrick,

Thank you for your letter. You wanted to know about life on campus at Addington, so let me just answer your questions one by one.

The University will 0) help you with finding 1) _____ to stay downtown if you aren't 2) _____ taking a room in the Halls of Residence. If that's what you decide, you need to 3) _____ to the Accommodation Officer 4) _____ as you arrive. Bear in mind, though, that 5) _____ a flat is quite expensive in Addington (almost twice the price of living on campus).

Anyone studying at Addington can park their car in the campus car park, as long as they 6) _____ a parking permit. It 7) _____ £50 and it's good for 8) _____. However, the university won't accept 9) _____ if anything 10) _____ to your car while parked there.

The campus is 11) _____ from the city – about two miles – but if, from time 12) _____, you need to do your shopping on campus, there are various shops, including a bookshop (which stocks all the books that students 13) _____ their courses), and a newsagent's.

Looking forward to seeing you in September!

Best wishes,
Kate.

Task 3. Read the texts 'Living on Campus: Dormitory Life' and 'Residence Life' and do tasks a-c.

Living on Campus: Dormitory Life (USA)

wellness – putting an emphasis on a healthy way to live

super single – a dormitory room for one person

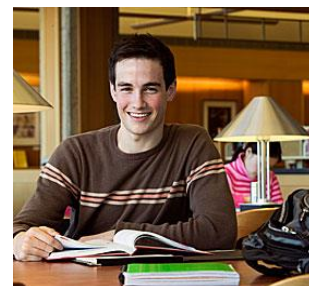
floor lounges – rooms on each floor of the dormitory that is a place to relax and meet with friends

linen exchange – exchanging used bedding for clean

ResNet – Internet connection available

On any campus, there are dormitories that meet the goals and expectations of the students who live there. Most rooms are shared with another person, a roommate, but there are also options for having a room of one's own called a super single. Most of the dormitories are multi-storied buildings and that gives the university the option to make these living spaces more personal. At most colleges and universities, there are special floors in the dorms for many different kinds of students. There can be: a floor for honors students, a floor for students interested in community involvement, a floor that does not allow alcohol, a floor for students that are interested in keeping healthy, a special floor for freshmen as well as for upper class men.

Most campuses also have special places for students to live who are studying the same subjects. There are rooms for students majoring in engineering, architecture or



business as well as many other subjects.

Dormitory rooms also are built and furnished to be a safe and comfortable place to live and study. Most dorm rooms come with furniture, a bed, chair, desk and a good light for studying. Many floors have computer labs and there are free internet connections in every room. This internet connection is called the ResNet. All rooms have telephones and most dorms have kitchens. For musical students, there is often a piano in the lobby and there are game rooms in most dorms. Most dorms offer floor lounges and all include a linen exchange.

Living in the dormitory can be an exciting and satisfactory option for many students who come to a college or university to study, earn a degree, make lifelong friends and get ready for a profession of their choice.

Residence Life

on-going – continuing

transition – going from one thing or place to another

networking opportunities – chances to meet with friends to exchange information and to learn from each other



Living in the dormitory can be a fun and rewarding experience. Besides providing a safe and comfortable place to live, dormitories on many college and university campuses provide extensive networking opportunities as well as many student clubs and activities. Students can also find help with their studies through the academic and peer mentoring programs. On-going assistance helps students make the transition to college life.

Food is important to every college student and campuses provide great places to eat with friends. Most colleges and universities have a variety of options available. There are dining halls and cafeterias and also convenience stores that open early and stay open late in order to meet everyone's needs. Many campuses are proud of the meal choices they offer as well as the excellent food that is served.

All dormitories are staffed by a caring and approachable staff. Resident Advisors live right in the dorms and are there to help with any type of problem, academic or personal. Friendly front desk staff will be there to assist when needed. Each university or college chooses only the best people as employees. These people help to make living on campus in the dorm a pleasant experience.

a) Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and word-combinations:

Відповідати чиймось вподобанням, проводити концерт, жити у студмістечку, сільська (заміська) місцевість, гуртожиток, сусід по кімнаті, кімната для відпочинку, друзі на все життя.

b) Explain what is meant by:

On campus, development of the entire person, intramural athletics, dormitory, a super single, community involvement, rewarding experience, peer mentoring programs, on-going assistance, approachable staff.

c) Answer the following questions using the information from the above texts

1. What kinds of rooms are available in most college and university dormitories? **2.** What kind of furnishings come with a dorm room? **3.** Can a person have a single room (without a roommate)? **4.** What are some of the special things that are available in dorms? **5.** Where can a student eat with a friend? **6.** Who is there to help you if you have a problem? **7.** What are some of the advantages of living on campus?

Task 4. Read the information about Lennox & Addington Halls of Residence. Based on it
a) describe the Halls of Residence in your university;
b) imagine that you are a group of undergraduate students majoring in architecture and design. You have been approached by the Student Union representatives with a request to design a new residence hall of the university. Discuss a preliminary draft of it.

Lennox & Addington Halls of Residence

Lennox & Addington, commonly referred to as LA, is a wonderful place to live! The two linked buildings – Lennox and Addington – form one active residence community.

Hall Features

- *Lennox-A*, a four-storey traditional-style residence area with single and double rooms accommodating 300 students; *Lennox-C*, a five-storey section with single rooms that houses 50 students; *Addington*, a ten-storey tower with single and double rooms available, with 255 residence spaces.
- Co-ed accommodation laid out to have male and female designated rooms side by side on most floors.
- Both halls are designed with rooms on both sides of a main corridor. Rooms are designed to accommodate one or two students. One wing of Lennox is designed for wheelchair accessibility. The residence is divided into communities by floor.
- Each floor has a lounge (student rooms are located on both sides of the lounge). These lounges are equipped with a kitchenette that includes a microwave. The layout of the rooms and lounges allows for plenty of interaction between students.
- Each floor has separate washrooms (including showers and toilets) for males and females.
- Residence rooms are equipped with single beds, desks, closets, book shelves. Students must bring their own linen, bedspreads, pillows, towels. Students are encouraged to personalize their own space by bringing posters, plants, photos, personal knick knacks, and energy efficient fridges.



A double room



A single room

- ☐ Three large building lounges (the Fireplace Lounge, upstairs TV lounge and Lennox C TV lounge) allow for large scale activities to take place – these lounges are available on a drop in basis or may be reserved for a special function. The Games room features pool and ping pong tables. A separate kitchen adjacent to the Fireplace Lounge may be signed out.
- ☐ Laundry facilities (located on first and second commons) include card operated washers and dryers – cards sold at the residence desk.
- ☐ A music practice room with a piano available for sign-out. A study room with individual study carrels is located on second commons of residence. Small group study rooms are also available for study or group work and keys can be signed out at the residence service desk.
- ☐ L/A is serviced by two elevators, one located in Addington, the other in Lennox C. For safety and security, L/A is locked on a 24 hour per day basis. Residents are provided with keys to the building, their room and mailbox. ResNet in all rooms.
- ☐ The L/A Pit snack bar and mini-grocery is also located within the building.

Task 5. Read the article ‘The Cost of Education’ and do the tasks below.

THE COST OF EDUCATION

Par. 1. Students all over the world have to work for their education. A college education in the United States is expensive. The costs are so high that most families begin to save for their children's education when their children are babies. Even so, many young people cannot afford to pay the expenses of full-time college work. They do not have enough-money to pay for school costs. Tuition for attending the university, books for classes, and dormitory costs are high. There are other expenses such as chemistry and biology laboratory fees and special student activity fees for such things as parking permits and football tickets. The cost of a college education increases every year. However, campuses are still crowded with students. Some American students depend on family support to pay for college. Perhaps some of the students have scholarships or money grants, but many do not. How do the rest of the students manage?

NEED
A JOB?

Make Money
Work on Campus &
Get a Schedule that Fits

Par. 2. There are two obvious answers to the money difficulties of college students. They can borrow money, or they can find jobs and earn it. In either case, thousands of students everywhere find answers to their financial problems.

Par. 3. Where do students work? Many of them work in shops, movie houses, and restaurants. They have part-time jobs in the evenings or on weekends. Some plan their class schedules so that their classes are in blocks of time. Then they manage to squeeze in regular jobs. For example, if students have all their classes in the morning, they can take afternoon or evening jobs.

Par. 4. Another moneymaking possibility is summer employment. Students look for the highest-paying jobs that they can find. Of course, they plan to work only during the three months of summer vacation. Therefore, most students are willing to accept temporary employment that they would refuse as permanent jobs. One young man took a summer job driving an earth-moving machine at the city's landfill project. "Working at the city garbage dump in the summer is pretty bad," the sophomore said, "but I can take any bad smell for three months if it means another year of school." Obviously, the discomfort of the job is not enough to prevent this young man from his goal of making money for his education.

Par. 5. The second obvious solution to the college students' money problems is borrowing. Money for education is available from special funds. The government is the largest moneylender, but businesses and churches also provide money for student loans. When students finish their education, they are likely to get good jobs. Former students pay back the money that they owe to the special funds. Because they pay interest, they increase the amount of money available for other students to borrow. Each year there should be a little more money for others.

Par. 6. Students from other countries have financial problems to overcome, too. Because students in most international programs need to have a sponsor (a person, organization, or government agency that pays for them), they work hard to earn scholarships or special loans. International students understand the value of going to school in another country. They also know that it is difficult. Yet just as American students work to go to other countries to study, many foreign students choose to attend American universities in spite of the difficulty. However, it is usually possible for students from abroad to work on university campuses to pay for some of the costs of their education. Some people believe that students value their education more if they work for it.

Par. 7. Students must sometimes ask themselves whether the cost of education is worth it. Each student spends great amounts of money that he or she might have to work for years to repay. The student spends years of time studying and learning. What are the benefits? How does education affect the student's future? In most cases, the effects make a better life.

5.1. Circle TRUE or FALSE. Write the number of the paragraph that contains the answer.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. There are no laboratory fees for chemistry classes. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 2. Students get jobs to earn money for college. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 3. Summer jobs do not last a long time. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 4. Few governments lend money to students for education. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 5. For some international programs students need sponsors | TRUE / FALSE |
| 6. Education affects a person's future | TRUE / FALSE |

5.2. Discover the main ideas of the paragraphs:

1. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

- a. Colleges should give more scholarships.
- b. There are not enough students on college campuses, so schools are giving scholarships.
- c. A college education Costs more than some young people can pay.

2. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

- a. The most obvious answer to a college student's money problems is a job.
- b. More students should work in shops, movie houses, and restaurants.
- c. Students can borrow or earn money for education.

3. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

- a. Many students get jobs in shops, movie houses, and restaurants.
- b. Many students manage to fit part-time jobs into their schedules.
- c. Most students work.

4. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?

- a. Many students take jobs in the city garbage dump.
- b. Students want high-paying jobs for summer employment.
- c. Bad-smelling jobs are good for sophomores.

5. What is the main idea of paragraph 5?

- a. A student can solve money problems by borrowing from special student loan funds.
- b. Former students are interested in their loans.
- c. Businesses and churches have special funds for students to borrow to pay school costs.

6. What is the main idea of paragraph 6?

- a. International students also have money problems.
- b. Most students attend foreign universities.
- c. American students study abroad.

7. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- a. Education changes a student.
- b. Students spend both money and time on education.
- c. Students must ask themselves whether an education is worth all the work and money.



Task 6. Listen to a conversation on a college campus (track 15) and answer the questions that follow.

Task 7. Read the information about popular student jobs and summarize it. Do students prefer the same part-time jobs in your country?

Tutoring Jobs

Tutoring is a very flexible student job that pays well. If you are a good student in one or more subjects, this could be a great part-time job.

Some tutors work for the university, for example the athletics department. The work is usually more regular, as they offer voluntary or mandatory weekly tutoring sessions. Typical pay is \$15 - \$25 per hour. Let the coaches know you are interested in tutoring.

Private tutoring typically pays more per hour, such as \$30 - \$50 per hour, but the work is not as regular. Most students are in denial about needing tutoring until after the first mid-term, and need even more help as it gets close to finals. This means you need to get ahead in your own classes, so you can spend more time tutoring the last month of the

term, which can be quite lucrative. Let the instructors know you tutor, and if you did well in that class from them last term, they are more likely to recommend you.

Also don't overlook tutoring jobs for local high school or elementary students.

Be sure to print up some business cards on your computer so you can hand them out, and sign up at your school's tutoring or job center to get the word out.

Being a tutor looks good on your resume, because it shows you are knowledgeable about the subjects. You have to understand it to teach it. Another advantage is it reinforces the topics. For example, if you tutor in math, it will reinforce the math concepts and make you a better student.

Student Internships and Summer Internships

A paid student internship in your field of study is one of the best student jobs. You get both experience and money. There are fewer opportunities in this great recession, but they still exist in high-demand fields, like engineering.

If you can't get a paid internship, consider an unpaid internship at your university, a local community organization, or small business. You can still get some great experience, and get units too, that will apply toward graduation.

Some students get work-study opportunities as part of their financial aid package.



Construction Jobs

There is a shortage of construction workers, and these jobs have the benefit of paying well, especially if you work through an apprenticeship program and become a journeyman. You may find summer jobs and daytime jobs that allow you to attend college at night, or you might decide for a career in the trades. Check out the possibilities.

Build an Online Business

I think one of the best college jobs is one you control. Why not create your own online business, that you can develop over time? You may not make much money the first year, but it will grow into a nice profitable online business.

This is one of the real work-at-home jobs. The advantages are you can work from your dorm room, create your own hours, and work as much or as little as you want. When you graduate from college, you will already have a job – working for yourself. This is a job alternative worth considering during this tough job market.

You'll need to choose something you are interested in – football, science, fashion for example, and research the market to determine if your business idea will be profitable. You'll need a computer with high-speed internet access, and some online business development tools.

On-Campus Student Jobs / University Jobs

There are many on-campus student jobs, if you are lucky enough to get one. These range from working in the campus bookstore, cafeteria, library, tour guide, etc. The best job depends on your personality. If you are outgoing, become a tour guide for prospective students. Want some peace and quiet, and some extra study time? Work in the library.

You could also consider being a Resident Advisor or RA, sometimes called a Resident Assistant. This job requires you to live on campus, but can be challenging to work with many types of people. It does provide good leadership experience, which looks good on your resume.

Waiter or Waitress



If there are some nice restaurants in town, become a waiter or waitress for your student job. If the tips are good, and you can make \$20 an hour. You may need to be of legal drinking age for some restaurants or bars to get a job. Some places may have you start as a host or hostess, which may only pay \$8 - \$10 an hour, and then you work your way up. You can also get free or discounted food, which is a plus. You may need a car.

Become a Mystery Shopper

A fun way to make some spare spending money for college, or get free goods and services, is to become a mystery shopper. Mystery shopping, or secret shopping allows you to evaluate customer service at different businesses, including restaurants, shops, banks and car dealers. You'll need a spirit of adventure, a computer, and transportation for these occasional student jobs.



IDIOMS

Task 1. Match the idioms in the left column with their definitions in the right one.



1.	to live on a shoestring	A	having qualities or achievements similar to someone or something else
2.	to burn the midnight oil	B	To open a book to study (usually used in a negative sense)
3.	down-and-out	C	To waste time, procrastinate.
4.	to suss out	D	To get no response from someone when they are asked a question.
5.	to be in the same league	E	To call the names of a group of people (or students) and expect them to respond to show they are present.
6.	to put / get your thinking cap on	F	To count the number of people around you (generally used on a school trip, to check for missing students)
7.	to draw a blank	G	To learn something by memorising it without giving any thought to what is being learnt
8.	back to basics	H	Lacking funds, resources, or prospects
9.	copycat	I	Someone who works hard and is very enthusiastic.
10.	to count noses	J	Holding attitudes or ideas that were popular and important in the past, but which are no longer considered relevant or in-line with modern trends.
11.	eager beaver	K	To engage your mind and think in a serious manner.

12.	from the old school / of the old school	L	Used to describe someone who copies another person's work.
13.	'A' for effort	M	An approach that uses traditional ideas and methods which have been successful in the past.
14.	to call the roll / take the roll	N	To be satisfactory and of an expected level
15.	to crack a book	O	Giving someone recognition for trying hard to do something even though they may not be successful
16.	to crank out a paper	P	consider in detail and subject to an analysis in order to discover essential features or meaning
17.	to learn by rote	Q	To begin to study hard.
18.	to make the grade	R	To write a paper or essay in a mechanical way.
19.	to hit the books	S	with a very small amount of money
20.	to goof off / goof around	T	to stay up working, especially studying, late at night.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the idioms from Task 1 above and translate the sentences.

1. He has been recently _____ preparing for final exams. 2. He's _____ been _____ since he became a full time student. 3. She's been living like a _____ since she lost her job. 4. I just can't _____ this calculus problem. 5. He's just not _____ as his fellow students. 6. He spent all of last week _____, and now he's panicking the day before the test! 7. I had to _____ a new _____ every week to pass this course. It was really hard work! 8. I _____ as soon as I knew the date of the exam. 9. I kept telling my mum I didn't need to study too hard for this exam because it's easy, she wouldn't listen to me though. She insisted I _____ every evening! 10. Mary is such a(n) _____, she always the first one to do whatever the boss asks. I think she's hoping for a promotion! 11. She was a teacher of _____ and believed in strict discipline. 12. Jenny definitely deserves a(n) _____, she put so much work into her entry for the competition. 13. They had to _____ the lyrics to two new songs _____ just before the show. 14. After the teacher finished _____ everybody got on the bus. 15. I don't like talking to her about my wedding plans because she's such a(n) _____! I know she'll steal my ideas and use them for her own wedding. 16. Jamie _____ on the coach before we left to make sure that everyone had arrived. 17. I didn't _____ for the final assignment, so I have to do it all over again! 18. Let me _____ and see if I can come up with an answer. 19. I asked him about his plans for Christmas, but I just _____. He didn't seem to understand what I was asking him! 20. They seem to prefer having everything _____ in their office. They have minimal use of advanced technology, but apparently find everything simpler and easier to manage.

Section 4. STUDENT GOVERNANCE AND EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

SOUND PRACTICE

Do you know when the International Tongue Twister Day is celebrated? Treat yourself to some of the twistiest tongue-twisters ever ;-)

- ☀ Brisk brave brigadiers* brandished* broad bright blades, blunderbusses, and bludgeons – Balancing them badly.
- ☀ Imagine an imaginary menagerie* manager managing an imaginary menagerie.
- ☀ Sixth sick sheikh's sixth sheep sick.
- ☀ The seething sea ceaseth and thus the seething sea sufficeth us.
- ☀ Pad kid poured curd pulled cod.
- ☀ A quick-witted cricket critic.

* brigadier /ˌbrɪgəˈdɪə/ бригадир (військове звання в армії Великобританії)

* brandish – махати. Розмахувати (мечем, палкою)

* blunderbuss – мушкетон (різновид вогнепальної зброї)

* bludgeon /ˈblʌdʒ(ə)n/ кийок

* menagerie /məˈnædʒ(ə)rɪ/ звіринець

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Students' Union (UK), student government (USA), extracurricular activities (see also supercurricular activities); leisure-interest clubs; athletic clubs and teams; Greek letter organizations (Greek life) = a) a fraternity (a club of male students at an American university, usually living in the same building), b) a sorority (a club for women students at an American university, living in the same building), balance between academic work and life outside the classroom.

TEXT WORK

Task 1. Read the text about student governance in Great Britain. Compare it with a system available in your country.

The Students' Union⁵

Every higher education institution in the UK, and most further education institutions, have a students' union. The union is partly funded by the institution, but is politically independent.

Students' unions provide: 1) representation; 2) academic support and advice; 3) welfare advice and support; 4) sports clubs, societies and social activities (most are free to join).

⁵ In the United States, these groups are often known as **student government**, **associated students**, **student senate**. In AmE, the phrase "student union" often refers to a "student activity center" (also known as a "student center" or "student commons"): a building with dining halls, game rooms, lounges, student offices, and other spaces for student activities.

Students' unions fundamentally believe in students being active political citizens, and campaign on various issues on a national and local level.

The social hub⁶. Students' unions are the social heart of the campus. They are usually housed in their own building or rooms on campus. Most have social areas with seating, a student shop, a bar and a place to eat. In larger union buildings, you might find banks, nightclubs, bookshops, travel agencies and even hairdressers.

The students' union is a great place to meet friends and grab a coffee or have a meal – usually at a cheap or discounted rate. Many students' unions organise evening entertainment, such as music events, quiz nights and parties.



Lots of schools, colleges and universities have sports, arts and social clubs, such as chess, photography, drama and cricket. Most are free to join or offer very low fees. These societies often meet at the students' union.

The students' union noticeboard is often a key source of information for any student looking to find out what's going on around the university or college, or in the local area – from where to get tickets for the next student party, to student theatre auditions and discounts on local buses. Many students' unions also have a website, Facebook page or Twitter feed.

Support. As well as social activities, students' unions offer advice and support on issues such as finances, accommodation, disability and more. Their role is to address your worries and help you with any problems you might have while you're a student in the UK.

Campaigns. The role of the students' union is also to represent students' rights to those who run the school, college or university. Through your students' union you will be able to vote and run for elections, and campaign for positive change at your university or college.

Leadership. Each students' union elects a team of students every year to be the lead representatives of students at that institution. These positions usually include a: 1) President; 2) Education Officer; 3) Welfare Officer; 4) Sports and Activities Officer. These are supported by a number of full-time employed staff (the number of staff varies depending on the size of the students' union).

Every student is automatically a member of their students' union, which means you can access advice and support, get involved in campaigns, vote in elections, or even stand as a candidate yourself.

Task 2. Prepare a presentation describing the student governance in the USA.

⁶ For more information about the **fresher's week** in the UK go to <http://www.educationuk.org/global/articles/introduction-to-uk-university-freshers-week/>; for more info on some students' clubs and societies in the UK see <http://www.educationuk.org/global/articles/weird-and-wonderful-uk-university-student-societies/>



Task 3.1. a) Study the words below.

Minutes of the meeting, to have a vested interest in smth., a shoestring budget, to be in a similar plight, sorely needed essentials (also: to be sorely in need of smth.).

b) Study the phrases below. What meaning does the word 'floor' have in them?

1) The floor is now open for any comments regarding the matter ... 2) Silence, please, the prime minister has the floor. 3) The newlyweds were the first to take the floor.

c) What stylistic device is employed in the word combination 'to purchase more titles'?

3.2. You will hear an extract from a staff-student committee meeting discussing a library membership fee. Listen and mark the following statements T (true) or F (false).

1. The money raised will be used to build a second library. _____
2. Most students do not use library books with care. _____
3. Students are currently using the library for free. _____
4. Students at this college are not paying tuition fees. _____
5. The proposed fee will be quite small. _____
6. Robert is offended by a professor's remarks. _____

b) Listen to the recording again. Mark the phrases you hear in the table below.

A	B
1. Let me say, first of all, that ...	1. Quite right. And I would also like to add that ...
2. If I may, professor...	2. I'm afraid I have to differ (with you). You see, ...
3. I don't feel I'm being unfair in saying that...	3. I tend to agree with you. And another thing that must be borne in mind is ...
4. Robert, I do sympathise with ..., but	4. To tell the truth, I have very strong reservations about ...
5. I would like to point out that ...	5. You have my support on this one. And I think I'm speaking for a lot of us when I say ...
6. I don't feel I'm being unfair in saying that ...	6. I just don't see the logic behind ..., especially if one takes into consideration that...
7. I think, I'm speaking for a lot of students if I say that ...	7. I second that – I have very strong reservations about ...

c) Your university is considering introducing the following changes in regulations. Work in pairs. Student A – express your opinion about each of the issues below using phrases from column A in the table above. Student B – agree or disagree by using phrases from column B.

a) For security reasons, it is proposed that a curfew be imposed on students living on campus. The doors in all halls of residence will close at 11 p.m. Students returning after this time will not be able to sleep in their rooms.

due to the increased number of late returns, it is proposed that a £5 fine be imposed upon any student who is late returning his or her library books.

To encourage class attendance, it is proposed that the number of classes a student can miss before failing a course be reduced from 3 to 1.

Look at the following phrases, which are commonly used in discussions and debates. Choose and

Inviting somebody to give their opinion	What's your reaction/response to this?
	Can we have your input on this?
	How do you feel about that?
	What are your views? What do you think?
	Do you know what I mean?
	What about... Why's that?
	Where do you stand on this?
	See, what I mean? <i>Of course, most definitely!</i>
	See what I'm getting at? <i>Sure, absolutely!</i>
	What about you?
	Do you agree with me on that?
Giving an opinion	I'm of the opinion that ...
	I tend to believe that ...
	I feel as if ...
	Let me say, first of all, that ...
	I don't think I'm being unfair in saying that ...
	I would like to point out that ...
Agreeing	I totally agree!
	I tend to agree that ...
	I have to say that I totally agree ...
	That's a really valid point. That's a good point
	I can't say I have strong views either.
	<i>I could be wrong, I don't know.</i> I don't think, you are.
	It's hard to say, I suppose. But I do see your point in that ...
	I do see your point in saying that ...
	Totally! It goes without saying...
	Exactly!
	I guess so...
	Quite right. And I would also like to add that ...
	I tend to agree with you. And another thing that must be borne in mind is ...
	You have my support on this one.
	I second that.
Disagreeing	I have to say that I totally disagree ...
	I see what you're saying, but I suppose I would add that...
	May I also suggest that ...
	I'm with you on that; however ...
	I'm afraid I have to differ (with you). You see, ...
	<i>Do you agree with me on that?</i> – To be honest, not really
	Fair enough, but ...
	I do sympathize with ..., but ...
	To tell the truth, I have very strong reservations about ...
	I just don't see the logic behind ..., especially if one takes into consideration that ...
Undecided	I suppose, it depends, really.

	I could be wrong, I don't know...
Interrupting	Just a second ...
	If I may just cut in here ... If I may, <i>direct address</i> , ...
	Sorry, but could I just say something here ...
	Excuse me, but ...
	Hold on a minute ...
	Fantastic. Do you mind if I just add something...
Conversation fillers	Well, now, let me see...
	Let me think about that for a moment.
	That's an interesting question...
	I'd never really thought about that, but I suppose...
	That's exactly how I feel
	Let me consider this for a moment, it's quite complicated...
Negotiating	To be honest that's not a question I've ever thought about before...
	I tend to believe that ...
	I feel as if the best ... depends on ...
	Are we on the same page?
	So, are we in agreement that ... is the most/least ...?
	Alright, it's safe to say that we agree that ... is the most/least... So I guess we're not in agreement as to which ... is the most/least... I'd say that ..., whereas she/he/name is leaning towards...

Task 4. Work in groups. Below is the agenda of a Students' union meeting. Using the phrases above, discuss the items.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADDINGTON STUDENTS' UNION AGENDA FOR MEETING OF 22 NOVEMBER

- This year's budget has allocated the Students' Union an extra £10,000. The following suggestions have been made regarding spending this money:
 - Redecorating the recreational area and the restaurant
 - Offering free meals for a year to 50 students whose families' annual earnings do not exceed £12,000
 - organizing an educational visit to the US
- The University's medical centre is greatly underused. Only 24 students used the centre last semester. Most students are registered with a GP in town. It has been suggested that the medical centre should be closed down and the money currently spent to maintain it be used elsewhere. The University's administration has asked for the opinion of the Students' Union.

Chair: *The first item on today's agenda is the extra fund of £10,000 which ...
Can we have your input on this, George?*

A: *I have to say, I totally disagree with the idea of ...*

B: *If I may just cut in here, I'd like to say that ...*

Task 5. 5.1. Lead-in.

- What extra-curricular activities are provided in your university?
- What activities would you like to add to vary your university life?

5.2. You will read some articles which give the information about students' life in US colleges and universities. Before you read pay attention to the vocabulary lists, give Ukrainian equivalents.

STUDENT LIFE

There is more to attending university than going to classes. Many colleges and universities provide a variety of activities from which to choose.

Activities

fly-fishing – the sport of fishing using a rod and an artificial fly as bait

shuttle – a form of transportation that travels regularly between two places

accessible – able to be reached or entered

plethora – an excess of something

Most colleges and universities are in or near towns and cities that offer special activities that meet the personal interests of many of the students. Concerts are often held in university towns as well as on campus. Many students choose their college or university based on the opportunities that the area around the campus can provide.



A campus may be in a city and that city may provide students with a plethora of activities from music, to theater to museums. Concerts are often held in university towns as well as on campus. A campus may be located near a smaller town or in a rural area and provide activities associated with these places. Skiing is a popular sport and many campuses offer a shuttle from the dormitory to the ski hill. Hiking and camping are also activities that a special area can provide. A mountain stream can be a place for boating, canoeing or fly-fishing.

Living on campus in a college town or city can be an exciting as well as rewarding experience.

Athletics

cross country – a race that is held across fields and country side instead of on roads

frisbee – a game played with a plastic disc designed for skimming through the air

field hockey – a game played by two teams of eleven players who use sticks to drive a ball toward goals at opposite ends of a field

There are many kinds of athletics available on college campuses. One of the goals of higher education is the development of the entire person and athletics are important in achieving that goal. At many colleges and universities there are several kinds of athletics: intramural, club athletics and college or university sponsored teams.



Intramural athletics are available to every student. The university or college provides the space and the equipment. Students sign up to play a sport and the administration puts together the teams and makes up the schedule. Some of the most popular intramural sports are: basketball, ultimate frisbee and volleyball. All three of these sports are available at an intramural level for both men and women.

Universities and colleges sponsor teams that play competitively with other schools. Getting to play on these teams is very competitive and only the best

players of any sport are chosen. These sports include: basketball, cross country, field hockey, swimming and diving and volleyball. Many people enjoy watching these sports team play. As many as 80,000 people can attend a university football game.

The final type of athletics on a college campus is called club sports. These sports are initiated and maintained completely by students. The students are responsible for getting the players, making the schedule, finding a place to play and collecting fees for equipment.

Campus Activities

Universities and colleges offer many activities on campus for the students and community. Some of these include: campus newspaper, band, choirs of many kinds and sizes, theater, campus radio station, student government and many others.

Students can participate in these clubs and activities during their free time. There are many professional organizations for students on campus. Future accountants, architects and teachers as well as many other professions have their own professional organizations and students are encouraged to belong to them. Many of these organizations sponsor guest speakers that are attended by members of the community as well as the university students.

Most college and university campuses also have fitness facilities and provide classes in yoga or aerobics, kick boxing and stationary cycling. Most campuses also have Olympic size swimming pools.

PHRASAL VERB 'to go'

Task 1. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. How is your new work **going along**? – It's going along nicely, thank you. 2. How is Tom **going along** with his new book? 3. Work like this becomes less interesting as you **go along**. 4. Our dog **went at** the postman again this morning. 5. The newspapers are really **going at** the government, aren't they? 6. Yes, whenever she talks, she always likes to **go back** to her younger days. 7. You have to **go behind** the poet's words to see what she really means. 8. The quickest way to **go about** the city is by underground train. 9. I wanted to make a dress but didn't know how to **go about** it. 10. How do you **go about** building a boat? 10. Please, drop this letter at the post-office as you **go by**. 11. You were late this morning but I'll let it **go by**. 12. **Jim went down well with Mary's** parents on his first visit. 13. Tom's new book has **gone down better with** the newspapers than his last one. 14. The new director's appointment didn't **go down** very well. 15. He **went down** in my opinion as soon as he mentioned drugs. 16. The statement that you have made will have to be thoroughly **gone into**. 17. There's no need to **go into** details. 18. You'll have to **go into** all reasons for choosing this college. 19. We **went over** the house thoroughly before buying it. 20. **Go over** all the prisoners to see that they are not hiding any weapons. 21. The doctor **went over** the girl carefully but could find no broken bones. 22. You can't have the car back until it's been **gone over** by the police. 23. Stories have been **going round** concerning the government's secret plans.

Task 2. Insert the correct postpositions in the following sentences:

1. Suddenly, he went _____ me with a knife. 2. A nasty flu bug is going _____ the school at the moment. 3. We can always go _____ to the original plan if necessary. 4. When the cheque / bill came, he wanted to go _____. 5. All of our savings have gone _____ ever since Jack had his little gambling spree in Las Vegas. 6. On Halloween, the kids go _____ the whole neighborhood trick-or-treating. 7. Things are going _____ nicely. 8. He went _____ his dinner as if he hadn't had anything to eat for weeks. 9. There's a rumour going _____ that she intends to leave the company. 10. Although I wouldn't go _____ to call him a coward, he definitely likes to avoid confrontation when he can. 11. Sir, how should I go _____ formatting this report? 12. She's gone _____ her word and decided not to give me the job after all. 13. Yeah, you could say that my performance went _____ badly – I got booed off the stage. 14. We need to go _____ every inch of this house to find my engagement ring! 15. I'm too tired to go _____ the details right now, but I'll give you the full story tomorrow. 16. You shouldn't let this opportunity go _____. 17. Go _____ your little brother, will you? He didn't mean to break the window.

Task 3. Replace the words in italics with the most suitable form of the phrasal verb to go.

1. People are *travelling* more now that the weather's better. 2. I want him back, but I just don't know how to *start* it. 3. The roads were so muddy that we had to *proceed* on horseback. 4. He *didn't fulfill* his promise to work harder. 5. How did your pupils accept your first lesson? 6. My *opinion* of him *dropped considerably* after I had found out the truth. 7. In his report the speaker *attacked the* hedgers who were forever trying to shift the responsibility onto somebody else. 8. I'm *continually hearing a tune* in my head and I just can't remember the name of it. 9. On account of the budget crisis the President *failed to keep his word*. 10. Don't sign anything until you have *examined* it thoroughly. 11. I *regularly met them* but never felt like one of them. 12. "Don't worry about the bill. We'll *share the cost of the meal*", my girlfriend said.

Task 4. Translate into English using the phrasal verb to go:

1. Не сумуй, ти досягнеш успіху, якщо працюватимеш наполегливо. 2. Я хочу вивчити іноземну мову, але не знаю як приступитися до цього. 3. Помітивши відверте списування, викладач накинувся на студента: "Ви ніколи не покращите свої свої знання, якщо будете списувати". 4. Намагайтеся покладатися на здоровий глузд. 5. Я не можу покладатися тільки на вашу інформацію. 6. Його слова зачепили її, але вона не зважала на них. 7. Фільм був погано сприйнятий критикою, але режисер, здавалося, не помічав несхвальних коментарів. 8. Зверніть увагу на деталі, а потім надайте власну оцінку ситуації. 9. Добре подивіться на ці синоніми і скажіть, який із них слід ужити в даному контексті. 10. Ретельно огляньте пральну машину, а потім купуйте. 11. Він би не насмілювався сказати, що вона говорить неправду. 12. Вивчіть інструкцію, а потім вмикайте праску. 13. Огляньте всі полиці, книга має бути десь тут. 14. Проаналізувавши текст ще раз, ми нарешті зрозуміли, що мав на увазі автор.



Task 4. Listen to the situations which illustrate the use of the phrasal verb to go and take them all down.

Section 5. HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Documents: Access certificate, GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education), Higher National Diploma (HND).

Academic procedure: Governance (student / university governance), senate, A-levels (Advanced level exams), foundation year, foundation course, bachelor's degree with honours (see Glossary – Hons), single honours, joint honours, first-class degree, an integrated master's degree, post-graduate course, retraining, further education (vs. higher education), a gap year, vocational training, vocational courses (cf. academic courses), formal qualifications, return-to-study course, to charge fees of ... per annum, bursary, access course, to read a subject⁷, to confer a degree.

People in higher education: prospective student / applicant, academic staff, Chancellor (titular head), Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, faculty dean, Collegiate Council, executive board, visiting (guest) professor, scholar, mature student, career adviser, admission tutor, professor, chair, professorship, reader, senior lecturer, lecturer, teaching fellow.

University structure: uni⁸, college (college of Arts and Sciences), technical college, school (school of Education) university college, single-sex / co-ed (co-educational) college, collegiate university, a state-financed institution, campus university, university facilities, 'Redbrick' university.

University Administration Structure

UNIVERSITY's/ COLLEGE's

Funding Sources

The vast majority of UK universities are government financed

University Governance

The **Council** is the University's supreme governing body, responsible for setting its strategic direction and policies governing all aspects of the University's activity, and for the University's finances and assets. Council membership comprises lay and academic persons, the majority of whom don't work as University administration. Much of the work of Council is carried out through different committees. The Council meets at least four times during each academic year.

Senate is the highest academic body, and is responsible to the Council. It is responsible for the University's academic policies and for regulating academic work and standards (e.g. student entry, assessment and awards). The Senate is the academic authority, whose role is to direct and regulate the teaching and research work of the University. Its membership is drawn mainly from the academic staff of the University. Much of the work of Senate is carried out through various committees. Meets at least four times a year and comprises Deans, Heads and elected

⁷ = to major in a subject

⁸ A common shortening for 'university' in the UK

representatives of Schools, as well as professional staff and students.

The **University Executive Board** consists of the Vice-Chancellor (Chair), the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellors and several Heads of Service. It meets weekly throughout most of the year and deals with all aspects of academic management, including finance. The University Executive Board reports to the Senate and to the Strategy and Finance Committee. The Vice-Chancellor chairs the University Executive Board. The Vice-Chancellor is the Chief Executive of the University and is responsible to and appointed by the Council.

Chancellor – the official Head of the University, who is usually an eminent public figure elected for life. Serves as the titular head of the University, presiding over all major ceremonies	Vice-Chancellor – holds office for seven years and is the senior officer of the University; chairs the Council, is responsible to it and is appointed by it.
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Faculty deans Department Heads/Chairs	Deputy Vice-Chancellor	Pro-Vice-Chancellors (International, Research, Education, etc.)	Provost Student Experience, College and Library	Treasurer/Bursar	Chief Administrative Officer *
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* Subordinated to him are Directors of Facilities, Human Resources, Information Security Systems, Communications and Marketing, Student Based Services, Research and Enterprise Services, Strategic Planning and Governance, Developments and Events, etc.

Teaching/Academic Staff

Professor (with a chair⁹)	The highest academic rank at a university, traditionally holds either an established chair or a personal chair. An equivalent to full professors in the USA. A highly accomplished and recognized academic, the title is in most cases awarded only after decades of scholarly work.
Reader (associate professor in some universities)	an academic rank above senior lecturer (or principal lecturer in the new universities) and below Professor. A reader could be seen as a professor without a chair
Senior lecturer	The position is tenured and is roughly equivalent to an associate professor in the North American system, with a strong focus on research
Lecturer	Holds an open-ended, tenure-track or tenured position at a university or similar institution,

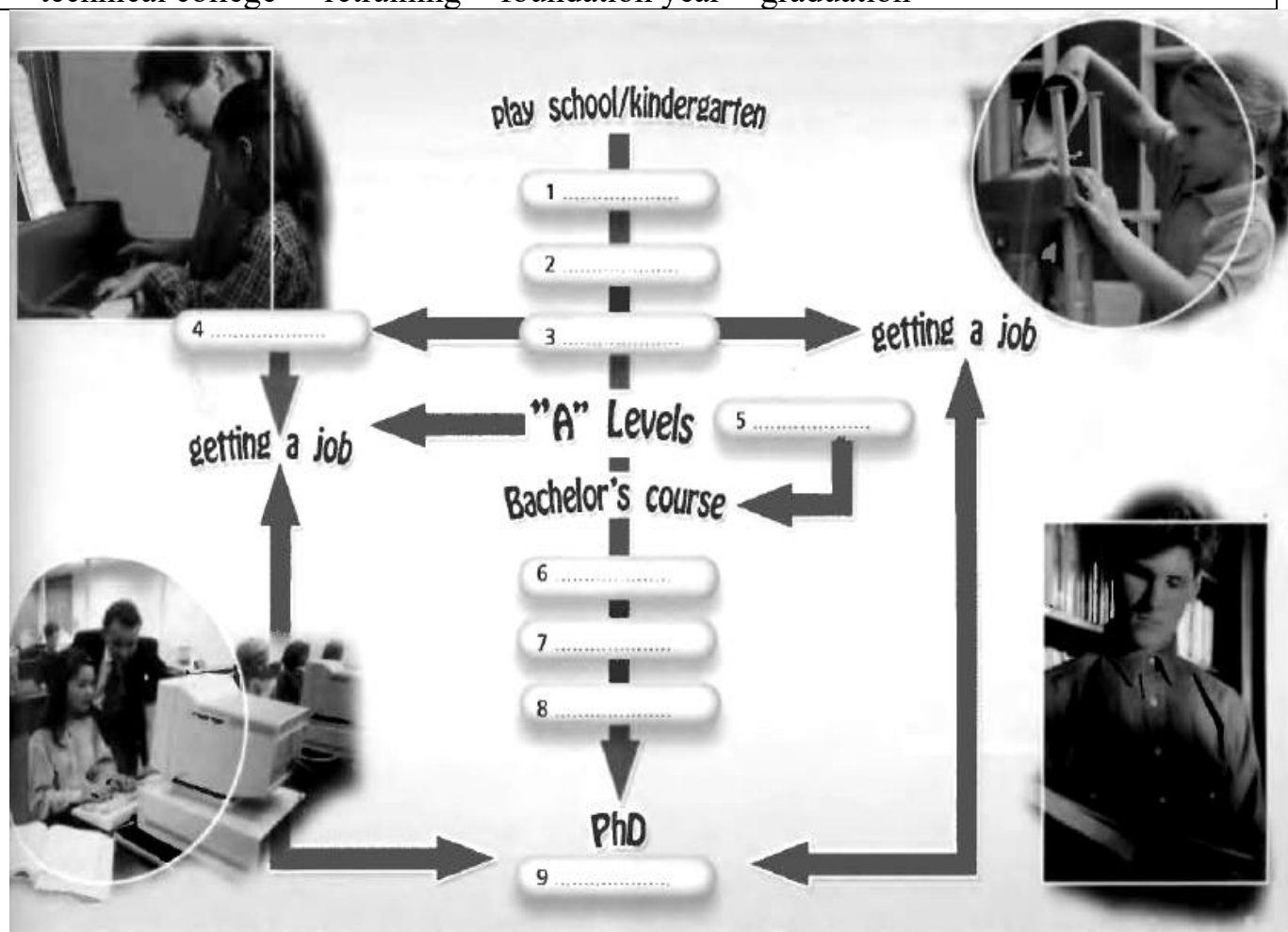
⁹ Read more about chair or professorship in the Glossary

	and is often an academic at an early career stage who teaches, conducts research, and leads research groups (roughly equivalent to assistant professor in the North American academic system)
Teaching fellow	Typically a member of academic staff who is involved in teaching. Teaching fellows can undertake the full range of teaching and administrative duties, and can also be involved in research activity, specifically pedagogic research
Visiting Professor	a scholar who visits a host university and is projected to teach, lecture, or perform research on a topic the visitor is valued for

Subsection 1. Admission to the University

Task 1. Look at an outline of the British educational system and fill the gaps with the words given.

Post-graduate course • dissertation • secondary school • 'O'-levels • primary school • technical college • retraining • foundation year • graduation



Task 2. Read the text and say if the statements 1-10 following it are true or false.

Secondary School Exams in Britain

People at secondary school in England (that is: pupils between the ages of 12 and 18) have two main exams to worry about, called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and "A" (advanced) level exams. Earlier they took the first one at 16. It was called "O" (ordinary) level. There was another exam which you could take instead of "O" level: it was called the C.S.E. (Certificate of Secondary Education), and it was not as difficult as "O" level. Most people took "O" level in about seven or eight different subjects. Nowadays GCSEs (General Certificate of Secondary Education) have replaced "O" levels pretty much entirely.

There are lots of subjects to choose from – everything from carpentry to ancient languages. For a lot of jobs, such as nursing, you must have four or five GCSEs, and usually these must include English and Maths. You may leave school when you are fifteen. But if you stay at school after taking GCSEs, you go into the Sixth Form (the so-called Sixth Form college), and start working for the second main exam: "A" (advanced) level. Most people take "A" level when they are about 18. It is quite a difficult exam: so people don't usually take it in more than three subjects (maximum four), some only take one or two subjects.

The passes (for all exams) are grades "A" to "F":

"A" = 80-100%

"C" = 55%

"B" = 60-80 %

"D" = 45 %

"E" and "F" are very low grades and may be considered a failure. "A" levels, graded "A" to "F", have the same percentages as the other exams. When the children apply for University places, this is when their grades are important. The Universities will state what grades they need to be accepted to study there. Most ask for one "A" and two "B's", sometimes for three "B's", sometimes 2 "B's" and a "C" – so that sets the target for the student to work for. Three "A" levels are enough to get you into most Universities. For others, such as Oxford and Cambridge, you have to take special exams as well.

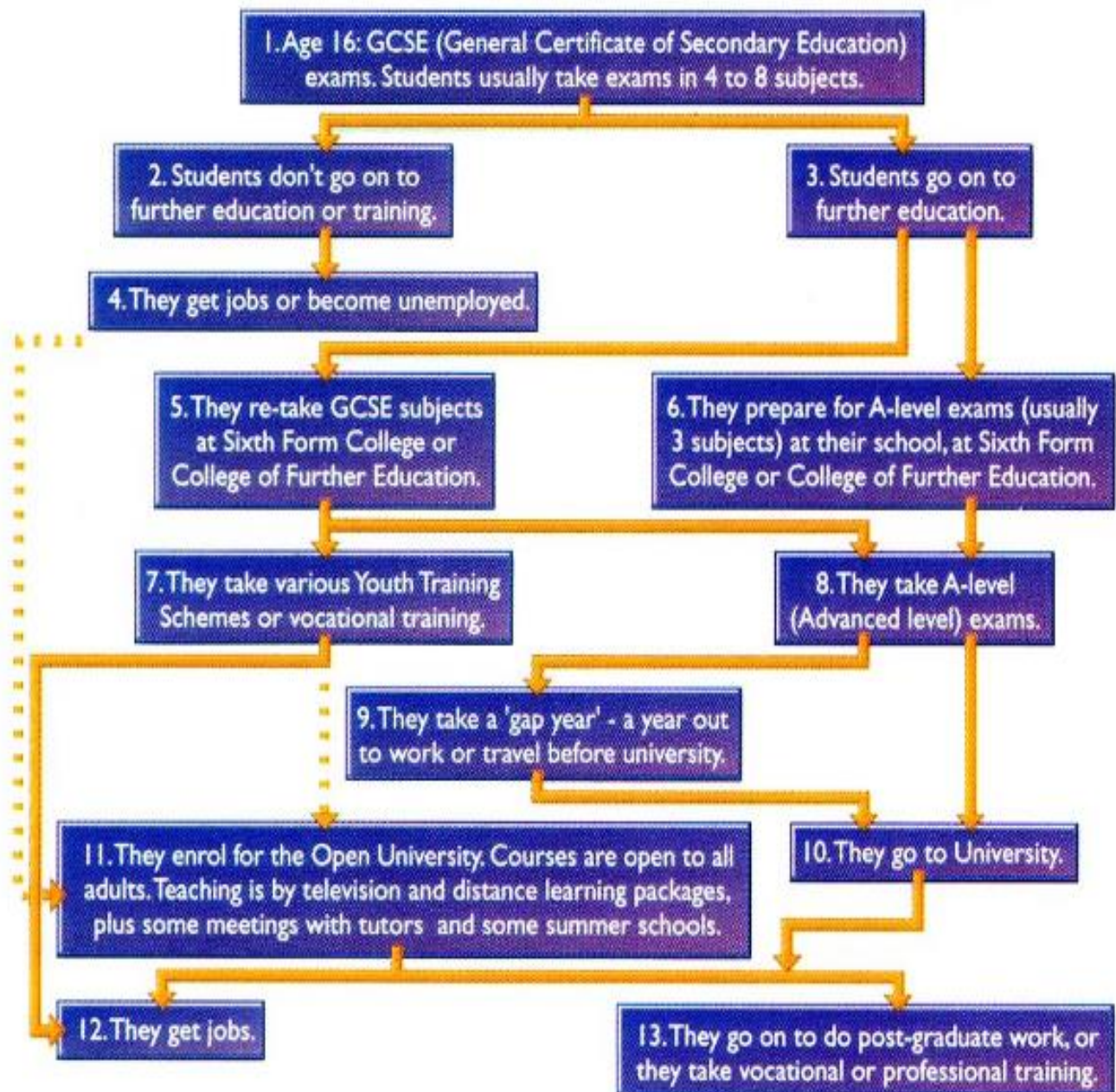
Notes: "O" level – звичайний рівень; "A" level – підвищений рівень; G.C.E. (General Certificate of Education) – загальне свідоцтво про освіту; C.S.E. (Certificate of Secondary Education) – свідоцтво про середню освіту; passes – прохідні бали.

Now say, if the following statements are true or false:

1. Pupils start secondary school in England at the age of 12. **2.** Students have to worry about three main exams. **3.** Both exams are called G.C.E. **4.** Students take their first exam at the age of 14. **5.** At the age of 16–18 students take their last secondary school exam called "A" level. **6.** All levels exams are graded "A" to "D". **7.** The percentages are not the same for "A" levels and "O" levels. **8.** Students stay at school after taking "O" level because they want to apply for university places. **9.** Most people take "A" levels in more than 4 subjects. **10.** Different ratios of "A" to "C" are the grades asked for by typical British universities.

Task 3. Review the flow chart showing the possibilities for young people in Britain from age 16 (school leaving)

Educational Possibilities for young People in Britain from Age 16



Task 4. In England, university entrance is based on the results of the A-level exams, but there are a number of steps which many pupils go through in the two years before university. Here are some of the main ones. How many of them are also necessary in your country?

1. Visit a careers office at school. 2. Discuss their choice with their teacher or head teacher. 3. Send off for prospectuses from various universities (brochures which describe the university and its courses). 4. Visit the universities they are interested in (go to "open days"). 5. Apply to the universities by filling in a form listing five choices. 6. Take school exams: the results are used to predict "A" level results, and are recorded on university applications.



Task 5. a) You will hear a radio report about ways to get into a British university. Before you listen, discuss in pairs the following.

1. What is the procedure for going to university in your country? How difficult/easy is it?
2. Is there a way for older people (e.g. over 30 years old) to go to university in your country? What is it?

b) Find out the meanings of the following words in the recording:

A-levels (A-level subjects), Scottish Highers, prospective student, applicant, diploma, access certificate, advanced vocational qualifications, Higher National Diploma (HND), full-time course, part-time students, foundation course, employment-related foundation degree, skills shortage, Radisson Edwardian Hotels, Thames Valley University, Hospitality degree, work-based training, mature students, formal qualifications, admissions tutors, career advisers, return-to-study courses, further education colleges, adult education centres, vacation period, study to degree level.

c) Now listen to the recording. For questions 1-8, fill the gaps with a word or short phrase.

University applicants can choose from tens of thousands of
1. _____.

Students may take either A-levels or 2. _____, or a mixture of both.

Others may study full-time for 3. _____ to obtain an HND.

Students with poor A-level results may do a 4. _____.

The new Hospitality degree combines academic study with
5. _____.

6. _____ students should contact admissions staff directly.

Return-to-study courses are available at 7. _____
education colleges.

8. _____ is a way of obtaining funding for university study and opportunities for work experience.

d) Do you think it is important for universities to offer vocational courses as well as academic ones? Discuss in pairs.

Task 6. a) Complete the collocation groups with words from the bank below.

- biology • collaborative • outdoor • discipline • journal • availability • science
- higher • flawed • adult • computer • qualifications • teaching • extracurricular
- structure • applied • continuing • co-ordinator

1. academic _____ / _____ / _____

2. _____ / _____ / _____ activity

3. _____ / _____ / _____ lab

4. course _____ / _____ / _____

5. _____ / _____ / _____ methodology

6. _____ / _____ / _____ education

b) Now use some of the collocations to complete the following sentences.

1. *Probability and Computing* is a(n) _____ which is published by the University of Edinburgh.
2. The content of each course is determined by the _____.
3. The faculty thought the new professor's _____ was rather unconventional.
4. You can use the _____ on the third floor to access the Internet.
5. Because he wanted to teach over-eighteens, he had to take a training course in _____.
6. Her academic _____ are quite impressive.
7. The _____ is such that you can only take the final exam if you have completed all of your assignments.
8. _____ such as pairwork and groupwork help students learn to work as part of a team.

Task 7. Read the text. Make up 7 questions covering the major bulk of the information contained in it.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

Higher education in England is provided by Higher Education (HE) colleges, university colleges, universities and private colleges. Students normally enter higher education as undergraduates from age 18 onwards, and can study for a wide variety of vocational and academic qualifications, including certificates of higher education and higher national certificates, diplomas of higher education, higher national diplomas and foundation degrees, bachelor's degrees (normally with honours), and integrated master's degrees and degrees in medicine, dentistry and veterinary science.

There are 102 universities in England. The most famous two are *The University of Oxford*, situated in the city of Oxford, which is the oldest university in the English-speaking world and *Cambridge University*, which are sometimes referred to collectively as **Oxbridge**. Both are collegiate universities, consisting of the university's central facilities, such as departments and faculties, libraries and science facilities, and then 39 colleges and 7 permanent private halls (PPHs) at Oxford and 31 colleges at Cambridge. Both Oxford and Cambridge are on rivers, Oxford is on the Thames which it is called the Isis on its way through the city and Cambridge is on the Cam. *Punting* is a traditional relaxation for students in both cities, the propelling of a small flat-bottomed boat by a long pole.

Other notable universities include colleges of the University of London, such as Imperial College, one of the strongest homes of science in the world, the London School of Economics and such newer groups as the "**Redbrick**" universities, built in Victorian times, such as the University of Manchester and Birmingham University.

Historically, undergraduate education outside a small number of private colleges and universities has been largely state-financed since the 1960s, with a small contribution from top-up fees introduced in the 1990s, however fees of up to £9,000 per annum have been charged from October 2012.

There is a perceived hierarchy among universities, with the ***Russell Group*** seen as being composed of the country's more prestigious universities.

The state does not control university syllabuses, but it does influence admission procedures through the Office for Fair Access (OFFA), which approves and monitors access agreements to safeguard and promote fair access to higher education. The independent Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education inspects universities to assure standards. Unlike most degrees, the state has control over teacher training courses, and standards are monitored by Ofsted¹⁰ inspectors.

The typical first degree offered at English universities is the bachelor's degree with honours, which usually lasts for three years, although more vocational foundation degrees, typically lasting two years (or full-time equivalent) are also available in some institutions. Many institutions now offer an integrated master's degree, particularly in STEM¹¹ subjects, as a first degree, which typically lasts for four years, the first three years running parallel to the bachelor's course. During a first degree students are known as undergraduates. The difference in fees between integrated and traditional postgraduate master's degrees (and that fees are capped at the first degree level for the former) makes taking an integrated master's degree as a first degree a more attractive option.

Postgraduate education

Students who have completed a first degree can apply for postgraduate and graduate courses. These include:

- Graduate certificates, graduate diplomas, professional graduate certificate in education – aimed at those who have already completed a bachelor's degree
- Postgraduate certificates, postgraduate diplomas, postgraduate certificate in education – courses shorter than a full master's degree
- Master's degrees (typically taken in one year, though research-based master's degrees may last for two) – taught or research degrees
- Doctorates (typically taken in three years) – research degrees, the top level of the qualifications frameworks, often requiring a master's degree for entry. These may be purely research based (PhD/DPhil) or research and practice (professional doctorates).

Postgraduate education is not automatically financed by the state.

Fees. Until the academic year 2011-2012 most undergraduates paid fees that were set at a maximum of £3,375 per annum. These fees are repayable after graduation, contingent on attaining a certain level of income, with the state paying all fees for students from the poorest backgrounds. UK students are generally entitled to student loans for maintenance. Undergraduates admitted from the academic year 2012-2013 have paid tuition fees set at a maximum of up to £9,000 per annum, with most universities charging over £6,000 per annum, and other higher education providers charging less.

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.

¹⁰ Ofsted - The Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills

¹¹ STEM - Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics

Students from outside the UK and the EU attending English universities are charged differing amounts, often in the region of £5,000 - £20,000 per annum for undergraduate and postgraduate degrees. The actual amount differs by institution and subject, with the lab based subjects charging a greater amount.

Adult education. Adult education, continuing education or lifelong learning is offered to students of all ages. This can include the vocational qualifications mentioned above, and also:

- One or two year access courses, to allow adults without suitable qualifications access to university.
- The Open University runs undergraduate and postgraduate distance learning programmes.

The Open University was launched in 1969 and is claimed to be the first successful distance teaching university. It arose as the result of social programmes by the Socialist Government of Britain at the time, to "break the insidious link between exclusivity and excellence" (in its own words). The Open University (OU) was founded on the belief that communications technology could bring high quality degree-level learning to people who had not had the opportunity to attend campus universities. Many of its students tended to be older and had for a variety of reasons missed the opportunity of higher education in their youth.

Today the OU is large and takes on around 158,000 undergraduates every year for its 360 or so courses. It suffers from image problems, but as its website states: "The OU is the largest provider of management education in Europe, and one in five MBA students in the UK is studying with the OU".

The OU in Britain can be thought of as the first major system of Distance Learning, where students are not full-time physical attendees of an educational establishment. The development of internet technology and the spread of personal computers into so many homes now makes it easy to have interactive remote tuition. As well as the post and TV programme basis of the original OU, there is now true multimedia capability of audio, video, email, messaging and interactivity.

Task 8. a) Match the pairs of adjectives to the nouns to form collocations.

Master's / first-class	learning
higher / first-rate	degree
correspondence / refresher	schooling
compulsory / formal	certificate
post graduate / 2-year	fees
long-distance / accelerated	diploma
tuition / registration	course
school-leaving / medical	education

b. Now use one word from each set to complete the sentences below. If necessary, use your dictionary to help you. Use the remaining collocations in sentences of your own.

1. _____ learning has proved highly popular in remote parts of Australia and Canada.
2. In the UK _____ schooling lasts up until the age of sixteen.
3. Nowadays, a _____ certificate does not necessarily guarantee someone a place in the job market.
4. Please forward the £100 _____ fee along with your completed application.

5. Stella already has a Bachelor of Arts but she is now working towards attaining a _____ degree.
6. My father opened a bank account for me on the day I was born to ensure that I would receive a _____ education.
7. Now that I've got this job abroad, I think I had better take a _____ course in Spanish.
8. It will take him at least a year to earn a _____ diploma in child psychology.

Task 9. Explain the difference between the meanings of the following pairs of words/word-combinations:

Curriculum - schedule	To sit an exam - to give an exam
Postgraduate - undergraduate	To teach a subject - to read a subject (UK)
Academic supervisor - tutor	High school education - higher education
Faculty - department	Management - administration
Course - discipline	Public school - State school (in the UK)
Timetable - schedule	Diploma – degree

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English using active vocabulary.

1. В усіх університетах світу студенти мають можливість оволодівати знаннями з різних галузей науки згідно з обраною тематикою. 2. Загальноосвітні школи Великобританії, США, України працюють згідно затверджених навчальних планів та програм. 3. Кожен, хто закінчив ВНЗ, може підвищити свій науковий і теоретичний рівень на курсах підвищення кваліфікації. 4. У сучасній світовій освітній системі основний акцент робиться на вивченні таких предметів, як: право, бізнес-технології, фінанси, економіка, іноземні мови та менеджмент. 5. На засіданні Вченої ради університету обговорювались проблеми удосконалення викладання навчальних дисциплін. 6. Для отримання атестату про середню освіту та згодом диплому бакалавра чи магістра потрібна систематична праця та перемога над собою. 7. Кожен студент останнього курсу навчання в університетах вже думає про майбутнє місце працевлаштування. 8. Для написання курсових та магістерських робіт студентам призначають наукових керівників. 9. Випускники ВНЗ, які відмінно опановують навчальну програму, можуть продовжити навчання у статусі аспірантів. 10. Студенти, які навчаються в університетах на державній основі, отримують стипендії. 11. Дистанційна система навчання все більше набуває світової популярності. 12. Форум молодих лідерів України створив і презентував нову Інформаційно-пошукову базу міжнародних стипендіальних програм. 13. База даних включає міжнародні стипендіальні програми, гранти і академічні програми університетів світу для українських студентів, аспірантів, наукових працівників і спеціалістів усіх областей знань, програми міжуніверситетського співробітництва, стажувань в урядових структурах, міжнародних організаціях та відомих компаніях.

Note some of the differences in the British and American university terminology:

Autumn term – fall semester; break – recess/free period; exam – test; module – class; read a subject – major in a subject; sit an exam – take a test; spring/summer term – spring/summer semester; university – college/university; faculty – school/college; teaching/academic staff – faculty.

Section 6. STRUCTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Academic procedure: major subject (a major), what's your major?; a minor (second in importance); to major in smth., double major, electives, core courses, articulation agreement, credentials/formal qualifications, associate's degree, scholarship, grant, stipend, fellowship, assistantship, residency, apprenticeship, internship, course¹² (a one / three credit course); to take a course, to give a lecture; academic / core / optional pass-fail course; discussion session; seminars; a more academic class, usually with grad students, to register (academically and financially); to enroll for admission, enrolment; an interview; to sign up for a course; to select classes/courses; to drop a course, to add a course; sabbatical.

Tests and grades: quiz; to take/to give an exam; to retake an exam (a retake); to flunk a course; to flunk smb; to drop out/to withdraw; a pass-fail test; multiple choice test; essay test; SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test → Scholastic Assessment Test → SAT Reasoning Test), PSAT (preliminary SAT) ACT; GPA (Grade Point Average¹³); grade, score, to get/to give a grade; pass-fail grading (e. g.: to take grammar pass-fail); grades A, B, C, D, F; A-student; to graduate with straight As; a credit, to earn a credit; education record.

People in higher education: board of trustees, president, vice-president/provost for (finance, academics, etc.), faculty, full professor, associate professor, assistant professor, adjunct professor, tenure track, to be tenured, instructor, academic adviser, counselor, freshman, sophomore, junior, senior, undergraduate, alumni (alumnus, alumna), graduate (grad) student, transfer student, night student.

Financing: full-time fees; part-time fees; grants; student financial aid; to apply for financial aid; to be eligible for financial assistance; scholarship; academic fees; housing fees; a college work-study job.

Miscellaneous: evening school; grad school; summer school (classes taken in summer (during vacation time) to earn additional credits or to improve one's proficiency); college of continuing education (in-service training, updating one's qualification); career development and job placement office, class rank, community college, four-year college, to provide a broad educational base.

US University Administration Structure

UNIVERSITY's/ COLLEGE's

Funding Sources

Public – state

Private: philanthropic or religious

University Governance

Board of Regents/Trustees

¹² In the UK 'course' = 'module'. In the UK students 'read' subjects, while in the USA they major in a certain field of study

¹³ GPA is cumulative and is calculated of the average of all student's earned points divided by the possible amount of points

President

Vice President or Provost for Academics	Vice President for Finance	Vice President for Student Affairs	Vice President for Facilities' Management	Vice President for Institutional Fund Raising
Deans				
Department Heads/Chairs				

The Faculty

Distinguished, Endowed¹⁴, or University Professor	An endowed professorship (or endowed chair) is a position permanently paid for with the revenue from an endowment fund specifically set up for that purpose. Holding such a professorship is considered to be an honour in the academic world, and the university can use them to reward its best faculty or to recruit top professors from other institutions
Full Professor	Individual has earned a doctorate in a specialty, is tenured and usually has taught for at least 6 years as an associate professor, and has met specific criteria for Full Professor including publication, teaching effectiveness and service
Associate Professor	Individual has an earned doctorate in a specialty, is tenured and has taught for at least 5 years
Assistant Professor	Individual has an earned doctorate, is not tenured and has little or no teaching experience
Instructor, Research Associate, Lecturer	Individual does not have a doctorate, usually has a masters' degree and cannot be tenured except in rare circumstances
Adjunct Professor/ Instructor	Usually part-time
Guest/visiting Professor	A professor who lectures for a year and then leaves the university

¹⁴ Cf. **Department Chair** typically deals with budget, enrollment, personnel and strategic planning; **Endowed Chair** generally has a light course load and deals with mentoring graduate students, conducts an energetic research program and submits research reports

Task 1. 1.1. Below you will find the text that gives information about some aspects of the US Higher Education. Before you read, think of the reasons a foreign student might have to enter a US college or university.

1.2. Now read the text and do the tasks after it.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA



OUT OF MORE THAN THREE MILLION STUDENTS who graduate from high school each year, about one million go on for "higher education". It is not easy to enter a college at a leading university in the United States. Such a college may accept only one out of every ten who apply. At present there are over 3,300 different institutions of higher education in the USA with more than 12 million students.

Successful applicants at colleges of higher education are usually chosen on the basis of (a) their high school records which include their class rank, the list of all the courses taken and all the grades received in high school, test results; (b) recommendations from their high school teachers; (c) the impression they make during interviews at the university, which is in fact a serious examination; and (d) their scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SATs)¹⁵. The SAT is a test in mathematics and English language which was introduced in 1947. The SAT is taken in the 11th grade of high school (over 1,5 million high school students take it yearly). If a student gets 1600 scores, it is considered as a good result, if he or she gets 400 scores such a result is considered to be poor. A SAT can be taken two or three times, so that the student can improve the results if he or she wishes to do so.

The system of higher education includes **4 categories** of institutions:

1) *the two-year, or community college*, which is financed by the local authorities and which is intended to satisfy the needs of the local community in required professions. Tuition fees are low in these colleges, that is why about 40 percent of all American students of higher education study at these colleges. On graduation from such colleges American students can start to work or may transfer to four-year colleges or universities;

2) *the technical training institution*, at which high school graduates may take courses ranging from six months to three — four years, and learn different technical skills, which may include design, business, computer programming, accounting etc.

3) *the four-year college which is not part of a university*. The graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS),

4) *the university*, which may contain a) several colleges for students who want to receive a bachelor's degree after four years of study; and b) one or more graduate schools for those who want to continue their studies after college for about two years to receive a master's degree (Master of Arts (MA) or of Science, (MS) or a doctoral degree (Ph. D. – Doctor of Philosophy in some science). There are 156 universities in the USA. Any of these institutions of higher education may be either public or private. The public institutions are financed by the state. Of the four-year institutions 28 percent are public,

¹⁵ A standardized test, used for college admissions in the USA. Originally called the Scholastic Aptitude Test, then the Scholastic Assessment Test, then the SAT I: Reasoning Test, then the SAT Reasoning Test, and now simply the SAT.

and 72 percent are private, but most of the students, about 80 percent, study at public institutions of higher education, because tuition fees here are much lower.

Many students need financial aid to attend college. When a family applies for aid, an analysis is made of the parents' income. The aid may be given in the form of a grant, or stipend which the student doesn't need to pay back. It may be given as a loan, which the student, must pay back after college. The third type of aid may be given in the form of some kind of work, which the student has to do at the university or college, for which he gets some money. Most students work, especially during the summer vacation.

The academic year is usually nine months, or two semesters of four and a half months each. Studies usually begin in September and end in July. There are summer classes for those who want to improve the grades or take up additional courses. Students who study at a university or four-year college are known as undergraduates. Those who have received a degree after 4 years of studies are known as graduates. They may continue with their studies and research work for another 2 years as graduates in order to get a higher degree. The undergraduate students who study for four years are called as follows: a) the first-year student is called a freshman-; b) the second-year student is called a sophomore; c) the student of the third year is known as a junior; and d) the fourth-year student — senior.

During one term or semester a student will study four or five different subjects. The students' progress is controlled through oral or written tests, term or course papers and a final examination in each course. Each part of a student's work in a course is given a mark which helps to determine his final grade. A student's record consists of his/her grade in each course. College grades are usually on a five-point scale: A — is the highest mark and is usually equal to 5 points, B = 4, C = 3, D = 2, E or F means failure. The points make it possible to calculate the GPA (grade point average). Normally, a minimum GPA of 3.5 points is necessary to continue their studies at the college or university and to graduate.

B+	A		
A-	B		
B+	B		
A-	B+	B	A
C+	C-	D	C



Each college or university has its own curriculum. There are courses that every student has to take in order to receive a degree. These courses or subjects are called major subjects or "majors". At the same time there are subjects, which the student may choose himself for his future life. These courses are called "electives". A student has to earn a certain number of "credits" (about 120) in order to receive a degree at the end of four years of college. Credits are earned by attending lectures or laboratory classes and completing assignments and examinations. One credit usually equals one hour of class per week in a single course during the semester.

Thus, we see that the American system of higher education gives the student much choice which he may realize according to his will. His achievements in his studies and future work depend upon himself. At the same time many Americans are not satisfied with the condition of higher education in their country that is why one out of every eight highly talented high school graduates does not go on to university or college, and only half the students who enter college for a bachelor's degree actually achieve their aim. All these problems are widely discussed today in American society.

1.3. Fill in the blank with the correct word:

1. It is not easy to enter a college or a university in the United States, because they may accept only one out of every ten who _____. 2. Applicants are usually chosen on the basis of their high school _____. 3. Among the four types of higher education institutions there is the two-year, or _____ which is financed by the local authorities and which is intended for local needs. 4. After four years of studies at a four-year college the graduates receive the degree of _____, or _____. 5. More students study at public institutions of higher education because _____ fees here are much lower. 6. When a student applies for aid, an analysis is made of the parents' _____.

1.4. Complete the sentence with the best answer (a, b or c) according to the information in the text:

1. Out of more than three million students who graduate from high school each year

- a) most of them continue their studies and receive higher education
- b) about one million go on for higher education
- c) about one half join the workforce

2. The technical training institution is intended for high school graduates

- a) to learn different technical skills and trades necessary for industry
- b) to develop their knowledge of foreign languages
- c) to receive the degrees of bachelor of arts, or of science

3 Of the four-year institutions 28 percent are public and 72 percent are private, but

- a) most of the students study at public institutions
- b) most of the students study at private institutions
- c) the tuition fee is the same for both types of higher school

4 During one term or semester a student will study

- a) four or five different subjects b) both majors and electives
- c) many subjects that he will need in future life

1.5. Find out whether the statement is true or false according to the information in the text:

1. The SAT is a test in English language and literature which can be taken only once. 2. Tuition fees are high in community colleges. 3. The aid to a student may be given in the form of a grant, or stipend which the student must pay back after college. 4. Those who study at a university or four-year college are known as undergraduates, and those who have received a degree after four years of studies are known as graduates. 5. A first-year student is called a sophomore, and a second-year student – a freshman. 6. During one term or semester a student will study six or seven different subjects.

1.6. Read the text about studying at an American university. Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

• doing/studying for a degree • BA (Bachelor of Arts) or BSc (Bachelor of Science)
• the tuition • last (go on for/continue for) • to go to (enter) • undergraduates •
get/obtain • are doing/studying law • pass examinations

If you want 1. _____ university, you must first 2. _____ the most students take at the age of eighteen. Most students take three examinations in three different subjects and they must do well in order to 3. _____ a place at university because the places are limited.

If you get a place at university, 4. _____ is free and some students also get (receive) a grant. Students at University are called 5. _____ while they are studying for their first degree. Most University courses 6. _____ three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they 7. _____ or 8. _____ in law, for example. When they finish the course and pass their examinations, they receive a degree. This can be a 9. _____.

1.7. Answer the questions:

1. What are the four conditions which every applicant must know to enter a college of higher education? 2. Name the four categories of higher educational institutions in the USA. 3. When does a graduate receive the BA or BS? 3. Why do most students study at public institutions of higher education? 4. How can a student receive financial aid from a college? 5. What is the difference between "majors" and "electives"? 6. Does a student have to earn certain number of -"credits" to receive a degree at the end of four years of college? 7. How is the students' progress controlled during the term? 8. On what scale are college grades in the USA? 9. Why are many Americans not satisfied with the condition of higher education in their country?

Task 2. Put each of the following words into its correct place in the passage below.

curriculum	calendar	prospectus	amount	opportunity
graduation	electives	technical	college	major
class hours	subjects	number	outlines	three
selecting	credits	requirements	course	week

ENROLMENT

The courses given by a ____ or university are called its curriculum. The ____ of the institution ____ the complete _____. It gives the ____ for entry to each course, as well as the credits given for the _____. Each course is designated as giving a number _____ of credits. These are usually equal to the number of ____ devoted each week to the course. For example, a course that meets three times a ____ usually gives ____ credits towards graduation. Schools using the semester ____ require about 120 credits for _____. Between 30 and 40 of the required ____ must be in the students' '____' subject. Schools vary considerably in the ____ of freedom given to students in ____ their courses. Almost all schools have a certain ____ of required _____. Students can also usually choose nonrequired courses called _____. Liberal-arts colleges usually give students more ____ to choose than do ____ schools.

Task 3. Choose the most suitable word or phrase underlined in each sentence:

1. Jack decided to take a **course/lesson** in hotel management. 2. Mary always got good **marks/points** in history. 3. After leaving school, Ann **studied/trained** as a lawyer. 4. Peter decided not **to go in/enter** for the examinations. 5. My sister **learned/taught** me to speak English. 6. I can't come to the cinema. I have to **read/study** for a test. 7. I hope your work will be improved by the end of **course/term**. 8. Martin **failed/missed** his history exam and had to sit it again. 9. If you have any questions, **rise/raise** your hand. 10. John **graduated from/finished** Harvard last year.

Task 4. Insert the appropriate word from the list below

Associate professor, president, departments, electives, head, chairman, professor, graduate, curriculum, board of trustees, freshmen, assistant professor, deans

It has become common for the college 1. _____ to be divided into broad fields, such as languages and literature, the social sciences, the sciences and mathematics, and the fine arts. Many colleges require all 2. _____ and sophomores to take one or two full-year courses in each of three fields.

Certain Courses, such as English or history, may be required for all, with some 3. _____ permitted in the other fields.

Higher educational institutions usually are governed by a 4. _____.

The executive head of a college or a university is usually called the 5. _____. The various colleges or schools which take up a university are headed by 6. _____. Within a school or college there may be 7. _____ according to subject matter fields, each of which may be headed by a professor who is designated as department 8. _____ or 9. _____. Other members of the faculty hold academic ranks, such as instructor, 10. _____, 11. _____, and 12. _____.

13. _____ students who give some part-time service may be designated as graduate assistants or fellows.

Task 5. Read the dialogue and fill the gaps with the words from the box.

are funded	degree	facilities	stand for	terminology	transfer	B.A.	B.S.
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Lars: Tina, I am trying to fill out this job application and they want to know about my educational history. It's a little confusing because I don't understand the _____ they are using. They are using words such as college, community college, major, minor, B.A., B.S., Masters and Ph.D. I have heard these words, but I don't really understand the system.

Tina: In America, all students basically study the same thing until they reach high school. After high school, students have the choice to start working or go to college.

Lars: What is the difference between a college and a university?

Tina: In the U.S., there isn't a big difference between the two. Colleges tend to be smaller schools and universities are usually larger schools with more _____.

Lars: What are junior colleges?

Tina: Colleges and universities in the United States are extremely expensive. Even schools which _____ by the government can cost thousands of dollars a

year. Most states have created community colleges, which are inexpensive schools where students can complete the first two years of their education. Afterwards, students can _____ to a normal college or university.

Lars: How long do students usually study to get their _____ ?

Tina: Usually, it takes four years to get a ____ or a _____. American students try to complete their studies as soon as possible because each additional year can cost a lot of money.

Lars: What do B.S. and B.A. _____ ?

Tina: B.S. means "_____" and B.A. means "_____".

Lars: What does the expression "to major" mean?

Tina: The area of study which we specialize in is called "a major". We are also allowed to choose a secondary area of study called "a minor." For example, I majored in biology and minored in Japanese.

Lars: What other kinds of degrees are there in the U.S.?

Tina: After getting a B.S. or a B.A., students can continue studying and receive a Masters, which usually requires an additional two years of study. And of course, the highest degree is called a Ph.D.

Lars: Is a Ph.D. the same as a Doctorate?

Tina: Yes, they are the same thing, although most Americans use the expression Ph.D.

Task 6. 6.1. Below you will find two articles which discuss the benefits of studying at a community college. Before you read consider the following questions.

1. What do you know about community colleges? How are they different from universities?

2. What are some things that students consider when they are choosing a college?

6.2. Practise the pronunciation of the following words and word-combinations. Give the Ukrainian equivalents for them.

to earn credits, accredited institutions, to access, nondegree careers, broad spectrum, significantly, transfer, articulation agreements, ensuring, proficiencies, tutoring, diverse, ethnicities, alumni, opt to, namely, to be reluctant to do, credentials.

6.3. Now read the article and be ready to speak on the benefits of studying at a community college.

U.S. COMMUNITY COLLEGES: A Gateway to Higher Education for Many

George R. Boggs

Two-year colleges offer students an opportunity to begin their higher education in a small, community-based environment, often at lower cost than a four-year institution. George R. Boggs, president and chief executive officer of the American Association of Community Colleges, outlines the qualities that make community colleges an attractive alternative.

Community colleges are the gateway to higher education in the United States for a growing number of students. These colleges provide students with an opportunity to earn credits for the first two years of a four-year bachelor's degree at high-quality, accredited institutions. With their lower tuition costs, community colleges give students a way to save money while learning in a supportive

environment. They also allow students to access training for associate-degree or nondegree careers, and they offer continuing education and personal development classes for the broad spectrum of adult learners.

Community colleges are the largest and fastest-growing sector of higher education in the United States. There are now nearly 1,200 regionally accredited community colleges located throughout the country, serving more than 11 million students (approximately 46 percent of all U.S. undergraduates).

U.S. community colleges offer international students numerous benefits, including opportunities to improve English language skills and to build an understanding of American culture in a U.S. community.

Among the benefits of community colleges are:

Lower Cost. Tuition costs are significantly lower than four-year colleges and universities (about \$5,000 per year as compared to \$12,000 to \$20,000 or more for a four-year institution).

Easy Transfer to a University. A "2+2" system in the United States refers to an efficient system of "articulation" between a two-year college and a four-year college or university. Most community colleges have articulation agreements with four-year colleges and universities, ensuring that credits earned at the community college will count toward the four-year degree program.

Accredited Institutions. American community colleges, four-year colleges, and major universities are all accredited by the same agencies. That is why universities accept course credits obtained at community colleges.

Wide Variety of Programs. Community colleges have hundreds of majors from which to choose, including popular areas such as business management, computer science, engineering, and health sciences-related programs.

English as a Second Language. Most community colleges offer a wide range of English course offerings at multiple levels and an array of support services to ensure that students with different language proficiencies succeed.

A Supportive Learning Environment. Community colleges offer small class sizes, averaging fewer than 30 students, allowing personal attention and ongoing support from professors. The focus is on individual student success within an environment designed to support students' learning patterns and needs. Support services for students include tutoring, advising, writing labs, international student clubs, and international student service centers.

Diversity. U.S. community college students come from diverse cultural heritages and ethnicities. The colleges offer a wide spectrum of clubs and activities that celebrate and support the diversity that describes society in the United States.

Access to U.S. Culture. Because they are reflective of and responsive to their communities, community colleges tend to have strong local ties. This relationship provides international students with extensive opportunities to interact with Americans and to experience American culture.

Variety of Locations and Campus Sizes. Community colleges, like other educational institutions in the United States, differ widely. Some are large, multicampus institutions located in big cities, while others are much smaller schools located in rural settings and serving small student populations. There is a community college conveniently located within commuting distance of 90 percent of the U.S. population.

Distinguished Alumni. Alumni of U.S. community colleges include California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and former Maryland Governor Parris Glendening, NASA space shuttle commander Eileen Collins, *Star Wars* movie series producer/director George Lucas, film actors Tom Hanks and Clint Eastwood, fashion designer Calvin Klein, human genome scientist Craig Venter, and U.S. Surgeon General Richard Carmona.

For more information about studying at a U.S. community college, go to <http://www.CC-USA.org> or read *A Guide to Studying at U.S. Community Colleges*, available at local Education USA advising centers.

6.4. Read more information on community colleges and find the benefits of studying there which were not mentioned in the above article.

The Advantages of Community Colleges

1. A high school diploma is not the end of many people's education these days. High school students who want to continue their education generally choose one of two routes after graduation. Some students opt to attend a community college and then transfer to a university, while others go directly to a university. Making this difficult choice requires a great deal of careful thought. However, if the choice is based on three specific factors, namely, cost, location, and quality of education, students will quickly see the advantages that attending a community college offers.

2. Attending a community college is much cheaper than attending a university. For example, tuition at a local community college I attended might cost less than \$3,000 for two years. The same classes taken at a nearby university would cost almost \$5,000. In addition, a university would charge more for parking, photocopying at the library, cafeteria food, campus health clinic services, and textbooks. No matter how the total bill is calculated or what is included, it is more expensive to study at a university.

3. Attending a community college can be more convenient because of its location. Going to a university often requires recent high school graduates to live far from home, and many of them are reluctant to do so. These students are only seventeen or eighteen years old and may have very little experience at being away from home. It would be difficult for these young people to suddenly find themselves far away from their families. In addition, very few parents are prepared to send their teenagers to distant universities. Because almost every area has a community college, students who opt to go to a community college can continue to be near their families for two more years.

4. Finally, there are educational benefits to attending a community college. University life is very different from community college life. A university campus offers a large variety of sports events and parties, and students can easily become distracted from their studies. Community colleges, which typically have fewer students and extracurricular activities, may be a better environment for serious study. In addition, the library facilities at a community college, though not as large as those at a university, are more than sufficient for the kind of work that is required in first- or second-year courses. Class size is also an issue to consider. Introductory courses at universities often have fifty to sixty or even one hundred students. In such large classes, student-teacher interaction usually is minimal, and learning can be more difficult for some students. Finally, the teaching at community colleges is often better than the teaching

at a university. Professors at community colleges have the same credentials as those at universities, and community college professors spend most of their time teaching instead of conducting research, as University professors have to do.

5. The decision to enter a university directly or to attend a community college for the first two years after high school can be difficult. However, based on the three important factors discussed in this essay – cost, location, and quality of education – it is clear that attending a community college is the smarter thing to do.

6.5. Explain the meaning of the following words and word-combinations. If necessary, use the dictionary.

opt to, reluctant, namely, minimal, tuition, credentials

6.6. Make up the list of professions you can obtain at a community college. If necessary, surf the I-net.

6.7. Pair up with a student of your group. Imagine that you partner is eager to enter the US higher educational establishment, but is still hesitating what kind of institution to choose. Try to convince him/her that community college is just the thing he/she needs.

Task 7. 7.1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words. Translate them into your language.

Support, bachelor, completion, Theology, Pharmacy, Juris Doctor, apprenticeship, residencies, internships, enormous, campuses, proportion, elite, commute.

7.2. Read the text below and then explain the meaning of the following words and word-combinations.

Field of study, double majors, graduate study, to obtaining an initial degree, residencies and internships, non-academic children, to show promise in smth., money from tips



*Suzzallo Library at
University of
Washington*

Colleges and Universities

There are roughly 2.000 colleges and universities in the United States. Most are coeducational. That is they are open to both men and women students. They range in size from small colleges with only a few hundred students to large institutions with 10,000 students or more. More than 40 per cent of all higher education institutions are supported by state or local government funds.

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 (B.A.), a Bachelor of Science (B.S.), or sometimes another bachelor's degree such as Bachelor of Fine Arts (B.F.A.), Bachelor of Social Work (B.S.W.), Bachelor of Engineering (B.Eng.,) or Bachelor of Philosophy (B.Phil.) Five-Year Professional Architecture programs offer the Bachelor of Architecture Degree (B.Arch.)



Homer statue at the University of Virginia

A university includes one or more colleges as well as graduate programs in professional fields of learning, such as business, medicine, engineering and law. A university also provides advanced studies in most of the subjects that are offered in colleges. After graduation from college, students may go on to graduate school to study for an advanced degree. *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). After additional years of study and sometimes in conjunction with the completion of a master's degree, students may earn a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) 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, or Juris Doctor. Some programs, such as medicine, 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).

Everybody understands that it pays to stay in school and earn as much education as you can. In addition to becoming a well-educated person your income will likely increase with your level of education. However, it is not as easy as it sounds. Although qualifying for a place is much easier than in most other countries, only 25% of young people from poor homes get places, as compared with 75% from rich homes. Many children do not want to go to a university, preferring to start earning at once. Some non-academic children get scholarships to the universities if they show promise in football, baseball or basketball. Many students from poor families take a part-time job while they are at a university. They work in the evenings as waiters and waitresses, for instance, where they can earn a considerable amount of money from tips.

Although it is easy to get to a university, it is not so easy to stay there – because of the points system. Students are given Grade points continuously, according to how well or how badly they are doing in all their courses.

The choice for places in higher education is enormous and there are over 3,500 college students per 100 thousand of population. This is the highest proportion in the western world.

The size of each State University and the number of campuses depends on the size and population of the State. ("Campus" is the word used for the grounds and buildings of a university, college or school.)



The most selective are the old private north-eastern universities, commonly known as the Ivy League, include Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale. With their traditions and long established reputations they occupy a position in American university life rather like Oxford and Cambridge in England, particularly Harvard and Yale /jeil/. The Ivy League Universities are famous for

their graduate schools, which have become intellectual elite centers.

State Universities. Large with many campuses located across the States – California (9 campuses of which Berkeley and University of California at Los-Angeles are the foremost), Illinois (30,000 students), Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, etc. Small, with fewer campuses – New Hampshire, Virginia, etc. Most homes are within commuting distance of a State University (95% of Florida's population is within commuting distance of one of the State University's Campuses). But for students who cannot commute, yearly residential fees are from \$3,500 upwards.

7.3. Answer the questions below.

1. What is the approximate number of colleges and universities in the United States? 2. What does the word “coeducational” mean? 3. How many students study at a college or university? 4. What does “advanced studies” mean? 5. What advanced degrees do you know? 6. Why do people usually continue studying for advanced degrees? 7. What is campus? 8. In what cases can a student get a scholarship? 9. What is Ivy League? 10. What universities does the Ivy League include? 11. Find where each university is located.

Task 8.

8.1. Read the text ‘Private and Public Universities in the USA’ and answer the questions after it.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN U.S.

The dramatic expansion of universities in the past century made higher education more available to ever increasing numbers of Americans who wanted to improve their lives and contribute to society. State supported colleges and universities joined a large number of older, well-established, and well-to-do privately funded universities. In the 20th century, 77 % of students in higher education attended public universities or colleges and 23% attended private colleges or universities. This movement was consistent with the overall aim of American education to provide equality of opportunity to all citizens regardless of economic status, gender, religion, or race.

The cost differences between private and public universities are dramatic. Typically a private university costs at least double compared to the cost of an education at a public university. The private university usually offers smaller classes and, possibly teaches a set of values or beliefs; a public university typically has more students enrolled in a class and does not teach a set of values or beliefs.

Public Universities

Public Universities in the U.S. are supported by the states in which they located; they are highly regarded centers of education, with unique traditions and connections to their communities. They typically enroll tens of thousands of students and offer degrees in a wide range of academic fields Public institutions of higher education are also deeply involved in advancing knowledge and technology through research. As a result of the funding structure for large state Universities, many graduate students receive financial aid through research assistantships associated with research grants and contracts received by the University.

Part of the mission of public universities is to provide outreach and community engagement to the state in which they are located. Large state universities are located in a variety of locations from modest sized towns to large cities. Among Universities

and colleges, large State Universities include the largest percentage of international students and scholars. Typically a large State University has: Colleges of Education, Business, Fine Arts, English & Foreign Languages, Science & Technology, Health & Human Services, Engineering, Law, and Medicine.

Private Colleges and Universities

Private Universities enjoy greater financial flexibility. They do not depend on public funding through states, but rather draw on their resources from alumni, foundations, professional, scientific or church related organizations. They often support specialized fields of study and distinctive programs.

Many private institutions have a long history of connection with their community. They are often very selective in their admission process and students must pay higher fees for admission. Private Universities and colleges are generally smaller than their public counterparts ranging from few hundred to just less than 10,000 students. They often offer features like smaller classes and more individual attention which makes possible the easy interaction of scholars across disciplines. All institutions of higher education are involved in research to some degree.

8.2. Answer the following questions

1. When did the dramatic increase in public education begin?
2. Who financially supports public universities?
3. What is one goal of higher education regardless of the type of university?
4. What is the difference in ratio of student attendance between private and public universities? What are the reasons for this dramatic difference?
5. What is the tuition difference between a private and public university?
6. What is the overall aim of American education? Why is public education important to accomplish this aim?
7. What is one mission of a public university? How is it accomplished?
8. What is one difference between a private and public university?
9. Which type of university would you like to attend? Please give your reasons.

Task 9. a) The U.S. Education Fair is held in Kyiv annually. General information about it is given below.

Saturday, November 10, 2018 – The Seventh U.S. Education Fair in Kyiv

The Seventh U.S. Education Fair in Kyiv, Ukraine will be held on November 10, 2018.

U.S. Education Fair participants: Kyiv EducationUSA Advising Center, American Councils for International Education, U.S. Embassy, Fulbright Ukraine, WorldWideStudies, Pinchuk Foundation, SEED (Supporting Effective Educator Development) Grant.

Higher educational institutions: Bentley University, Coastal Carolina University, College of the Canyons, Drexel University, New York University School of Engineering, Northeast Wisconsin Technical College, Ohio Northern University College of Law, San Diego State University, Savannah College of Art and Design (SCAD), Shoreline Community College.

For further updates please check the event page on Facebook. Check for a video from the previous U.S. Education Fair.





b) Watch the promotional video about the US Education Fair and say, what reasons are suggested by its organizers for visiting.

c) Now that you're familiar with the system of higher education in the USA, you can give some useful pieces of advice to Ukrainian high school students who would like to study at an American college or university. America House has organised a meeting for such students. Work in small groups.

– You are a career counselor. You are to answer a lot of questions about American higher education.

– You are Ukrainian high school students who would like to study in American higher education institutions. Ask the career counselor questions that interest you.

Task 11. Give English equivalents to the following Ukrainian words and word combinations. Make good use of the thematic vocabulary:

a) 1. студент 1-го, 2-го, 3-го, 4-го курсу коледжу (університету); 2. абітурієнт; 3. заочник; 4. староста; 5. студент стаціонару; 6. випускник (випускники); 7. доцент; 8. асистент; 9. радник (куратор); 10. викладач; 11. ректор; 12. декан; 13. репетитор; консультант; 14. проректор; 15. завідувач кафедри; 16. професор; 17. студент вечірнього відділення; 18. студентський уряд; 19. заступник декана; 20. штат;

b) 1. вечірня школа; 2. літні канікули; 3. останній термін (складання іспиту, заліку); 4. курси підвищення кваліфікації; 5. навчальний рік; 6. аспірантура; 7. екзаменаційна сесія; 8. зимові канікули; 9. бакалавр, 10. технічний ВНЗ; 11. професійне навчання; 12. підготовче відділення; 13. дворічний коледж, який дає професійну підготовку; 14. коледж гуманітарного профілю;

c) 1. пропонувати п'ятирічний курс навчання; 2. залік; 3. обов'язкові предмети (курси); 4. прослухати курс; 5. вимоги; 6. суспільні науки; 7. набір (до навчального закладу); 8. система оцінювання; 9. курси за вибором; 10. середній бал успішності; 11. гуманітарні науки; 12. другорядний, неосновний предмет; 13. оцінка; 14. вибрати курс (предмет); 15. спеціалізуватись з (дисципліни, фаху); 16. навчальна програма, план ВНЗу / факультету; 17. загальноосвітня програма; 18. основна дисципліна (дисципліна спеціалізації); 19. оцінки у балах; 20. природничі науки (дисципліни); 21. аспірантські програми; 22. навчальний план, програма (лекцій, курсу; з дисципліни); 23. ставити оцінку; 24. успішність студента; 25. система оцінювання знань; 26. тривати чотири роки; 27. вчитися, щоб отримати диплом (науковий ступінь);

d) 1. перескласти іспит; 2. читацький квиток; 3. атестат; 4. залік; 5. заява; 6. рекомендація; 7. повторювати матеріал перед іспитом з філософії; 8. не скласти іспит; 9. студентський квиток; 10. приймати іспит; 11. "завалити" когось на іспиті; 12. витяг з (диплому, атестату); 13. залікова книжка; 14. виписка із залікової книжки; 15. журнал успішності; 16. талон; 17. характеристика;

f) 1. співбесіда; 2. мати великий конкурс; 3. подавати заяву; 4. конкурсний набір на навчання; 5. присвоїти ступінь; 6. навчання для отримання ступіня магістра; 7. почесний ступінь; 8. бути зарахованим;

g) 1. брати участь у науковій діяльності; 2. гуртожиток; 3. поза-навчальна діяльність; 4. коледж, який надає проживання; 5. клуби за інтересами; 6. спортивні клуби; 7. на території університетського містечка; 8. стипендія (яку отримує студент протягом навчання); 9. мати право на фінансову допомогу; 10. стипендія; 11. вартість навчання;

h) 1. академічне навантаження; 2. успішно завершити; 3. забезпечити широку освітню базу; 4. бути пріоритетом; 5. володіти потрібними математичними навичками; 6. міряти усіх одним мірилом/стригти під один гребінець; 7. оволодіти іноземною мовою.

Task 12. Translate the following text into English, using your active vocabulary.

Поїхати навчатися за кордон зараз нескладно. Складніше обрати навчальний заклад.

У США працюють 160 університетів і більше 2000 коледжів, які присвоюють ступінь бакалавра. Також фахівці відзначають різноманітність як відмінну рису американської системи вищої освіти. Тамтешні навчальні плани дозволяють студентам комбінувати предмети за своїм вибором як завгодно. Не дивно, що саме вузи США мають найбільшу популярність серед іноземців. З 15 млн. американських студентів 0,5 млн. – іноземці.

Американські університети відрізняються один від одного не тільки програмами, але і вартістю навчання. Незважаючи на те, що освіта в США в цілому обходиться дорого, можна підібрати і вельми дешевий вуз. Правда, заощадивши на навчанні, є ризик все життя потім економити на всьому, не знайшовши з таким дипломом хорошої роботи.

Для вступу до ВНЗ США одного тільки іспиту з англійської (TOEFL не менш 550 балів) недостатньо. Часто абітурієнтам доводиться здавати додатковий іспит: SAT 1 – на математичне мислення або SAT 2 – на знання певного предмета.

Ті, хто збирається стати магістрами, повинні бути готові до Graduate Record Examination (GRE). Вступники до магістратури за економічними спеціальностями повинні здавати Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT).

Section 7. HIGHER EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

Task 1. a) Judith Price, an American career counselor, is interested in the system of higher education in Ukraine. Her objective is to write an article and compare the two systems. She has prepared some questions that interest her most of all.

1. Who can apply for enrollment in a higher education institution in Ukraine?
2. What types of higher education institutions are there in Ukraine?
3. What levels of accreditation of higher education institutions exist in the country?
4. Which educational qualification level corresponds to complete higher education?
5. What kind of admission system exists in the country?
6. What documents should a school-leaver present to the admission commission?
7. Who manages and regulates higher education in Ukraine?

b) To answer Judith's questions read the passage "The System of Higher Education in Ukraine" given below. Before you start reading, make sure you can pronounce the following words correctly:

Education - educational, vocation - vocational, gymnasium, lyceum, specialism, prestigious, competitive - on a competitive basis, pursuant, equated, subordinated, aggregate (total) norms, contemplate – contemplate the receiving of higher education, executive – executive power, regulatory, differential, accreditation, authority, status, receipt.

c) Now you can read the passage "The System of Higher Education in Ukraine" and find the answers to Judith's questions in it.

The System of Higher Education in Ukraine



Before describing the system of higher education we cannot but say a few words about general school education. There are three levels of secondary schooling. **The first level** (compulsory) is **primary school** (grades 1 to 4, starting at the age of six or seven). **The second level** (compulsory) is **basic school** (grades 5 to 9, until the age of fifteen). **The third level** (non-compulsory) is **upper school** – grades 10 to 11.

At the end of grade 9 pupils take examinations and those who are successful are granted **the Certificate of Incomplete Secondary Education**. After finishing grade 9, young people may go on to upper school, a vocational school leading to the qualification of a skilled worker or enter the job market. Upper school leavers sit **the Certificate of Complete General Secondary Education**.

Since 1991 several new types of school have been set up. The most prestigious schools have been accredited as *gymnasiums* and *lyceums*, and are usually specialised. They admit on a competitive basis and offer advanced training in their specialty (e.g. physical and mathematical lyceums, art gymnasiums, etc.).

During grade 11, which is usually around the age of 17, students take various exams. The current examination system is undergoing change. At grades 9 and 11

students take IGTs (Independent Government Tests), which allow eleventh graders to enter universities without taking separate entrance exams.

The structure of the higher education of Ukraine was built up according to the structure of education in the developed countries of the world as determined by UNESCO, UN and other international organisations. The higher education constitutes integral part of the system of education of Ukraine as provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Education".

There are two degrees conferred by Ukrainian universities: the Bachelor's Degree (4 years) and the Master's Degree (2 years). These degrees are introduced in accordance with the Bologna process, in which Ukraine is taking part.

Higher education can be obtained either at the expense of the state or for a fee. It is common practice with some universities that candidates are not required to take an entrance examination if they are willing to pay for their education.

Students that study at state expense receive a standard stipend if their average marks at the end-of-term exams and differentiated test is at least "Good"; this rule may be somewhat changed in some universities. In the case of all "Excellent" grades, the stipend is increased by 25%. For most students the amount of government stipend is not sufficient to cover their minimal living expenses. Most universities provide subsidized housing for out-of-city students. Also, it is common for libraries to supply required books for all registered students free of charge.

Major universities of Ukraine include: Kiev University (National Taras Shevchenko University of Kyiv), Kharkiv University (Karazin Kharkiv National University), Lviv University (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv), Chernivtsi University (Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University), Odessa University (I.I. Mechnikov Odessa National University), National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, National Technical University of Ukraine (National Technical University of Ukraine "Kiev Polytechnic Institute"), National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute", Lviv Polytechnic, Ostroh Academy.

Training of specialists in higher education institutions may be carried out with the interruption of work (daytime education), without interruption of work (evening, correspondence education), by the combination of these two forms, and for certain professions – without attending classes. Admission of citizens to higher education institutions is made on the competitive basis according to skills and regardless of the form of ownership of an education institution and sources of payment for education. There are four levels of accreditation established pursuant to the status of higher education institutions:

- first level – technical schools, vocational school and other higher education institutions equated to them;
- second level – colleges and other higher education institutions equated to them;
- third and fourth levels (depending on the results of accreditation) – institutes, conservatoires, academies, and universities.

Higher education institutions train specialists pursuant to the following educational and qualification levels:

- **Junior specialist / junior bachelor** (three years) – is provided by technical and vocational schools, other higher education institutions of the first level of

accreditation;

- **Bachelor** (four years) – is provided by colleges and other higher education institutions of the second level of accreditation;

- **Master** (additional 2/1,5 years) – are provided by higher education institutions of the third and fourth levels of accreditation. The level system of higher education lies in the receipt of different educational and qualification levels at the respective stages (phases) of higher education. Taking into account the structure of higher education, its first phase contemplates the receiving of higher education of the educational-qualification level "Junior specialist / junior bachelor"; the second phase – "Bachelor" (basic higher education); the third phase – "Master" (complete higher education). The level system of higher education may be realised both through the continuous program of training and differentially – according to the structure of the level system. Higher education institutions of the particular level of accreditation may train specialists pursuant to educational-qualification levels provided by education institutions of the lower level of accreditation.

Marks. Ukrainian universities use a traditional 5-point scale: "5" = "excellent"; "4" = "good"; "3" = "acceptable"; "2" = "unacceptable". "5", "4", "3" can be described as "Satisfactory", "2" – as "Failure". Students who get a failing grade of "2", have two more chances to retake an examination.

Since 2006 (and even earlier in some universities), university students are graded on a rating scale of 0 to 100. These grades can be transformed to the 5-point scale as follows: from 90 to 100 equals "5"; from 75 to 89 equals "4"; from 60 to 74 equals "3"; from 0 to 59 equals "2".

Postgraduate level. After obtaining the Master's Degree, a student may enter a university or a scientific institute to pursue postgraduate education. The first level of postgraduate education is postgraduate study (aspirantura) that usually results in the Ph.D. degree. Candidates must pass several qualifying exams (1–3 exams in the field of specialty, one in a foreign language of their choice and one in philosophy), publish several scientific articles, write a dissertation and defend it. This degree is roughly equivalent to the Ph.D. in the United States.

After graduation a student may continue postgraduate education. This takes from two to four years of doctorate study (study in doctorantura). Significant scientific results must be obtained and published, and a new thesis written. This produces a degree Doctor of Sciences (Doctor Nauk), but the more typical way is working in a university or scientific institute with parallel preparation of a thesis. The average time between obtaining Ph.D. and Doctor of Sciences degrees is roughly 10 years, and most of new Doctors of Sciences are 40 and more years old. Only one of four Ph.D. degree holders reaches this grade.

Ph.D. degree holder may keep position of Associate Professor in universities and of Researcher or Senior Researcher in scientific institutes. Doctor of Sciences can hold position of full Professor, Head of Laboratory or equal or higher positions.

Higher education institutions of the state and other forms of ownership function in the system of higher education. Requirements to the contents, scope and level of the educational and professional training in Ukraine are determined by the State Standards of Education. The state standard of education means the aggregate norms that specify

requirements to the educational and educational-qualification level. The state standard of education is developed for each area of training (profession) for various educational-qualification levels.

The management of education is performed by government regulatory authorities and local authorities. The government regulatory authority in the area of higher education is The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (now also includes The State Accreditation Commission).

Task 2. To make things easier for Judith Price fill in the following chart. It will help you answer her questions as well.

The Ukrainian System of Higher Education

Division of higher education institutions

Levels of accreditation:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Ownership:

1. _____ 2. _____

Admission system: _____

Degrees that can be obtained and length of studies for them: _____

Grant/Stipend: _____

The cost of studies: _____

Task 3. Work in pairs.

- You're Judith Price. Ask your questions about the Ukrainian system of higher education. Compare the answers you've got with the chart a Ukrainian high school student supplied you with.

- You're yourself. Give her the chart you've completed. Answer Judith's questions.

Task 4. a) Work in three groups. You are to complete the chart below with the information about Higher Education in Great Britain (Group 1), Higher Education in the USA (Group 2), Higher Education in Ukraine (Group 3).

Characteristic features	Great Britain	the USA	Ukraine
1. Types of higher education institutions			
2. Cost of studies per year			
3. Grant/Scholarship/Stipend			
4. Degrees and the length of studies for them			
5. Admission system: a) how to apply b) selection basis			

b) A representative of each group is to sum up characteristic features of the corresponding higher education system and emphasize its advantages.

Task 5. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

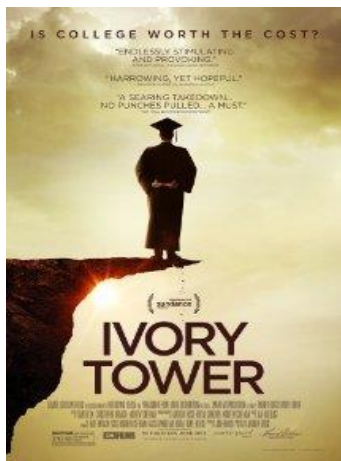
1. Доля жінок серед професорів та доцентів повільно зростає. 2. Університет має 14 факультетів, що охоплюють 97 кафедр. 3. Академії Національної поліції було надано навчальні матеріали, що включають навчальний план, навчальну програму і доступ до онлайнної бібліотеки. 4. Усі провінційні та регіональні центри навчання вчителів надають гуртожитки для вчителів-стажерів з інших областей, особливо, для стажерів жіночої статі. 5. Позитивна дискримінація також використовується при зарахуванні до університету абітурієнтів-ромів. 6. Близько 70% студентів денного відділення є представниками етнічних меншин. 7. Чимало випускників цього ВНЗ посідають керівні посади в уряді, громадських організаціях та компаніях приватного сектору. 8. Сьогодні дистанційне навчання відкриває досить широкі й ефективні з погляду видатків (cost-effective) можливості для безперервної освіти. 9. Останній з нещодавно створених коледжів пропонує навчання в аспірантурі й не має жодної релігійної приналежності (affiliation). 10. Кількість студентів, що зараховуються щорічно до бакалавріату за результатами конкурсного відбору, досягла 51000 чоловік. 11. Цей навчальний план спрямований на попередження проблем, з якими можуть зіткнутися в своїй подальшій професійній діяльності студенти бакалавріату. 12. Паралельно з вивченням історії навчальна програма передбачає екскурсії, консультації та практичні заняття, а також використання можливостей соціальних мереж. 13. Функції координатора в ході презентацій і подальшого (ensuing) обговорення виконував доцент кафедри географії Університету Південної Кароліни Едвард Карп. (use the Passive)

PART II

WATCHING A DOCUMENTARY

IVORY TOWER¹⁶

A documentary that questions the cost – and value – of higher education in the United States.



Pre-viewing activities:

Task 1. Match the words in the box and their synonyms 1-13.

amenity	cater	testimony	fervent	insidious
accolade	transgress	obsolete	endowment	
withdraw	philanthropist	viable	hoodlum	

1) workable, feasible, practicable, practical, applicable, usable, manageable, operable, operational, possible, achievable, attainable, accomplishable, realizable, reasonable, sensible, realistic, logical, useful, serviceable, suitable, expedient,

effective, valid, tenable;

2) facility, service, convenience, resource, utility, system, appliance, aid, advantage, comfort, benefit, arrangement, opportunity;

3) provide food for, feed, serve, cook for, wine and dine, regale, provide for;

4) remove, extract, draw out, pull out, take out; leave, move out of, evacuate, quit, retire from, retreat from, pull back from; disengage from;

5) misbehave, behave badly, break the law, err, lapse, commit an offence, fall from grace, stray from the straight and narrow, sin, degenerate, do wrong, go astray;

6) out of date, outdated, outmoded, old-fashioned;

7) evidence, sworn statement, attestation, affidavit, proof, witness;

8) benefactor, humanitarian, patron, donor, contributor, giver, sponsor, backer, helper, altruist, good Samaritan;

9) funding, financing, subsidizing;

10) stealthy, subtle, surreptitious, sneaking, cunning, crafty, Machiavellian, artful, guileful, sly, wily, tricky, slick, deceitful, deceptive, dishonest, underhand, backhanded, indirect, sneaky;

11) impassioned, passionate, intense, vehement, ardent, sincere, feeling, profound, deep-seated, heartfelt, deeply felt, emotional, animated, spirited; hot, burning, glowing;

12) hooligan, thug, lout, delinquent, tearaway, vandal, ruffian, rowdy, gangster;

13) honour, recognition, privilege, award, gift, title, acknowledgement of merit.

¹⁶ The term **ivory tower** originates in the Biblical [Song of Solomon](#) (7:4). From the 19th century, it has been used to designate an environment of intellectual pursuit disconnected from the practical concerns of everyday life. In [American English](#) usage it is also used as shorthand for [academia](#) or the [university](#).

Task 2. Match the words in the columns to create collocations.

1	tiered	satisfaction survey	A
2	to take	in the liberal arts	B
3	to charge	system	C
4	course	debt	D
5	assess	entrepreneurs	E
6	Silicon	staff	F
7	consumer	remedial courses	G
8	mortgage	Valley	H
9	fervent believer	evaluations	I
10	startup	intelligence	J
11	immense	student	K
12	student loan	mobility	L
13	enrolled	payment	M
14	the board of	contributions	N
15	custodial	tuition	O
16	artificial	one's teaching	P
17	foster social	trustees	Q

Task 3. Match the words and their definitions.

1	mind-boggling	A	a minor or secondary part of something controlling or dominating the whole or the main part
2	tenured professor	B	not comparable, of medium size and importance
3	credential	C	not genuine or true (used in a disapproving manner when deception has been attempted)
4	to incentivize	D	overwhelming; startling
5	rigor	E	offering nothing that is stimulating or challenging; bland
6	unsustainable	F	spending a lot of time studying or reading
7	to huddle	G	a lecturer who has an appointment that lasts until retirement age, except for dismissal with just cause
8	midtier	H	a qualification, achievement, quality, or aspect of a person's background, especially when used to indicate their suitability for something
9	condominium (or condo)	I	to motivate or encourage (someone) to do something
10	tail wagging the dog	J	not able to be maintained at the current rate or level; not able to be upheld or defended
11	vapid	K	a sudden feeling of cold with shivering accompanied by a rise in temperature, often with copious sweating, especially at the onset or height of a fever
12	studious	L	a building complex containing a number of individually owned apartments with shared facilities
13	bogus	M	to come together to talk about something privately an action of a team gathering together, usually in a tight circle, to strategize, motivate or celebrate

Post-viewing activities:

Task 1. Decipher the following abbreviations:

ASU, CS50, MOOC, HBCU.

Task 2. Fill in the table with the main features of the following institutions of further education as mentioned in the documentary:

<i>Harvard</i>	<i>ASU</i>	<i>Deep Springs College</i>	<i>Spelman College</i>	<i>The Cooper Union</i>	<i>Education Hackerhouse / The Thiel Fellowship</i>

Task 3. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain the metaphor of ‘ivory tower’. Discuss its origin and sphere of application. Why is the movie entitled “Ivory Tower”? 2. What is the central idea of this documentary about higher education? 3. Which establishments representing the Ivy League were mentioned in the movie? 4. Give the definition of a provost. 5. What is the difference between adjuncts and tenured professors? 6. What is the G.I. Bill? 7. Comment on the essence of the Morrill Act (1862). 7. What did the Higher Education Act of 1965 declare? 8. What are the benefits of joining the *Thiel Fellowship*? 9. What is Generation Y? 10. What was the beginning of the MOOC revolution? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of MOOCs. 11. Describe the pedagogical model of a flipped classroom? 12. What is the nature of the upheaval that gets the most focus in the film? 14. Which educational establishment attracted you most of all? Justify your choice.

Task 4. Find metaphors and similes in the sentences below. Comment on them.

1. Higher education has had the privilege for a very long time of being a black box. 2. Peter Cooper was the industrialist who believed in education as free as water and air. 3. We may see a tsunami of student loan defaults. 4. But the rug was pulled out from under students. 5. The lecture, so central to college education, is really a kind of modern version of the sermon. 6 It's like being in a submarine. It's like a shared experience, and it's hard to sleep because there's all this energy. 7. There's a red pill and a blue pill. And you can take the blue pill and go back to your classroom and lecture your 20 students. But we've taken the red pill, and I've seen Wonderland. 8. They saw higher education as the ticket to a better life for people in California and to a better economy. 9. What we want is a silver bullet. What we want is a magic pill. Well, there isn't, unfortunately. And it's certainly not Udacity. 10. Retention rates and pass rates in online courses are lower than in face-to-face just because you can bring a horse to water but you can't make them drink. 11. You give momentum to this notion of the student as customer when you charge them so much money for their education.

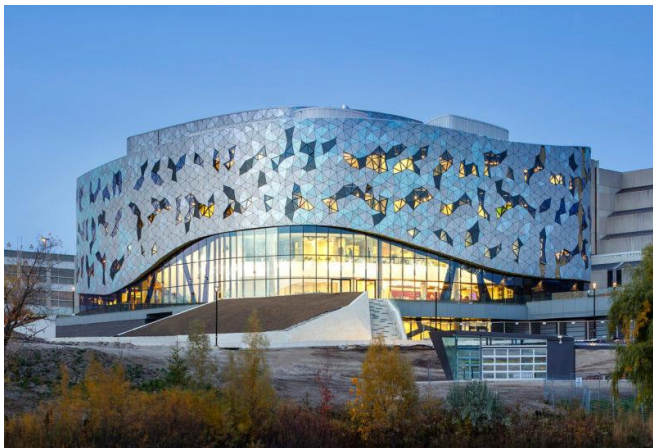
WATCHING A VIDEO

THE YORK ORIENTATION DAY WELCOME CEREMONY

Go to: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nBGJYTo3vIE>



York University, established in 1959, is a public research university in Toronto,



Canada. It has eleven faculties, including the Faculty of Liberal Arts & Professional Studies, Faculty of Science, Lassonde School of Engineering, Schulich School of Business, Osgoode Hall Law School, Glendon College, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Health, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Faculty of Graduate Studies, the School of the Arts, Media, Performance and

Design (formerly the Faculty of Fine Arts), and 28 research centres. Link to YU site: <https://www.yorku.ca/>

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What animal is a symbol of York University?
2. Rhonda L. Lenton, President and Vice-Chancellor of YU, and her class exhort YU freshmen to stay ... (write 10 adjectives).
3. One of the striking features of the YU Campus is a subway station, which was put into service in ... (year).
4. YU is Canada's third-largest university, and it has over ... students from ... countries.



5. Lucy Fromowitz, Vice-Provost, Students, explains that student services offered at YU include the following ones:

	Student services		Type of aid
1	Students' accessibility services	a	financial aid, scholarships, bursaries, tuition issues
2	Students' counseling services	b	For those who have a disability
3	The Financial Aid Office	c	Transition to university

6. Over 400 student clubs are:

- a) focused on ...;
- b) focused on ...;
- c) attached to

7. The inscription on the YU Crest says:

- A) AD CURRAM EST COMMUNICO: To care is to share.
- B) AD ORBEM PER TECHNICAM: To the world through science.
- C) TENTANDA VIA: The way must be tried.
- D) AD VERUM DUCIT: Conducive to truth.

8. Every inch of the second Student Centre had the needs of students in mind when it was created. It has:

- a) ... and ... spaces;
- b) student club ...;
- c) ... areas;
- d) dance ...;
- e) a large ... and banquet ...;
- f) a ...;
- g) and an ... dedicated towards multi-space prayer spaces.



9. Pick up the events held at YU: Festival of Culture, Mental Health Awareness Week, Neuroscience Festival, the Vale Festival, Xpression Against Oppression series, York Fest, Armadillo Fest, Multicultural Week, Frost Week, stress busters.
10. Based on the video, list at least three of the mentioned services and activities that YFC (York Federation of Students) is in charge with.
11. Students' Union works through four main pillars to ensure that York students have an amazing student experience. These four pillars include:
- 1) ...; 2) ...; 3) ...; 4)
12. One of the oldest student clubs in YU is **WIBI A cappella**, founded in:
- A. 1966
 - B. 1978
 - C. 2002
 - D. 1988

PART III PROJECT WORK



Draw up a project on one of the given aspects of the US or UK higher education system.

1. **Top UK & US universities in close up.** (a project might highlight major data on one/several schools of higher learning or a particular aspect of its/their academic life, research, library facilities, campus amenities, traditions, etc.)
2. **Where does the money come from?** Financial support of public and private colleges/universities. Federal/state funding. Support of companies, businesses, banks, church, civic organizations. Private donations. Contribution of alumni.
3. **Faculty members.** Distinctions in academic degrees and positions. Employment requirements. Scholarly and scientific fellowship. Overseas academics teaching in US colleges/universities.
4. **Cost of studies in the UK and US universities.** Ways of payment. Bank loans. Bank saving schemes and insurance policies. College work-study jobs. Part/full-time employment. Summer jobs. Eligibility for specific financial aids. Grants. Scholarships.
5. **B.A./B.S., M.A./M.S., Ph.D. degrees.** Acquisition requirements in Great Britain and the USA. Other professional degrees.
6. **Methods of teaching and learning in the UK universities.** Peculiar features of lectures, seminars, discussion classes, office hours, quizzes, tests, exams. Distance learning (Open University).
7. **Methods of teaching and learning in the US universities.** Peculiar features of lectures, seminars, discussion classes, office hours, quizzes, tests, exams. Extensive use of computer assisted learning programmes, laboratory and library facilities, etc. Distance learning. Team teaching.
8. **The Greek System in the American universities.** Greek letter societies.
9. **International students in American and British colleges and universities.** Enrollment requirements. TOEFL. Culture shock. Mode of life. Attitudes and communication differences. Diet peculiarities.
10. **Systems of higher education in the United Kingdom and Ukraine compared.** Similarities and differences. Advantages and disadvantages. Point out the features that could be favourably integrated into the Ukrainian system of HE.
11. **Systems of higher education in the USA and Ukraine compared.** Similarities and differences. Advantages and disadvantages. Point out the features that could be favourably integrated into the Ukrainian system of HE.

PART IV. ADDITIONAL READING

Text 1. Greek Letter Organization in the US Universities

Fraternities and sororities are social organizations at colleges and universities, esp. in the USA. In modern usage, the term "Greek letter organization" ("GLO") is often synonymous with the terms "fraternity" and "sorority."

Generally, membership in a fraternity or sorority is obtained while an undergraduate student but continues, thereafter, for life. While individual fraternities and sororities vary in exact organization and purpose, most share five common elements: (1) secrecy; (2) single-sex membership; (3) selection of new members on the basis of a two-part vetting and probationary process known as *rushing* and *pledging*; (4) ownership and occupancy of a residential property at which the undergraduate members of the fraternity or sorority live; and (5) use of a set of complex identification symbols including Greek letters, armorial achievements, ciphers, badges, grips, handsigns, passwords, flowers, and colors.

Fraternities and sororities engage in philanthropic activities; often host parties and other events that place them at the social center of life on a university campus; sometimes provide "finishing" training for new members, such as instruction on etiquette, dress, and manners; and create networking and career opportunities for their newly graduated members.

Fraternities and sororities traditionally have been single-sex organizations, with fraternities consisting exclusively of men and sororities consisting exclusively of women.

Individual chapters of fraternities and sororities are largely self-governed by their active (student) members; however, alumni members may retain legal ownership of the fraternity or sorority's property through an alumni chapter or alumni corporation.

Most Greek letter organizations select potential members through a two-part process of vetting and probation, called rushing and pledging, respectively (the terms recruitment and new member period are more acceptable today). During rush (recruitment), students attend designated social events, and sometimes formal interviews, hosted by the chapters of fraternities and sororities in which they have particular interest. Usually, after a potential new member has attended several such events, officers or current members will meet privately to vote on whether or not to extend an invitation (known as a "bid") to the prospective applicant. Those applicants who receive a bid, and choose to accept it, are considered to have "pledged" the fraternity or sorority, thus beginning the pledge period (new member period). Students participating in rush are known as "rushees" (Potential New Members "PNM's") while students who have accepted a bid to a specific fraternity or sorority are known as "new members" or in some cases "pledges."

A new member period may last anywhere from one weekend to several months. During this time new members might participate in almost all aspects of the life of the fraternity or sorority, but most likely not be permitted to hold office in the organization. At the conclusion of the new member period a second vote of members may sometimes be taken, often, but not always, using a blackball system. New

members who pass this second vote will be invited to participate in a formal and secret ritual of initiation into the organization, advancing them to full membership.

Many Greek-letter organizations give preferential consideration for pledging to candidates whose father or brother or, in the case of sororities, mother or sister was a member of the same fraternity or sorority. Such prospective candidates are known as "legacies."

Residency. Members of social Greek letter organizations often live together in a large house (generally privately owned by the fraternity itself, or by the fraternity's alumni association) or a distinct part of the university dormitories. A single undergraduate fraternity chapter may be composed of anywhere between 20 and more than 100 students. Often fraternities and sorority houses (called lodges or chapter houses) will be located on the same street or in close quarters within the same neighborhood, which may be colloquially known as "Greek row" or "frat row." At some, often small, colleges, fraternities and sororities will occupy a specific section of university-owned housing provided to them.

Secrecy and ritual. With a few exceptions, most fraternities and sororities are secret societies. While the identity of members is rarely concealed, fraternities and sororities initiate members following the pledge period through sometimes elaborate private rituals, frequently drawn or adopted from Masonic ritual practice. At the conclusion of an initiation ritual, the organization's secret motto, secret purpose, and secret identification signs, such as handshakes and passwords, are usually revealed to its new members. Meetings and rituals are sometimes conducted in what is known as a "chapter room" located inside the fraternity's house. Entry into chapter rooms is often prohibited to all but the initiated.

Symbols and naming conventions. The fraternity or sorority badge is an enduring symbol of membership in a Greek letter organization. Most fraternities also have assumed heraldic achievements. Members of fraternities and sororities address members of the same organization as "brother" (in the case of fraternities) or "sister" (in the case of sororities). The names of almost all fraternities and sororities consist of a sequence of two or three Greek letters, for instance, Delta Delta Delta, Sigma Chi, Chi Omega, or Psi Upsilon.

Activities. Fraternities (and, less often, sororities) frequently host parties that place them at the epicenter of social life on a university campus. Fraternities and sororities also organize "brotherhoods" (in the case of fraternities) and "sisterhoods" (in the case of sororities), which are social events limited to the active members of a chapter, such as camping trips, formal dinners, and sporting events.

Many universities have an annual event called "Greek Week" which is a series of athletic and cultural competition between all of the fraternities and sororities present on that campus.

Furthermore, many Greek letter societies participate actively in various philanthropic endeavors. Each chapter has an organization which they support, either by raising funding or by allocating volunteer time.

Professional advancement. Since 1900, 63-percent of members of the United States cabinet have been members of fraternities and sororities. In addition, 85-percent of all justices of U.S. Supreme Court since 1910 have been members of fraternities.

U.S. presidents since World War II who have been initiated into fraternities are George W. Bush, George H.W. Bush, Ronald Reagan, Gerald Ford, John F. Kennedy, Dwight Eisenhower, Harry Truman, and Franklin Roosevelt. Currently about 25-percent of members of the U.S. House of Representatives and 40-percent of members of the U.S. Senate are members of Greek-letter organizations. 43 of the nation's 50 largest corporation heads are Greek members. Greek organizations allow members to gain networking opportunities with fellow active and alumni sisters and brothers across the world.

Homogeneous membership. Greek letter organizations have often been characterized as elitist or exclusionary associations, organized for the benefit of a largely white, upper-class membership base. Fraternities specifically have been criticized for what is perceived as their promotion of an excessively alcohol-fueled, party-focused lifestyle.

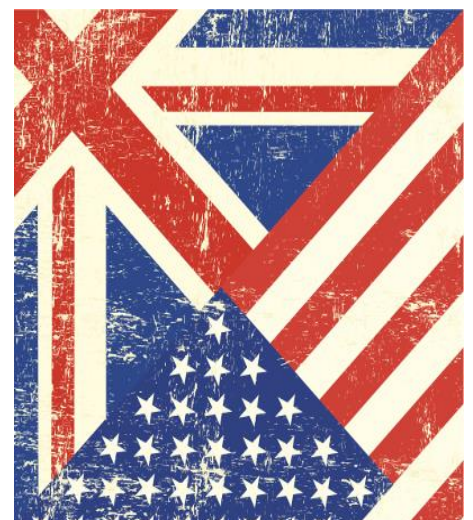
Hazing. Fraternities, and to a much lesser extent sororities, have been criticized for hazing sometimes committed by active undergraduate members against their chapter's pledges. Hazing during the pledge period can sometimes culminate in an event commonly known as "Hell Week" in which a week-long series of physical and mental torments are inflicted on pledges. Common hazing practices include sleep deprivation, sensory deprivation, paddling and other types of spanking, use of stress positions, forced runs, busy work, and mind games. Rarer incidents involving branding, forced consumption of spoiled food have been reported. Hazing in many cases has been reported and has led to the permanent disposal of particular chapters of fraternities and sororities across the country. In 2007, an anti-hazing hotline was set up to report incidents of hazing on college campuses.

(Abridged from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fraternities_and_sororities)

TEXT 2. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STUDENT LIFE IN THE UK AND IN THE USA

Of the top ten universities in the world, five are in the USA and four are in the UK and a number of international students are choosing between the two countries. In this article, we take a look at something you might wish to consider: the differences between US and UK student life and experiences.

1. The breadth of subjects studied. At a UK university, subjects go into such depth that it wouldn't be unusual for a biology student to spend an entire term studying nothing but the life cycle of a specific type of butterfly. A UK university education focuses on depth, not breadth. While students can choose to study two subjects (called "joint honours"), most will choose to study only one – say, Biology. In first year (or "freshman year", in US terms), this will cover pretty much everything under the umbrella of Biology, but by second year, students have to choose among a range of topics within Biology, and by third year this will be narrowed down to the point of something approaching a specialism – say, Zoology, or Genetics. Our hypothetical Biology student won't be



expected to study anything else, not even something as generalised as writing skills. And if you don't know which subject you'd like to study ahead of going to university, tough. You either have to take a year out in order to make up your mind, or take a chance on a subject you're unsure about and hope the university will allow you to transfer if it turns out there's a different subject you might like better.

In the USA, however, while it is possible to start out by choosing just one subject (or major), it's as usual to enter university on a much more general course, such as a liberal arts degree. To someone used to the British education system, the topics covered on a liberal arts degree seem impossibly broad, including arts, languages, literature, mathematics, natural sciences, social sciences and philosophy. Even in a single-subject degree, students in the USA may be required to take some courses from outside their major for breadth, which is very seldom required in British universities.

2. Length of Time. Perhaps the most important difference between the education system in the US, and the UK, is the amount of time it takes to finish your degree (except in Scotland, where a bachelor's degree also lasts four years). In general, degree programs in the US take about one year longer than programs in the UK, although this varies depending upon whether you receive a Master's degree prior to a PhD. In both systems, you can go directly to a PhD program out of your undergraduate program, but in the UK it is more common to complete a Master's degree program before moving on to a PhD. Courses of study are shorter in the UK because the course programs are generally much more focused than in the US.

3. University Organization. Many universities in the UK are made up of "colleges" which are dedicated to a specific subject matter. While the colleges are still governed by the university, each college has quite a lot of autonomy from each other as well as the university itself. You live with others in your college, eat with others from your college, and generally stay within your college for the duration of your studies. Rather than applying to the central university admissions department, like you do in the US, you either apply directly to the college of the subject you want to study, or in the case of undergraduate programs, you apply through a centralized system which allows you to apply to several colleges at once. This system is called the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service, or UCAS. This means that you have to know what you want to study before you even apply.

By contrast, in the US, you apply to the larger university and for the first year or more, you take courses from a variety of fields and only declare a major at the end of the first year or perhaps even during the second year. American universities have different "schools," or departments, such as the School of Arts and Sciences, which houses a number of related majors. However, even after you declare a major at an American university, you are still expected to take classes outside of that field, known as "electives." For this reason, we can say that the general emphasis of higher education in the US is breadth, or getting a range of knowledge from a variety of different subjects. In the UK, the emphasis is more on depth; getting a very thorough understanding of your chosen subject.

4. The style of tuition. By comparison, US universities could be seen to give an excessive helping hand to their students. UK students are very much more on their

own, although help can be found if you manage pin your tutor down during their office hours (and your tutor is willing to help you).

In the USA, professors act quite a lot like secondary school teachers. It is their job to ensure your grades are as good as they possibly can be, and they will try to make your studies as effective as possible. This means tuition that's quite a lot like school teaching, including regular set homework (which counts towards a final grade), quizzes to check on your progress and checking in with you regularly to make sure you're keeping up with the work and are fulfilling your potential. US professors will even offer to grade a first draft of an assignment, so that you can take it back, rework it along the lines of their feedback, and resubmit for a better grade.

In the UK, professors feel no particular responsibility for your academic success or failure. Students are treated very much as adults with responsibility for their own academic success. While there might be occasional quizzes, they aren't set for your professor to keep track of your progress – they're for your own information, and if you fail and choose not to do anything about it, that's your own problem. If your study style is unconventional, then British universities will leave you in peace to work in whatever way is best for you; it's ideal if school study left you feeling patronised or mollycoddled. However, if you need a bit of chivvy and hand-holding in order to succeed, then you'd be better off in the US.

5. Accommodation and food. University accommodation in both the UK and the USA varies considerably, so these can only be generalisations. However, there are some absolutes: for instance, you are very, very unlikely to meet a British student with a puppy on campus. Very few university campuses or private landlords renting to students will be prepared to allow any pet larger than a hamster (and even hamsters are usually hidden in a wardrobe when room inspections roll around). These are not new rules – when the poet Lord Byron went to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1805, he was disappointed by rules barring him from bringing his beloved dog, Boatswain, with him. In response, he brought a tame bear instead – which the college rules did not expressly prohibit. In the USA, while it's not entirely usual to bring a pet, it's seldom forbidden either.

In the UK, while some university halls are catered, it's more usual for students to have to fend for themselves, leading to the stereotype of undergraduates living off beans on toast for weeks at a time. In the US, food is usually included in accommodation costs, and highly subsidised even if not.

One potentially significant difference is that maid service is common in the residence halls in the UK, although students pay a nominal fee for this service.

Another big difference is sharing rooms. In the US, it's normal to have a roommate, and only the wealthiest students will choose to pay the extra for a single room; even then, they might choose not to, as sharing a room is part of the college experience. However, after the first year, students in the US may have additional housing options available to them, such as private housing or off-campus housing. In the UK, it's the other way round: only students who don't have the financial means to afford a single room will choose to share.

6. The value of extra-curricular activities. Extra-curricular activities aren't all that important for British university applications (unlike super-curricular¹⁷ activities, which are vital). But being a master of several extra-curriculars across sport, music and other fields is important for applying to university in the USA.

Part of this is due to – as covered above – the greater importance placed on depth in the UK versus breadth in the USA. But part of it is also that applications are tailored to choose the right people for the culture of the university, and extra-curriculars play a much more significant role in US universities than they do in UK universities. No one gets into a top British university on the basis of sporting prowess (and if they did, it would cause a scandal). However, sports scholarships are an important part of US university life. In the USA, it is possible to get into a highly academic university based on sporting talent alone.

The same is true for other extra-curriculars. British university campuses might have a large number of lively, active societies, some of which – like the Oxford and Cambridge debating societies – might come to take on an importance of their own. But for the most part, student societies are treated as an afterthought; a distraction (albeit sometimes a positive one) from the real business of academia.

Contrary to this, universities in the USA see non-academic extra-curriculars as integral to their mission and purpose, and that's why they require their students to prioritise them too.

6. Teaching to a career. UK universities look down on vocational education as less worthwhile than pure academic study. The further up the league tables a British university is, the less likely they are to have any compulsory study of career skills, which might instead be relegated to a handful of optional workshops at awkward times put on by the careers office. Careers advice is available at many UK universities, although not as part of a course's curriculum.

This even holds when it comes to fields like medicine and law, which are highly competitive and also, technically, vocational. Oxford and Cambridge both have medicine courses that focus on theory much more than their competitors; it takes a lot longer as an Oxford or Cambridge medicine student to meet a patient than it does elsewhere, where the course is more hands-on. Similarly, law students at universities lower down the league tables are likely to have much more by the way of careers guidance, talks, events and workshops organised by the university. Universities higher up the league tables might invite top law firms to come in and talk to their students, but they're less likely to spend time guiding their students in how to write a good application for a training contract, for instance; they simply don't see it as part of their role.

In the USA, this kind of thinking seems positively alien. The higher price tag on university study means that students, though valuing their academic experience, are acutely conscious of the need to find a high-paying job on graduation and believe that part of what they are paying for is the university's assistance in finding such a job.

¹⁷ Super-curricular activities are those students do to extend themselves in each subject beyond the limits of the sixth form syllabus. They include academic reading, independent research, pursuing undergraduate taster courses or online MOOCs, and work experience that closely complements their preferred university course. These avenues – directly linked to their academic studies but beyond the curriculum – are arguably the most important discriminator for admissions tutors.

There's certainly no sign of the lingering UK belief that talking about job prospects is a little grubby and disrespectful of the purity of academic study.

7. Grading. This is a small point, but it shows up inevitably on any exchange student's discussion of the differences between UK and US universities. In the UK, university grades are given on a percentage scale. Anything below 40% is a fail; 40-50% is a Third; 50-60% is a 2.2; 60-70% is a 2.1; and anything over 70% is a First. A student might be told that a good grade is 60% or above, and that an excellent grade is 70% or above. They might then reasonably assume that an outstanding grade is 80% or above and if they really stretch themselves, they might reach 90%. If you do end up going to a UK university, try not to be disheartened if your best work doesn't get above 80% – it's very rare, and anything over 70% is excellent.

Anyone familiar with British university grading will know how flawed this is, at least in any subject where a 'right answer' is debatable. An outstanding grade is, in fact, about 72%, and if they really stretch themselves, they might reach 73% or even 74%, at which point all of their classmates will want to read their work and find out what miracles were achieved within. Urban legends are made of the student who got 85%, usually through cunning, or with the punchline being that they received a Nobel prize two years later. In the UK, most schools are much more lecture-based, with only occasional assignments throughout the semester. In some cases, there may be no actual required assignments and instead your entire grade may be based on one final exam.

Universities in the USA grade in the way that British people are used to from school – where a mark in the 90s is outstanding, the 80s is good, the 70s is acceptable and below that is effectively a failing grade. Much less of the overall scale is used, and there isn't so much room to give higher grade to truly exemplary work, but it is possible – unlike in the UK – to get 100%. Because the US system emphasizes breadth, courses require weekly or even biweekly readings as well as other assignments such as small writing projects, major research papers, and oral presentations throughout the course.

There are more differences between studying in the US and studying in the UK than we've had space to cover here: for instance, the stark difference that's noticeable in the amount of university-branded merchandise that a student at that university will own (in the US, all of it; in the UK, maybe a mug or a scarf, if that – merchandise is for tourists).

(Based on: <http://www.internationalstudent.com/study-abroad/guide/uk-usa-education-system>; <https://www.oxford-royale.co.uk/articles/6-differences-student-life-uk-usa.html>.

For more information see <http://matadornetwork.com/life/5-differences-going-college-us-vs-uk>)

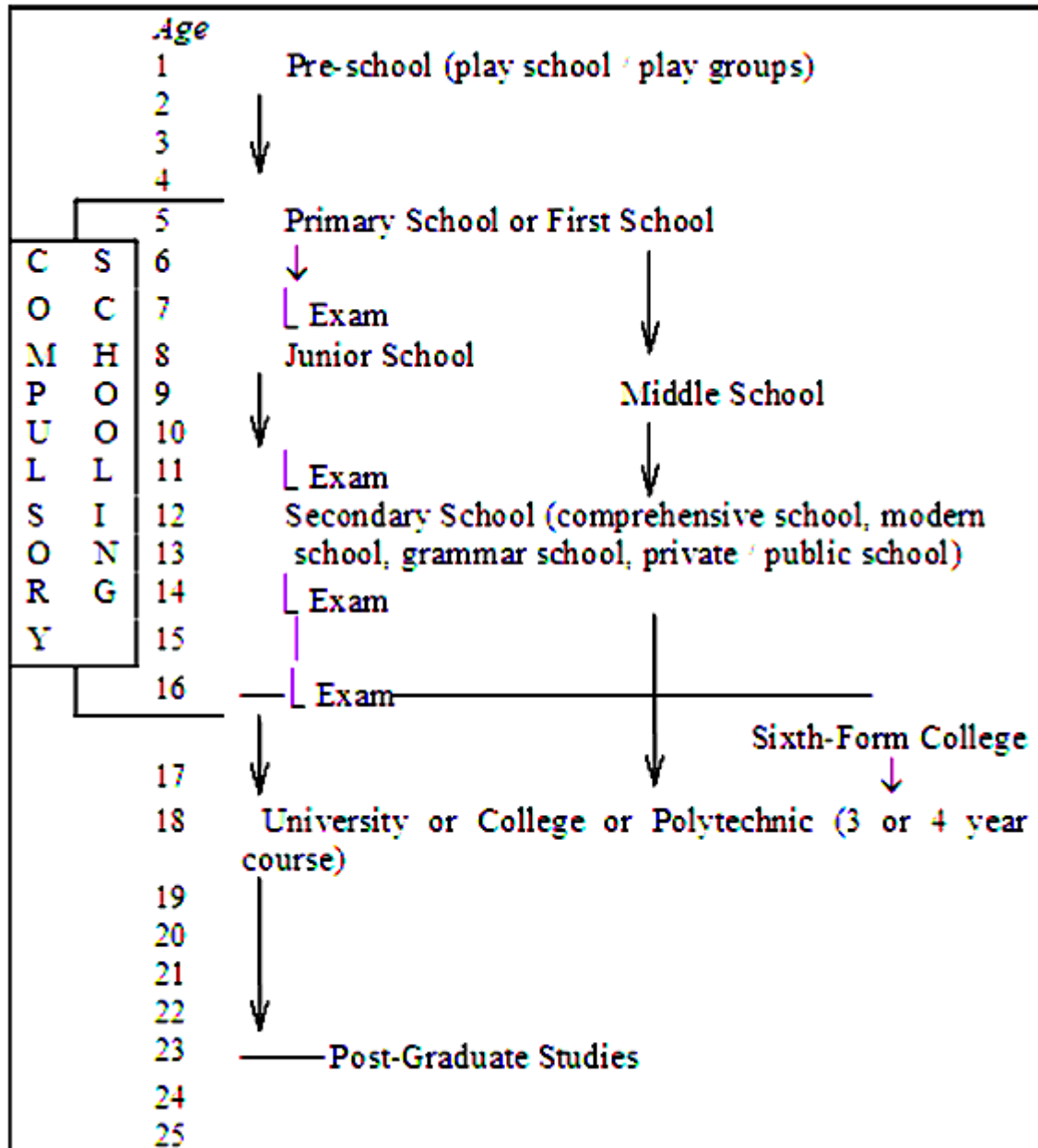
Abbreviations of Academic Degrees

A.B. or **B.A.** – Bachelor of Arts; **A.M.** or **M.A.** – Master of Arts; **B.B.S.** – Bachelor of Business Science; **B.C.L.** – Bachelor of Civil Law; **B.D.** – Bachelor of Divinity; **B.Lit.**, **B.Litt.**, or **Lit.B.** – Bachelor of Letters (or Literature); **B.L.L.** or **L.L.B.** – Bachelor of Laws; **B.S.**, **B.Sc.**, or **Sc.B.** – Bachelor of Science; **D.C.L.** – Doctor of Civil Law; **D.D.** or **S.T.D.** – Doctor of Divinity; **D.Litt.**, or **Litt.D.** – Doctor of Letters (or Literature); **D.S.** or **D.Sc.** – Doctor of Science; **J.D.** – Doctor of Law; **L.H.D.** – Doctor of Humanities; **L.L.D.** – Doctor of Laws; **M.B.A.** – Master of Business Administration; **M.D.** – Doctor of Medicine; **M.S.** or **M.Sc.** – Master of Science; **Ph.D.** – Doctor of Philosophy.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES



Notes:

Primary school: ages between 4 and 5 up to 7. At 7 an exam is held.

Junior school: ages from 8 to 11. At 11 an exam is held.

Secondary school: ages from 12 to 16 (sometimes to 18). At 14 an exam is held.

At 16 everybody takes the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) exams.

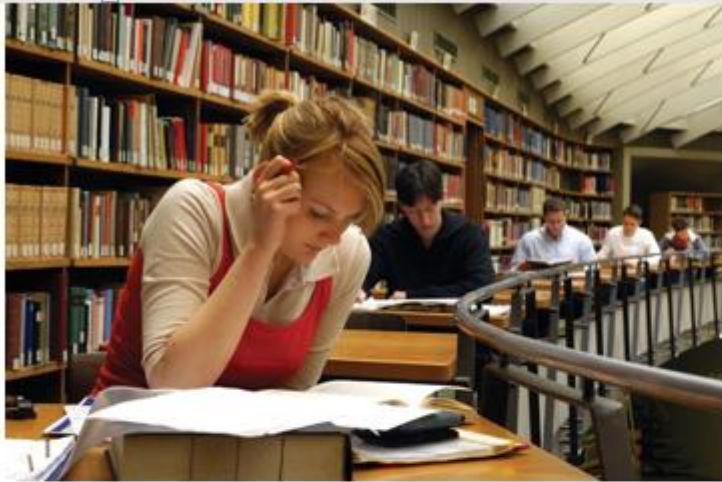
Taken from [EiGBr, p. 25]

Appendix B

US EDUCATION SYSTEM

Postdoctoral Study and Research

	Doctoral Study			Ph.D.or Advanced Professional degree		
22	Master’s			Liberal Arts Colleges	M.A. M.S.	Graduate Degrees
21	Four-year degree course in University		Professional Schools (Law, Economics,etc.)		B.A. B.S.	Undergraduate Degrees
20						
19		Community or Junior College	Technical School		A.A. A.S.	
18						
17				Senior High School	12	High School Diploma
16					11	
15	High School		Secondary School	Junior High School	10	
14					9	
13	Intermediate School			High School	8	
12					7	
11					6	
10	6+2+4	8+4	6+6	6+3+3	5	
9					4	
8	Elementary School				3	
7	One teacher				2	
6					1	
5						
4	Kindergarten (half a day)					
3	Nursery School					
Age					Grade	



A



B



C

DCS Prep. Card

Part 2. (appr. 4 min. / 6 min. for a group of three)

Interlocutor: Now, in this part of the test I'm going to give each of you three pictures. I'd like you to talk about **two** of them on your own for about a minute, and also to answer a question briefly about your partner's pictures.

(*Candidate A*), it's your turn first. Here are your pictures. They show students at different stages of their university life. I'd like you to compare two of the pictures, and say **what might these situations be, and what emotions on the part of the students are involved in these situations.**



Thank you. (*Candidate B*), **which of these experiences of studying at university do you think will be the most memorable?**

Part 2. (appr. 4 min. / 6 min. for a group of three)

Interlocutor: Now, in this part of the test I'm going to give each of you three pictures. I'd like you to talk about **two** of them on your own for about a minute, and also to answer a question briefly about your partner's pictures.

(*Candidate A*), it's your turn first. Here are your pictures. They show different moments of students' life. I'd like you to compare two of the pictures, and say **what might these situations be, and what results might the teachers' efforts yield in these situations.**

A



B



C



Thank you. (*Candidate B*), **which of the situations represented in the pictures might be the most stressful?**

GLOSSARY

A levels: exams most students take at the end of school or college (further education) in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Usually, students heading for university take three or four A levels, or the equivalent, which include AS levels taken over two years, Highers in Scotland, etc.

Academic adviser: a faculty or staff member who assists students in their selection of academic courses and programs, often providing general counseling as well.

Academic year: The period of formal academic instruction, usually extending from September to June. Depending on the institution, it may be divided into terms of varying lengths: semesters, trimesters or quarters.

Academic record/transcript: a formal transcript of the student's academic history at the University. It details all subjects studied, results, credit points, GPA for each semester, the overall GPA for one's studies, the date the degree was conferred.

Access course: a course aimed at students (often older students returning to education after a period in work), who do not yet meet the requirements to enter college or university.

Accreditation: Approval of colleges, universities and secondary schools by nationally recognized professional associations. Institutional accreditation affects the transferability of credits from one institution to another before a degree program is completed.

Alumni (sing. *alumnus*, *alumna*): students who have graduated from the school or department; former students.

Assistantship: A study grant of financial aid to a graduate student that is offered in return for certain services in teaching or laboratory supervision, as a teaching assistant, or services in research, as a research assistant.

Associate's degree: The degree awarded for successful completion of a two-year program, either terminal (occupational) or transfer (the first two years of a four-year program). It is typically awarded by community colleges. Some people receive this degree before moving on to a 4-year program. A student may receive an Associate of Arts (A.A.), for Humanities, Business and Social Sciences, or an Associate of Science (AS), awarded for scientific and technical fields.

Bachelor's (Baccalaureate) degree: Degree conferred by an institution of higher learning after the student has accumulated a certain number of undergraduate credits. Usually a bachelor's degree takes four years to earn, and it is a prerequisite for studies in a graduate program.

Bursary (UK): a type of scholarship which contributes towards study fees and/or living costs whilst studying at university.

Campus: The land on which the buildings of a college or university are located.

Class rank: A number or ratio indicating a student's academic standing in his or her graduating class. A student who ranks first in a class of 100 students would report his or her class rank as 1/100, while a student ranking last would report 100/100.

Chair: кафедра – але, скоріше, як дослідна група, що здійснює наукову діяльність в певному напрямі, а не в адміністративному сенсі, як наші кафедри – вони називаються 'departments'¹) *endowed chair*, professorship (UK, USA) It is the highest academic award that the University can bestow on a faculty member, and it lasts as long as the University exists. Thus, it is both an honor to the named holder of the appointment and

also an enduring tribute to the donor who establishes it. 2) *established chair* is established by the university and the post is filled from a shortlist of applicants; only a suitably qualified person will be appointed (1) and 2) last indefinitely, i.e. that when a chair is vacated, someone else will be appointed to it); 3) *personal chair* is awarded specifically to an individual in recognition of their high levels of achievements and standing in their particular area or discipline (exists only so long as that individual continues to hold the post). U.S. universities have a tendency to name chairs after people, e.g. Steven and Maureen Klinsky Professorship of Practice for leadership and Progress.

Cf. Department Chair typically deals with budget, enrollment, personnel and strategic planning; Endowed Chair generally has a light course load and deals with mentoring graduate students, conducts an energetic research program and submits research reports

College: An institution of higher learning that offers undergraduate programs, usually of a four-year duration, which lead to the bachelor's degree in the arts or sciences (B.A. or B.S.). The term "college" is also used in a general sense to refer to a post-secondary institution.

College prospectus: An official publication of a college or university giving information about academic programs, facilities (such as laboratories, dormitories, etc.), entrance requirements and student life.

Core courses/subjects: Core courses are required courses which are deemed essential for an academic degree. There are general core courses, which all students are required to complete before graduating, and usually include a sampling of work in the arts, humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. There are also core courses within specific majors.

Counselling Centre: A Counseling Center at a university is concerned with health and well-being, rather than academic advising. Students can receive personal counseling there. Counseling centers may also focus on campus issues such as depression, eating disorders, alcohol abuse and others.

Course: Regularly scheduled class sessions of one to five (or more) hours per week during a term. A degree program is made up of a specified number of required and elective courses and varies from institution to institution. The courses offered by an institution are usually assigned a name and number (such as Mathematics 101) for identification purposes.

Credits: Units institutions use to record the completion of courses of instruction (with passing or higher grades) that are required for an academic degree. The catalog of a college or university defines the amounts and kinds of credits that are required for its degrees and states the value in terms of degree credit – or "credit hours" or "credit points" – of each course offered. Credit hours are units of measurement for college credit, usually based on the number of classroom hours throughout a week, though there are several different credit systems. In one case a course might be worth one credit hour, while in another system the same course might be worth three credit hours. A certain number of credit hours are generally required. A full-time student might be expected to take 12–18 credit hours per semester.

Curriculum: the subjects comprising a course of study in a school/college.

Dean: a person in charge of one of the parts of a university: a division, faculty (Br.), college, school.

Degree: Diploma or title conferred by a college, university or professional school upon completion of a prescribed program of studies.

Department: Administrative subdivision of a school, college or university through which instruction in a certain field of study is given. For example, the School of Humanities comprises the Department of Archaeology, the Department of Music, and so on. In Britain students usually 'belong' to whatever department teaches their course. On a joint honours course, students have one lead department and another partner department.

Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE) (UK): A single qualification that is equivalent to two years of degree-level study. They tend to focus on the social sciences, nursing, health and education.

Dissertation: Thesis written on an original topic of research, usually presented as one of the final requirements for the doctorate (Ph.D.). See **Thesis** for the difference between 'thesis' and 'dissertation'.

Distance learning: courses that combine web-based learning with traditional components. Distance learning courses allow you to learn at any time, any place – through self-study, using web-based resources, printed materials, etc.

Doctorate: (Ph.D.): The highest academic degree conferred by a university on students who have completed at least three years of graduate study beyond the bachelor's and/ or master's degree and who have demonstrated their academic ability in oral and written examinations and through original research presented in the form of a dissertation.

Dormitories: Housing facilities on the campus of a college or university reserved for students. A typical dormitory would include student rooms, bathrooms, common rooms and possibly a cafeteria.

Electives: Courses that students may "elect" (choose freely) to take for credit toward their intended degree as distinguished from courses that they are required to take.

Extracurricular activities: Extracurricular activities fall outside the realm of the normal curriculum of university education, and usually carry no academic credit, but are a major part of university life. Extracurricular activities include sports teams, band and orchestra, debate, journalism, government, art and many others. Also see **Supercurricular** activities.

Faculty (UK): the university may comprise several faculties, e.g. Arts, Engineering, Medicine and Health Sciences, Science, Social Sciences, etc. Each faculty is made up of several schools, departments, divisions and/or institutes.

Faculty (USA): The members of the teaching staff, and occasionally the administrative staff, of an educational institution.

Fees: An amount charged by schools, in addition to tuition, to cover costs of institutional services, e.g. housing fees.

Fellowship: A study grant of financial aid usually awarded to a graduate student.

Finals: the exams in the final year of study.

Financial aid: Financial aid is money provided to help students meet the costs of attending college. Financial aid policies differ from school to school, but it mostly comes from government, private agencies, colleges and banks. Financial aid comes in the form of scholarships, loans and campus jobs. It can be merit-based or need-based, but will be determined by the campus Financial Aid Office, which will assess each student and prepare a financial aid package. Types of financial aid include: scholarships, student loans, work-study programmes.

Foundation course: a preparatory course which allows students who do not have the required entry qualifications to study for a year and then enter in to the first year of some undergraduate courses. It can also be called a foundation programme or a foundation year. This is different from a foundation degree.

Foundation degree: This is a two year work-related qualification which focuses on practical knowledge and skills and includes work experience in a particular industry. It can be studied as a standalone qualification, or upon completion, you may progress to the final year of an honours degree. Also see and cf. *associate's degree* in the USA (e.g. Associate's Degree in Nursing).

Fraternities/Sororities: Fraternities are organizations of male students, usually with a name composed of 2 or 3 Greek letters, which is why life in a fraternity may be referred to as "Greek." The organization is primarily for social purposes, though membership may carry a certain amount of prestige and sense of tradition in certain circles. Fraternity members often live in the same house. They are also known to have secret initiations and rites. A sorority is a similar society for female students.

Fresher's week (UK): At the beginning of term, most universities hold a Freshers' Week to welcome new students ('fresher' is an informal term for new undergraduate students). Expect lots of parties and events. At the Freshers' Fair, all the sport, art and social groups at your campus look for new members. You can find out what's on and join any that interest you.

Freshman (USA), fresher (UK): A first-year student at a high school, college or university.

Full-time student: One who is enrolled in an institution taking a full load of courses; the number of courses and hours is specified by the institution.

Further education: further education is what comes after primary and secondary education, e.g. A levels, Highers.

Gap year: many students decide to take a year off – a gap year – before going to university; spending time travelling, earning money, or gaining work experience.

Grade point average (GPA): A system of recording academic achievement based on an average, calculated by multiplying the numerical grade received in each course by the number of credit hours studied.

Grading system: Schools, colleges and universities in the United States commonly use letter grades to indicate the quality of a student's academic performance: A (excellent), B (good), C (average), D (below average), and F (failing). Work rated C or above is usually required of an undergraduate student to continue his/her studies; work rated B or higher is usually required of a graduate student to continue. Grades of P (pass), S (satisfactory), and N (no credit) are also used. In percentage scales, 100 percent is the highest mark, and 70 percent (or 65 percent) is usually the lowest passing mark.

Graduate: A graduate program at a university is a study course for students who hold bachelor's degrees.

Graduate study: Graduate study is advanced study generally following a Bachelor's degree, an advanced program of study leading to a Master's degree or a Doctorate.

Grant: students used to get grants which paid for their tuition, and grants which went towards their living costs. In UK grants still exist, but the usual source of funding is the student loan.

High school: The last three or four years of the twelve-year public education program in the United States.

HND (Higher National Diploma) or **HNC** (Higher National Certificate): is based on vocational studies to prepare students for a particular career or industry. It can lead on to, or count towards, a degree course.

Honours (also Hons; honours degrees) (UK): most undergraduate degrees offered in the UK are honours degrees. They are split into: first class honours (or firsts), upper second class or 2.i (2:1, pronounced 'two-one'), lower-second class or 2.ii (a 'two-two', 2:2), and third class honours (third). If a student does badly, but not quite badly enough to fail, that's when they might not get an honours degree, but an **ordinary degree** instead. See also joint honours. Don't mix British honours with *Honors program* in the USA – an unusually challenging program for superior students with high grade achievement.

IELTS (UK): Short for International English Language Testing System. A test to measure your English language ability.

Institute of technology: An institution of higher education which specializes in the sciences and technology, such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.).

Joint honours (UK): undergraduate course that is split between two subjects. Each year the course consists of core and optional modules in both degree subjects. Some joint honours courses also allow students to study a small number of subsidiary modules – modules from departments or schools outside your degree subjects. If only one subject is involved, it is **single honours**. Cf. *double major* in the USA.

Junior: A third-year student at a high school, college or university.

Lecture: Common method of instruction in college and university courses; a professor lectures in classes of 20 to several hundred students. Lectures may be supplemented with regular small group discussions led by teaching assistants.

Liberal arts (or "liberal arts and sciences," or "arts and sciences"): A term referring to academic studies of subjects in the humanities (language, literature, philosophy, the arts), the social sciences (economics, sociology, anthropology, history, political science) and the sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry).

Major: The subject or area of studies in which a student concentrates. Undergraduates usually choose a major after the first two years of general courses in the arts and sciences.

Master's degree: Degree conferred by an institution of higher learning after students complete academic requirements which usually include a minimum of one year's study beyond the bachelor's degree.

Mature student: defined as someone who will be 21 or over on entry to university.

Part-time student: students who take the same combination of modules but spread them over a longer period.

Personal tutor: all students are assigned to a personal tutor, an academic who oversees or supervises the work of individual students and acts as a gateway to the wider student support and development provision.

Postdoctorate: Studies designed for those who have completed their doctorate.

Postgraduate: See "Graduate."

President (USA): The rector or highest administrative officer of an academic institution.

Prospectus (also college viewbook): a print or online brochure listing the courses and facilities offered by a university or college, intended as a guide for prospective students.

Provost: The senior academic officer of a college or university who typically oversees all academic policies and curriculum-related matters.

Quarter: Period of study of approximately 10 to 12 weeks' duration.

Recommendation, Letter of support and evaluation (also called "personal recommendation," "personal endorsement," or "personal reference"): A letter appraising an applicant's qualifications, written by a professor or employer who knows the applicant's character and work. Reference is usually required for admission to an American college (e.g. references from teachers and headmasters (who are called referees)).

Redbrick university: 'Redbrick' is an informal term for universities founded in the late 1800s or early 1900s (Victorian era), historically civic universities in former industrial cities such as Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield.

Russell Group: The Russell Group of universities is an association of UK research institutions, and is informally considered the UK equivalent of the Ivy League in the US. It has 24 members, with 20 universities in England, two in Scotland, one in Wales and one in Northern Ireland.

Sabbatical: Leave time with pay granted to a teacher or professor after serving for six or seven years on the same faculty. Its purpose is to give an extended period of time for concentrated study.

Sandwich course/professional placement: a programme of study that is split by work experience. A sandwich year (during which you work in a professional environment) usually follows two years of academic study, and is followed by another.

Scholarship: A study grant of financial aid, usually given at the undergraduate level, which may be supplied in the form of a cancellation of tuition and/or fees.

Semester: Period of study of approximately 15 to 16 weeks' duration, usually half of an academic year. A semester is the American word for a term and is used in Britain to describe American-style college terms that are longer (usually about 15 weeks) than British ones (between 8–11 weeks). E.g. the year is divided into two semesters (Autumn and Spring) and three terms (Autumn, Spring and Summer).

Seminar: *In the USA* it is 1) a form of small group instruction, combining independent research and class discussions under the guidance of a professor; 2) a course offered to a small group of students who are typically more advanced and who meet with a professor to discuss specialized topics. *In Britain* – a teaching class, overseen by a lecturer, in which anything from half a dozen to about 35 student discuss and do exercises. They're similar to tutorials but involve more students.

Senior: A fourth-year student at a high school, college or university.

Sophomore: A second-year student at a high school, college or university.

Special student: A student at a college or university who is not enrolled as a candidate for a degree.

Student Loans: Low interest loans from the government to help university students pay their living and study costs.

Supercurricular activities are those that take your regular curriculum further. They take the subjects you study in the classroom beyond that which your teacher has taught you or what you've done for homework. Examples of SA: reading about the subject area online, in magazines, or in books; watching videos, documentaries, or television programs; taking a summer course or a MOOC, etc.

Survey course: A course which covers briefly the principal topics of a broad field of knowledge.

Syllabus: An outline or summary of topics, areas of study, and books to be covered in a course.

Teaching assistant: A student, usually a graduate student, who helps professors with their teaching and advising roles. Students will most often encounter a TA, as they are known, in the laboratory or seminar section of a large lecture course at a large university.

Teachers' college: Institution of higher learning that confers degrees, especially in teacher education, or a college within a university which offers professional preparation for teachers.

Tenure: A status offered to high-level faculty members at a college or university that allows them to stay permanently in their positions, after demonstrating a strong record of teaching and published research. Tenure allows a professor to keep his/her job indefinitely, and to hold security against dismissal without just cause.

Thesis: A written work containing the results of research on a specific topic prepared by a candidate for a bachelor's or master's degree. The words "thesis" and "dissertation" are often used interchangeably. The main similarity between the dissertation and the thesis is the structure. Both have an introduction, literary review, main body, conclusion, bibliography and appendix. Generally in the US, a thesis is the final project for the master's degree and a dissertation leads to a doctoral degree. Those pursuing a master's degree must perform research on a specific subject that demonstrates their knowledge acquired through their program. Seeking a PhD is different in that your dissertation must contribute something completely new and undiscovered to your field. So the main difference between a thesis and a dissertation is the depth of knowledge you must attain in order to write the paper.¹⁸

Thesis adviser: For research degrees, the professor who works closely with a student in planning and choosing a research plan, in conducting the research and in presenting the results. The major professor serves as the head of a committee of faculty members who review progress and results.

Transcript: A certified copy of a student's educational record containing titles of courses, the number of credits and the final grades in each course. An official transcript will also state the date a degree has been conferred.

Trimester: Period of study consisting of approximately three equal terms of 16 weeks during the academic year.

Tuition: The money an institution charges for instruction and training (does not include the cost of books, room and board, health insurance and activities, which are all separate *fees*).

¹⁸ See also <https://www.enago.com/academy/thesis-vs-dissertation/>

Tutor: an instructor who gives private lessons (usually outside the mainstream education system). Normally, a tutor will help a student who is struggling in a subject of some sort. Also, a tutor may be provided for a student who wants to learn at home.

Tutorial: In Britain, a tutorial is a small class of one, or only a few students, in which the tutor, a lecturer, or other academic staff member, gives individual attention to the students. At Cambridge University and Oxford University, undergraduates and some graduates participate in the tutorial system in addition to attending lectures and classes. Students are taught by faculty fellows in groups of one to three on a weekly basis. At Cambridge, these are called "supervisions" and at Oxford they are called "tutorials". Student tutorials are generally more academically challenging and rigorous than standard lecture and test format courses, because during each session students are expected to orally communicate, defend, analyse, and criticize the ideas of others as well as their own in conversations with the tutor and fellow-students. It is rare for newer universities in the UK to have the resources to offer individual tuition; a class of six to eight (or even more, up to 16) students is a far more common tutorial size. The tutorial focuses on a certain subject area (e.g., mathematics tutorial, language tutorial) and generally proceeds with careful reading of selected primary texts and working through associated exercises.

Undergraduate studies: Two- or four-year programs in a college or university after high school graduation, leading to the associate or bachelor's degree.

University: An educational institution that usually maintains one or more four-year undergraduate colleges (or schools) with programs leading to a bachelor's degree; a graduate school of arts and sciences awarding master's degrees and doctorates (Ph.D.s), and graduate professional schools.

University Card (also Uni Card): a multi-function plastic card issued to all students and staff. The card can be used to gain access to the libraries' services and certain buildings, on the bus, and the sports centre (subject to membership). It is also used for student discounts from certain retailers and to authorise photocopying on campus.

Viva (or viva voce) (UK): A spoken examination, often a verbal questioning on a written essay or dissertation, to demonstrate your knowledge of the subject.

Vocational course: any course that is intended at least to train students for a particular profession, career or job. They often involve practical experience in a work environment.

Welcome/orientation week for international students in the UK universities usually organised by the international office or Students' Union. This includes support with opening a bank account, registering with the police, registering with a doctor or dentist, details about local shops and other useful information. At UK colleges and universities, orientation weeks are usually held before classes start, and are a great way to introduce you to your new surroundings and the new people you will be sharing your student experience with. You will be provided with information and advice to help you make the most of your time in the UK. There will also be social events to help you meet new friends and introduce you to the surrounding areas, such as social evenings, talks, campus and local tours.

Workshop: a class or series of classes in which a small group of people learn the methods and skills used in doing something.

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