

PRE-READING

Task 1. Find equivalents to words.

1	to stay at school	A	домоводство
2	a grammar school	B	мастерская
3	subject	C	среднее образование
4	to get some trade	D	общеобразовательная школа
5	a comprehensive school	E	"грамматическая школа"
6	a secondary education	F	частная школа
7	a machine workshop	G	предмет
8	a domestic course	H	получить профессию
9	a private school	I	учиться в школе
10	educating	J	окончить
11	curriculum	K	интернат
12	school-leaving exams	L	окончание
13	leaving	M	управлять
14	to graduate from	N	учебный план
15	to control	O	курс с присвоением степени
16	to get a degree	P	выпускные экзамены
17	a degree course	Q	получить степень
18	a boarding school	R	обучение

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Task 2. Read some sentences about education in Britain. Then translate them. There is a grammar mistake in each sentence. Correct it.

1. The schools is divided into two group: state schools and private schools.
2. Children from this schools show a preference for academic subjects, though many grammar school now also have some technical subjects.
3. These schools is to children, who is interested in physics, chemistry and mathematics .
4. Boys and girls who like to work with their hands can goes there to get some trade.
5. They has physics, chemistry, biology, machine workshops also geography, history, art and domestic course.
6. There are also many schools, which the State don't control.
7. They is private schools.
8. After leaving school many young people go to colleges or universities.

WHILE-READING

Education in England

All English children must stay at school from age of 5 until they are 16. The schools are divided into two groups: state schools and private schools. State schools are divided into the following types:

Grammar schools. Children from these schools show a preference for academic subjects, though many grammar schools now also have some technical subjects.

Technical schools. These schools are for children, who are interested in physics, chemistry and mathematics.

Modern schools. Boys and girls who like to work with their hands can go there to get some trade.

Comprehensive schools. These schools usually combine all types of secondary education. They have physics, chemistry, biology, machine workshops and also geography, history, art and domestic course.

There are also many schools, which the State doesn't control. They are private schools. They charge fees for educating children and many of them are boarding schools and schools only for girls or boys.

The organization of state schooling is not as centralized as in most European countries. There is no prescribed curriculum.

At the age of sixteen pupils take school-leaving examinations in several subjects at the Ordinary level. The exam used to be conducted by eight independent examining boards, most of them connected with a university. This examination could also be taken by candidates at a further education establishment. This exam was called the General Certificate of Education. Pupils of comprehensive school had taken the examination called the Certificate of Secondary Education.

After leaving school many young people go to colleges or universities.

There are about 90 universities in Britain. They are divided into three types: the old universities (Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities). After graduating from the university a student gets a degree. Most degree courses at universities last 3 years, language courses 4 years, medicine and dentistry courses 5-7 years. Most students live away from home, in flats or halls of residence. Students don't usually have a job during term time because the lessons, called lectures, seminars, classes or tutorials (small groups), are full time. However, many students now have to work in the evenings. University life is considered «an experience». The exams are competitive but the social life and living away from home are also important. The social life is excellent with a lot of clubs, parties, concerts, bars.

There are not only universities in Britain but also colleges. Colleges offer courses in teacher training, courses in technology and some professions connected with medicine.

Task 3. After reading the text, define whether the given statements are true or false. If the statement is false, give the reason.

1. All English children must stay at school from age of 7 until they are 14.
2. The schools are divided into three groups: state schools private schools and secondary schools.
3. Children from these schools show a preference for academic subjects, though many grammar schools now also have some technical subjects.
4. Technical schools are for children who are interested in technical subjects, chemistry and mathematics.
5. Boys and girls who like to work with their hands can go there to get some trade.
6. Comprehensive schools usually combine all types of secondary education.
7. There are also many schools which the State controls.
- 8 . After leaving school many young people go to colleges or universities.
9. There are about 90 colleges in Britain.

Task 4. What parts can this text be divided in? Give the title to each part.

Task 5. Make a dialog using giving statements and expressions. Role it in pairs.

Example:

- Hi, Charlie! How are you today? Is it OK?
- Hi, Marie! I'm fine, thanks. I have already passed my school-leaving examinations!
- Great! And what are you going to do?
- Oh! I'm going to enter the university. I want to get a degree.
- What a good idea! What university do you enter?
- I don't know exactly, but I want to be an IT-manager.
- It's very difficult for girls, isn't it?
- I don't think so. I'm good at Maths and IT, so I'm sure I will be successful!
- And what are your plans during your studies at university?
- Lessons are full time. So I don't think I look for a job.
- Good luck! Bye!
- Thanks, Charlie! Bye!

Statements to use:

Speaker 1	Speaker 2
Have a possibility to have a degree, live in halls of residence, university life, in the evenings, social life is excellent	To get courses, this university is so far from home, full time so I can't ..., medicine courses 5-7 years, to get some trade as soon as possible

POST-READING

Task 6. Divide into 4 groups. Using your plans from task 4, make questions to this text. Then interview other groups.

Example of plan.

1. Types of British schools.

2. Difference between British schools and European schools.
3. Graduating from school.
4. British universities.
5. University life.
6. Colleges.

What kind of questions can students make?

When must children stay at school?

Name two groups of school in Britain.

What kind of schools does state school include?

What is a private school? Etc.

Task 7. Complete the text with words.

English children must at school from age of 5 until they are 16. The schools are into two groups: schools and schools. schools are divided into the following types:

..... **schools.** Children from these schools show a preference for academic subjects, though many grammar schools now also have some technical subjects.

Technical schools. These schools are for children, who are interested in, and

Modern schools. Boys and girls who like to work with their hands can go there to get some

Comprehensive schools. These schools usually all types of secondary education. They have physics, chemistry, biology, machine workshops and also geography, history, art and domestic course.

There are also many schools, which the State doesn't They are schools. The organization of state schooling is not as centralized as in most European countries. There is no prescribed

At the age of sixteen pupils take-..... examinations in several subjects at the Ordinary level. This exam was called the General of Education. After leaving school many young people go to colleges or universities.

There are about 90 universities in Britain. The oldest universities are, and Universities. After graduating from the university a student gets a degree.

There are not only universities in Britain but also colleges. Colleges courses in teacher training, courses in technology and some professions connected with medicine.

Task 8. Using your plans and information from the text, speak in 8-12 sentences about education in Britain.

