

ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ НАУЧНО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»  
(ФГБОУ ВО Донской ГАУ)

АЗОВО-ЧЕРНОМОРСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ – ФИЛИАЛ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО БЮДЖЕТНОГО ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО  
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«ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ» В Г. ЗЕРНОГРАДЕ  
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Кафедра «Гуманитарные дисциплины и иностранные языки»

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# ENGLISH FOR STUDENTS OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Сборник текстов и заданий на английском языке  
для обучающихся 1 курса бакалавриата  
Направление подготовки 44.03.04 Профессиональное обучение

*Учебно-методическое пособие*

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Учебно-методическое пособие сочетает в себе аутентичные, стилистически разнообразные тексты и задания, которые позволяют развивать все виды коммуникативной деятельности студента.

Цель пособия: совершенствование навыков чтения и перевода литературы по педагогическим специальностям на английском языке; развитие навыков аудирования, говорения и письма; овладение базовой терминологией в сфере образования.

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов-бакалавров 1 курса по направлению подготовки 44.03.04 Профессиональное обучение.

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## INTRODUCTION

Совершенствование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции является одной из приоритетных задач при обучении иностранному языку. Данное учебно-методическое пособие сочетает в себе аутентичные, стилистически разнообразные тексты и задания, которые позволяют развивать все виды коммуникативной деятельности студента.

Цель пособия: совершенствование навыков чтения и перевода литературы по педагогическим специальностям на английском языке; развитие навыков аудирования, говорения и письма; овладение базовой терминологией в сфере образования.

Задача пособия состоит в формировании языковой и коммуникативной компетенции, необходимой для дальнейшего общения в профессиональной деятельности.

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов-бакалавров 1 курса по направлению подготовки 44.03.04 Профессиональное обучение.

## FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE LIFE OF A MODERN MAN

### Vocabulary:

1. imagine – представлять
2. educated person – образованный человек
3. friendship – дружба
4. grown-up – взрослые
5. knowledge – знание
6. possibility – возможность
7. hold negotiations – вести переговоры

### Read and translate the text:

You can't imagine an educated person who doesn't know any foreign language. It is especially important nowadays. Knowledge of a foreign language helps us to develop friendship and understanding among people. The total number of languages in the world is about five thousand. And English, of course, is one of the most popular languages. English is the mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. It is one of six official languages of the United Nations Organization. A lot of people speak English in Scandinavia, Japan, China, India, Africa and many other countries.

Children, young people and grown-ups study English at schools, colleges, universities and at different preparatory courses. Some people learn English because they need it in their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying English is a hobby. Every year thousands of people go from one country to another either on business or for pleasure. And the knowledge of languages opens the door to any foreign country and gives them a possibility to communicate and to understand people.

A real professional cannot do without knowledge of English, as it is an international language. You don't need to know Japanese when you go to Japan or Hindi when you visit India. English is practically spoken all over the world. You can hear it everywhere: in a street, in shops, at restaurants. A modern engineer or even a worker deals with instruments and machines from other countries. He has to read the instruction which is usually written in English.

Scientists must understand English well because they use foreign literature to write their articles and books. They must speak English fluently to make speeches at international conferences. Diplomats need foreign languages in their work too. They make contracts, conclude treaties, hold negotiations.

If you want to be a stewardess, a pilot or a businessman you must learn English, the language of international communication. Even a shop-girl in a big department store must know at least some phrases in English to understand a foreign customer. Foreign languages develop our mind. They help us to get acquainted with new customs and traditions, make it possible to read many books in the original. Besides languages are very help-ful in establishing friendly relations between peoples and nations. Children and young people will understand each other better

if they speak one language. That's why all the pupils should master English or other foreign languages to become top specialists.

**Tasks:**

**1. Answer the questions:**

1. What is the total number of languages in the world?
2. Why do people learn languages?
3. What is the most popular language in the world in your opinion?
4. In which countries is English spoken as the mother tongue?
5. What possibility does the know ledge of languages give to people?
6. Must a modern engineer know English and why?
7. How does the knowledge of languages help scientists?
8. Why is the knowledge of languages so important in the work of diplomats?
9. Is it necessary for a shop girl to know English?
10. Why should pupils master English?

**2. Complete the sentences:**

1. Knowledge of a foreign language helps us ...
2. English is the mother tongue in ...
3. A real professional cannot do without ...
4. Besides languages are very helpful in ...
5. Children, young people and grown-ups ...

**3. Find and translate the sentences with the following word combinations:**

total number of languages, others travel abroad, speak English fluently, make contracts, to get acquainted with, are very helpful in establishing, to become top specialists.

**4. Retell the text.**

## TEACHER

### Vocabulary:

1. responsibility – ответственность
2. variety – разнообразие
3. attitude – отношение
4. regard – относиться, рассматривать
5. capacity – способность
6. proficiency – умение, мастерство
7. remain – оставаться
8. up-to-date – современный
9. involve – вовлечь
10. source – источник
11. well-bred – благовоспитанный; обходительный, любезный; имеющий хорошие манеры
12. aptitude – способность, склонность

### Read and translate the text:

It is known that teaching is a very difficult job of great responsibility and most specific character. There is a wide variety of work in teaching. A good teacher is not only a communicator of knowledge but a model of competence. He forms attitudes to his subject and attitudes to learning, becoming himself a symbol of educational process, a person who is teaching as well as learning.

A good teacher always regards capacities his pupils have, trying to temper his teaching methods to children's abilities and aptitudes.

A good teacher must know the general aims of education, must know his own subject perfectly well, should plan carefully his or her work, assess pupils' proficiency correctly, work hard to remain up-to-date in his or her subject, use a lot of different materials, equipment and teaching methods, do the best to make his or her lessons interesting, keep in contact with the pupils' parents, help children to live in the community. School becomes a place of learning and living, of work and play.

That is why a teacher's work involves many roles besides that of instructing pupils. At times a teacher serves as a parent surrogate, entertainer, psychotherapist and a record keeper.

Teachers who do enjoy their work show this in their classroom activity. They come to class prepared for the day's lessons and conduct lessons in a way that suggests interest and excitement in learning, create an environment simulating children to develop their abilities.

A teacher is in the classroom to instruct. In order to do it perfectly well teachers must be able to hold the attention and the interest of the audience, to maintain an active but quiet and well-organized atmosphere at the lesson. Instruction also means giving additional help to those who are having difficulty, diagnosing the sources of their problems and giving necessary assistance.

Thus while studying at the University future teachers:

- master their knowledge;
- learn the principles of pedagogy, psychology, physiology;
- study the methods of teaching their subjects;
- make all kinds of experiments;
- develop skills how to use study aids, audiovisual aids and work with computers.

Teachers are good friends of their pupils. They want to see them competent, skilled, honest, kind and well-bred. Teachers help them to organize meetings, to hold pleasure parties, conferences and excursions. They organize hobby groups, sports activity, subject Olympiads (competitions).

Some people say that a good teacher has some of the qualities of a good actor. May be they are right. But a teacher works in quite a different way. His audience takes an active part in his play: they ask and answer questions. A teacher cannot learn his part by heart, but invent it as he goes along. There are many teachers who are fine actors in class, but are unable to take part in a stage-play.

### **Tasks:**

#### **1. Answer the questions:**

1. What kind of job is teaching considered?
2. Is a good teacher only a communicator of knowledge?
3. What must a good teacher know?
4. Why does a teacher's work involve so many roles?
5. What do future teachers study at University?
6. Describe the teacher you want to see?
7. What activities can any teacher do?

#### **2. Complete the sentences:**

1. He forms attitudes to his subject and attitudes to learning ...
2. School becomes a place of ...
3. Instruction also means giving additional help to ...
4. They want to see them competent ...
5. Some people say that a good teacher ...

#### **3. Find and translate the sentences with the following word combinations:**

a very difficult job, always regards capacities, keep in contact with the pupils', a teacher's work involves, suggests interest and excitement, good friends, fine actors in class.

#### **4. Retell the text.**



## SOME TRAITS OF CHARACTER WHICH A PERFECT TEACHER MUST OBTAIN

### Vocabulary:

1. demands – требования
2. mind – ум
3. volitional – волевой
4. innate qualities – врождённые качества
5. intelligent – умный
6. requires – требует
7. strong-willed – волевой
8. succeed in – преуспеть в
9. weak-willed – безвольный
10. drop – падение
11. amiable – любезный
12. troublemaker's – возмутитель спокойствия
13. resent – возмущаться
14. behavior – поведение
15. tolerance – терпимость

### Read and translate the text:

Being a teacher is a noble and complicated job that **demands** a lot of inner and outer efforts from a person. It stands to reason that not every man who wishes to be a teacher can become it. The point is a real teacher must combine a great number of qualities. These qualities can be divided into some groups: innate qualities, qualities of **mind**, **volitional** powers and qualities related to other people. Let's start with **innate qualities**. A real teacher cannot be without cheerful character because each lesson should be started with a teacher's smile.

Teacher's calm and neat appearance helps children tune up to a working mood. If you are inert or a bore, there is no road for you to the teacher profession. Moreover, a teacher must be self-denying and self-critical. It goes without saying that a good teacher cannot be without broad mind. He must acquire bright and clever head; he must be well-read, **intelligent** and deep in his subject. Students or pupils cannot accept teachers who are ordinary or shallow.

Teacher's job **requires** a lot of volitional powers. Children are not creatures who are easy to get along with. Children are different with various trends of character, facilities and abilities. That is why only firm and **strong-willed** teachers can **succeed in** the relationship with pupils. If you feel that you are unable to control your emotions or you are hesitant and **weak-willed**, just **drop** the idea of being a teacher. Together with all above-mentioned qualities a real teacher must acquire communicable and **amiable** character. He should be considerate and flexible. A teacher always comes across with so called – a pain in the neck students, with real **troublemaker's**, whose language is awful, who talk back, **resent** any advice, can tell lies and seem to have lost interest in school. While working with such

students a teacher must try to analyze the feelings and to find an explanation for this **behavior**. It is difficult indeed: it requires a lot of power and **tolerance**. We, future teachers, should remember that pupils need our presence and love. One of the greatest people on the Earth said: A good teacher can govern the state. So, the point is being a perfect teacher equals to being a real person.

**1. Match the vocabulary (1–8) with the correct definition (a–h)**

1. mind	a. willingness to accept behavior and beliefs that are different from your own
2. intelligent	b. to achieve something, to have the desired result
3. tolerance	c. recollection, memory, the normal or healthy condition of the mental faculties
4. resent	d. having or indicating a high or satisfactory degree of mental capacity
5. amiable	e. a person who consciously or unconsciously causes trouble
6. succeed in	f. the way in which someone conducts oneself
7. troublemaker	g. friendly, sociable
8. behaviour	h. to feel or express annoyance

**2. Answer the following questions:**

1. They say that not every man can become a teacher. Is that true?
2. What are the innate qualities of a teacher?
3. What can you say about the qualities of teacher's mind?
4. In what way do you understand the statement: –Teacher's job requires a lot of volitional qualities?
5. Why is it so important for a teacher to be sociable?
6. Do you agree with the idea: «A good teacher is able to govern the state»?

**3. Complete the sentences using the following words and word combinations:**

appearance, traits of character, behavior, requires, troublemaker, behaves, resents, dropped behind, drop in.

1. This question ... our great attention.
2. Ann missed several lessons that is why she ... the group.
3. You need to consult the psychologist. Your son's ... troubles me a lot.
4. The director ... our requirements to raise the salary.
5. I appreciate people who are sociable and kind-hearted. These ... are important for me.
6. My students are excellent ones. But one of them is a real ... . He always plays tricks on the others and ... in a bad way.
7. Yesterday it was the day off and we decided to ... to our friends.
8. Where have you been? What is the matter with your ... ? Your face is all black and the clothes are dirty.

**4. Retell the text.**

## SOME ADVICE TO THE STUDENTS WHO HAVE CHOSEN TEACHING AS THEIR FUTURE JOB

### Vocabulary:

1. demand – требовать (of; from); нуждаться
2. mind – ум
3. volitional – волевой
4. related – относящийся
5. appearance – появление; внешний вид
6. to all appearance(s) – судя по всему; по-видимому
7. require – требовать
8. character – характер; фигура, личность
9. traits of character – черты характера
10. drop – бросать
11. amiable – дружелюбный
12. troublemaker – нарушитель порядка
13. resent – отвергать
14. behaviour – поведение
15. to put smb on his good behavior – дать кому-либо возможность исправиться
16. abilities – способности
17. decision – решение
18. ignorant – необразованный
19. fear – боязнь

### Read and translate the text:

Many young people consider teaching as a career. It's not surprising: after your parents your teacher may be the most important person in your life. Have you ever asked yourself why most teachers are so devoted to their work? Maybe because they are doing the most vital job of all. Teaching is not easy and demands a real challenge to your character, abilities and talent, as teaching is a constant stream of decisions.

Children in your class aren't just boys and girls. Everyone is a unique individual. If you like people, you will love teaching. Remember: an ignorant teacher teaches ignorance, a fearful teacher teaches fear, and a bored teacher teaches boredom. But a good teacher encourages in his pupils the burning desire to know and love for the truth and beauty.

I would never stop teaching and I'm sure that you, having chosen it for your future career, feel the same way. And if you are ready to accept the responsibility of this wonderful and important work, I wish you all luck in the world.

### Tasks:

#### 1. Answer the questions:

1. They say that not every man can become teacher. Is that true?
2. What groups of qualities must a perfect teacher possess?

3. What are the innate qualities of a teacher?
4. What can you say about the qualities of teacher's mind?
5. In what way do you understand the statement: "Teacher's job requires a lot of volitional qualities"?
6. Why is it so important for the teacher to be sociable and communicable?
7. Do you agree with the idea: "A good teacher is able to govern the state".

**2. Complete the sentences using the following words and word combinations:**

appearance, traits of character, behavior, requires, troublemaker, behaves, resents, dropped behind, drop in.

1. This question ... our great attention.
2. Ann missed several lessons that is why she ... .. the group.
3. You need to consult the psychologist. Your son's ... troubles me a lot.
4. The director ... our requirements to raise the salary.
5. I appreciate people who are sociable and kind-hearted. These ... .. are important for me.
6. My students are excellent ones. But one of them is a real ... . He always plays tricks on the others and ... in a bad way.
7. Yesterday it was the day off and we decided to ... to our friends.
8. Where have you been? What is the matter with your ... ? Your face is all black and the clothes are dirty.

**3. Give the English equivalents of the following adjectives and word combinations:**

благородный; дружелюбный; живой; инертный; жертвующий собственными интересами; начитанный; знающий; слабоумный; заурядный; пустой; самокритичный; твердый; настойчивый; волевой; решительный; неуверенный; слабовольный; внимательный; гибкий.

**4. Retell the text.**

## EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

### Vocabulary:

1. system of education – система образования
2. basic and professional education – базовое и профессиональное образование
3. primary, basic and secondary education – начальное, основное и среднее образование
4. highly qualified – высококвалифицированный
5. charged – заряжен
6. academic year – учебный год
7. elementary, secondary and high school – начальная, средняя и старшая школа
8. mandatory – обязательный
9. admission age – возраст поступления
10. physical development – физическое развитие
11. conscious choices – сознательный выбор
12. compulsory – обязательный
13. curriculum – учебная программа
14. vocational education – профессиональное обучение
15. Unified State Examination – Единый Государственный Экзамен
16. Higher education – высшее образование
17. study abroad – учиться за границей
18. enrolling at – зачисление в
19. taking advantage of – воспользовавшись

### Read and translate the text:

The **system of education** in Russia includes 2 levels – **basic and professional education**. The first one includes preschool, **primary, basic and secondary education**, that all together make up a school block. The professional level includes secondary and higher stages – Bachelor's, Specialist's and Master's degree and preparation of **highly qualified** staff.

General Education School education in Russia is not **charged**, it consists of 34 weeks of study per year and 27 to 36 hours of study per week. In general, the **academic year** runs from 1 September to the beginning of June. School examinations are in June. Therefore, its duration is 11 years and has the following gradation: **elementary, secondary and high school** (grades 1–4, 5–9 and 10–11), the first 2 stages are **mandatory**. School **admission age** is 6–7, and scholars usually graduate when they are 17–18. School graduates get a school certificate necessary for becoming a university student. Russian general education focuses on the intellectual, emotional, moral, and **physical development** of the individual. It aims to develop the abilities that allow a student to adapt to life in society, as well as helping individuals to make **conscious choices** concerning professional education.

General education is **compulsory**. The basic **curriculum** has some compulsory topics, such as the Russian language, foreign languages, mathematics, history,

politics, and natural sciences. Every school designs its own curriculum, which is based on state requirements Secondary Vocational Education. Students in Russia now can leave school after grade 9 and go to a college, technical school or specialized school to get secondary **vocational education**. In such institutions skilled workers, employees and mid-level professionals are trained. Such education can also serve as a preparatory stage before entering the university. The study usually lasts from 2 to 4 years.

### ***Higher Education***

Having finished the 11th grade scholars pass the **Unified State Examination** on several subjects and following the examination results they can enter the university. **Higher education** in Russia could be free, but the quantity of state-funded spots is limited. Therefore, there is a possibility to study under contract at the Russian universities. Higher education system of the first level includes Specialty programmes, which last for 5-6 years, and a Bachelor's degree, which lasts for 4 years. The second level includes Master's degree programmes (last for 2 years on average), and the third level –postgraduate study (from 3 years). Today Russian students of any education level can continue **study abroad**, by **enrolling at** a foreign institution, receiving an internship or **taking advantage of** a student exchange programme.

### **1. Match the vocabulary (1–8) with the correct definition (a–h)**

1. vocational education	a. made necessary, usually by law or by some other rule
2. curriculum	b. permission to enter a place
3. primary education	c. educational training that provides practical experience in a particular occupational field, as agriculture, home economics, or industry
4. admission	d. education for pupils between the ages of 11 and 18
5. enroll	e. the subjects studied in a school, college, etc. and what each subject includes
6. take advantage of	f. to use the good things in a situation
7. secondary education	g. put yourself or someone else onto the official list of members of a course, college, or group
8. mandatory	h. education for children below the age of 11

### **2. Answer the questions:**

1. What is the structure of the Russian system of education?
2. What educational stages are mandatory?
3. What is the admission age for the primary school?
4. What compulsory topics does basic curriculum include?
5. When can Russian students leave school?
6. What is the goal of Russian general education?
7. Is higher education free in Russia?
8. Who can get a vocational education?

**3. Complete the sentences using the following words:** attend, vary, responsible, variety, finance, able, encouraged, establishments, provided, taught.

1. Some voluntary bodies ... this boarding school (школа-пансион).
2. Schools are ... for the educational process.
3. Last year our teachers visited London and saw many educational ... there.
4. ... of exercises makes this textbook very interesting.
5. My parents ... me with good education. I'm very thankful to them.
6. The most ... students get scholarship (стипендия).
7. The Mr. Brown's lessons are very interesting and we want to ... them.
8. His help ... me to finish this project.
9. After the university I ... History at the college.
10. Nowadays school programmes ... very often.

**4. Retell the text.**

## THE DAY OF KNOWLEDGE

### Vocabulary:

1. citizen – гражданин
2. right to education – право на образование
3. duty – обязанность
4. get secondary – education получить среднее образование
5. academic subject – общеобразовательный предмет
6. finish ... forms – окончить ... классов
7. continue one's education – продолжить образование
8. vocational school – училище, ПТУ  
(профессионально-техническое училище)
9. technical school – техникум
10. receive a profession – получить профессию
11. general knowledge – общие знания
12. profound knowledge – углубленные знания
13. enter – поступать
14. train a specialist (in smth) – подготовить специалиста  
(в определенной области)
15. evening department – вечернее отделение
16. extramural department – заочное отделение
17. opportunity – возможность
18. without leaving one's job – одновременно работая
19. graduate courses – аспирантура
20. candidate or doctoral degree – степень кандидата или доктора наук
21. get a scholarship – получать стипендию
22. Day of Knowledge – День знаний
23. proclaim – провозглашать, объявлять
24. well-trained – хорошо обученный
25. generation – поколение
26. get knowledge – получать знания
27. go (went, gone) on excursions – ходить на экскурсии
28. necessity – необходимость, неизбежность
29. experience – опыт

### Read and translate the text:

In 1984 for the first time September 1 was proclaimed National Day of Knowledge. This is because knowledge in Russia is very important for those who learn and especially for those who teach.

All the people in Russia have the right to education. Our country needs qualified specialists, well-trained workers and, on the whole, people of high intellectual potential. Certainly, school is responsible for the level of education of the young generation. Nowadays some changes have been introduced to school. It has become more open and democratic. There are computers and other technical



equipment in many Russian schools. All this helps raise the general level of education. The greatest role in this process is played by the teacher who must get his pupils interested in his subject and in getting knowledge in general. A teacher must be competent, intelligent, kind and clever, he must love and understand children.

On the Day of Knowledge pupils go on excursions to plants and factories, to the universities, libraries and many other different places to see practical use of knowledge in our country. They come to understand the necessity to study well, to get practical experience of work and to get deep knowledge in different fields of science.

### **Tasks:**

#### **1. Answer the questions:**

1. What does the phrase "the right to education" mean?
2. Why is education a duty to?
3. What subjects do pupils study at school?
4. What can young people do after finishing the 9th form?
5. What subjects do young people study at technical schools and at colleges?
6. What can pupils do after finishing the 11th form?
7. What departments are there at universities and colleges?
8. Do children and young people have to pay for education in Russia?

#### **2. Complete the sentences:**

1. All people in Russia have ... .
2. After finishing 9 forms of a secondary school ... .
3. Young people can start ... .
4. Universities train ... .
5. Graduate courses give ... .

#### **3. Find and translate the sentences with the following word combinations:**

to be guaranteed by the Constitution; secondary education; academic subjects; a vocational school; to receive a profession; a profound knowledge; extramural departments; graduate courses; to get school airships; the right to education; the young generation; to get knowledge; the necessity to study; different fields of science; to get practical experience; to go on excursions; to train specialists in different fields

#### **4. Retell the text.**

## COLLEGES IN RUSSIA

### Vocabulary:

1. college – колледж
2. theoretical training – теоретическая подготовка
3. system of higher educational institutions – система высших учебных заведений
4. graduates – выпускники
5. to receive a diploma – получать диплом
6. shortest – кратчайший
7. direction – направление

### Read and translate the text:

A **college** is an educational institution with a secondary special category of education. The level of teaching here is more in-depth, built on the **theoretical training** of workers. You can enroll in some colleges after the 9th grade, in others – only after the end of the 11th grade.

Education takes place according to the **system of higher educational institutions**. Students attend lectures, practical and seminar (sometimes laboratory) classes, take exams and tests during sessions, the academic year is divided into semesters. This educational institution provides an excellent opportunity for the initial development of the profession, as well as some preparation before entering the university.

Often, college education takes place on the basis of a university. After graduating from such an institution, **graduates** are entitled to benefits when entering a university, and immediately for the 2nd or 3rd year.

The college differs from the higher educational institution (HEI) in terms of training. When graduating from college, students **receive a diploma** of secondary education. They study here for three to four years, at the end of which they receive the category of senior specialist (senior technician).

In other words, secondary vocational education is a significant and weighty link in the education system of our country. It allows you to prepare in the **shortest** possible time specialists with practical skills in the specialty or **direction** required by the state at the moment.

### Tasks:

#### 1. Answer the questions:

1. Is a college an educational institution with a secondary special category of education?
2. What an excellent opportunity is this educational institution provide?
3. Does college education take place on the basis of a university?
4. What do the students receive after graduating from college?
5. Is secondary vocational education a significant and weighty link in the education system of our country?

**2. Complete the sentences:**

1. The level of teaching here is more in-depth ...
2. After graduating from such an institution ...
3. The college differs from ...
4. In other words, secondary vocational education is ...

**3. Find and translate the sentences with the following word combinations:**

with a secondary special category of education, practical and seminar (sometimes laboratory) classes, take exams and tests during sessions, provides an excellent opportunity for the initial development of the profession, graduating from college, practical skills in the specialty.

**4. Retell the text.**

## PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE IN RUSSIA

### Vocabulary:

1. pedagogical education – педагогическое образование
2. training of qualified personnel – подготовка квалифицированных кадров
3. specialty – специальность
4. subject teacher – учитель-предметник
5. profiling – профилирование
6. offer – предлагать
7. training – обучение
8. generation – поколение

### Read and translate the text:

**Pedagogical education** in Russia is characterized by high requirements for professional activity, as well as for the personality of the teacher himself, the educator as a subject of the educational process and pedagogical communication. Therefore, the process of **training qualified personnel** must be taken very seriously.

The **specialty** involves the training of subject teachers. The recruitment of students is carried out not for a general specialty, but for a specific profile. It also depends on what exams will be required upon admission. In some cases, the profile may combine two academic subjects, and then the specialist will have the title, for example, of a teacher of Russian language and literature, chemistry and biology, history and social science. **Profiling** is carried out by studying the subject "method of teaching the subject" and passing pedagogical practice.

Most universities offer **training** in several profiles (from 2 to 12), however, there are also highly specialized universities where pedagogical education can be obtained in only one of the profiles.

Thus, we can say that teacher education is a multi-level and complex process focused on professionals in their field, who will be able to justify the hopes placed on them in teaching and educating a new **generation**.

### Tasks:

#### 1. Answer the questions:

1. What is characterized by high requirements for professional activity in Russia?
2. What does specialty involve?
3. What is profiling carried out by?
4. Do most universities offer training in several profiles?
5. Can we say that teacher education is a multi-level and complex process?

#### 2. Complete the sentences:

1. The specialty involves ...
2. It also depends on ...
3. Profiling is carried out by ...
4. Teacher education is ...

**3. Find and translate the sentences with the following word combinations:**  
the process of training qualified personnel, the recruitment of students profiling is carried out by, most universities offer, a multi-level and complex process focused on professionals in their field.

**4. Retell the text.**

**MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY****Vocabulary:**

1. closely – тесно
2. to connect – связывать, соединять
3. early – первый, начальный
4. to house – помещаться
5. to found – основывать
6. in detail – подробно
7. possibility – возможность
8. provide – предоставлять, обеспечивать
9. sufficient – достаточно
10. main – главный
11. storey (pl. storeys) – этаж
12. a great number – большое количество, много
- 13) facilities – средства обслуживания
14. as well as – также
15. up-to-date – современный
16. equipment – оборудование
17. improve – улучшать
18. learning – учеба
19. research – исследование
20. graduate – выпускник
21. achievement – достижение
22. mankind – человечество
23. recognized – признанный
24. significant – значительный, важный
25. to conduct – проводить
26. influence – влияние
27. science – наука
28. education – образование
29. permanent – постоянный
30. increasingly – все больше и больше
31. steadily – постоянно, непрерывно
32. to wide – расширяться

**Read and translate the text:**

The oldest university in Russia was opened on April 26, 1755. Its history is closely connected with the name of its founder – the great Russian scientist and poet M.V. Lomonosov. At the early days of its history Moscow University was housed in a small building in Red Square. There were lecture halls, rooms for studies as well as the first chemical laboratory in Russia is founded by Lomonosov.

It is difficult to say in detail about all the possibilities provided by the complex of modern buildings of the University constructed on the Lenin Hills. It is sufficient

to say that the main building of the University is 32 stories high and has more than a thousand lecture halls, a great number of rooms for studies, libraries, dining-rooms and other necessary facilities as well.

A great number of laboratories provided with up-to-date equipment improve the conditions of learning and research. The history of Moscow University is connected with the names of the greatest Russian and Soviet scientists who were its students and graduates. For young men and women Moscow University opens the road to the latest achievements in science, technology and culture, to working on problems that are of much importance for mankind.

Moscow University is a recognized leading centre of Russian and world science. Serious and significant researches are conducted by its scientists and students. Its influence upon the world science and education is deep and permanent.

Today research is becoming increasingly international and Moscow University is steadily widening its contacts with the leading universities in the other countries.

### **Tasks:**

#### **1. Answer the questions:**

1. When was the oldest Russian university opened?
2. Who was its founder?
3. What possibilities do students have at the University?
4. Moscow University is a recognized leading centre of Russian and world science, isn't it?
5. What researches are conducted by university's students and scientists?

#### **2. Complete the sentences:**

1. Moscow University was ...
2. The history of Moscow University is ...
3. There are a great number of laboratories ...
4. Well-equipped laboratories ...
5. Moscow University plays an important part ...
6. The great Russian scientist Lomonosov ...

#### **3. Find and translate the sentences with the following word combinations:**

The oldest university in Russia, a great number of laboratories is provided with, for young men and women Moscow University opens the road to the latest achievements in, Moscow University is.

#### **4. Retell the text.**

## THE BOLOGNA PROCESS

### Vocabulary:

1. agreement – соглашение
2. designed – разработанный
3. ensure – гарантировать, убеждаться
4. comparability – сопоставимость
5. qualification – квалификация, условие
6. anniversary – годовщина
7. integration – интеграция
8. currently – в настоящее время
9. participating – участие
10. framework – структура
11. statements – утверждения
12. respectively – соответственно
13. response – ответ
14. implementation – внедрение
15. attractiveness – привлекательность
16. tolerant community – толерантное общество
17. incompatible – несовместимый
18. obtain – получать
19. preserving – сохранение
20. complete – закончить, завершить
21. two-tier – двухъярусный, двухуровневый

### Read and translate the text.

The Bologna Process is a series of agreements between European countries designed to ensure comparability in the standards and quality of higher education qualifications. It is named after the place it was proposed, the University of Bologna, celebrating the 900th anniversary, with the signing of the Bologna declaration by Education Ministers from 29 European countries in 1999, forming a part of European integration. The Bologna Process currently has 47 participating countries.

The basic framework adopted is of three cycles of higher education qualifications. These are statements of what students know and can do on completion of their degrees.

- 1st cycle: a bachelor's degree.
- 2nd cycle: a master's degree.
- 3rd cycle: a doctoral degree

In most cases, these will take 3–4 years for a bachelor's degree, 1–2 years for a master's degree, and 3–4 years for a doctoral degree, respectively to complete.

The Bologna Process was a major reform created with the goal of providing responses to issues such as the public responsibility for higher education and research with the most demanding qualification needs.

With the Bologna Process implementation, higher education systems in European countries are to be organized in such a way that:



- it is easy to move from one country to the other (within the European Higher Education Area) – for the purpose of further study or employment;
- the attractiveness of European higher education has increased, so that many people from non-European countries also come to study and/or work in Europe;
- the European Higher Education Area provides Europe with a broad, high-quality advanced knowledge base, and ensures the further development of Europe as a stable, peaceful and tolerant community.

The Russian higher education framework was basically incompatible with the Process: the general degree in all universities since Soviet era is the Specialist which can be obtained after completing 5–6 years of studies. Since the mid-90s, many universities have introduced limited educational programmes allowing students to graduate with a bachelor's degree (4 years) and then earn a master's degree (another 1–2 years) while preserving the old 5–6 year scheme. In October 2007 Russia enacted a move to two-tier education in line with Bologna Process model.

The universities inserted a BSc diploma in the middle of their standard specialist programs; transition to real MS qualification has not been completed yet.

### **Tasks:**

#### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. Why did so many countries sign the Bologna Declaration?
2. What differences in European education systems surfaced in course of the Bologna process?
3. What are three cycles of higher education qualifications adopted?
4. What are the main goals of the Bologna process?
5. How can you get bachelor's degree?
6. How can you get master's degree?
7. How can you get doctoral degree?
8. Does the system of the Russian higher education similar with European one?
9. What degrees can you get in Russian universities?

#### **2. Complete the sentences:**

1. It is named after the place it ...
2. The Bologna Process currently ...
3. The Bologna Process was a major reform created with ...
4. The attractiveness of European higher education has increased, ...
5. Since the mid-90s, many universities have introduced limited educational programmes ...

#### **3. Find and translate the sentences with the following word combinations:**

The Russian higher education framework, it is named after the place it was proposed, the University of Bologna, celebrating the 900th anniversary, forming a part of European integration, In most cases, these will take 3–4 years for a bachelor's degree, the European Higher Education, peaceful and tolerant community, for the purpose of further study or employment.

#### **4. Retell the text.**

## EDUCATION IN THE UK AND THE USA

### Vocabulary:

1. system of education – система образования
2. primary – первичный
3. secondary – вторичный
4. further education – дополнительное образование
5. higher – выше
6. compulsory – обязательный
7. infant school – детский сад
8. junior schools – младшие школы
9. middle schools, high schools or secondary schools – средние школы
10. upper schools – гимназии
11. pre-primary education – дошкольное образование
12. curriculum – учебная программа
13. physical education – физкультура
14. literacy – грамотность
15. state or private schools – государственные или частные школы
16. free place – свободное место
17. Community schools – общественные школы
18. Foundation schools – базовые школы
19. trust schools – школа, поддерживаемая благотворительными организациями
20. wide range – широкий ассортимент
21. General Certificate of Secondary Education – общий аттестат о среднем образовании
22. state examinations – государственные экзамены
23. compulsory education – обязательное образование
24. pursue higher education – получить высшее образование
25. pathway – путь
26. apprenticeship – ученичество
27. scholarships and loan's – стипендии и кредиты
28. completer's – комплектовщик
29. postgraduate program – аспирантура
30. Ph.D. program – программа кандидата технических наук

### Read and translate the text:

The **system of education** in the UK is comprised of four parts. These are **primary** education, **secondary** education, **further education** and **higher** education. The **compulsory** education in the UK mainly begins at the age of 5 when a child enters an **infant school** or primary school and lasts until the age of 16.

Besides being divided into parts, the British education system has also five key stages. The first stage is for children from the age of 5 to the age of 7. It is provided by infant schools or primary schools. The second stage is provided by

primary or **junior schools** for those from the age of 7 to 11. The third stage is for students from the age of 11 to 14. It is provided by **middle schools, high schools or secondary schools**. The fourth stage is for students from the age of 14 to 16, provided by upper schools or secondary schools. There is also the fifth stage for students from the age of 16 to 18 who want to continue their education. It is provided by **upper schools**, secondary schools or sixth form colleges.

### ***Primary education in the UK***

Children in the UK must attend school when they reach the age of five. The exception is Northern Ireland, where compulsory education begins at the age of four. The first two years of study are associated with **pre-primary education** and the following years, until a child reaches the age of 11, are associated with junior school education. Though each country of the UK has its own **curriculum**, much of the content is similar. Nevertheless, there are some slight differences. In England, the National Curriculum includes such subjects as English, foreign language, math's, science, art and design, computing, design and technology, geography, history, music and **physical education** while the Welsh curriculum is focused on applying **literacy** and numeracy across the whole curriculum.

Parents can choose to educate their children at **state or private schools**. Each state school in the country is entitled to provide a child with a **free place**. Private schools in the UK are not free. There are different types of state schools in the UK. **Community schools** are run by the local authority and have strong links with local communities. **Foundation schools** in the UK are run by their own governing body. There are also **trust schools** that are considered to be a type of foundation schools. Such schools form a charitable trust with an outside partner.

### ***Secondary education in the UK***

Students in secondary schools study a **wide range** of subjects, including English, Math's, Science, Design and Technology, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), History, Geography, Modern Foreign Languages, Art and Design, Music, Citizenship, Physical Education. In some cases, Sex and Relationship Education and Religious education are included in the curriculum as well. The secondary school in the UK ends with a **General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) state examinations**, which mark the end of **compulsory education** for students in the UK. In the most cases, students pass about 10 GCSEs in different subjects, including mathematics and English language. The results of such examinations will show if a student can apply for further education, **pursue higher education** in a university or leave school to become a part of the working world.

### ***Further education***

Further education in the UK is provided by various educational institutions. Many of them offer the same courses as schools and higher education institutions. There are also vocational and technical courses created for those who prefer to learn in a vocational context. Such courses have the aim to meet the needs of employers. There are three main pathways provided by the further education sector. The first one is the academic pathway that includes AS and A levels, International

Baccalaureate and undergraduate study. The academic **pathway** can lead to a job, an **apprenticeship** or university. A student can also choose the applied general or technical pathway that can also result in a job, higher apprenticeships, or higher education at college or university. The third pathway is known as the occupational or professional one can lead to higher apprenticeships or a job or promotion.

### **Higher Education**

Higher education in the UK is not compulsory and is not free. Nevertheless, there are a variety of **scholarships** and **loan's** available to students who wish to study in the UK.

Furthermore, education in the UK is twice as low as in the US and usually takes just three years to complete an undergraduate degree program and to get a BA (Bachelor of Arts), a BEng (Bachelor of Engineering), or BSc (Bachelor of Science).

After a student **completer's** the undergraduate degree, it is possible to apply for a **postgraduate program** that generally takes from a year to two years of study. The same concerns **Ph.D. program**. Unlike school education, university or college education in the UK provides students with the ability to choose their own educational pathway and to learn more about a subject or job they really enjoy.

### **1. Match the vocabulary (1–8) with the correct definition (a–h)**

1. postgraduate program	a. a degree level academic course at a college or university
2. apprenticeship	b. the ability to read and write
3. community school	c. the stage of education following primary education
4. undergraduate course	d. a state-funded school in which the governing body has greater freedom in the running of the school than in community schools
5. literacy	e. learning and studying for academic or professional degrees, certificates, diplomas or other qualifications
6. secondary education	f. a system for training a new generation of practitioners of a trade or profession with on-the-job training and often some accompanying study (classroom work and reading)
7. trust school	g. a public school in the neighborhood, the school closest to student's home.
8. foundation school	h. government-funded schools that receive extra support from a charitable trust such as a local business, community group or educational charity.

**2. Check your understanding. Circle True or False for these sentences**

1. It is compulsory to have primary education in the UK.	True	False
2. Curricula in England, Wales and Scotland differ.	True	False
3. Colleges and universities in the UK are free and offer a variety of scholarships.	True	False
4. Infant school is a stage of secondary education in the UK.	True	False
5. In the frameworks of further education you can obtain a vocational education only.	True	False
6. Some schools in the UK enjoy greater independence than community schools due to the absence of direct state funding.	True	False

**3. Complete the sentences using the following words and word combinations:**

compulsory, academic degree, a scholarship, undergraduate courses, pursue, curriculum, an opportunity, apply for.

1. Russian students who successfully pass examinations usually receive ... .
2. Having completed ... .. and receiving an undergraduate degree you can ... a postgraduate program.
3. It is ... to attend school until the age of 16.
4. If you pursue an ... you must have a profound knowledge in your field.
5. High GCSE points score provide you with ... to ... a higher education.
6. In spite of the fact that each country in the UK has its own ... some of the content differs.

**4. Retell the text.**

## TEACHER TRAINING IN THE USA AND GREAT BRITAIN

### Vocabulary:

1. rewarding – награждение
2. challenge – вызов
3. prosperity – процветание
4. depends on – зависит от
5. complete – полный
6. design – дизайн
7. acquire – приобрести
8. consists of – состоит из
9. junior students – младшие школьники
10. senior students – старшекурсники
11. educational aids – учебные пособия
12. facilities – объекты

### Read and translate the text:

Teaching is without doubt one of the most **rewarding** professions. It offers constant intellectual **challenge** and stimulation.

The British Government pays great attention to the teachers and has put them as a heart of the state **prosperity**. The country's economic and cultural future **depends on** high academic standards in the schools, and teachers help this happen.

Almost all teachers in England and Wales **complete** an approved course of initial teacher training. Initial teacher training courses (ITT) are provided by universities and other higher education institutions. Such training takes place almost entirely within schools. Local Education Authorities and higher education institutions **design** the training programme. After completing ITT, the students **acquire** Qualified Teacher Status (QTS). The programme usually **consists of** three core components: School-based experience, Subject studies and Education studies.

Theory of Education is one of the main subjects. At the end of the first or second-year students must make their choice as to the age-range of children they wish to teach. **Junior students** go to schools for one day each week, watching experienced teachers at work. They take part in the life of the school, help with games, societies or play productions. **Senior students** spend fifteen weeks on teaching practice. They learn the use of different **educational aids**, audio-visual **facilities**, observe lessons and take an active part in discussing them with a supervisor on school practice. Examinations are held at the end of each term. Final examinations (or finals) are taken at the end of the course.

**1. Match the vocabulary (1–8) with the correct definition (a–h)**

1. challenge	a. students of the 1st and the 2nd courses of the college
2. prosperity	b. a stimulating task or problem
3. design	c. to bring to an end
4. junior students	d. the condition of being successful
5. complete	e. valuable, satisfying
6. rewarding	f. something that makes an action, operation or course of conduct easier
7. facilities	g. to be composed or made up
8. consist of	h. to create or construct according to plan

**2. Answer the questions.**

1. Why is teaching one of the most rewarding professions?
2. What do almost all teachers in England and Wales complete?
3. What do the students acquire after completing ITT?
4. What do junior students do?
5. What do senior students do?
6. Who designs the training programme for future teachers?

**3. Complete the sentences using the vocabulary of the text.**

1. Nina ... classical music to popular one.
2. After finishing secondary school children ... the Certificate of Secondary Education.
3. Who ... the scheme of the building?
4. Our sportsmen were ... with medals for taking the first places in the competitions.
5. This book is one of the most ... works I have ever read.
6. What ... have you got for learning foreign languages?
7. This year is important for me: I am defending (to defend – защищать) my ... work on Mathematics.
8. My examination results ... on my being hard-working.
9. Nice green trees ... our university building.
10. I have ... computer courses and now I can work with any computer programme.
11. My research work ... of theoretical part and practical experience.
12. What is your ...: to enter the college or the university?
13. He ... a lot of time on planning his first lesson.

**4. Retell the text.**

## OXBRIDGE

### Vocabulary:

1. prestigious – престижный
2. both – оба
3. tutorial – консультации, практические занятия с наставником
4. wide – широкий, обширный
5. coat of arms – герб
6. Anglo-Saxon Chronicle – Англосаксонский вестник
7. A.D. = Anno Domini (лат.) – нашей эры

### Read and translate the text:

Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest and the most prestigious universities in Great Britain. They are often called collectively Oxbridge. Both universities are independent. Only very rich and aristocratic families can afford to send their sons and daughters to these universities. Mostly they are former public school leavers. The tutorial is the basic mode instruction at Oxford and Cambridge, with lectures as optional extras. The normal length of degree course is three years, after which the students take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA). Some courses, such as language or medicine, may be one or two years longer.

Oxford and Cambridge universities consist of a number of colleges. Each college is different. Each college has its name, its coats of arms. Each college is governed by a Master and offers teaching in a wide range of subjects. Oxford is one of the oldest universities in Europe. The town of Oxford is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles in 911 A.D. The university's earliest charter is dated back to 1213. There are now twenty-four colleges for men, five for women and another five which have both men and women members, many from overseas studying for higher degrees. Among the oldest colleges are the University College, All Souls and Christ Church. The Cambridge University started during the 13th century and grew until today. Now there are more than thirty colleges. The colleges line the right bank of the river Cam. The oldest college is Peterhouse, which was founded in 1284, and the most recent in Robinson College, which was opened in 1977. The most famous is probably King's College because of its magnificent chapel, the largest and the most beautiful building in Cambridge.

The University was only for men until 1871, when the first women 'college was opened. In the 1970's, most colleges opened their doors to both men and women. Almost all colleges are now mixed. Many great men studied at Cambridge, among them Cromwell, Newton, Byron, Tennyson, and Darwin. The great Russian scientist I.P. Pavlov came to Cambridge to receive the degree of the Honorary Doctor of Cambridge. The universities have over a hundred societies and clubs, enough for every interest one could imagine. Sport is part of student's life at Oxbridge.



**Tasks:****1. Answer the following questions:**

1. What are the oldest and the most prestigious universities in Great Britain?
2. Who can afford to send their sons and daughters to these universities?
3. What is tutorial?
4. What is the normal length of the degree course?
5. How long are the language and medicine courses?
6. What do Oxford and Cambridge universities consist of?
7. What university is the oldest in Europe?
8. When and where is the town of Oxford first mentioned?
9. How many colleges are there in Oxford University now?
10. What are the oldest colleges?
11. When did the Cambridge University start?
12. How many colleges are there in Cambridge University now?  
What is the oldest one?
13. Why is King's College the most famous among others?
14. Who of great men studied at Cambridge?
15. What is part of student's life at Oxbridge?

**2. Complete the sentences:**

1. Many great men studied at Cambridge ...
2. The universities have over a hundred societies and clubs ...
3. In the 1970's, most colleges opened their doors ...
4. Some courses, such as language or medicine, may be ...

**3. Find and translate the sentences with the following word combinations:**

collectively Oxbridge, rich and aristocratic families, the normal length of degree course, each college has, the Cambridge University started, when the first women 'college was opened, almost all colleges.

**4. Retell the text.**

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY

### Vocabulary:

1. develop – создавать
2. charitable – благотворительный
3. establishment – учреждение
4. master's degree – степень магистра
5. doctoral degree – докторская степень
6. counterpart – аналог, копия
7. range – ряд
8. adjustment – приспособление
9. award degree – присуждать ученую степень
10. equality – равенство
11. maintain – поддерживать
12. credit – условное очко, начисляемое за прослушивание какого-либо курса  
(за один курс может быть начислено несколько очков)
13. assess – оценивать
14. freshman – студент-первокурсник
15. sophomore – студент-второкурсник
16. junior – студент предпоследнего курса
17. senior – студент последнего курса
18. feature – черта

### Read and translate the text.

It is the oldest institution of higher learning in the US and perhaps the most prestigious. It was **founded** in 1636.

Harvard College was named for Puritan **minister** John Harvard (1607–38), who left the school his books and half of the **estate**.

Harvard has educated six US presidents, professional leaders, and dozens of major literary and intellectual figures. Its **undergraduate** school, Harvard College, contains about one third of the total student amount. Radcliffe College (1879) was a coordinate undergraduate women's college. From 1960 women graduated from both Harvard and Radcliffe, and in 1999 Radcliffe was **absorbed** by Harvard. Harvard University also has graduate and professional schools of medicine, **law**, business, education, government, architecture and public health. Among its **affiliated** research institutes are the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the Museum of Archeology and Ethnology, and Art Museum. Its library is one of the largest and most important libraries in the **world**.

**Tasks:****1. Answer the questions:****Are the following statements True or False?**

1. Harvard College was named for Puritan minister Tom Harvard.
2. It was founded in 1630.
3. Harvard has educated seven US presidents, military leaders, and dozens of literary and intellectual figures.
4. Harvard University is the oldest institution of higher learning in the USA.
5. From 1960 women graduated from both Harvard and Radcliffe, and in 1990 Harvard was absorbed by Radcliffe.

**2. Complete the text using the following words and word combinations:**

take notes, lecturer, audience, book, teach, students, question, lectures, read, term.  
Lectures start on the first Monday of ... . Lecturers are sometimes in fashion, ... as such are never in fashion.

Why ... when you could as well read it all in a book? The ... is unanswerable. Not, of course, that there always is a ... . Not that, if there is, you always ... it.

Lecturers in general hate lectures as much as ... . That is why they lecture so badly. Nobody has ever ... them how to lecture well.

On the first Monday the ... has his largest audience for the term. Where there are a hundred young men and women today, there will, in eight-week time, be no more than five or six, and then perhaps no ... at all.

**3. Find and translate the sentences with the following word combinations:**

Puritan minister, Harvard has educated, affiliated research, women graduated from.

**4. Retell the text.**

## NEW TRENDS IN ONLINE TEACHING

### Vocabulary:

1. providing more opportunities for students – предоставление дополнительных возможностей для студентов
2. to improve their knowledge and skills – улучшить свои знания и навыки
3. artificial intelligence – искусственный интеллект
4. personalized education – персонализированное обучение
5. personalized experience for students – персонализированный опыт для студентов
6. accessibility – доступность
7. hybrid homeschooling – гибридное домашнее обучение
8. the transformation of the role of the tutors – трансформация роли наставников

### Read and translate the text:

Just a decade ago online learning took its first steps into the world of education and training, **providing more opportunities for students** and teachers **to improve their knowledge and skills**. Over the last ten years these rapidly developing technologies played a significant role in the evolution of online learning and all signs point to the fact that this trend will continue to grow into the new decade as well. Modern education is more immersive, interesting, personalized, and accessible for both students and tutors. It is more relevant to students' needs, learning preferences, and expectations. The trends in online teaching boost students' creativity engagement. There is no doubt that **artificial intelligence** is changing all aspects of people's lives, and education is no exception. The rapid development is improving the possibilities of offering a more **personalized education**. The implementation of virtual reality and augmented reality are becoming an important part of the immersive learning experience. Other new tools are becoming more effective at creating a fulfilling learning experience not only in schools but also for corporate learning and development training.

One of the trends in education is a **personalized experience for students**. The popular understanding of this method is for an individualized teaching approach that is adjusted to the individual needs of every student.

However, with today's new technologies, online teaching offers an even more personalized learning experience that corresponds to a student's interests, strengths, needs, and struggles. Tutors can easily implement various tools to differentiate their tutoring techniques, including video lessons, augmented reality, virtual reality, interactive games in the virtual classroom.

Personalized learning is flexible and an extremely effective approach in modern education. One of the biggest advantages of e-learning is **accessibility**. The latest technologies take the accessibility of online platform and courses to the next level by bringing them to various devices and including a wide range of features for different learning styles. This improved accessibility provides a more personalized learning experience for students and more effective online teaching methods for

teachers. Among the growing trends in the US is **hybrid homeschooling** that more and more families are choosing for their children. Hybrid homeschooling is possible thanks to online learning platforms that allow for both study lessons at home and online classes taught by professional tutors.

More and more online learning programs are designed to encourage self-directed learning. What does it mean? Students have more access than ever before to the content and resources of their classes. There are online programs entirely based on self-paced studying. The online tutoring in these types of courses is in the form of consultations, monitoring, and assessment.

The final trend in online teaching is **the transformation of the role of the tutors**. In these modern online classes, a teacher's role is no longer confined to simply supplying data and information because the content is available and accessible to students at any time. Today's online teachers nurture learners and coach them during the study process. Tutors monitor the progress of the class and help when needed. The tight connection between technology and modern online learning is changing the world of education and making it more effective and engaging than ever for students in schools, universities, and corporate training.

### 1. Match two parts of the sentences using the text

<p>1. Modern education is more immersive, interesting, personalized, and accessible for</p> <p>2. There is no doubt that artificial intelligence</p> <p>3. One of the trends in education is</p> <p>4. Tutors monitor the progress of the class</p> <p>5. One of the biggest advantages of learning is</p> <p>6. Personalized learning is flexible and</p>	<p>a. is changing all aspects of people's lives, and education is no exception.</p> <p>b. accessibility.</p> <p>c. and an extremely effective approach in modern education.</p> <p>d. and help when needed.</p> <p>e. both students and tutors.</p> <p>f. a personalized experience for students.</p>
--	---

**2. Check your understanding. Circle True or False for these sentences**

1. Over the last ten years rapidly developing technologies played a significant role in the evolution of online learning.	True	False
2. Modern education is more immersive, interesting, personalized, and accessible only for tutors.	True	False
3. More and more families are choosing hybrid homeschooling for their children.	True	False
4. The tight connection between technology and modern online learning is not changing the world of education.	True	False

**3. Fill in the words from the list:** to improve, teaching, artificial, study, developing, personalized.

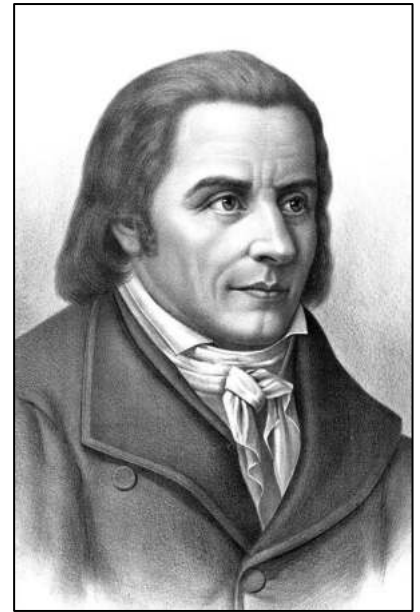
1. ... knowledge and skills.
2. ... education.
3. ... methods.
4. ... technologies.
5. ... intelligence.
6. ... process.

**4. Retell the text.**

## PESTALOZZI: THEORETICIAN AND EXPERIMENTER

### Vocabulary:

1. an educator – педагог, воспитатель
2. a contribution – вклад
3. a source – источник
4. a contention – раздор, разногласие, спор
5. a human being – человек
6. to spoil – портить
7. a contagion – вредное влияние
8. a society – общество
9. dull – скучный
10. deadening – нудный
11. a memorization – заучивание наизусть, запоминание
12. a recitation – перечисление
13. to arise – возникать, подниматься
14. to be based – основываться на
15. to establish – учреждать
16. to devise – придумывать, изобретать
17. efficient – действенный, умелый
18. permissive – позволяющий, либеральный
19. to dedicate – посвящать
20. maladjusted – неприспособленный
21. to feed – кормить
22. to attempt – пытаться
23. to be frightened – быть напуганным
24. skilled – квалифицированный, искусный
25. capable – способный
26. a humankind – человечество
27. to identify – отождествлять
28. to urge – убеждать, настаивать
29. to introduce – вводить, представлять
30. a concept – понятие, идея
31. immediate – непосредственный, ближайший
32. an environment – окружающая среда
33. to deal with – иметь дело с
34. distant – отдаленный, дальний
35. remote – далекий
36. complex – сложный
37. to proceed – происходить
38. gradually – постепенно
39. cumulatively – совокупно
40. to chain – привязывать, сковывать



41. conventional – общепринятый, шаблонный  
 42. to stress – подчеркивать  
 43. an importance – важность  
 44. an impact – влияние  
 45. significant – важный, значимый

**Read and translate the text:**

Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746–1827) was a Swiss **educator** known for his **contribution** to moral development in education. He was a naturalistic educator who believed that nature was the **source** of knowledge. Pestalozzi agreed with Rousseau's basic **contentions** that **human beings** are naturally good but are **spoiled** by the **contagion** of a corrupt **society**, that traditional schooling was a **dull** mess of **deadening memorization** and **recitation**. **He was sure that a** pedagogical reform could lead to social reform. A natural society could **arise based on** the foundation created by a natural education. Pestalozzi **established** an educational institute at Burgdorf to educate children and prepare teachers. Here he worked **to devise** a more **efficient** method of group instruction. The school's atmosphere was generally **permissive**, there were physical exercises, play activities, and nature study walks. Pestalozzi was especially **dedicated** to children who were poor, hungry, and socially or psychologically **maladjusted**. If children were hungry, Pestalozzi **fed** them before he **attempted** to teach them. If they **were frightened**, Pestalozzi comforted and loved them. For him, a teacher was not only a person who was **skilled** in instructional methodology but also someone who was **capable** of loving all children. In fact, Pestalozzi believed that love of **humankind** was necessary for successful teaching. He developed a set of instructional strategies that are usually **identified** with Pestalozzian pedagogy. Instruction, he **urged**, should begin with (1) the concrete object before **introducing** abstract **concepts**; (2) the learner's **immediate environment** before **dealing** with what is **distant** and **remote**; (3) easy exercises before introducing **complex** ones and; (4) always **proceed gradually, cumulatively**, and slowly. As educational pioneers, both Rousseau and Pestalozzi attacked schools as social institutions that **chained** humankind to conventional thinking. Like Rousseau, Pestalozzi wanted to base learning on natural principles and **stressed** the **importance** of human emotions. Undoubtedly, Pestalozzi's ideas and methods had a great **impact** on the course of western European and American education. Pestalozzi is **significant** to teachers because he stressed methodology.

**Tasks:**

**1. Answer the questions:**

1. What is Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi famous for?
2. What did Rousseau and Pestalozzi have in common?
3. The Swiss educator established an educational institute to prepare teachers and to educate children, didn't he?
4. What kind of person should a teacher be according to Pestalozzi?



5. Who was Pestalozzi especially dedicated to?
6. What are the main principles of instruction according to Pestalozzian pedagogy?
7. What does «natural education» mean?
8. Do you agree that the school's atmosphere should be permissive? Why?

**2. Check your understanding. Circle True or False for these sentences:**

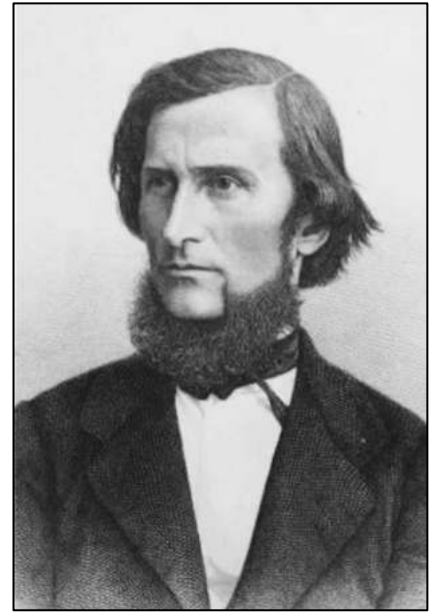
1. Pestalozzi is known for his introduction of a school for early education-the kindergarten, or child's garden.
2. Pestalozzi founded the Moscow State University in 1755.
3. Both Rousseau and Pestalozzi wanted to base learning on natural principles.
4. The educator believed that love of humankind was necessary for successful teaching.
5. Pestalozzi was especially dedicated to children of noble parents.
6. Instruction should begin with the learner's immediate environment before dealing with what is distant according to Pestalozzi.
7. Pestalozzi's ideas and methods had a great impact on western European and American education.

**3. Find and translate the sentences with the following word combinations:** naturalistic educator, to devise a more efficient method, especially dedicated to children, love of humankind, educational pioneers, great impact on.

**4. Retell the text.**

## KONSTANTIN DMITRIEVICH USHINSKY

1. noble – благородный
2. extremely – чрезвычайно
3. despite of – несмотря на
4. an ability – способность
5. to fail at smth – провалиться
6. a grammar school – гимназия
7. a degree – степень
8. an unwillingness – нежелание
9. a dismissal – увольнение,
10. to get fixed up in smth – устроиться
11. fine – мелкий
12. to earn additionally – подрабатывать
13. to manage – удаваться
14. an orphaned boarding school – интернат
15. to appoint – назначать
16. to transfer – переводить
17. a counteraction – противодействие
18. to edit – издавать
19. bright – яркий
20. a statement – состояние
21. integral – цельный
22. to aspire – стремиться,
23. a drawing up – составление
24. to sustain – выдерживать



### Read and translate the text:

Konstantin Dmitrievich Ushinsky was born in a **noble** family in 1823, he received an elementary education in **extremely** favourable conditions. **Despite of his** outstanding **abilities** he didn't try much, so he **failed** at a final exam at Novgorod-Severskaya **grammar school**. In 1840 after having seriously prepared Ushinsky entered a faculty of law of the Moscow University, which he excellently finished in 1844 with a **degree** of the candidate. He was appointed an acting professor of the faculty for the encyclopedia of jurisprudence in Yaroslavl Demidov lyceum of law. Democratic views of Ushinsky, his **unwillingness** to kill "alive business" led him to the interaction of the heads and his consequent **dismissal**. Having **failed** to receive a vacancy of a teacher, Ushinsky **got fixed up** in the department of foreign confessions as a **fine** official and **earned additionally by** translations and press reviews in magazines. In 1854 Ushinsky **managed** to receive a place of a teacher of Russian literature and geography at Gatchinsky **orphaned boarding school**. New trends after Nicholas's I death allowed him to show his worth; in 1855 Ushinsky was **appointed** an inspector of a boarding school. In 1859 he was **transferred** to an inspector of classes of Smolnyi institute. Ushinsky managed to collect the best teachers, brought to teaching new beginnings, having expended the curriculum, etc. Since 1860 he **edited** "Magazine of the Ministry of national

education”, having transformed it from the collection of semi-official orders into an alive, reliable, pedagogical magazine. His **bright** activity caused **counteraction** of conservatives and, as consequence, a political denunciation.

In 1862 Ushinsky was compelled to leave the place of the editor and his work at the institute, he was directed to business trip with his family to Switzerland for studying the **statement** of school education where he got acquainted with N.I. Pirogov Having returned to Russia in 1867 Ushinsky was engaged in literary activity. In his pedagogical works (“The Person as a subject of education. Experience of pedagogical anthropology”, etc) Ushinsky proved the necessity of formation of an **integral** personality, considering preparation of the person for an independent life as a main task of education. He **aspired** to teach so that to develop desire and ability to acquire new knowledge independently. Ushinsky worked much at **a drawing up** of books for reading for children “The Children’s world”, “The Native word” – the textbook of Russian language, which **sustained** 157 editions, etc. He influenced much the development of a pedagogical idea becoming the teacher of Russian teachers.

### **Tasks:**

#### **1. Answer the questions:**

1. When was Ushinsky born?
2. What education did he get?
3. Where did he start his career?
4. Why did he have to leave his post at a lyceum of law?
5. Did he manage to work as a teacher later?
6. What did he become after Nicholas’s I death?
7. What magazine did he edit?
8. What works by Ushinsky do you know?
9. What pedagogical goal did he have?
10. How is Ushinsky often called?

#### **2. Check your understanding. Circle True or False for these sentences:**

1. Ushinsky was born in a poor family.
2. He successfully finished the Novgorod-Severskaya gymnasium.
3. Ushinsky continued his education in the Kazan University.
4. Ushinsky was appointed acting professor of the chair at Yaroslavl Demidov lyceum of law.
5. There he found a mutual understanding with the heads.
6. He had a hard period of life after dismissal.
7. He continued his pedagogical career as a teacher of Russian literature and geography.
8. He worked as an inspector of Smolnyi Institute.
9. He edited “The magazine of technical progress”.
10. In his business trip to Swiss Ushinsky got acquainted with Pirogov.
11. His famous works are “The children’s world”, “The native word”.

**3. Find and translate the sentences with the following word combinations:**  
favourable conditions, grammar school, interaction of the heads, a boarding school,  
school education, integral personality, to acquire new knowledge.

**4. Retell the text.**

## ANTON SEMYONOVICH MAKARENKO

### Vocabulary:

1. to establish – внедрить
2. to elaborate – разработать
3. upbringing – воспитание
4. self-governing – самоуправляемый
5. aftermath – после
6. self-supporting orphanages – самоподдерживающие сиротские приюты
7. self-government – самообразование
8. self-management – самоуправление
9. to reject – отказаться
10. physical punishment – физическое наказание
11. to urge – побуждать
12. fictionalized – придуманная



### Read and translate the text:

Anton Semyonovich Makarenko was a Ukrainian and Soviet educator, pedagogist and writer, who fought actively to establish democratic ideas and principles in educational theory and practice. As one of the founders of Soviet pedagogy, he elaborated the theory and methodology of upbringing in self-governing child collectives and introduced the concept of productive labor into the educational system.

Makarenko figures high among the world's great educators, and his books, published in editions of millions on all the continents of the globe, enjoy enormous popularity in the widest circles.

In the aftermath of the Russian Revolution he established self-supporting orphanages for street children-including juvenile delinquents-left orphaned by the Russian Civil War. Although there was some opposition by the authorities at the early stages of Makarenko's "experiments", the Soviet establishment eventually came to hail his colonies as a grand success in communist education and rehabilitation.

Among his key ideas were "as much exigence towards the person as possible and as much respect for him as possible", the use of positive peer pressure on the individual by the collective, and institutionalized self-government and self-management of that collective. He also rejected physical punishment. Makarenko was one of the first Soviet educators to urge that the activities of various educational institutions, i.e., the school, the family, clubs, public organizations, production collectives and the community existing at the place of residence-should be integrated.

Makarenko wrote several books, of which *The Pedagogical Poem*, a fictionalized story of the Gorky Colony, was especially popular in the USSR.

**Tasks:****1. Answer the questions:**

1. Who was A.S. Makarenko?
2. What was he famous for?
3. What did he elaborate?
4. Was Makarenko high figure among the world's great educators?
5. What key ideas did he have?
6. What is his famous poem?

**2. Check your understanding. Circle True or False for these sentences:**

1. Anton Semyonovich Makarenko was a Ukrainian and Soviet poet and writer.
2. He elaborated the theory and methodology of upbringing in self-governing child collectives.
3. Makarenko figures high among the world's great educators.
4. He established self-supporting orphanages for rich children-including juvenile delinquents-left orphaned by the Russian Civil War.
5. Among his key ideas were "as much exigence towards the person as possible and as much respect for him as possible".
6. Makarenko was one of the first Russian educators to urge that the activities of various educational institutions.
7. Makarenko wrote several books, of which The Pedagogical Poem.

**3. Find and translate the sentences with the following word combinations:**

to establish democratic ideas, the theory and methodology of upbringing, enjoy enormous popularity, self-supporting orphanages, physical punishment, the activities of various educational institutions.

**4. Retell the text.**

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