

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное
образовательное учреждение высшего образования**

**«НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

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Образование

Краткий тематический словарь

**Учебное пособие
для студентов университетов**

**Нижний Новгород
2020**

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского отдела НГЛУ.

УДК 811.111(075.8)
ББК 81.432.1-93
Ж 795

Жолобов С.И. Образование. Краткий тематический словарь: Учебное пособие для студентов университетов. – Н. Новгород: НГЛУ им. Н.А. Добролюбова, 2020. – 135 с.

Настоящая работа представляет собой лексический справочник по темам, изучаемым студентами на пятом курсе. Соответствующий словарный состав сгруппирован на основе тематического принципа. Каждая лексическая единица снабжена толкованием, переводом, иллюстративными примерами ее употребления в речи, а также минимально необходимой грамматической и стилистической информацией. Кроме того, в учебное пособие включены разнообразные упражнения, которые должны помочь студентам усвоить изучаемый ими словарный материал.

УДК 811.111(075.8)
ББК 81.432.1-93

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Vocabulary practice

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1. General concepts

1. **to educate (1)** [*transitive*] to teach someone, especially using the formal system of school, college or university **давать образование**

to educate sb (in sth): *More and more parents are choosing to educate their children at home / privately. / Children were educated in both arts and sciences.*

to be educated at an institution: *He was educated at Bristol University.*

(2) [*intransitive; transitive*] to give someone necessary or useful knowledge **обучать; воспитывать**

to educate: *The BBC's mission is to inform, educate, and entertain.*

to educate sb (to do sth | about / on sth): *We need to educate people so that they understand the importance of a good, healthy diet. / What we're trying to do is to educate young people to be responsible citizens. / Youngsters must be educated about / on the dangers of drugs.*

2. **to re-educate** [*transitive*] to teach someone to think or behave in a different way **перевоспитывать:** *Young criminals must be re-educated.*

3. **to teach (1)** [*intransitive; transitive*] to give lessons in a school, college, or university, or to help someone learn about something by giving them information **учить, обучать; давать уроки, преподавать; быть учителем**

to teach sth / (sth) at an institution: *He taught geography at the secondary school. / Neil teaches at the Guildhall School of Music in London.*

to teach sb sth: *His mother taught him some words in Spanish. / No one ever taught him the difference between right and wrong.*

to teach sth to sb: *She taught English to foreign students.*

to teach sb about sth: *We were never taught anything about other religions.*

to teach school / college (AmE) to work as a teacher in a school, college etc: *Her education qualified her to teach school.*

(2) [*transitive*] to show someone how to do something **учить; научить, обучить**

to teach sb (how) to do sth: *They use different methods of teaching children how to read.*

4. **to instruct** [*transitive*] (*formal*) to teach someone a subject or skill, or show them how to do something **учить, обучать**

to instruct sb in sth: *All children are instructed in the use of the library. / Greater effort is needed to instruct children in road safety.*

to instruct sb how to do sth: *Employees are instructed how to make a complaint.*

5. **to train** [*intransitive; transitive*] to teach someone the skills of a particular job or activity, or to be taught these skills **готовить(ся), обучать(ся)**

to train to do sth | to train as / for sth: *I was training to be a French and Russian teacher. / Melanie trained for a career in music. / We want to encourage people who left school early to train for better jobs.*

to train sb in sth / at an institution: *Teachers train their students in exam techniques. / Most teachers are still trained at the universities and other colleges.*

to train sb to do sth: *Employees are trained to deal with emergency situations.*

6. **to tutor (1)** [*transitive; intransitive*] to teach someone by giving private lessons in a particular subject **обучать; давать частные уроки**

to tutor sb (in sth): *He was privately tutored. / He tutored them in physics.*

to tutor: *She supplements her regular salary by tutoring in the evenings.*

(2) [*intransitive; transitive*] to teach a small group of students at a college or university **обучать; руководить, наставлять**

to tutor: *I tutored three afternoons a week, and saw about five or six students a day.*

to tutor (in) sth: *At the college he tutored two courses. / I tutored in economics.*

7. **to coach** [*transitive*] (*esp. BrE*) to give someone private lessons in a particular subject, especially in order to help them prepare for an

examination *готовить (к экзамену / конкурсному испытанию); давать частные уроки*

to coach sb (in / for sth): *She coaches students in French, usually for exams.*

8. **to prepare** [*transitive*] to provide someone with the skills that they will need to pass an exam or a test, or to do a job, or to deal with a situation *готовить: This course prepares students for English examinations. / This course prepares graduates for management careers in the tourist industry.*

9. **education** (1) [*uncountable*] the process of teaching and learning, usually at school, college, or university *образование; обучение, подготовка; просвещение: the education system: All children in the state have a right to public education. / Jobs in education are not usually highly paid. / Many parents cannot afford private education for their children.*

to pursue / undertake education: *These students should be prepared to pursue further education and training beyond high school.*

to continue (one's) education: *The fact remains that one only becomes a good lawyer by continuing education beyond law school. / Eleven percent were continuing their education. / The decision that needs to be made is whether children should continue their education in Britain or accompany their parents overseas.*

to complete one's education: *I came over to England to complete my education.*

(2) [*singular*] someone's experience of learning or being taught *образование*

a university / college education: *She was the first in her family to enjoy the privilege of a university education.*

to have / get / receive an education: *My parents wanted me to have a good education.*

to give sb an education: *It can cost a lot to give your kids a college education.*

10. **self-education** [*uncountable*] *самообразование*

11. **re-education** [*uncountable*] *перевоспитание*

12. **teaching** [*uncountable*] the work or profession of a teacher **обучение, преподавание**: a career in teaching

to go into teaching to become a teacher: *I'd like to go into teaching.*

(to enter / go into / join / leave) the teaching profession: *members of the teaching profession / He entered the teaching profession in 1975.*

language / science / English / history teaching: *an innovative / traditional approach to language teaching / criticisms of English teaching in schools / Museums and historic buildings are important resources for history teaching.*

teaching methods / aids / materials **учебные методы / пособия / материалы**: *to adopt / develop / devise teaching methods / to use / employ / apply teaching methods / to produce teaching aids / materials*

innovative / traditional teaching methods **новаторские / передовые // традиционные методы обучения**

13. **instruction** [*uncountable*] (formal) teaching that you are given in a particular skill or subject **обучение, преподавание**

to give / provide instruction (in / on sth / on how to do sth): *The school gives instruction in First Aid. / Students were given little instruction on the techniques of taking notes. / The video provides instruction on how to operate the computer.*

to receive instruction: *All the children receive religious instruction.*

to be under instruction being taught: *This group of trainees is still under instruction.*

14. **training** [*uncountable*] the process of teaching or being taught the skills for a particular job or activity **обучение, подготовка**: a training course / programme / teacher training / a teacher-training college

to give / provide training (in sth / for sb): *All new students should be given computer training / training in computing. / The college provides vocational training for actors, directors and technicians.*

to receive / get / undergo training (in sth): *The students have to receive / undergo adequate / intensive training.*

15. **tuition** [*uncountable*] teaching, especially when given to a small group or one person, such as in a college or university **обучение**: *The proposal*

is popular among parents who are unhappy with public education but cannot afford private school tuition.

to have / get / receive tuition (in sth): *I had to have extra tuition in maths. / All students get / receive tuition in logic and metaphysics.*

16. **schooling** [uncountable] school education **школьное образование / обучение:** *compulsory / formal / public / private schooling | stages of schooling | the schooling system*

universal schooling *всеобщее образование*

to have / receive schooling: *Walter only had seven years of schooling. / Jack didn't receive much formal schooling.*

to provide schooling: *They would provide schooling for children of all ability levels and from all social backgrounds.*

17. **educational** [adjective] relating to education **учебный, образовательный; воспитательный; педагогический:** *the educational development of children | We found the programme educational and informative.*

educational institution / establishment / system: *Many educational institutions have not been able to make needed improvements because of funding cuts. / The American educational system is in need of reform.*

educational needs / opportunities: *Different children have different educational needs. / Low-income children do not have the same educational opportunities as children from wealthier families.*

educational programs / software / books / games

educational achievements / qualifications

18. **educated** [adjective] (1) having a good education **образованный:** *In general, children of educated parents tend to get better grades.*

(2) used about the standard to which someone has been educated **высокообразованный; с низким уровнем образования:** *a highly / well / poorly educated person | Interpreters should be highly educated as well as fluent.*

(3) used about the place or way in which someone was educated **получивший образование (тем или иным способом, в том или ином учреждении):** *a traditionally / privately educated*

student / a university-educated / college-educated / Princeton-educated man

19. **self-educated** [*adjective*] having taught yourself by reading books, thinking about ideas etc, rather than learning things in school *получивший самообразование*
20. **to learn** [*intransitive; transitive*] to gain knowledge of a subject or skill, by experience, by studying it, or by being taught *учиться; обучаться; учить*

to learn: *The teacher's task is to help the pupil learn.*

to learn sth: *They learn Russian at school. / I'm going to learn ten new words each week.*

to learn about sth: *Kids can have fun and learn about music at the same time.*

to learn (how) to do sth: *First you'll learn (how) to use this machine.*

21. **to study (1)** [*intransitive; transitive*] to learn about a subject by going to school, university etc *учиться; учить, изучать*

to study at / in an institution / in a country: *Stephen is currently studying at Exeter University. / My parents first met when dad was studying in England.*

to study / do (BrE) sth (at / in an institution): *Anna is studying French literature / languages / Science (at school / in the sixth form / in college). / He did French / computing at school / college / university.*

to study for a degree / one's doctorate / diploma: *She's studying for a degree in history / her doctorate.*

to study to be / become sth: *Michael was studying to be / become a lawyer.*

to study under sb to be trained by a famous teacher: *She studied under Jung in Zurich.*

to study full-time / on a full-time basis *учиться на очном / дневном отделении*

to study part-time / on a part-time basis *учиться на заочном / вечернем отделении*

(2) [*intransitive*] to do work such as reading and homework **заниматься, учиться, готовиться**

to study for an exam / test: *Alan hardly studied for the test, but he still passed. / He studied for the bar exam all year, and he still didn't pass.*

to study hard / diligently: *If you study hard, you'll be able to get into a good university.*

(3) [*transitive*] to learn about a problem or subject using scientific methods **изучать, исследовать**

to study sth: *They will study the effect of technology on jobs.*

to study how / why / when...: *They're studying how stress affects body chemistry.*

22. **learning** [*uncountable*] (1) the process of gaining knowledge and experience, for example by studying **изучение; учение; обучение:** *This technique makes learning fun. / The school provides an ideal learning environment for children.*

(2) knowledge that someone has gained, especially by studying **образованность, познания, ученость, эрудиция:** *a man of great learning / His friends praised his generosity, wit and learning.*

23. **study** (1) [*uncountable*] the process of learning about a subject by reading and by going to school, university etc **учеба, приобретение знаний; изучение:** *to improve study skills / the study of English literature / Set aside a period of time specifically for study.*

(2) [*countable*] a piece of work that is done to find out more about a particular subject or problem, and usually includes a written report **изучение, исследование; научная работа, статья, монография:** *The study showed a link between radiation leaks and cancer.*

to carry out / conduct / do / make a study (into / on / of sth): *We're carrying out / conducting / doing a study into how much time people spend watching television each day. / A series of studies was made to discover the relationship between diet and behaviour. / They made / carried out a study on sex education programmes. / We conducted a comparative study of political culture.*

24. **studies** [*plural*] (1) the work that someone does in order to learn about a particular subject, especially the courses they take at a college or

university **учеба, учение**: Adam doesn't spend enough time on his studies.

to begin / continue / give up / stop studies: He wants to begin / continue his studies. / She gave up / stopped her studies when she had a baby.

(2) a subject that people study at a college or university **предмет, курс**: the department of business / environmental / media studies

25. **literacy** [uncountable] the ability to read and write **грамотность, способность писать и читать**: literacy skills / a drive to raise standards of literacy in Britain's schools / Literacy levels amongst girls very quickly overtook those of boys. / The literacy rate there is the highest in Central America. / The program is designed to promote / improve literacy in the community.

26. **illiteracy** [uncountable] the inability to read and write **неграмотность; безграмотность; малограмотность, некомпетентность**

widespread illiteracy широко распространенная неграмотность

to eliminate / stamp out illiteracy ликвидировать неграмотность

27. **numeracy** [uncountable] the ability to do calculations and understand simple mathematics **умение считать**: The report suggests that students need to improve their numeracy skills. / There was a strong link between children's low maths scores and parents' numeracy problems.

28. **innumeracy** [uncountable] the inability to do calculations and understand simple mathematics **неумение считать**

29. **literate** (adjective) **грамотный; образованный**: computer literate / musically literate / Every student should be literate by the time he or she leaves primary school. / So administration would be within the competence of any literate person. / Third World governments build roads which help farmers to market their produce and schools which create a literate and numerate workforce. / Over the last hundred years, people have become healthier, more literate, and better educated.

30. **illiterate** (adjective) unable to read and write **неграмотный**: A large proportion / percentage of the population / people is / are illiterate.

31. **numerate** (adjective) able to do calculations and understand simple mathematics **способный считать**

32. **innumerate** (*adjective*) unable to do simple calculations or understand basic mathematics **не умеющий считать**: *Mary knew she could read well but was virtually innumerate.*

2. Types of education

1. **state / private schooling / school education / school tuition** **образование в государственной / частной школе**: *State schooling was free and compulsory up to the legal school-leaving age of 15.*
2. **free / private (provision of) education / tuition** **бесплатное / платное образование**
3. **to provide free / private education / tuition** **предоставлять бесплатное / платное образование**
4. **to study on a fee-paying basis** **учиться на платной основе**
5. **to study on a non-fee-paying basis | to study free of charge** **учиться на бесплатной основе / бесплатно**
6. **fee-paying student** **студент, обучающийся на платной основе**
7. **(tuition) fees** (*BrE*) [*plural*] | **tuition** (*AmE*) [*uncountable*] money that you pay to take lessons, especially at a college, university, or private school **плата за обучение**: *school / college / university fees | Tuition fees at Stanford have now reached £9,000 a year. | Tuition is \$2,800 per year. | Tuition increased by 5% at universities this year.*

to pay fees **вносить плату за обучение**: *Many students will not have to pay tuition fees if their financial situation is below a certain level.*

to charge fees **взимать плату за обучение**: *In public sector schools in the late 1980s, shortages of government funding were bringing pressures to charge fees.*
8. **full-time education / study / studies / training** education that involves studying for the whole of each normal working week **очное обучение**: *We aim to double the number of young people in full-time study. | Most children in the UK remain in full-time education until they are at least 16. | They are planning to continue in full-time education or training.*

9. **part-time education / study / studies / training** education that involves studying for part of each normal working week *заочное / вечернее обучение*
10. **distance learning** a system in which students work at home with the help of television and radio broadcasts and send work to their teachers by post or email *дистанционное обучение: Programmes can combine face-to-face activities, distance learning and action learning. / This university is a national leader in the number and quality of its distance learning courses and programmes.*
11. **coeducation / co-education** [uncountable] the teaching of male and female students together *совместное обучение: The tensions also affect the men who remain in school and prevail under coeducation.*
12. **single-sex education** the teaching of male and female students separately *раздельное обучение: Is single-sex education good for girls?*
13. **coeducational / mixed school / college** *школа / колледж с совместным обучением / совместного обучения: The college has been coeducational since 1971. / Girls do better academically in single-sex schools than in coeducational ones. / Girls who have always been at a mixed school know how to stand up for themselves.*
14. **single-sex school / college** *школа / колледж раздельного обучения: I went to a single-sex school.*

3. Stages of education

1. **educational level | stage of education** [uncountable] *этан образования / обучения / подготовки: The committee called for greater emphasis on language at all educational levels.*
2. **pre-school / preschool education** the teaching of children before they are old enough to go to school *дошкольное образование*
3. **primary education** (esp. BrE) | **elementary education** (AmE) the teaching of children between the ages of about five and eleven *начальное образование: Britain did not introduce compulsory primary education until 1880. / Children transfer from primary to secondary education at 11.*

4. **secondary education** the teaching of children between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18 *среднее образование: The proposed reforms include making secondary education compulsory up to the age of 18.*
5. **further education** education below the level of a university degree for people who are older than school age *средне-специальное образование: She teaches at a college / institution of further education / at a further education college.*
6. **higher / tertiary (formal) education** education at a university or at a college of a similar level *высшее образование: Many students are not adequately prepared for higher education. / Higher education is unequally distributed across social classes. / The electors had great interest in expanded access to higher education. / Few of our parents had reached any form of tertiary education.*

7. **further education | higher education COLLOCATIONS**

to be in / pursue further / higher education *учиться в средне-специальном / высшем учебном заведении: She is now in further education. / These students should be prepared to pursue further education and training beyond high school.*

to go into further / higher education *поступать в средне-специальное / высшее учебное заведение: He intends to go into full-time higher education.*

to go on to / proceed to further / higher education *продолжать обучение в средне-специальном / высшем учебном заведении: Out of seventy children in the village school only sixteen could go on to / proceed to further education.*

8. **vocational training / education** *профессиональное / профессионально-техническое образование / обучение: After that students go off to vocational and on-the-job training. / History has much to contribute to vocational education in both its narrower and broader definitions.*
9. **continuing / adult education** lessons for adults, often held in the evening, that give them the opportunity to study a wide variety of subjects, most of which are practical, not academic *непрерывное образование: a continuing education scheme / programme / The law is continually changing, and solicitors are required to undertake continuing education as long as they practise. / Adult education is run in cooperation with the extramural departments of the universities.*

4. Types of educational institutions

1. **institution** [countable] a large organization that has a particular kind of work or purpose *учреждение, заведение*

educational institution *образовательное учреждение*

institution of higher education / learning *высшее учебное*

заведение: Should a pupil obtain the required examination results at A level, he or she may go on to / proceed to an institution of higher education, such as a university or college.

4.1. Pre-school education

1. **kindergarten** [uncountable; countable] (1) (AmE) a school or class for children aged five or six *подготовительное отделение школы, подготовительный класс: Katie was one of the few children who could read when she started kindergarten. / This year he moves on from nursery school to kindergarten.*

(2) (BrE) a school for children aged two to five *детский сад, (детское) дошкольное учреждение: She's in kindergarten now. / She was a teacher at the kindergarten.*

2. **nursery school | preschool** (AmE) [uncountable; countable] a school for children between two / three and five years of age *детский сад, (детское) дошкольное учреждение: He is calling for a plan to provide free preschool for all four-year-olds.*

3. **kindergarten | nursery school | preschool COLLOCATIONS**

to start kindergarten / nursery school / preschool *пойти в детский сад / подготовительный класс*

to be in / go to / attend (a) kindergarten / nursery school / preschool *ходить в детский сад / подготовительный класс: He went to / attended a private kindergarten. / He'll soon be old enough to go to nursery school. / He attends a nursery school in the church.*

to send sb to / get sb into (a) kindergarten / nursery school / preschool *определить к-л. в детский сад / подготовительный класс*

4. **crèche (facilities) (BrE) | day-care centre | day care facilities** [countable] a place where babies and small children are looked after while their parents are busy *детские ясли: Does your employer provide a crèche? / They were intending to introduce crèche facilities to*

help the working mum? / They should start a day-care centre for children. / Full day care facilities are available on request.

5. **(day) nursery** [*countable; uncountable*] a place where small children are looked after while their parents are at work **детские ясли; детский сад; (детское) дошкольное учреждение**: *She goes to (a) nursery every day now. / Her company ran its own workplace nursery. / This nursery will be able to cater for 29 children.*

4.2. Primary and secondary education

1. **school (1)** [*uncountable; countable*] a place where children are taught **школа**

to start (a) school: *Starting a new school can be quite frightening.*

to go to / attend (a) school: *Which school do you go to / attend?*

(2) [*uncountable*] a day's work at school **школа; занятия в школе; уроки**: *School starts at 9 a.m. and finishes at 3.30 p.m. / I'll see you before / after school.*

to be at / in school: *I can get some work done while the kids are at school. / Sandra's not in school today.*

(3) [*uncountable*] the time during your life when you go to school **школа**: *He's one of my old friends from school.*

to be at / in school (BrE) attending a school, rather than being at college or university or having a job: *We've got two children at school, and one at university.*

to be in school (AmE) attending a school or university rather than having a job: *Are your boys still in school?*

to start / begin / enter school: *British children start / begin school at the age of four or five. / Many of the students entering high school today will still be working in the year 2050.*

to leave school (BrE) | to graduate from school (AmE) | to finish school: *He left school at 16 and went to work as a bank clerk. / Jerry graduated from high school last year.*

(4) [*singular*] all the pupils and staff at a school **школа; учащиеся и учителя одной школы**: *The whole school assembled in the hall.*

2. **state school (BrE) | public school (AmE)** a school that is controlled and paid for by the government *государственная школа*
3. **private school | independent school (esp. BrE)** a school providing education that the children's parents pay for directly *частная школа: In this very poor country, private school fees are beyond the means of much of the population.*
4. **fee-paying school** a school which you have to pay to go to *платная школа: Few parents can afford to send their children to fee-paying schools.*
5. **public school (BrE)** a expensive private school for children aged between 13 and 18, where children usually live as well as study: *She had a public school education.*
6. **primary school (esp. BrE) | elementary / grade school (AmE)** a school where basic subjects are taught for the first six / eight years of a child's education *начальная школа: I haven't seen her since we were at primary school together. / State pupils move / transfer automatically from primary to secondary schools normally at the age of 11.*
7. **infant school (BrE)** a school or part of a school for children aged between four and seven / eight *школа для малышей; дошкольное учреждение: Erik starts infant school in September.*
8. **secondary school** a school for children between the ages of eleven and sixteen or eighteen *средняя школа: As children enter secondary school, parents often do not have the necessary knowledge to help with homework. / One in four pupils leaving secondary school can't read or write properly. / Everyone in his family has at least completed secondary school. / She taught history at a secondary school.*
9. **comprehensive (school)** a school in Britain for children between the ages of eleven and eighteen in which children of all abilities are taught free of charge *общеобразовательная школа; единая средняя школа; комплексная школа: Kylie goes to the local comprehensive. / Nine out of ten secondary school children are in comprehensive schools.*
10. **grammar school** a school in Britain, especially in the past, for children between the ages of eleven and eighteen who have passed a special examination to be allowed to go there *классическая (средняя) школа: I went to the girls' grammar school down the road. / He is in the third year at Leeds Grammar School.*

11. **sixth form** the highest level in the British school system (Children aged between sixteen and eighteen stay in the sixth form for two years while they prepare to take A levels [= the highest level of school exams].) **шестой класс:** *She was in the sixth form at that time. / She didn't leave school after O levels but went on into the sixth form. / The sixth-form students are preparing to take their A levels.*

12. **sixth form college** a type of school in Britain for students who are preparing to take A levels (= the highest level of school exams) **колледж для старшеклассников:** *Entry to the profession may be either from school or sixth form college or from universities. / The sixth form college provides an excellent atmosphere and a valuable preparation for university. / University life had developed many of the traits he first revealed while he was in the sixth form.*

13. **junior high (school)** a school in the USA and Canada for children aged between twelve and fourteen or fifteen **неполная / младшая средняя школа:** *They spend three years in junior high school. / I teach history at the junior high school level.*

14. **high (school) | senior high (school)** a school in the USA and Canada for children of fourteen or fifteen to eighteen years old (**старшая**) **средняя школа:** *We were friends in high school. / He dropped out of high school.*

15. **preparatory school | prep school (informal) (1)** a private school in Britain for children, especially boys, between the ages of seven or eight and thirteen, who will then usually go to public school **подготовительная школа:** *I was then sent to an ordinary preparatory school for boys.*

(2) a private school in the USA for students over the age of eleven, which prepares them for college **подготовительная школа**

16. **crammer (school) (BrE)** a special school that prepares people quickly for examinations **курсы / школа по подготовке к экзаменам:** *Students attend crammers for mathematics and science. / I went for a term to a crammer and was accepted by Magdalen College.*

17. **special school (esp. BrE)** a school for children who have physical, educational, or emotional problems **специальная школа:** *The doctor recommended a place at a named independent special school.*

18. **specialized school** **специализированная школа**

19. **night school | evening classes** classes in the evening for people who work during the day *вечерние курсы, вечерняя школа (при техническом колледже или высшем учебном заведении): He earned his degree in night school. | He went to night school. | I've been going to evening classes to improve my German.*
20. **inner-city school** a school situated in the central part of a city where poor people live and where there are often many social problems *школа в бедном городском районе*

4.3. Further and higher education

1. **college (1)** [*uncountable; countable*] (*BrE*) an educational institution for advanced education, especially in a particular profession or skill (it gives students qualifications that are usually below the level of a university degree) *колледж: a teacher training / secretarial college | He teaches at the college.*

(2) [*uncountable; countable*] (*AmE*) an educational institution where you can study after high school and get a degree *специальное высшее учебное заведение; университет: Fran just finished her freshman year in college.*

(3) [*countable*] the students and teachers of a college *колледж*
2. **college of education | teacher-training college** (in Britain until 1964) | **teacher's / teachers' (training) college** (*AmE*) a college which trains teachers *педагогический институт; педагогический колледж, педагогическое училище: He qualified as an electronics engineer before going to teachers' training college.*
3. **technical college | college of technology** a college that trains people for jobs in technology and other practical subjects *технический колледж: He attended a technical college for engineering studies before moving to Los Angeles in 1982. | I taught higher national diploma courses in the evenings at the local technical college.*
4. **community college (1)** a secondary school in Britain that students from the local area can go to, and which also has classes for adults *региональный / местный колледж: I got her a catalogue from the local community college, and we started talking about courses.*

(2) a college in the USA that students can go to for two years in order to learn a skill or prepare for university *региональный / местный колледж: She enrolled at a Colorado community college.*

5. **vocational school** *профессионально-техническое училище*: *There are vocational and technical schools to deal with job training for kids not destined for college. / Vocational schools have traditionally had low status. / Traditionally, vocational schools have focused on jobs that do not require higher education.*
6. **polytechnic** | **poly** (*informal*) [*countable*] a type of British college similar to a university, where you could study academic subjects up to degree level, or train for particular jobs (in 1992, all the polytechnics in Britain became universities) *политехнический институт, политехникум*: *In 1992 polytechnics achieved / attained / were given university status. / I considered applying to university, but I eventually decided to go to the local poly.*
7. **university** [*uncountable; countable*] an educational institution where students study for degrees and where academic research is done *университет*: *She teaches at the University of Connecticut.*
8. **school** [*uncountable; countable*] (*AmE*) a college or university, or the time when you study there *университет; колледж*: *Cornell is a very good school. / We first met at graduate school.*
9. **college** | **university** | **school** **COLLOCATIONS**

to be at / go to / attend college / university / school to study at a college / university / school: *They met while they were at college / university / school. / My brother never went to college, but he still has a very good job. / Did you go to university? / She was going to school in Boston.*

to go to / get into / enter (a) college / university / school to become a college / university / school student: *Donna left school and went to art college. / She wants to go to university to study biology. / When I entered Columbia Law School my military deferment was in default.*

to graduate from college / university / school to finish a college / university / school: *We hadn't seen each other since we graduated from college. / He graduated in physics from Cambridge University.*

to drop out of / flunk out of (*informal*) (*especially American English*) / **leave / quit** (*informal*) **college / university / school** to leave college / university / school without finishing it completely: *I dropped out of / left university in 1979. / Ben messed around and flunked out of college. / Leo flunked out of Yale in his junior year.*

to put sb through college / university / school to provide sb with money to enable them to receive a college / university / school education: *I need to save enough to put my children through university. / She worked as a waitress and put herself through school.*

5. Structure of a university

1. **college** [countable] one of the parts that some universities are divided into **университетский колледж**: *a residential college / Cambridge has some very fine old colleges.*
2. **faculty** [countable] a department or group of related departments within a university **факультет**: *the Faculty of Science / Law / Medicine / the Arts / Law / Engineering Faculty*
3. **department** [countable] a part of a college or university which specializes in a particular subject or group of subjects **отделение, факультет; кафедра**: *the English / Education Department / the geography department of Moscow University*
4. **school** [uncountable; countable] a part of a college or university specializing in a particular subject or group of subjects **факультет университета, школа**: *(a) law / medical / business school / She is at art school training to be a fashion designer. / She went to medical school in Edinburgh.*
5. **graduate school** (AmE) a part of a university in the USA where students who have a first degree can study for a master's degree or a doctorate, or the period of time when they study for these degrees **последипломный курс, магистратура; аспирантура**: *I started graduate school two days after we got married. / She graduated with very good grades and went on to graduate school. / She was in graduate school, studying for a master's degree in social work.*

6. Government and administration

1. **administrator** [countable] someone whose job involves helping to organize and supervise the way that an educational institution functions **руководитель**: *She works as a school administrator. / School administrators walk a tightrope between the demands of the community and the realities of how children really behave.*

2. **head (teacher) (BrE) | headmaster / headmistress (esp. BrE) | principal (esp. AmE) [countable] (BrE)** the teacher who is in charge of a school **директор школы**: *In the evening I consulted a friend who is also a local head teacher. / From now on all violent incidents should be reported directly to the head. / Once, after he had been absent a fortnight, the principal tackled his parents.*

3. **local education authority / LEA** an organization in Britain that is responsible for schools in a particular area **местные органы народного образования**

4. **principal [countable] (BrE)** someone who is in charge of a college or university **директор (колледжа); ректор (университета)**: *the Principal of Glasgow University*

5. **chancellor [countable] (1)** the person who officially represents a British university on special occasions but who does not take part in running the university (**почетный) ректор**: *A former politician has been appointed Chancellor of the university.*

(2) the person in charge of some American universities **ректор**: *the Chancellor of Indiana University*

6. **vice-chancellor [countable] (1)** someone who is the head of a British university, and responsible for the way it is organized **ректор**: *Two years later he was appointed vice-chancellor, in which capacity he served until his death.*

(2) someone who is responsible for a particular part of some universities in the USA **проректор**: *the vice-chancellor for student affairs*

7. **president [countable] (AmE)** the person in charge of a university **ректор**

8. **provost [countable] (1)** the person in charge of a college in some British universities, especially at Oxford or Cambridge **декан; руководитель**: *the Provost of King's College, Cambridge*

(2) an important official at a university in the USA, who deals with matters such as the teaching staff and the courses of study **проректор**

9. **dean [countable] (1)** a high-ranking official in a college or university who is responsible for the organization of a department **декан (факультета)**: *the Dean of Medicine / He was forced to step down as dean of the dental department at the college.*

deputy dean *заместитель декана*

(2) someone in a university who is responsible for a particular area of work *должностное лицо, руководитель: the admissions dean*

10. **head of department** [*countable*] *заведующий кафедрой*

11. **chair | professorship** [*countable*] the position of being a university professor *должность профессора; должность заведующего кафедрой в университете: The chair of English literature at Leeds has become vacant. | He has accepted a research professorship at Cambridge University.*

to hold a chair / professorship *иметь звание профессора; заведовать кафедрой: He holds a chair of chemistry in the university. | Most have held a professorship in their department before advancing.*

to be appointed to a chair | to receive / get a chair *получить звание профессора; быть избранным заведующим кафедрой: He has been appointed to the chair of sociology at Southampton University. | I wonder who'll receive / get the chair.*

12. **faculty board | board of the faculty** *совет факультета*

13. **senate | academic board / council** [*countable*] the governing council at some universities (*ученый*) *совет: The new bill would remove student representation from the university Senate.*

14. **school board** a group of people, including some parents, who are elected to make decisions about how to manage a school *школьный совет / комитет: The school board offered the student the option of leaving the room or standing silently.*

15. **(local) school board | board of education** a group of people who are elected to organize the management of the local school system of a particular area, especially in the USA (*местный*) *отдел народного образования, совет по вопросам образования: He serves on the school board. | The county Board of Education has decided to cancel high school gymnastics and golf programs.*

7. Admission

1. **to go on to / proceed to college / university / higher education** *продолжить обучение (в колледже, университете)*

2. **to apply** [*intransitive*] to make a formal request, usually written, for a place in a college or university *подавать заявление; обращаться с просьбой / заявлением*

to apply (to a college / university): *He applied three times but didn't get in. / He applied to London University.*

to apply for a place (at a college / university)

to apply for admission (to a college / university) (formal): *Students apply for admission to a particular college / university.*

to apply for a course: *More than half did equivalent or higher level courses than those they applied for at the institutions we covered.*

to apply to do sth: *He applied to do medicine at university, but he didn't get in.*

3. **application** [*countable*] a formal, usually written, request for a place at a college or university *заявление; просьба; обращение: The university welcomes applications from overseas students.*

to make / submit / put in an application (for a place at a college / university) *подавать заявление: You have to submit your application before the end of the month.*

to accept / reject an application *принимать / отклонять заявление: He received a letter saying that his application had been rejected.*

4. **applicant** [*countable*] someone who has formally asked, usually in writing, for a university place or course of study *кандидат, претендент, соискатель; абитуриент: a successful / unsuccessful applicant / He interviewed applicants for admission. / Some 400 applicants apply each year for the 110 first-year places.*

5. **candidate** [*countable*] (*BrE*) someone who is taking an examination *кандидат, претендент, соискатель; абитуриент: Candidates should be at their desks 5 minutes before the start of the examination. / Candidates must write their names on the top page of the exam paper.*

6. **to enter** [*transitive*] | **to get in** | **to get into sth** | **to go to** [*intransitive*] to start studying at a school, college or university *поступить, быть принятым (в учебное заведение)*

to enter higher education

to enter / get into / go to (a) school / college / university: *Eighty percent of the applicants entered university with good grades. / She got into Edinburgh University.*

to get in: *In spite of the stiff competition (for places) he got in.*

7. **to enrol (BrE) | to enroll (AmE) (1)** [*intransitive*] to officially arrange to join a school, college, university, or course **поступить, быть принятым (в учебное заведение), записаться (на курсы)**

to enroll (at / in a school / college / university): *Classes began soon after we enrolled. / Andrew cannot enrol at his local school because the class is full. / He enrolled at the University of London to study history.*

to enrol for / in / on a course / programme: *Bill enrolled for / in / on a four-year teacher-training course / programme.*

to enrol in / for classes / lessons: *Californians are rushing to enrol in special aerobics classes.*

to enrol for study / studies / training: *Candidates from overseas are not normally allowed to enrol for part-time study. / That year Sam enrolled for law studies in Cape Town.*

to enrol as sth: *He enrolled as a part-time student.*

(2) [*transitive*] to arrange for someone to join a school, college, university, or course **принимать, зачислять (в учебное заведение); отдавать (ребенка) (в учебное заведение)**

to enrol sb at / in a school / college / university: *His parents enrolled him in a military academy when he was only eight. / He was enrolled in a community college in Arizona.*

to enrol sb for / in / on a course / programme: *Isabelle enrolled her brother in a training programme for engineers.*

to enrol sb in / for classes / lessons: *I must enrol the children for piano lessons before next week.*

to enrol sb for study / studies / training: *She applied to be enrolled for training as a sick children's nurse at Boston Pilgrim hospital.*

to enrol sb as sth: *He is enrolled as a part-time student.*

8. **to matriculate** [*intransitive*] (*formal*) to officially begin studying at a university or, in the USA, at a school or college **поступить, быть**

принятым (в учебное заведение): *matriculated students* | *And it was Morrill who asked that Ezra be allowed to matriculate.*

to matriculate at sth: *Cecil matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford.*

9. **to admit | to accept** [*transitive*] to allow a person to join an educational institution **принимать, зачислять (в учебное заведение)**

to be admitted (to / into sth): *Students are admitted to British universities largely on the basis of their results in the examinations for the General Certificate of Education at Ordinary or Advanced level.*

to be accepted (by / to sth): *I applied to four universities and was accepted by all of them. | Then he was accepted to Magdalen College.*

10. **entrance | entry** [*uncountable*] permission to start studying at a school, college or university **поступление:** *the minimum standards of university entrance* | *Independent preparatory schools prepare their pupils for public school entrance.*

entry / entrance to / into sth: *These examinations qualified children for entry to / into higher education. | 45% wanted entry to grammar schools to be determined by continuous assessment.*

to give (sb) entry / entrance to sth: *A selective system with an examination at 11 gives entrance to grammar schools.*

to deny sb entry / entrance to / into sth **не принимать:** *Older students are being denied entry into full-time education.*

entrance / entry / admission(s) requirements / criteria **требования для поступления в учебное заведение:** *The minimum entrance requirements for British universities / degree courses are five passes at GCE O level and two passes at A level. | Fewer than one in five of the schools answering the survey said they have no academic admissions criteria for new students.*

entrance / entry / admissions examination **вступительный экзамен:** *Emphasis on admissions examinations has been widely criticized in the USA because the examinations measure only competence in mathematics and English.*

11. **matriculation** [*uncountable*] **зачисление (в учебное заведение)**

12. **admission** [*uncountable*] | **admissions** [*plural*] | **enrolment (BrE) | enrollment (AmE)** [*uncountable*] permission given to someone to become a student at a school, college, or university **прием (в**

учебное заведение); зачисление: Admission to the school is by examination. / The college adopts / sets / has / practises a very selective admissions policy. / Laura Spence performed best in the interview section of her admissions procedure. / Enrolment will take place in September. / Fees must be paid at / on enrolment. / A fee is charged for each year of study and is payable prior to / before enrolment.

to apply for / seek admission (to a school / college / university): A lot of school-leavers apply for admission to university.

to gain admission (to a school / college / university): Not all of those who applied gained admission to the university.

open enrolment свободный прием в учебное заведение (независимо от каких-либо формальных ограничений, например от места жительства): The significance of these comparatively simple provisions on open enrolment should not be overlooked.

13. **admissions** [plural] | **enrolment** [countable] the number of people who become students at a school, college or university **прием, набор (в учебное заведение):** They want to limit admissions to 500 students a year. / By 1922 the public schools had an enrolment of nearly 16,000 students. / Student enrolments (for science courses) have more than doubled. / The study suggests that the new policy can increase secondary-school enrolment by 19%.
14. **admissions (board / department)** [countable] **приемная комиссия:** I had a great interview with admissions at Columbia University. / To find out about entry requirements for students, write to the college admissions board.
15. **admissions dean | dean of admissions** [countable] **председатель / ответственный секретарь приемной комиссии:** He's the Dean of Admissions for the University of Michigan.
16. **admissions tutor / officer** [countable] **член приемной комиссии**
17. **registrar** [countable] (at some colleges and universities) an official in charge of exams, keeping records and admitting new students **регистратор; секретарь (в учебном заведении)**
18. **to reject** [transitive] to refuse to accept someone for a course of study **отказать в приеме, не принимать (в учебное заведение); отклонить:** Local universities now reject as many as 15,000 students per year. / Jim was rejected by every college / university he applied to.

19. **competition (for places)** [*uncountable*] the activities of people who are trying to get something that other people also want **конкурс; конкуренция, соперничество**: *Competition for places in high status universities is so enormous / great / fierce / stiff / strong / tough that after-school attendance at expensive private crammer schools is virtually compulsory. / The competition to enter universities is now very strong.*
20. **place** [*countable*] an opportunity to join a school, college, university, course etc **место (в учебном заведении)**: *I've been offered a place at York University. / There are still a couple of places left on / in the course. / Jenny has a place to study law at Exeter this year.*
- to get / secure / win / gain a place**: *Steven has secured a place at Manchester University.*
- to fill a place**: *Course organizers are hoping that all the places will be filled.*

8. Graduation

1. **to complete** [*transitive*] to finish doing something, especially when it has taken a long time **завершать, заканчивать, оканчивать**: *The students have just completed their course / programme / studies / training.*
 2. **to leave school** (*BrE*) to complete your studies at school **окончить / закончить школу**: *He left school at 16 and went to work as a bank clerk.*
 3. **to graduate (1)** [*intransitive*] to complete your studies at a university or college, usually by getting a first degree **окончить / закончить высшее учебное заведение**
- to graduate (from college / university / school)**: *He graduated from the University of London. / Kate graduated from medical school last year.*
- to graduate in sth (from college / university / school)**: *He graduated in physics (from Cambridge University).*
- to graduate with honours** (*BrE*) if you pass a university degree with honours, you pass it at a level that is higher than the most basic level: *Tom has just graduated with honours in psychology.*

to graduate with distinction to get a special mark that is given to a student whose work is excellent *окончить с отличием*: *He graduated with distinction in all subjects.*

(2) [*intransitive; transitive*] (*AmE*) to complete your studies at high school *окончить / закончить школу*

to graduate from school: *Jerry graduated from high school last year.*

to graduate with honors (*AmE*) if you finish high school or college with honors, you get one of the highest grades *окончить с отличием*

(3) [*transitive*] (*esp. AmE*) to give a degree or diploma to someone who has completed a course *выпускать (из учебного заведения)*: *We expect to graduate nearly 300 students this year. / Universities in Thailand graduate 6,000 engineers each year.*

4. **to receive / earn / get / gain / obtain / take a degree (at / from a university)** *получить степень; окончить / закончить высшее учебное заведение*: *Bhutto earned degrees at Harvard and Oxford. / He received / got / gained a master's degree in economics from Cornell University. / He took his degree in 1970.*
5. **to hold / have a degree (from a university)** *иметь степень*: *She holds / has a physics degree / a degree in physics from Oxford.*
6. **completion** [*uncountable*] the act of finishing something *окончание, завершение*: *Each student is given a certificate on successful completion of the course.*
7. **graduation (1)** [*uncountable*] the time when you complete a university degree course or your education at an American high school *окончание учебного заведения*: *On / upon graduation they received a university-accredited certificate. / She took a different route after graduation from Oxford in 1962.*

(2) [*uncountable; countable*] a ceremony at which you receive a university degree or a diploma from an American high school *церемония вручения дипломов или присвоения степеней*: *a graduation day / ceremony* | *We're going to Sarah's graduation on Sunday. / They listened to his speech at high school graduation. / They attended the graduation ceremony at Yale.*
8. **school-leaver | school leaver** (*BrE*) | **high-school graduate** (*AmE*) [*countable*] someone who has just left school, especially to do or look for a job rather than going to college, university etc *выпускник*

(школы): Most towns have a careers service to help school-leavers find suitable jobs. / A recent high-school graduate sat at the reception desk.

9. **graduate** [countable] (1) someone who has completed a university degree, especially a first degree **выпускник (высшего учебного заведения):** *a college / university graduate / a Cambridge / Harvard graduate / a graduate of Edinburgh University / He's a history graduate. / He's a graduate in philosophy.*

(2) (AmE) **grad** (informal) someone who has completed a course at a school, college or university **выпускник (любого учебного заведения):** *a high-school graduate*

10. **graduation paper / thesis / dissertation** **дипломная работа**

11. **graduation project** **дипломный проект**

9. Expulsion

1. **to expel | to exclude** (BrE) [transitive] to force a student to leave a school or college permanently because of their bad behaviour **исключить (из учебного заведения):** *My brother was expelled / excluded from school for bad behaviour / cheating in exams / taking drugs.*
2. **to send somebody down (from a college / university) (for sth)** (BrE) (old-fashioned) to ask someone to leave a college or university without finishing their course because they have done something wrong **исключить (из учебного заведения):** *He was sent down from university for cheating in examinations.*
3. **to drop out (of sth)** [intransitive] to leave a school, college, or university before your course of study has finished and to have no intention of returning **бросить (учебу):** *Bill dropped out (of college) after his first year. / There were a lot of children in state schools dropping out of language classes as soon as they were allowed.*
4. **to flunk out (of sth)** [transitive; intransitive] (esp. AmE) (informal) to be forced to leave a school, college or university because your work is not good enough **быть исключенным / вылететь за неуспеваемость; исключить за неуспеваемость:** *You either pass and get your degree or flunk out. / Ben messed around and flunked out of*

college. / Leo flunked out of Yale in his junior year. / The first two years they try to flunk everybody out.

5. **to suspend** [*transitive*] to make someone leave their school, college or university for a limited time, especially because they have broken the rules **временно исключать / отстранять (от занятий)**: *Dave was suspended from school for a week / for fighting. / He was suspended for a year from university after brawling with police.*
6. **expulsion** [*uncountable; countable*] the permanent exclusion of a student from a school because of their bad behaviour **исключение (из учебного заведения)**: *The headmaster threatened the boys with expulsion / There have been five expulsions in this academic year alone.*
7. **dropout** [*countable*] someone who has left a school, college, or university before their course of study has finished and who has no intention of returning **учащийся, не закончивший курс обучения**: *a high school / college / university dropout / About half of the prisoners are high-school dropouts.*
8. **dropout rate** [*countable*] **процент отсева**: *Schools of choice have lower dropout rates, fewer discipline problems, better student attitudes, and higher teacher satisfaction. / The national dropout rate is now rising. / The schools agreed to reduce the dropout rate and improve daily attendance.*

10. Buildings and grounds

1. **campus** [*uncountable; countable*] the land and buildings of a university or college, including the buildings where students live **территория колледжа или университета; студенческий / университетский городок, кампус**: *Thousands of people rallied at the university campus in support of the hunger strikers.*

on / off campus: *Most first-year students live on campus. / Some students may choose to live off campus, in rented accommodation outside the university.*
2. **hall of residence** | **hall** (*esp. BrE*) | **dormitory** | **dorm** (*informal*) | **residence hall** (*AmE*) [*countable*] a college or university building where students live (**студенческое общежитие**): *You may hear from your hall of residence about reunions they are organizing. / For a brief time they shared a room in hall. / Female students were required to live in dormitories or approved residences.*

3. **playground** [countable] an area of land where children can play, especially at a school (usually a primary one) or in a park *спортивная площадка; площадка для игр; детская площадка: The children were shouting and running in the playground. / Children scampered off the yellow school bus and into the playground.*
4. **playing field** [countable] a large area of ground where sport is played (usually at secondary schools) *спортивная площадка: the playing fields of the girls' Grammar School / The school playing fields were marked out for football and rugby.*
5. **gym | gymnasium (formal)** [countable] a special building or room that has equipment for doing physical exercise *спортивный зал, спортзал: I try and work out at / in the local gym once a week. / It was raining, so we had to play football in the gym this afternoon.*
6. **school / assembly hall** [countable] *актовый зал (в школе)*
7. **great hall** [countable] *актовый зал (в колледже или университете)*
8. **classroom** (1) [countable] a room that you have lessons in at a school or college *класс, классная комната; аудитория: But teachers in the classroom argue that both methods have to be used side by side.*
 (2) [singular] the activities and methods involved in teaching *аудитория, класс: School management is often too detached from the classroom.*
classroom activity / activities / interaction / practice / teaching: *Video can now be used mainly as a source of information and as a stimulus to classroom activity / activities such as debate and discussion. / The desire is rarely reflected in classroom practice. / This means developing presentational skills which have been part of effective classroom teaching for generations.*
9. **blackboard | chalkboard** (AmE) [countable] a board with a dark smooth surface, often fixed to a wall, on which you can write and draw with chalk (used for teaching) *классная доска: Nailed to the wall was a large blackboard with a compartment for chalk attached to it. / They insisted that the blackboard should be called the chalkboard.*
10. **whiteboard** [countable] a board with a white smooth surface, often fixed to a wall, on which you can write and draw using special pens (used for teaching or giving talks) *классная / белая доска: Projection*

on to the whiteboard is made directly, using the white surface as the screen.

11. **staff room | faculty room** (*AmE*) [*countable*] a room for teachers in a school *учительская, преподавательская (комната): The staffroom is now alive with gossip.*
12. **common room** [*countable*] (*esp. BrE*) a room in a school, college or university that teachers or students use when they are not teaching or studying *комната для отдыха*
13. **library** [*countable*] a place where books, documents, CDs etc are available for you to look at or borrow *библиотека; читальный зал: a school / college / university / public library / She issued them library cards.*

to borrow a book (from a library) | to take / get a book out (of a library) | to check a book out (of a library) (*AmE*): *You can borrow a copy from any public library. / The library allows you to check out six books at a time.*

to return a book (to a library) | to check in a book (at a library) (*AmE*): *All the books are to be returned to the library before Friday.*
14. **lending library** [*countable*] a library that lends books, records etc for people to use at home *отдел абонемента в библиотеке; библиотека*
15. **reference library** [*countable*] a public library or a room in a library, that contains reference books that you can read but not take away *справочная библиотека; библиографический отдел библиотеки*
16. **medical room | sickroom** [*countable*] a room where someone who is ill rests or gets medical treatment *медицинский кабинет, кабинет врача*
17. **canteen** [*countable*] (*BrE*) a place in a school, college, factory, office, hospital etc where meals are provided, usually quite cheaply *столовая*
18. **refectory** [*countable*] (*BrE*) a large room in a school, college or university where meals are served and eaten *столовая: Fifteen staff work in the main refectory with four waitresses in the staff dining room.*

19. **cafeteria** [countable] a informal restaurant, often in a factory, school, college etc, where you choose from foods that have already been cooked and carry your own food to a table **кафетерий, кафе самообслуживания**: *Students complained about the cafeteria food.*

11. Teachers

1. **teacher** [countable] someone whose job is to teach, especially in a school or college **учитель(ница); преподаватель(ница); педагог**: *a school / college / university teacher | a language / history / science / English teacher | a teacher of history / English | He is a teacher at / in primary / secondary school. | Mrs. Sherwood was my first-grade teacher.*
2. **form teacher / tutor** (BrE) [countable] a teacher who is responsible for all the students in the same class at a school and who helps them with any problems **классный руководитель**
3. **subject / specialist teacher | specialist** [countable] a teacher who teaches a particular subject as distinct from a form teacher **учитель-предметник, преподаватель-предметник, предметник**: *As a rule secondary school teachers are subject teachers.*
4. **supply** (BrE) / **substitute** (AmE) **teacher | substitute | sub** (informal) [countable] a teacher who works at different schools doing the work of other teachers who are ill, on courses etc **нештатный учитель / преподаватель**
5. **educator** [countable] (formal) someone who teaches or who is involved in running a school **педагог, учитель, преподаватель; воспитатель, наставник**: *Professor Taylor is generally recognized as one of the state's most respected educators.*
6. **educationalist | educationist | educator** (AmE) [countable] a person who has a special knowledge of the principles and methods of teaching **учитель-методист; педагог-теоретик**: *The Programme has been devised by leading primary educationalists / educationists and follows the framework of the national curriculum. | Most educators agree that intimidating children is not the best way to encourage them to learn.*
7. **lecturer** [countable] (BrE) a teacher at a college or university **преподаватель (высшего учебного заведения): a lecturer**

in economics / an economics lecturer / Watson is now a lecturer at the University of Bradford.

8. **lectureship** [countable] (BrE) the job of a lecturer at a college or university **должность преподавателя**: *He was offered a lectureship in mathematics at Bristol University.*
9. **academic** [countable] someone who teaches or does research at a college or university **преподаватель (высшего учебного заведения); ученый**: *Academics can usually get time off teaching to do their own research.*
10. **tutor** [countable] a teacher in a college or university (usually in Britain) **преподаватель (высшего учебного заведения); наставник, руководитель группы**: *She was my tutor at Durham. / He is course tutor in archaeology at the University of Southampton.*
11. **(private) tutor** [countable] someone who gives private lessons in a particular subject to one student or a small group, and is paid directly by them **репетитор; домашний учитель; гувернер**: *They hired a private tutor to help him with his English. / When she was ill she studied at home with a private tutor.*
12. **coach** [countable] (esp. BrE) someone who gives private lessons to someone in a particular subject, especially so that they can pass an examination **частный преподаватель, репетитор; учитель, преподаватель**: *What you need is a maths coach.*
13. **(teaching / academic) staff / faculty** (AmE) [countable; can be followed by a singular or plural verb (BrE)] the people who teach in an educational institution **учителя; штат преподавателей; профессорско-преподавательский состав**: *There is a good relationship between staff and pupils at the school. / The school staff is / are excellent. / There should be two staff on duty during break. / A drop in enrollment will affect students, faculty, and administrators.*

staff / faculty member | member of staff / faculty штатный работник: *He became a very valued member of staff.*

to be on the staff (of sth) | to be on staff / the faculty (at sth) (AmE) **быть в штате / штатным работником**: *We were both on the staff of the British Film Institute at the time. / Joan is the only lawyer we have on staff. / He has been on the faculty at UCLA for over thirty years.*

12. University job titles

1. **lecturer** [*countable*] a person who holds the lowest teaching rank at a college or university in Britain *преподаватель: He is a lecturer in history / history lecturer at Hull University.*
2. **senior lecturer** [*countable*] a teacher at a university in Britain below the level of professor *старший преподаватель; доцент*
3. **reader** [*countable*] someone who teaches in a university in Britain with a position just below that of a professor *преподаватель; лектор; доцент: Alan is a Reader in History at Dublin University.*
4. **readership** [*uncountable; countable*] the job of a reader at a university in Britain *должность преподавателя / лектора; звание / должность доцента, доцентура: a readership in English / Like a personal chair, a readership is usually conferred on an individual for merit in scholarship, research and published work.*
5. **professor** [*countable*] (1) (BrE) a teacher of the highest rank in a college or university (Someone begins as a **lecturer**, then becomes a **senior lecturer**, then a **reader**, and finally a **professor**.) *профессор: She's a professor of history at Oxford University. / Who is your economics professor?*

(2) (AmE) a teacher in a college or university *преподаватель: Ted's a college professor. / Who's your chemistry professor?*
6. **professorship** [*countable*] the job of a college or university professor *звание / должность профессора, профессорство: a professorship in Japanese / He retired from the University but retained an honorary professorship.*
7. **instructor** [*countable*] someone who teaches in a college or university in the USA and who has a rank below an assistant professor, or who teaches at school *преподаватель; учитель: a history / science / sociology instructor*
8. **assistant professor** [*countable*] a teacher at a college or university in the USA who is above the level of an instructor and below the level of an associate professor *старший преподаватель: He got his Nobel for the work he started as an assistant professor at Harvard.*

9. **associate professor** [countable] a teacher at a college or university in the USA who is above the level of an assistant professor and below the level of a full professor *доцент; адъюнкт-профессор: He is an associate professor of modern and classical languages at the University of San Francisco.*
10. **full professor** [countable] a teacher at a college or university in the USA who has the highest status and has the right to keep their job as long as they want (Someone begins as an **instructor**, then becomes an **assistant professor**, then an **associate professor**, and finally a **full professor**.) *профессор*

13. Learners

1. **learner** [countable] someone who is learning something *ученик, учащийся: a quick / fast / slow learner / a foreign language learner / an adult learner / a new dictionary for learners of business English / A good teacher holds the learner's interest and stimulates them to find out more.*
2. **student** [countable] someone who is studying at a college, university, or school *студент; учащийся, слушатель; ученик: a law / medical / engineering student / a farewell party for the overseas students / She's a student at Cornell University.*
3. **pupil** [countable] someone, especially a child at primary school, who goes to school or who has lessons in a particular subject *ученик; учащийся: The new law reduces the number of pupils per class in the first four years of schooling. / Many teachers express concern that even their more able pupils do not fulfil their potential in the subject. / There is a very relaxed atmosphere between staff and pupils at the school.*
4. **schoolchild** | **schoolboy** | **schoolgirl** [countable] a child who goes to school *ученик, ученица; учащийся: Smith was told to spend more time with schoolchildren.*
5. **class** [countable] (1) a group of students who are taught together at school, college or university *класс; группа: We're in the same class for maths. / Gary came top of the class in English. / My class was / were rather noisy this morning.*

(2) (AmE) a group of students who finished studying together in the same year *выпуск: a class reunion / The class of 1969 spent almost as much time protesting as learning.*

6. **stream** (BrE) | **track** (AmE) [countable] a group of children of about the same age and level of ability who are taught together **параллельный класс; класс, сформированный с учетом способностей учащихся**: *Kim's in the top / bottom (maths) stream. / I'm in the A stream for maths, and the B stream for English.*

7. **to stream** (BrE) | **to track** (AmE) [transitive] to put schoolchildren of about the same age into different groups based on the level of their abilities **создавать параллельные классы; формировать классы с учетом способностей учащихся**: *a streamed / unstreamed class / We start to stream the children in the third form. / Students are already being tracked.*

8. **streaming** (BrE) | **tracking** (AmE) [uncountable] schoolchildren of about the same age into different groups based on the level of their abilities **распределение учащихся по параллельным классам с учетом их способностей**: *Some people object to streaming because it gives an unfair advantage to intelligent children.*

9. **year** [countable] a particular level that a student stays at for one year **курс; класс**: *a second-year schoolchild / pupil / student / She's now in her first / second / final year at Manchester University. / He works a lot harder than most of the students in his year. / I hated teaching the fifth year.*

10. **form** [countable] (BrE) a school class or a group of classes in which all the children are of a similar age **класс**: *a third-form schoolchild / pupil / student / a third-former / She's now in the sixth form. / Classes in British schools used to be called 'forms', and in secondary schools were numbered from one to six.*

11. **grade** [countable] (AmE) a school class or a group of classes in which all the children are of a similar age **класс**: *a fourth-grade student / a fourth-grader / a fifth-grade teacher / My brother is in the sixth grade.*

12. **undergraduate (student)** | **undergrad** (informal) [countable] a student who is studying for their first degree at a college or university **студент**: *an undergraduate student / course / They met when they were undergraduates at Cambridge. / This textbook is primarily intended for undergraduate students of history.*

13. **postgraduate (student)** (esp. BrE) | **graduate student** (esp. AmE) | **postgrad** (informal) [countable] a student who has already obtained a first / bachelor's degree and is studying at a university for a more advanced qualification – a master's degree or a doctorate /

PhD **студент магистратуры; аспирант**: *He has three postgraduates helping him with his research. / We met when we were both graduate students at Berkeley.*

14. **fresher** [countable] (BrE) a student who has recently started studying at a college or university **новичок; первокурсник**: *a freshers' week / party / Only a few months ago university freshers started student life feeling quite flush.*

15. **freshman** | **frosh** (informal) (AmE) a student who is in the first year of a course that lasts four years at a high school, college, or university **студент первого курса, первокурсник; новичок; ученик первого класса (в четырехлетней старшей средней школе)**: *He's a freshman at Harvard. / Greg and Jody met in their freshman year at college. / Freshmen receive priority for rooms in the dormitories.*

16. **sophomore** [countable] (AmE) a student who is in their second year of a course that lasts four years at a high school, college, or university **студент второго курса, второкурсник; ученик второго класса (в четырехлетней старшей средней школе)**: *He hoped to transfer in his sophomore year to New York University. / George dropped out of college in his sophomore year.*

17. **junior** [countable] (AmE) a student who is in the third year of a course that lasts for four years at a high school, college, or university **студент третьего курса, третьекурсник; ученик третьего / предпоследнего класса (в четырехлетней старшей средней школе)**: *a junior at NYU / Donna spent spring semester of her junior year in Paris.*

18. **senior** [countable] (AmE) a student who is in the fourth / last year of a course that lasts for four years at a high school, college, or university **студент четвертого / последнего / выпускного курса, четверокурсник; ученик четвертого / последнего / выпускного класса (в четырехлетней старшей средней школе)**: *I took French when I was a senior. / He is already a high school senior.*

19. **full-time / part-time student** [countable] **студент очного / дневного // заочного / вечернего отделения**

14. The academic year

1. **academic year** | **session** (AmE) [countable] the time during the year when there is teaching at schools, colleges, and universities **учебный год**: *The end of the academic year is another high-pressure time. / The session begins on 1 October. / Access to these buildings is restricted when school is in session.*
2. **school year** [countable] the time during the year when there is teaching at schools (**школьный**) **учебный год**
3. **term** (esp. BrE) | **trimester** (AmE) | **session** (AmE) [countable; uncountable] one of the three periods of time that the school, college or university year is divided into **семестр**: *end-of-term exams / The main exams are at the end of the summer term. / Teachers often feel overworked in / during term time. / Many students arrange internships or work-study placements during the second trimester. / This course will only be offered during the fall session.*
4. **semester** [countable; uncountable] one of the two periods of time that the academic year at high schools, colleges and universities is divided into in some countries, for example the USA, Australia, Germany **семестр**: *He attended Bennington College for three semesters.*
5. **quarter** [countable; uncountable] (AmE) one of the four periods of time that the academic year at some American schools, colleges and universities is divided into **четверть**: *What classes are you taking this quarter? / She was back in Michigan in time to teach spring quarter.*
6. **holiday** | **holidays** (BrE) | **vacation** (esp. AmE) [countable; uncountable] (BrE) the time when children do not have to go to school (**школьные**) **каникулы**: *The school holidays start tomorrow. / He spent his holidays here in Ledsham. / We try to do as many different activities as we can with the children during the school holidays / vacation.*
7. **vacation** | **vac** (informal) [countable; uncountable] (BrE) a period of time when colleges and universities are closed **каникулы (в колледже и университете)**: *I'm planning to visit my parents during the Christmas vacation. / I spent my vacation with my dad's family. / I met him during the summer vac.*
8. **half-term (holiday)** (BrE) | **midterm break** (AmE) [countable; uncountable] a short holiday from school in the middle of a

term **короткие каникулы**: *May I take this opportunity to wish everyone a safe and happy half-term holiday. / It rained all through half-term.*

9. **to break up** [intransitive] (BrE) to close for a holiday **закрываться / уходить на каникулы**: *School breaks up (for the Christmas holidays) next week. / We broke up for the holidays in June.*

15. Teaching and learning

15.1. Attendance and absence

1. **to be present (at sth)** to be at an event such as a meeting or a class **присутствовать**: *The teacher keeps a daily record of who is present. / Among those present at the class were John and Peter.*
2. **to attend** [intransitive; transitive] (1) to go to an event such as a meeting or a class **посещать; присутствовать**: *All students were expected to attend. / I attended the classes / seminars / lectures for a month or two.*

(2) to go regularly to a school, college, or university **регулярно ходить в школу**: *First-year students receive all the financial aid needed in order to attend. / He attended college after military service.*

3. **attendance** [uncountable] the fact of being present at an event, such as a meeting or a class, or of going regularly to school, college, or university **посещение; посещаемость**: *compulsory / regular / average / poor / low / good / high attendance / The schools agreed to reduce the dropout rate and improve daily attendance.*

attendance at sth: *Attendance at lectures is compulsory. / It is a parent's responsibility to ensure children's regular attendance at school.*

4. **(attendance / class) register** [countable] a book used to record whether a child is present at school **журнал**: *If a child is absent, the teacher notes it down in the (class) register. / Teachers were reminded that school attendance registers were actually legal documents.*

to call / take the register / roll to say the names of the students in a class, to check who is there **делать переключку; вызывать по списку**: *At 9 o'clock the teacher calls the register. / The teacher called the roll to see if any students were absent.*

5. **attendance record / figures / level** information kept about someone's attendance **данные посещаемости**: *If you look at his attendance record, you'll see that it is exceptional.*

6. **to be / stay away from | to miss | to be absent (from sth)** [*transitive*] to fail to be present at an event, such as a meeting or a class, or to go to school, college, or university **пропускать**: *I had to miss a week of school. / If you're absent more than five times, you fail the course. / He was absent from school without permission for three days.*

7. **to skip** (*esp. AmE*) | **to cut** (*AmE*) (*informal*) [*transitive*] to intentionally stay away from school or a class **пропускать**: *He skipped chemistry class three times last month. / She's been skipping lessons all year. / That's the second time you've cut class this week. / Your son has been cutting classes.*

8. **to truant | to play truant (from school)** (*BrE*) | **to skive (off) (school)** (*BrE*) (*informal*) | **to bunk off (school)** (*BrE*) (*informal*) | **to play hooky / hookey** (*AmE*) to stay away from school without permission **прогуливать**: *In his fourth year he was truanting regularly. / Parents often don't know their children are playing truant from school. / They skived (off) school / PE lessons to watch the football match. / It was a sunny day so they decided to bunk off school. / He played hooky again.*

9. **absence (from sth)** [*uncountable; countable*] a period of time when someone is not at school, college, or university when they should be **отсутствие; неявка**: *We are concerned about your child's frequent absences. / She has had repeated absences from school this year.*

to authorize an absence to give official permission for a person's absence

an authorized absence **отсутствие / пропуск по уважительной причине**

an unauthorized absence **отсутствие / пропуск по неуважительной причине, прогул**

10. **absenteeism** [*uncountable*] the practice of staying away from school, college, or university, usually without a good reason **пропуски занятий, непосещение (школы), прогулы**: *a high / low rate / level / degree of absenteeism / In some colleges, teachers report a high degree of absenteeism by students.*

11. **truancy | truanting** (*esp. AmE*) [*uncountable*] the practice of staying away from school without permission **прогулы, пропуски занятий, непосещение (школы)**: *a high / low truancy rate / level | a rise in truancy figures / instances of truancy / There is a connection between truancy and crime. / Schools need to reduce (levels of) truancy. / If the*

school's overall attendance rate is poor, then the school may well suspect a high level of condoned truancy. / Truanting is a small but growing problem in primary schools.

12. **absentee** [countable] someone who is not at school, college, or university when they should be **отсутствующий, не явившийся; прогульщик**: *There are several absentees in the school this week. / Each week the City Attendance Officer called to check the registers for absentees. / We are able to identify absentees immediately.*

an authorized / unauthorized absentee: *In June, 27% of their pupils were unauthorized absentees.*

13. **truant** [countable] a child who stays away from school without permission **прогульщик**: *About half in each case were categorized by their head teachers as casual or persistent truants. / He dropped out of the eighth grade because he was a truant of long standing.*
14. **truant** (adjective) (esp. AmE) staying away from school without permission **прогуливающий**: *Nick was truant seven days this month.*
15. **compulsory | obligatory | mandatory (for sb / sth)** something that is compulsory must be done because it is a rule or law or because someone in authority orders you to **обязательный; принудительный**: *compulsory education / schooling / attendance / School uniform is no longer compulsory in many British schools. / Maths and English are compulsory for all students. / Is attendance at school obligatory or optional in this country? / Attendance at school is mandatory.*
16. **optional (for sb / sth)** something that is optional is available or possible if you want it, but you do not have to have it or do it **необязательный; факультативный; дополнительный**: *Sex education is a sensitive area for some parents, and thus it should remain optional. / General Studies is optional for sixth-form students.*

15.2. Assessment

1. **to assess | to evaluate** [transitive] (1) to make a judgment about a person or situation after thinking carefully about it **оценивать; давать оценку**: *The report assesses the impact of advertising on children. / The school has only been open for six months, so it's hard to evaluate its success.*
- (2) to find out how good a student is at a particular subject, for example by giving them written work, tests, or exams **оценивать; давать оценку**: *The pupil was assessed in all these subjects. / This test / exam*

provides an excellent way of assessing / evaluating students' progress / ability in oral comprehension / this type of work. / Students' progress is assessed / evaluated jointly on their term marks and their exam results.

2. **to measure** [*transitive*] to judge the importance, value, or true nature of something **оценивать, определять; измерять**: *Teachers have to measure students' / student / academic performance / achievement against specific objectives / standards. / The test measures children's achievements in reading, spelling and maths. / A grammar school's success was measured in terms of the number of pupils who got into university. / Education shouldn't be measured purely by exam results.*
3. **to estimate** [*transitive*] to try to judge the value, size, speed, cost etc of something, without calculating it exactly, or to try to predict something **оценивать; давать оценку**: *We'd like you to estimate their son's performance in the exam. / The state has estimated that 75000 Texas families are educating their children at home.*
4. **assessment | evaluation** [*uncountable; countable*] **(1)** a process in which you make a judgment about a person or situation, or the judgment you make **оценка**: *What's his assessment of the country's educational system? / Evaluation is standard practice for all training arranged through the school.*

(2) a method used to find out how good a student is at a particular subject, for example by giving them written work, tests, or exams **оценка**: *a reading assessment test / Assessment is by means of a written exam at the end of the course. / The tests are supposed to provide a basis for the assessment of children.*
5. **assessment | evaluation COLLOCATIONS**

to make / carry out / undertake an assessment / evaluation of sth: *We need carry out / undertake a proper evaluation of the educational system. / All colleges and institutions of higher education are required to make / carry out some assessment of student performance and potential.*
6. **continuous assessment** [*uncountable*] (*esp. BrE*) a way of judging a student by looking at the work they do during the year instead of or in addition to looking at their examination results **текущая успеваемость, оценка текущей успеваемости**: *Most schools nowadays prefer to use continuous assessment, because it gives a fairer picture of how the student has done during the whole year. / Parents wanted entry to grammar schools to be determined by continuous assessment rather than by examination.*

7. **estimate** [countable] a judgement about the value, size, speed, cost etc of something, without calculating it exactly, or a prediction of something *оценка*

to give / make an estimate of sth: *We'd like you to give / make an estimate of the student's performance in the exam.*

8. **(school) report** (BrE) | **report card** (AmE) a written statement by teachers about a child's work at school, which is sent to his or her parents *табель успеваемости:* *Her school report described her as a very promising pupil. / The school must give you an annual report on your child's progress. / Dad promised me a new bike if I got a good report.*

9. **record book** [countable] *зачетная книжка; дневник*

15.3. Marking

1. **to mark | to grade** (esp. AmE) | **to correct** [transitive; intransitive] to correct mistakes in and give points for a student's piece of work *ставить оценку / отметку, выставять балл; оценивать:* *I spent the evening marking exam papers / first-year essays. / The teachers did not grade their own students' papers / tests / work. / In Russia work is marked out of five / from one to five / on a five-point scale / system. / The rough draft is graded on content, not on grammar.*

to mark strictly / stiffly // leniently | to be a strict / stiff // lenient marker *строго // нестрого ставить оценки / отметки*

to mark sb down (for sth) to give a student a lower mark for their work for a particular reason *снижать оценку:* *They'll mark you down for poor spelling. / Students will be marked down for failing to follow directions.*

2. **to mark** [transitive] to indicate sth by putting a mark, e. g. a tick or a cross, on or against sth *отмечать:* *to mark sth right / wrong | to mark a pupil present / absent | Any student who is more than twenty minutes late for class will be marked absent.*

to score [transitive] (1) to get a particular number of points in a test *получить оценку / отметку; набрать определенное количество баллов:* *She scored 18 out of 20 in the spelling test. / He scored an average of 147 on three separate IQ tests. / Students who listened to Mozart scored higher on IQ tests than those who took the test in silence.*

(2) to give a particular number of points in a test *ставить оценку / отметку; дать определенное количество баллов:* *Responses to the*

individual items are scored on a scale ranging from 0 to 12. | The participants' answers were scored and the totals added up.

3. **marking | grading | correction** [*uncountable*] correction of mistakes in and giving points for a student's piece of work **исправление (ошибок); проверка (работ)**: *Please hand in your papers for marking / grading / correction.*

4. **mark** (*esp. BrE*) [*countable*] a judgment, expressed as a number, percentage or letter, about the quality of a piece of work done at school, college or university **оценка, отметка; балл**: *a good / high // bad / poor / low mark | Her marks have been a lot higher / lower this term. | His mark in / on / for the test / exam gave him a final average of 88%.*

full / top mark the highest possible mark **отличная оценка, наивысший балл**: *I got full marks in the history test. | She's hoping to score full marks in the maths test.*

5. **grade** [*countable*] a judgment, expressed as a number or letter, about the quality of a piece of work done at school, college or university **оценка, отметка; балл**: *a good / high // bad / poor / low grade | I wasn't very happy with the grade for / on my essay. | I need a good grade in / on / for the test / exam. | You need to improve your grades.*

6. **mark | grade COLLOCATIONS**

to have / get / receive / gain / obtain / score a mark / grade (in / on / for a test / exam // in / for English // for / on an essay) | to come out with a mark / grade: *She's had very good marks / grades in / for English throughout the year. | He scored / obtained full marks in the test. | She came out with the highest marks in the class.*

to give sb a mark / grade (in / on / for a test / exam / essay / English etc): *She had to give him full marks for originality.*

7. **pass mark / grade** the mark / grade you need in order to pass an exam **проходной балл**: *The pass mark was set higher for girls. | What pass mark / grade would they set for an examination they are about to sit?*

8. **pass rate | cut-off (point / score)** [*countable*] a fixed point or level at which you stop including applicants; the number of applicants who are successful in a particular exam **проходной балл**: *These courses proved highly popular with our lads and there was practically a hundred percent pass rate. | He maintains he achieved his high pass rate by year-long cramming with similar papers.*

9. **score** [*countable*] the number of points a student has earned for correct answers in a test, especially an important exam given to a lot of students **оценка, отметка; балл; количество баллов**: *He had an IQ score of 120. / The school's test scores have not improved. / Scores **in / on / for** standardized tests have been steadily falling over the past ten years.*

10. **credit** [*countable*] a unit which represents a successfully completed part of a course of study; entry on a record to show that a course of study has been completed successfully (At some colleges and universities you need a certain number of credits to be awarded a degree.) **зачетный балл, кредит**: *I don't have enough credits to graduate. / This course counts as one credit towards your degree. / He's already got a credit / three credits in earth science. / Applicants, providing that they are eligible to enrol on the programmes, may **earn / get / gain** credits in respect of recognized qualifications.*

11. **corrections** [*countable*] marks or comments made on a piece of work, especially school work, which indicate where there are mistakes and what are the right answers **исправления**: *I've made a few small corrections in your essay. / Corrections should be pencilled into the margins. / My essay was covered in corrections in red ink.*

12. **to go over / through sth** to check something carefully **проверять; перечитывать**: *Remember to go over your essay checking for grammar and spelling mistakes before you hand it in to me. / Shall we go over your English exercises together? / Do you want me to go through this and check your spellings?*

13. **to collect sth | to take / have sth in** to get things and keep them together for a particular reason **собирать**: *Collect the papers and put them in a pile on my desk. / I'll take your books in at the end of the lesson. / I must have your translation in by Friday.*

14. **to give (BrE) / hand sth in (to sb)** to give a piece of homework to a teacher who is expecting it **сдавать**: *All assignments must be given in (to your teacher) by Friday. / Did you hand your homework in on time?*

15. **to give / hand / sth out (to sb) | to give / hand sth back** to give something to each student in a class **раздавать; возвращать**: *The teacher asked her to hand out the worksheets. / Would you hand these papers out for me? / Exam papers will be given / handed back after the marks have been officially recorded.*

16. **strict (with sb / about sth)** (*adjective*) someone who is strict has definite rules that they expect people to obey completely **строгий, требовательный, взыскательный**: *a strict teacher / strict discipline / They are very strict with their children. / Most schools are quite strict about the way students dress.*
17. **lenient (with sb)** (*adjective*) not as severe or strong in punishment or judgment as would be expected **снисходительный; мягкий; терпимый; нестрогий**: *The examiners were very lenient and gave her a pass. / Marking has become more lenient in recent years. / His parents are too lenient with him. / The younger teachers generally had a more lenient attitude towards their students.*
18. **leniency | lenience** [*uncountable*] a lenient attitude or lenient behaviour **снисходительность; мягкость; терпимость**

15.4. Teaching methods

1. **direct method** [*singular; uncountable*] a method of teaching a foreign language without using the student's own language **прямой метод**
2. **grammatical approach (to language teaching)** [*countable*] **грамматический подход (к обучению иностранному языку)**
3. **communicative approach (to language teaching)** [*countable*] **коммуникативный подход (к обучению иностранному языку)**
4. **pupil-centred teaching** [*uncountable*] | **pupil-centred approach (to language teaching)** [*countable*] **обучение с ориентацией на обучаемого**
5. **subject-centred teaching** [*uncountable*] | **subject-centred approach** [*countable*] **обучение с ориентацией на преподаваемый предмет**
6. **individualized instruction / teaching** [*uncountable*] | **individualized approach** [*countable*] **индивидуальный подход к обучению**: *Individualized instruction within a classroom is still an important idea in American education.*
7. **to individualize** [*transitive*] to change something so that it meets the needs of a particular person or each individual person **применять индивидуальный подход; индивидуализировать, придавать**

индивидуальный характер: individualized educational programmes / They individualized teaching according to student ability. / Teachers feel that a more individualized approach to students should now be adopted.

8. **to motivate** [transitive] to make someone want to achieve something and make them willing to work hard in order to do this **мотивировать, побуждать, заинтересовывать:** A good teacher has to be able to motivate her students. / Examinations do not motivate a student to read widely.

9. **motivation** [uncountable] eagerness and willingness to do something without needing to be told or forced to do it **мотивация; стимулирующий фактор; мотив, стимул:** a high level of motivation / There seems to be a lack of motivation among the students / teaching staff. / You can do anything if you've got the motivation.

to improve / increase / strengthen sb's motivation: These methods can help to increase students' motivation and interest.

to lack / lose motivation: He's a bright enough student – he just lacks motivation. / She said she had lost her motivation.

10. **motivated** (adjective) very keen to do something or achieve something, especially because you find it interesting or exciting **мотивированный:** The students / teachers are all highly motivated. / He enrolled on a home study course but couldn't get motivated.

11. **remedial** (adjective) intended to help students who have difficulty learning something **коррективный; отстающий, требующий коррективных занятий (об ученике):** Traditional remedial education / teaching is undergoing radical reform. / Most of these students take remedial courses / classes in all three fields. / His remedial teacher sees signs of progress in his reading and writing. / She is a teacher of remedial English.

15.5. Students' financial support

1. **scholarship** [countable] an amount of money that is given to someone by a school, college, university or other organization to help pay for their education **стипендия**

on (a) scholarship: Paula went to the Royal College of Music on a scholarship. / However popular the school might be at any moment, many of the students were needy and on scholarship.

to apply for a scholarship

to hold a scholarship

to give / offer / award / grant sb a scholarship *давать / предоставлять кому-л. стипендию; награждать кого-л. стипендией*: He became the first employee to be given a two-year scholarship. / The university offered scholarships to all who needed them. / He was awarded a scholarship **to** Harvard / to attend the college.

to provide a scholarship (for sb) *давать / предоставлять кому-л. стипендию*: At least two of the centres are registered as charities, and can provide limited scholarships to offset the cost of tuition.

to win / get / gain / receive / obtain a scholarship *получить / выиграть стипендию*: She won / got / gained a scholarship **to** Oxford / to study ballet in London. / He got a scholarship **to** Eton. / Ernest received a scholarship **from** Lewis College.

scholarship student / holder: Kent was a scholarship student at the Pillow.

2. **(maintenance / student) grant** [countable] money that the government gives to someone to help them pay for their education, which is intended to be spent on food, clothes, books, fares etc *стипендия*: Without a maintenance / student grant, I'd never even have gone into higher education. / The amount of the grant depends on the parents' income. / She finds it difficult to live on her grant.
3. **grant** [countable] an amount of money that the government or an organization gives a person or an institution for a specific purpose *грант*: a local authority / government grant / a money grant / grant-maintained schools / grant-aided schools / students / These studios are funded by a grant from the Kress Foundation. / **Research grants** are plentiful in science and engineering subjects, but much harder to get in the humanities.

to apply for a grant: We're applying for a grant of £500 for equipment. / We applied for grants from a number of grant-giving bodies.

to give / offer / award sb a grant: They gave / awarded her a grant to study abroad for one year.

to provide a grant: They persuaded the government to provide a small grant towards this work.

to win / get / gain / receive / obtain a grant: *Last year, he won a Guggenheim grant. / The university gets a government grant. / The medical school has received / obtained a grant for cancer research.*

15.6. Nurture

1. **nurture** [*uncountable*] (*formal*) the education and care that you are given as a child, and the way it affects your later development and attitudes, especially as compared with the characteristics you are born with **воспитание; образование, обучение, тренировка:** *With time, you can learn how to influence favourably this interplay of nature and nurture in your child.*

2. **upbringing** [*singular; uncountable*] the way that parents look after their children and teach them to behave **воспитание:** *Mike had a strict / good / beautiful upbringing. / Martin's upbringing shaped his whole life.*

3. **development** [*uncountable*] the growth of a child as time passes, as it changes and learns to do new things **развитие:** *child development*

4. **to nurture** (*formal*) (1) [*transitive; intransitive*] to provide the care and attention necessary for a young child, animal, or plant to grow and develop **воспитывать:** *She wants to stay at home and nurture her children.*

(2) [*transitive*] to help a plan, idea, feeling etc to develop **развивать; воспитывать:** *It is important to nurture potential in your pupils. / Reading aloud nurtures a love of books in children.*

5. **to bring up | to raise** (*esp. AmE*) [*transitive*] to look after children until they have grown up and to teach them to develop particular beliefs and ways of behaving **воспитывать; растить:** *She brought up three sons on her own. / We raised our kids together. / They brought her up (as / to be) a Catholic.*

6. **to develop** (1) [*intransitive*] to grow or change into a more advanced, larger or stronger form **развиваться:** *He wasn't developing like all the other little boys. / All children develop at different rates.*

(2) [*transitive*] to start to have a feeling or quality that then becomes stronger **развивать; воспитывать:** *The children are beginning to develop a sense of responsibility. / At this age children, especially girls, begin to develop their own sense of identity.*

(3) [*transitive; intransitive*] if you develop a skill or ability, or if it develops, it becomes stronger or more advanced **развивать;**

развиваться: *The course is designed to help students develop their speaking skills. / Their handwriting skills develop at a slower pace than their linguistic skills.*

7. **to foster (1)** [*transitive*] to help a skill, feeling, idea etc develop over a period of time **развивать; воспитывать; поощрять, стимулировать (развитие):** *These classroom activities are intended to foster children's language skills. / I'm trying to foster an interest in classical music in my children.*

(2) [*transitive; intransitive*] to take someone else's child into your family for a period of time but without becoming their legal parent **воспитывать; растить; проявлять родительскую заботу:** *The couple wanted to adopt a black child they had been fostering.*

8. **well-brought-up** a child who is well-brought-up has been taught to be polite and to behave well **хорошо воспитанный:** *I was a very well-brought-up young lady. / Some children were well brought up, despite family breakdown.*

9. **to behave** [*intransitive*] **(1)** to do things in a particular way **вести себя, поступать, держаться**

to behave: *Her kids don't know how to behave. / How does Sam behave at school? / She behaved in a responsible / reasonable way.*

to behave well / badly: *She always behaves well / badly when her aunts come to visit.*

to behave towards / toward sb: *This is not how you behave towards a child. / He behaved disgracefully / very strangely towards you.*

(2) to behave (oneself) [*intransitive; transitive*] to be polite and not be rude or cause trouble **вести себя хорошо:** *Did the children behave (themselves)? / I hope the children behave themselves.*

10. **to misbehave (themselves)** [*intransitive; transitive*] to behave badly, and cause trouble or annoy people **вести себя плохо:** *George has been misbehaving at school. / Students have a tendency to misbehave themselves at exam time.*

11. **well-behaved | well behaved | perfectly-behaved** behaving in a calm polite way, and not being rude or violent **послушный, дисциплинированный, благонравный, хорошего поведения, соблюдающий приличия:** *She was a kind and well-behaved girl. / On this occasion the children were particularly well behaved.*

to be well-behaved towards sb: *We were exceedingly well-behaved towards each other.*

12. **well-mannered** behaving in a pleasant and polite way (*благо*)**воспитанный:** *He enjoyed well-mannered and well-to-do undergraduates. / They were too well-mannered to complain.*
13. **badly-behaved** | **badly behaved** behaving in an impolite and disobedient way, and being rude or violent **непослушный, недисциплинированный, неблагонравный, хорошего поведения, соблюдающий приличия:** *a badly-behaved class / The youth hostel was full of badly behaved students.*
14. **ill-mannered** | **bad-mannered** behaving in a rude and unpleasant way, especially because of never having been taught how to be polite **грубый, невежливый, невоспитанный, неучтивый:** *Her children are incredibly bad-mannered / ill-mannered – she should be more strict with them.*
15. **problem child** / **pupil** / **family** [countable] a child / pupil / family whose behaviour causes problems for other people **трудный ребенок; проблемная семья:** *They regularly discuss problem pupils. / In some cases a problem child is placed in a special school.*
16. **discipline** [uncountable] the practice of making people obey rules of behaviour and punishing them if they do not; a strict set of rules that controls an activity or situation **дисциплина, порядок; дисциплинированность:** *Many schools are lacking in discipline. / There should be better discipline in schools. / Most of us were brought up to accept discipline, and to discipline ourselves. / She could see potential where the school just saw a discipline problem.*

firm / harsh / severe / strict / rigid / tough discipline **строгая дисциплина:** *He believes in strict discipline.*

cast-iron discipline **железная дисциплина**

lax / loose / slack discipline **слабая дисциплина**

to impose discipline **установить дисциплину / порядок:** *He reacted by imposing tough discipline and demanding better results.*

to maintain / keep discipline **поддерживать дисциплину / порядок:** *Teachers are required to plan and prepare lessons, assess and keep records of pupils' progress, and maintain / keep discipline.*

to violate discipline *нарушать дисциплину / порядок*

to undermine discipline *подрывать дисциплину*

17. **sense of responsibility** [*singular*] the ability to behave sensibly in a way that will not harm themselves or other people **чувство ответственности**: *Parents need to encourage a sense of responsibility in their children.*
18. **environment | atmosphere** [*countable; uncountable*] the conditions and influences in which people carry on a particular activity **окружение, (окружающая) обстановка; атмосфера**: *There's a friendly / relaxed / warm / welcoming atmosphere in our school. | There is a tense atmosphere / an atmosphere of tension in the school today. | A textbook should represent a structured learning environment in which the reader is led through the subjects in a progressive manner.*

to create / provide an environment / atmosphere: *We have tried to create a working environment in which everyone can develop their skills. | Working-class families are less likely to provide an environment / atmosphere that encourages scholastic skills.*

to maintain an environment / atmosphere: *Our school tries to maintain a pleasant environment / atmosphere for children.*

to improve the environment / atmosphere: *By improving the working environment of teachers, governors could indirectly improve relationships between staff and pupils.*

19. **advantaged** (*adjective*) (*formal*) having more money, a higher social position etc than someone else **обеспеченный; живущий в достатке**: *an advantaged child – ребенок из обеспеченной семьи | The new law allows schools to spend more money on less advantaged children. | Some of the boys come from less advantaged backgrounds.*
20. **disadvantaged | deprived** (*adjective*) having social problems, such as a lack of money or education, which make it difficult for you to succeed **неблагополучный; бедный, малоимущий; неимущий**: *disadvantaged / deprived urban areas / areas of the city / neighbourhoods | deprived children in the inner city areas | A new educational programme has been set up for economically / socially disadvantaged children. | The university has announced plans to increase the number of students from minority and disadvantaged groups. | A deprived childhood can lead to emotional problems later. | She comes from a deprived background.*

21. **the disadvantaged** [*plural*] people who do not have good living conditions, a good standard of education etc, considered as a group **неблагополучные / малоимущие / неимущие слои населения**: *programs for the disadvantaged / These measures are intended to help the disadvantaged.*
22. **to disadvantage** [*transitive*] to make someone less likely to be successful or to put them in a worse situation than others **ставить в невыгодное положение**: *And the selective system does not seem to disadvantage those at the bottom of the class. / Teachers claim such measures could unfairly disadvantage ethnic minorities.*

16. The timetable and forms of teaching

1. **timetable | schedule** (*AmE*) [*countable*] a list of the times of classes at a school, college, or university **расписание; календарный план**: *Storytime is a regular feature in the school timetable. / According to the schedule, the first lecture begins at 9.00 am. / Options are offered subject to staff availability and the constraints of the timetable.*

to draw up / prepare a timetable / schedule **составлять / готовить расписание**: *At the beginning of each year a timetable is prepared and a group follows a clearly defined curriculum.*

to be on the timetable / schedule **быть / стоять в расписании**: *The first lesson on the timetable for Monday morning is history.*

to put sth on the timetable / schedule **внести что-л. в расписание**

to fit sth into the timetable / schedule **найти место в расписании для чего-л.**

to take sth off / squeeze sth out of the timetable / schedule **исключить что-л. из расписания**: *Latin and Greek will be squeezed out of school timetables.*

2. **to timetable | to schedule** (*AmE*) [*transitive; intransitive*] to arrange the times at which classes will take place at a school, college, or university **включать в расписание; составлять / планировать расписание**: *The lecture is timetabled for 5.00 p.m. / The course is timetabled for one period each week. / Disabled students are timetabled into ground floor rooms. / Timetabling is a nightmare for all schools.*
3. **timetable | teaching load** [*countable*] the amount of work that a teacher has to do (**преподавательская / учебная нагрузка; загруженность**)

(преподавателя): a full / heavy / tight // light timetable | He has a heavy / light teaching load this semester / term. | Members of the union will continue to teach their full timetables. | His teaching load amounted to three and a half hours daily for five days a week. | Teaching loads have increased this year.

4. **session** [countable] a period of time during which a particular subject is taught to a group of students (**учебное**) **занятие, урок:** a training / practice session for teachers about computers | We have five hours of English a week, including one session in the language laboratory. | Shakespeare was discussed during the morning session.
5. **class** [countable; uncountable] a period of time during which a particular subject is taught to a group of students (**учебное**) **занятие, урок:** I've got a French class / a class **in** French first thing this morning. | My last class ends at 4 o'clock. | Were you late for class this morning? | Classes have been cancelled today because of a staff meeting.

in / during class: No talking in class! | I was told off for talking in class / during French class. | We had to write an essay in class.

to attend a class: I used to attend his classes when I was in high school.

to miss a class: I missed Bible class last week.

to teach / take a class **давать урок, проводить занятие / урок:** Who teaches / takes your environmental studies class?

6. **lesson** [countable] (BrE) a period of time during which a particular subject is taught to a group of students, especially at school (**учебное**) **занятие, урок:** I'd like to talk to you at the end of the lesson. | As a researcher and teacher trainer, I watch dozens of lessons in primary and secondary schools. | How can we make science lessons more interesting?

to give sb lessons | to give lessons to sb: Andrew gives private Spanish lessons / lessons **in / on** Spanish. | She gives English lessons to business people in the evenings.

to have / take lessons **брать уроки:** She has never had / taken any acting lessons.

lesson plan **план урока:** She wanted lesson plans for a fortnight ahead. | I had to write a lesson plan for each lesson.

7. **period** [countable] a period of time during which a particular subject is taught to a group of students at school (**учебное**) **занятие, урок:** They

have another period of science this afternoon. / At our school we have four periods in the morning and three in the afternoon. / What class do you have first period? / Mike's taking Spanish second period.

8. **double period / lesson** [countable] **сдвоенный урок, "пара"**: *On Monday mornings there was French, English, and then a double period of maths. / I've got a double maths lesson next.*
9. **free period** [countable] **"окно" (в расписании преподавателя)**: *Teachers should have at least one free period a day.*
10. **lecture** [countable] a long formal talk on a serious or specialist subject given to a group of people, especially to students at a college or university **лекция**: *a course / series of lectures / a public lecture / The course will be taught through a series of lectures and seminars. / In his lecture he covered an enormous variety of topics.*

a lecture on / about sth: *a lecture on linguistics / a lecture on / about the British legal system*

to have a lecture: *We have a lecture tomorrow.*

to hold a lecture **проводить / организовать лекцию**: *The lecture is going to be held next month.*

to give / deliver a lecture (to sb) (on / about sth) **читать лекцию**: *Tomorrow she will be giving a lecture at London University. / He regularly gives lectures on modern French literature. / He delivered a course of lectures on racial harmony.*

to go to / attend a lecture: *We went to a lecture on Italian art. / Very few students ever attended his lectures.*

11. **seminar** [countable] **(1)** a small class of students at a college or university who study a particular subject and who meet for discussion with a teacher **семинар**: *a Shakespeare / business seminar / a seminar on marketing*

(2) a meeting at which a teacher or expert and a group of people meet to study and discuss something **семинар; конференция специалистов; курсы повышения квалификации**

seminar on / about / in sth: *a seminar on / in political theory / I gave a seminar about the problems of the inflationary universe. / The Faculty runs courses and seminars in methods of Social Research.*

to have a seminar: *Every week we have a seminar on modern political theory.*

to attend a seminar: *More than 100 people attended the seminar.*

to give a seminar: *I'm giving a seminar on the latest developments in genetic engineering next week.*

to conduct / hold / run a seminar: *The school board engaged me as a consultant to conduct career development seminars. / Lobbying has become so refined that lobbyists now hold teaching seminars for one another. / The department runs a research seminar, with guest speakers and opportunities for postgraduate students to present their work.*

to teach a seminar: *In the spring semester Gordon taught two seminars and took on more than a dozen students for independent study projects.*

12. **tutorial** [countable] a regular class at a British college or university during which a teacher discusses a particular subject with one student or with a small group of students *консультация, встреча с руководителем*: *the tutorial system / Oxford's one-to-one tutorials are an effective but also costly way of teaching. / Small group tutorials are used to discuss problems which come up in lectures. / The tutorial provides the opportunity to develop themes or discuss problems usually on the basis of written work.*

tutorial on sth / with sb

to have a tutorial: *We had a very interesting tutorial on climate change.*

to conduct a tutorial: *There is also some opportunity to conduct tutorials with undergraduates.*

to attend a tutorial: *The course is taught partly in College, where students attend lectures, seminars and tutorials, and partly in schools.*

13. **workshop** [countable] a meeting at which people try to improve their skills by discussing their experiences and doing practical exercises *семинар; практикум; симпозиум; мастер-класс; секция (на конференции)*: *a drama / poetry / training / creative writing workshop*

workshop on sth: *It also holds workshops on media awareness training.*

to conduct / hold / run a workshop: *The group of about 30 actors has toured the country and conducted summer workshops. / Each Sunday the Society will hold a workshop on growing plants. / They held a number of*

workshops and seminars. / In early March he took time out during the day to run a workshop in the school.

to give / offer a workshop: *By day they give workshops in schools trying to de-mystify classic works for schoolchildren. / Still, it is sad that the King Centre no longer offers workshops on nonviolence.*

to attend a workshop: *I attended several workshops and was introduced to several software packages.*

14. **to lecture** [*intransitive*] to give a long formal talk on a serious or specialist subject to a group of people, especially to students at a college or university **читать лекцию / лекции**

to lecture (on / in sth): *Miss Paterson was invited to lecture and conduct courses for teachers at Yale. / He lectures on European art at Manchester University. / For ten years she lectured in law.*

15. **break** [*countable; uncountable*] | **break time** [*uncountable*] the time during the school day when classes stop and teachers and students can rest, eat, play etc **переме́на, пере́рыв:** *The children have a fifteen-minute break at 11 o'clock. / I'll speak to you at / during break. / We've got English after break. / Could you come and see me during afternoon break? / They get together with their friends at break time.*

16. **lunch break / hour** [*countable*] the time in the middle of the day when people at work or at school stop working to eat lunch **больша́я пере́мена; пере́рыв на обе́д, обе́денный пере́рыв:** *Come and see me in / during the lunch break. / Then we had a lunch break during which time the Head went round and awarded marks for the cleanest class.*

17. **extracurricular / after-school / out-of-school activities** [*plural*] extracurricular activities are not part of the course that a student is doing at a school or college **внеауди́торная рабо́та:** *The students were chosen because of their strong leadership potential, academic achievement and involvement in extracurricular activities. / After-school activities became an unofficial part of the school curriculum.*

to organize extracurricular / after-school / out-of-school activities: *This school organizes a wide range of out-of-school activities.*

to be involved in / with // participate in // engage in extracurricular activities: *Most families lacked the money to get their children involved in / with extracurricular activities. / They tell us about how they gradually adjusted as they became more deeply involved in the*

classroom and extracurricular activities. / Each child participated in extracurricular activities at school.

18. **parents' evening** [countable] (BrE) **родительское собрание**: *You can talk to your child's teacher at a parents' evening or open day.*

17. Homework and preparation

1. **(home)work** [uncountable] work that a student at school is asked to do at home **домашнее задание, домашняя работа, задание на дом**: *to start / complete / finish one's homework / I need to help Sam with his history / geography / music homework.*

for homework: *For homework, I'd like you to finish exercises 2 and 3 on page 24. / We have two chapters to read for homework.*

to have homework: *I don't have any homework tonight.*

to do one's homework: *You can't watch TV until you've done your homework. / She has to stay home and do her homework.*

to give / set (sb) homework | to give sb sth for homework: *Mrs Burgess gives more homework than the other teachers. / The professor gave / set us a lot of homework yesterday.*

2. **assignment** [countable] (1) a piece of work that a student is asked to do **задание**: *a homework assignment / a history assignment / short-term / long-term assignments / The assessment for the course involves written assignments and practical tests.*

to give sb an assignment: *At school, her teacher gives her extra reading assignments so that she can practise. / The activity section of each unit gives practical assignments for pair or group work.*

to carry out / do / complete an assignment: *In order to qualify for the award of a certificate, the candidate must complete at least four assignments successfully. / We also have to do assignments and reports. / Please hand in your completed assignments by 30 October.*

3. **classwork** [uncountable] work that students do in class, not as homework **работа в классе / школе, классная работа**: *The units are ideal for classwork, but can also be used by students at home. / We are interested to know how much classwork any material can generate.*

4. **schoolwork** [*uncountable*] work that students do at school or at home for school **учеба**: *Johnny's had a lot of problems at home recently and it's starting to affect his schoolwork. / He has decided not to play football in order to focus on schoolwork.*
5. **preparation** | **prep** (*informal*) (*BrE*) school work that students, especially students at private school and public school, do on their own, after classes have finished **подготовка, приготовление уроков**: *to do one's French prep / Have you got much prep tonight?*
6. **to revise** (*BrE*) | **to review** (*AmE*) [*intransitive; transitive*] to read and learn information that you have studied in order to prepare for an examination **повторять, перечитывать, просматривать (материал перед экзаменом / зачетом)**: *I've got to revise my geography. / We're revising (algebra) for the test tomorrow. / I'm reviewing (my notes) for the finals / final exams*
7. **to study / prepare / do preparation for an exam / test** to learn the information you need to prepare yourself for an examination or test **готовиться к экзамену / зачету**: *I've only got three weeks left to study for my exams. / Janet's studying for a degree in history. / In Japan, entrance exams are very important, and many children go to extra classes to prepare for them. / He didn't do enough preparation for his exam and failed.*
8. **to read up on / about sth** to get information on a particular subject by reading a lot about it **специально изучать**: *I need to read up on my British history. / She spent the summer reading up on the subjects she would be studying at college.*
9. **to swot** (*BrE*) (*informal*) | **to cram** | **to grind** (*AmE*) [*intransitive*] to study very hard, especially for an examination **зубрить, долбить, подзубрить**: *He's sure to pass – he's been swotting away for months. / He swotted **for** his finals. / Everyone's cramming **for** their final exams. / They're grinding (away) **for** their exam. / They're grinding away **at** their French.*
10. **to swot up** | **to mug up** [*transitive; intransitive*] (*BrE*) (*informal*) | **to bone up** [*intransitive*] (*informal*) to learn as much as you can about a subject, especially in order to prepare for an examination **зубрить, долбить, подзубрить**: *I've got to swot up the French Revolution for tomorrow's test. / I swotted up **on** my Spanish / chosen subjects before the holiday. / I've got to mug up (**on**) my History before tomorrow's exam. / I have to bone up **on** criminal law for a test next week. / He's boning up **for** his final exams.*

11. **revision** [*uncountable*] (*BrE*) the work of reading and learning information that you have studied in order to prepare for an examination **повторение пройденного, подготовка к экзамену**: *How is your history revision going?*

to do (one's) revision: *She did no revision, but she still got a very high mark. / She was doing some last-minute revision for her exams. / Some girls prefer to do their revision at home.*
12. **review** [*countable*] (*AmE*) a discussion of a particular subject that prepares you for a test; information or a practice exercise about a subject to be studied **повторение пройденного, подготовка к экзамену**: *Don't miss class tomorrow – we're having a review of chapters three and four. / Their teacher distributed a review for the exam.*
13. **swot** (*BrE*) (*informal*) | **grind** (*AmE*) (*informal*) [*countable*] someone who spends too much time studying and seems to have no other interests (used in order to show disapproval) **зубрила**: *Everyone else in the class hated him because they thought he was a real swot. / At school I certainly wasn't a swot, but I wasn't a layabout, either.*
14. **to set** (*BrE*) | **to make up** (*esp. AmE*) [*transitive*] to choose the questions for an examination or test; to choose the books / texts to be studied for an examination or test **готовить материалы / вопросы (к экзамену / зачету); подбирать обязательную литературу / литературу для обязательного чтения**: *The head teacher sets the questions for the English exam. / We must set the third-year exam (paper) this week. / Which books have been set for this year's English exam?*
15. **set book / text** [*countable*] (*BrE*) a book / text that must be studied for an examination or test **обязательная литература, книга / текст для обязательного чтения**: *Galsworthy was a set book: I felt I knew the Forsyte Saga by heart. / One of the set texts for Advent dealt with the birth of John the Baptist.*

18. Tests and examinations

1. **test** [*countable*] a set of written or spoken questions used for finding out how much someone knows about a subject or what they can do **тест; проверочная / контрольная работа; зачет**: *an achievement / assessment / aptitude / intelligence test / a difficult / demanding / easy test / a history test*

test in sth (a broad subject): *a test in history*

test on sth (a particular topic): *a test on irregular verbs*

2. **exam | examination** (formal) [countable] a spoken or written test of knowledge or skill in a particular subject, especially an important one **экзамен**: *How many pupils are taking the geography exam this term? | Students are not allowed to talk during the examination. | The examination / exam results / scores will be announced / posted up / will come out next week.*

exam in sth: *an exam in geography*

3. **test | exam | examination COLLOCATIONS**

in / on a test / exam на экзамене: *Did you get a good mark in the test / exam? | I came first in our exams and tests. | How did you do in your tests / exams? | How did you do on your maths test / exam? | Several students were caught cheating in / on the test / exam. | The brighter children tend to do somewhat worse on such exams.*

to have / take / do / sit (BrE) (formal) **a test / exam сдавать зачет / экзамен**: *I have a chemistry / history / English test tomorrow. | We have a test on irregular verbs tomorrow. | He's already taken the entrance examination. | At the end of each level, you take an exam. | Applicants are required to take a written test. | The class are doing / having a spelling test today. | They stay on to do the A-level exams because this is the route into full-time higher education. | I'd better go home – I've got to do an exam in the morning. | The kids are doing a test this morning. | He'll sit his exams next summer.*

to give (sb) / administer / hold a test / exam проводить / устраивать зачет / экзамен: *In an attempt to know how well students are learning these basic skills, school systems administer standardized achievement tests. | This week it is sending out instructions to members not to administer or mark the tests. | The exam will be held in June.*

to create / set a test / exam готовить экзаменационные материалы: *Teachers can use the program to create / set tests to check children's progress.*

to retake / resit (BrE) **an exam** to take an examination again because you have previously failed it **пересдавать экзамен**: *Anyone who scores under 70 percent will have to retake the exam. | She wants to retake her French A-level exam. | Owen is retaking two of his GCSEs. | It only makes sense to resit an exam if you strongly believe you will do better. |*

If you fail these exams, you can resit them next year. / If they fail, they can often resit the next year.

4. **quiz** [countable] (AmE) a short test that a teacher gives to a class, usually to check that students are learning the things they should be learning **короткий тест, контрольный опрос**: *We have a history quiz / quiz **in** history every Monday. / He gave us a quiz **on** reading every other day.*
5. **pop quiz** [countable] (AmE) a short test that a teacher gives without any warning, in order to check whether students have been studying **короткий тест / контрольный опрос без предупреждения**: *There was a pop quiz **in** history at school today. / He likes giving pop quizzes, to see if the kids are remembering anything. / After an uproar, they will still have to pass a pop quiz.*
6. **retake | resit (exam / examination)** (BrE) [countable] an examination or test that you take again because you have previously failed it; an act of taking an examination or test again because you have previously failed **перезаменная; передача зачета**: *The exam is in June. Retakes will be held in September. / I passed the test **on** the third retake. / Is a resit possible?*

to do / sit a retake **передать экзамен / зачет**: *I'm doing my retakes next summer. / Can you sit a retake?*

to do / take a resit **передать экзамен / зачет**: *She's got to do resits **in** French and German. / Students will normally return to the centre where they originally studied in order to take the resit exam.*

7. **to retake / repeat a course** **повторить курс (обучения)**: *He decided to retake the course and try to get a higher grade.*

19. Types of tests

1. **selection exam / test** [countable] **конкурсный экзамен**
2. **assessment test** [countable] **оценочный тест**
3. **(class) progress test** [countable] a test that is given at a certain stage of a course of study to see what the students have learnt **проверочный тест; контрольная работа**

4. **achievement / attainment test** [*countable*] a test that is given at the end of a course of study *итоговый тест / экзамен; итоговая контрольная работа; тест по проверке навыков*

5. **proficiency test** [*countable*] a test that is designed to measure the ability of students with reference to a particular task they will have to perform *экзамен по специальности; квалификационный экзамен*

6. **aptitude / prognostic test** [*countable*] a test that is intended to find out whether someone has a natural ability for a particular type of work *тест / экзамен по проверке способностей: She had to take an aptitude test before she began training as a nurse.*

7. **diagnostic test** [*countable*] a test that is designed to discover those areas in which a student needs further help *диагностический тест*

8. **entrance / entry / admissions exam / test** [*countable*] *вступительный экзамен: Entry today is competitive, normally by an entrance examination. / Most British universities have no special entrance examination now.*

9. **(test / exam) paper** [*countable*] **(1)** (*BrE*) a set of printed questions used as an examination in a particular subject, and the answers people write *задание для письменного экзамена / теста; письменная экзаменационная работа; письменный экзамен / зачет; экзаменационный билет: I had a maths paper in the afternoon. / The test paper was really easy / difficult. / Please hand your papers in now. / We sat each paper in the Hall. / She finished the exam paper.*

(2) (*esp. AmE*) | **essay** a piece of writing that is done as part of a course at school, college, or university *сочинение: I have to write a paper on the Cuban Revolution. / For homework I want you to write an essay on / about endangered species.*

10. **written test | test paper** [*countable*] *письменная контрольная работа*

11. **written exam** [*countable*] *письменный экзамен*

12. **oral (test / exam)** [*countable*] a spoken examination, especially in a foreign language *устный экзамен: You can either take an oral exam or do a 25 page essay. / I've got my French oral tomorrow. / He's going to fail his German oral.*

13. **viva | viva voce** (*BrE*) (*formal*) a spoken examination taken at the end of a university or college course **устный экзамен**

14. **internal exam** [*countable*] an exam that is administered by the staff of a particular educational institution **внутренний экзамен**: *More senior pupils in schools can use a word processor to write up projects for internal or external examinations.*

15. **external / public exam** [*countable*] (*BrE*) an exam that is administered by outside independent examiners (Those who pass this exam are awarded certificates which are officially recognized as qualifications for entry to further and higher education as well as for various jobs.) **выпускной экзамен; экзамен на аттестат зрелости**: *Most of our pupils will be ready to sit the external examination in May.*

16. **final / degree exams | finals** [*plural*] (*BrE*) the exams taken at the end of a university or college course **выпускные / итоговые / государственные экзамены**: *During my finals I was revising till 3 o'clock in the morning most days. / I've got my finals next month. / I'm taking my finals in June. / She sat her finals in the summer.*

17. **final (exam)** [*countable*] (*AmE*) the last examination that students take at the end of a particular course in high school, college, or university **итоговый экзамен; курсовой экзамен**: *This class will require two papers, a midterm, and a final. / I really shouldn't go out – my chemistry / French / biology final is tomorrow. / The final exam for this class will be on May 21st.*

18. **sessional (exam)** [*countable*] the last examination that is held at the end of the academic year to assess the students' progress **итоговый экзамен; курсовой экзамен**

19. **mid-sessional (exam) | end-of-term exam** [*countable*] an exam that is held in the middle of the academic year to assess the students' progress **промежуточный экзамен; семестровый экзамен**: *I lived in fear of failing my end-of-term exams.*

20. **midterm (exam)** [*countable*] (*AmE*) an exam that students take in the middle of a semester or quarter **промежуточный экзамен**: *He has a history midterm next week.*

21. **eleven-plus (exam) | 11-plus (exam)** [*singular*] in some areas of Britain, an examination taken by children at the age of eleven in order to decide what kind of secondary school they should go to **экзамен для одиннадцатилетних**

22. **GCSE | General Certificate of Secondary Education** [*countable; uncountable*] the British system (in England and Wales) of public examinations taken in various school subjects at the age of fifteen or sixteen, or one of these exams, or a qualification obtained in this system **аттестат об общем среднем образовании, аттестат зрелости; экзамен на получение аттестата об общем среднем образовании**: *GCSE requirements / qualifications / I'm taking six subjects for GCSE. / Adam took his GCSEs last year. / But I don't go to school and I haven't done GCSEs or A-levels.*
23. **GCE | General Certificate of Education** [*countable; uncountable*] the British system (in England and Wales) of public examinations taken in various school subjects, or one of these exams, or a qualification obtained in this system (**GCE O level** [= ordinary level] **examinations / O levels** were replaced in 1988 by the GCSE / GCSEs. **GCE A level** [=advanced level] **examinations / A levels** allow you to go to university.) **аттестат об общем образовании, аттестат зрелости; экзамен на получение аттестата об общем образовании**: *two GCE A level passes / We felt already, then, that there was a need for an updated edition of GCE.*
24. **A level | advanced level (formal)** [*countable; uncountable*] the British system (in England and Wales) of public examinations taken in various school subjects at the age of eighteen, or one of these exams, or a qualification obtained in this system (**A levels** allow you to go to university.) **аттестат об общем образовании, аттестат зрелости; экзамен по программе средней школы второго / повышенного уровня сложности**: *She decided to stay on at school and do / take her A levels (in chemistry and physics). / I did / took maths, physics and chemistry at A level. / You usually need three A levels to get into university. / I failed my History A level.*
25. **SAT | Scholastic Aptitude Test** [*countable*] in the USA, an examination in school subjects that high school students must take before they can go to college or university: *What was your SAT score? / SAT scores have been steadily decreasing. / When he took the SATs in his junior year, he scored an even 1600. / And if black students performed far less well on the SATs than whites, it was because standardized tests were culturally biased.*
26. **SAT | Standard Assessment / Attainment Test | National Test** [*countable*] a test taken by schoolchildren in England and Wales at the ages of 7, 11, 14, and 16 to find out the level of the National Curriculum that they have reached **проверочный тест**: *But tests like the SAT are much more problematic than the public is led to believe.*

27. **IQ test** [countable] a test, adjusted for age, that measures a person's level of intelligence (IQ, i.e. **intelligence quotient**) *тест, устанавливающий коэффициент умственного развития / умственных способностей / интеллекта: It's like doing one of those IQ tests. / Can he pass the IQ test? / Children with higher blood lead levels did less well in IQ tests.*

20. Testing

1. **testing** [uncountable] the system of using exams and tests to find out how good someone is at a particular subject *тестирование: Some sort of testing is always necessary in order to motivate students.*
2. **to test | to examine** (formal) [transitive] to ask someone written or spoken questions to find out what they know about a subject or what they can do *экзаменовать; тестировать, проверять*

to test sth: *This task is designed to test your reading skills. / The aim of the examination is to test your writing skills.*

to test / examine sb (in / on sth): *New students are tested in maths and reading, and placed in the appropriate class. / Seven-year olds will be tested on reading, writing and arithmetic. / You'll be examined in three main areas: speaking, listening and reading comprehension. / They were examined on European history / their written and oral language skills.*

3. **to invigilate** (BrE) | **to proctor** (AmE) [intransitive; transitive] to watch students who are taking an examination in order to make sure that they do not cheat, and also to ensure that the examination starts and finishes at the correct time *следить, наблюдать: She will be invigilating (your chemistry exam) today. / I've taught sixth formers and invigilated exams.*
4. **examiner** [countable] someone from a university, college, or professional institution who tests students' knowledge or ability *экзаменатор: an internal / external examiner / The candidates listed below have failed to satisfy the examiners. / An external examiner will mark all exam papers.*
5. **examinee | testee** [countable] (formal) someone who is taking an exam / test *экзаменующийся*
6. **board of examiners | examining / examination board** [countable] a group of examiners *экзаменационная комиссия: If you don't agree with the result you can appeal to the board of examiners.*

7. **invigilator** (BrE) | **proctor** (AmE) [countable] someone who invigilates *помощник экзаменатора (на письменном экзамене): an exam invigilator / proctor* | *Proctors at the test centres noticed that one person was taking multiple tests under different names.*
8. **selection** [uncountable] (**конкурсный отбор** (**обучаемых**)): *Some schools opted for comprehensives, while others retained selection.*
9. **selective** [adjective] used about educational institutions that accept only the students they want *использующий (конкурсный) отбор (обучаемых): selective schools / education / schooling* | *Conservative governments fought to retain grammar schools and the selective system. / The debate also involved LEAs in the choice between selective and non-selective secondary schooling in their areas.*
10. **to cheat** [intransitive] to use dishonest methods in order to pass an examination or test *списывать: Studies indicate that about twenty to thirty percent of college students cheat. / Any student caught cheating will be disqualified from the exam. / Fred cheated in / on the exam.*
11. **to copy** | **to crib** (informal) [intransitive; transitive] to cheat in an examination, schoolwork etc by looking at someone else's work and writing the same thing as they have *списывать: Any student caught copying will fail the test. / He copied from / off the girl next to him. / Several honours students were caught copying each other's answers. / I got chucked out of the exam for cribbing (the answers) from / off the guy in front. / He was caught cribbing in an exam.*
12. **to take notes into an exam** *приносить на экзамен шпаргалку*
13. **cheating** [uncountable] *списывание: Their teacher suspected them of cheating when they both missed the same question on the test.*
14. **crib** [countable] (informal) a book or piece of paper with information or answers to questions, which students sometimes use dishonestly in examinations *шпаргалка*

21. Academic performance

1. **academic** (1) [usually before noun] relating to education in schools, colleges and universities, especially education at college and university level *академический; учебный; педагогический: an academic education* | *This program is designed to raise academic standards.* | *The*

college **offers** both **academic qualifications**. / Increased self-confidence can help **improve academic achievement**. / Her name is well known in **academic circles**. / The article illustrates at least three important issues confronting many **academic institutions**.

(2) [usually before noun] concerned with learning from books and study rather than on practical skills and experience **теоретический; научный**: Feminist scholars have shown how all **academic subjects / disciplines** have been dominated by a male view of the world. / Different schools teach different types of syllabus, from the highly academic to the broadly vocational.

(3) good at learning things by studying **хорошо успевающий в учебе, способный / склонный к учебе**: He's a popular child, but not very academic. / I was never a particularly academic child. / Teachers must provide challenging activities for their more academic pupils. / The object was to select between academic and non-academic children.

2. **vocational** providing skills and education that prepare you for a particular job **профессиональный**: Not all the courses are purely vocational. / The **vocational course** in architecture seeks to equip students with the knowledge and skills needed to enter the profession. / The course offered some **vocational skills**.

3. **to perform | to do (1)** [intransitive] to do something with a particular amount of success **демонстрировать / показывать результаты; отвечать**: to perform / do well / badly / poorly (in a subject) / Many religious schools perform well academically. / Improved nutrition will help disadvantaged children perform better in school. / He did well at school and graduated with honours. / Your child is doing well in English.

to perform / do well / badly (in / on an exam / test | on a paper / section / part) **отвечать хорошо / плохо (на экзамене / зачете), получить высокую / низкую оценку (на экзамене / зачете)**: Most of the students performed / did well in / on the exam. / I bombed on the written section, but I think I did well on the multiple choice part.

(2) [transitive] to do something, especially something difficult or useful **делать, выполнять**: It was a difficult, demanding task to perform.

4. **to achieve | (1)** [transitive] **to attain** (formal) | **to reach** to successfully complete something or get a good result, especially by working **добиваться, достигать; получать (оценку)**: We need to identify the best ways of achieving / attaining our aims / goals /

objectives. / She achieved very good exam results. / He attained the highest grade in his music exams. / She wanted to achieve / attain / reach impossibly high standards. / Place more stress on ensuring that students achieve / attain / reach high academic standards.

(2) [intransitive] to be successful in a particular kind of job or activity **добиваться успеха**: *We want all our students to achieve within their chosen profession. / My parents constantly encouraged me to achieve. / Many students are driven by a desire to achieve.*

5. **to progress (in sth) [intransitive]** to improve or develop in skills and knowledge **делать успехи (в чем-л.); развиваться, совершенствоваться, прогрессировать; улучшаться**: *The students progressed at very different rates. / Once accepted, the frail child progressed well in general education. / Students have to progress through five separate levels.*
6. **to outdo / outperform [transitive]** to do something better than someone else **превосходить; выполнять что-л. лучше кого-л.**: *He always tries to outdo everybody else in the class. / Spanish students outperformed U.S. students in science.*
7. **to fall / lag behind (with sth) [transitive; intransitive]** to make less progress or be less successful than other people who are doing a similar job or activity **отставать**: *Certain other students simply fell behind so much that they could not catch up later on. / He was ill for six weeks and fell behind with his schoolwork.*
8. **to underachieve [intransitive]** to do less well at school than you could do **учиться ниже своих возможностей**: *Like a lot of boys his age, he's underachieving (educationally).*
9. **performance [uncountable; countable]** the standard to which someone does something such as a job or examination **успеваемость, результаты учебы**: *The school has tried to improve students' academic performance. / His performance at school has greatly improved. / The new program will better evaluate the performance of students and teachers. / Researchers have long linked unfavourable family situations with poor academic performance.*
10. **progress (in sth) [uncountable]** the process of developing or improving **достижения, успехи; прогресс; совершенствование**: *The new national tests are intended to keep a closer check on children's progress. / Parents need to be informed of their children's progress.*

to make progress (in / with sth) *делать успехи (в чем-л.):* He made progress in (the study of) English. / I'm not making much progress with my Spanish.

11. **achievement | attainment** (formal) [countable; uncountable] something very important and difficult that you have succeeded in doing by your own efforts *достижение, успех; победа:* We try to celebrate the achievements of our students. / The college has an outstanding record for sporting achievement. / It is the leading region in terms of the level of school attainment.

attainment target: All of the attainment targets can be assessed at various levels, with corresponding programmes of study leading towards them. / Good historical practice will usually ensure that the attainment targets are covered many times over in the course of the work.

sense of achievement: Teaching gave me a wonderful sense of achievement. / Meeting these attainable short-term goals can provide an important sense of achievement. / As he had passed all the exams, he felt / got a sense of achievement.

12. **underachievement** [uncountable] the act of doing less well at school than you could do *учеба ниже своих возможностей:* How are we going to tackle boys' (educational) underachievement in schools?
13. **underachiever** [countable] someone who does not do as well at school as they could do if they worked harder: How do educators determine if a child is an underachiever?
14. **quick / fast learner | high achiever / attainer | bright child / pupil** [countable] a pupil of high ability who does well at school *способный ученик:* He's a quick / fast learner. / She was a bright child and did well at school. / The brightest children would be expected to do about six questions within 30 minutes.
15. **slow learner | low achiever / attainer** [countable] a pupil of low ability who does poorly at school *малоспособный ученик:* the needs of slow learners / And slower learners should have three years instead of two to do their A-levels.
16. **standard** [countable; uncountable] a level of quality or achievement, especially one that people generally consider normal or acceptable *уровень (образования / обучения / преподавания), образовательная подготовка; требования:* (academic / educational) standards / Their academic standards are high / low. / She

always produces work of a high / low standard. / Not all examiners assess students' performance by the same standards.

to be up to / come up to standard *соответствовать*

требованиям: Now 34 % of the ten-year-olds are up to / come up to standard on reading.

to be below standard *не соответствовать требованиям; быть ниже соответствующего уровня: This piece of work is below standard / is not up to standard.*

to set / establish a standard / standards *устанавливать требования / уровень: They are determined to set the highest standards. / Control means to establish standards of performance, measure performance against those standards, and take corrective action where required.*

to maintain a standard / standards *поддерживать уровень: We need to maintain high educational standards.*

to achieve / reach / attain a standard / standards *достичь соответствующего уровня: Place more stress on ensuring that students achieve high academic standards. / They insist that virtually all of their students reach a high educational standard. / She managed to attain impossibly high standards.*

to meet / conform to / comply with standards *соответствовать требованиям; находиться на соответствующем уровне: You can only set standards and then see if those standards are met.*

to raise / improve / enhance standards *повышать уровень / требования: The point of our educational reforms is to raise / improve standards. / Lavish praise given for undemanding and second-rate efforts lowers standards rather than enhances them.*

to lower standards *снижать уровень / требования: Another response was to lower admissions standards.*

standards rise / go up *уровень / требования повышается / повышаются: Academic standards are rising.*

standards fall / drop / decline / slip / go down *уровень / требования снижается / снижаются: Standards are falling as the quality of applicants declines.*

uniform standards [*plural*] *унифицированные / одинаковые требования: Several leaders in Jefferson's time urged the formation of*

a national system of education with uniform standards for schools in all the states.

17. **(educational / academic) standard(s)** [*plural*] a level of quality or achievement, especially one that people generally consider normal or acceptable **требования (к обучаемым / преподаванию)**: *We have begun the job of raising educational standards.*
18. **(educational / academic) standard(s) | teaching standards | standards of teaching | educational level | (level of) educational / academic achievement | attainment | attainment level / rate** **уровень / качество образования / подготовки, образовательная подготовка**: *They insist that virtually all of their students reach / achieve a high educational standard. | The National Curriculum is designed to raise standards by giving pupils and teachers definite national targets to aim for in the most important subjects. | The standards of teaching have attracted a good deal of criticism from all quarters in recent years. | We need to raise the level of academic achievement in public schools.*
19. **to pass (1)** [*transitive; intransitive*] **to succeed** to be successful in an examination or test by achieving a satisfactory standard **сдать, выдержать (экзамен, зачет)**: *The exam is so hard that only 5% of all applicants pass. | Students had to pass oral and written exams before moving up. | She passed (in) history. | He passed on the written part of his test. | He succeeded in his exam / test.*
- to pass (an exam) with flying colours / honours / distinction | to get a distinction** to get a very high mark: *She passed (his final exams) with flying colours. | She passed the exam with honours. | She got a distinction in her piano exam.*
- (2)** [*transitive*] to officially judge that someone has been successful in an examination or test because they have achieved a satisfactory standard **поставить / выставить положительную оценку / зачет**: *The examiners passed only 40% of the candidates. | The examiners will only pass you if they feel that you have done the work properly.*
20. **to get through (an exam / test)** to be successful in an exam or test **сдать / выдержать экзамен, сдать зачет**: *The entrance exam is very difficult and only a small minority of candidates get through. | She got through her exams without too much trouble.*
21. **to get / put sb through (an exam / test)** to make sure that someone is successful in an exam or test **подготовить кого-либо к успешной**

сдаче экзамена / зачета: *It was quite an effort to get my weakest students through the difficult English examination. / With additional classes, I was able to put all my students through (the exam).*

22. **to pull / scrape / squeeze through (an exam / test)** to only just succeed in passing an examination or test, but with a lot of difficulty **сдать / выдержать экзамен с большим трудом, сдать зачет с большим трудом:** *You'll never pull through (the exam) unless you work hard. / He scraped through the entrance exam. / She got into the music school by squeezing through the examination.*

23. **to sail / breeze through (an exam / test)** to succeed very easily or confidently in an examination or test **легко / успешно сдать экзамен / зачет:** *Adam sailed through his final exams. / Rachel sailed through with a distinction in all exam papers. / He breezed through the exam.*

24. **to fail | to flunk (esp. AmE) (informal) | to bomb (esp. AmE) (informal) (1)** [transitive; intransitive] to be unsuccessful in a test or examination **не сдать (экзамен / зачет), проваливаться (на экзамене / зачете), завалить (экзамен / зачет):** *She failed all her exams / tests. / We expected her to pass easily, but she failed by 15 marks. / He failed (in) chemistry. / I failed on the written part of my test. / I passed the written paper but failed on my oral. / She flunked the state bar exam four times before she finally passed. / I bombed the English test yesterday. / But what can we do to help the bright child who works well during term but bombs in exams through nerves? / I bombed on the quiz / the written section he gave us.*

(2) [transitive] to officially judge that someone has been unsuccessful in a test or examination because they have not achieved a satisfactory standard **поставить / выставить неудовлетворительную оценку, завалить:** *Examiners failed nearly 30% of the candidates. / The examiners failed him because he hadn't answered enough questions.*

25. **pass [countable]** a successful result in a test or examination **сдача экзамена (на уровне проходного балла); удовлетворительно (отметка):** *She got a pass in maths. / He has claimed he scored passes in ten out of ten final exam papers. / I got / scored a pass in my World Lit course. / I didn't think the candidate deserved to be given a pass but the other examiners disagreed.*

26. **fail [countable]** an unsuccessful result in a test or examination **неудача, провал; неудовлетворительно (отметка):** *I got / was given a fail in history. / John got three passes and four fails in his exams.*

27. **ability** [countable; uncountable] the physical or mental power or skill needed to do something *способность, умение; возможности; талант, дарование*: The test measures verbal and mathematical ability. | He's a pupil of considerable / great / exceptional / remarkable / high / low / average ability / abilities. | There are students of all abilities in the school. | The tests were designed to assess the students' ability *in* oral comprehension. | The course material depends on the **level of ability** of the student. | Our courses cater for different **levels of ability**.

natural / innate / instinctive ability *врожденные способности / врожденный талант*: He has an innate musical ability.

to have / possess ability *иметь способности*: She had the ability to explain things clearly and concisely. | He does not possess the necessary academic ability to study law.

to demonstrate / display / show ability *демонстрировать / проявлять способности / умение*: And both boys and girls with involved fathers demonstrate a greater ability to take initiative and direct themselves.

to lack ability *не иметь способностей, не обладать способностями*: She did not lack the ability to master the technology.

to enhance / improve / hone / maximize / strengthen ability *совершенствовать способности*: Good diet can help to maximize physical ability.

28. **aptitude** [countable; uncountable] a natural ability or skill, especially in learning *склонность, способность, сообразительность, одаренность; врожденные способности / врожденный талант*: The score of 87 represents low or below-average academic aptitude. | We will take your personal aptitudes and abilities into account.

to have / possess (an) aptitude (for sth) *иметь способности / склонность*: He has a natural aptitude for teaching. | Some students have more aptitude for academic work than others.

to show / demonstrate / display (an) aptitude (for sth) *демонстрировать / проявлять способности / склонность*: At an early age Susan showed an aptitude for languages. | At Cambridge he showed little aptitude for study.

to lack aptitude *не иметь способностей / склонности, не обладать способностями / склонностью: None of them have the time, admittedly, but most are also lacking the aptitude.*

29. **capability** [countable] the natural ability, skill, or power that makes a person able to do something, especially something difficult *одаренность, талантливость, способность, (потенциальные) возможности / способности; врожденные способности / врожденный талант: He has the capability of becoming / to become an excellent teacher.*

to demonstrate one's capabilities *демонстрировать / проявлять свои способности*

within // beyond someone's capabilities: *The course is well within the capabilities of most people. / I can speak French, but simultaneous translation is beyond my capabilities.*

30. **capacity** [countable; uncountable] an ability, usually great, to do something or to behave in a particular way *способность, (большие) умственные способности: He has an enormous capacity for hard work. / Children have a remarkable capacity to learn language.*
31. **skill** [countable; uncountable] an ability to do something well, especially as a result of experience and training *умение, навык; искусство, мастерство; ловкость, сноровка: Reading and writing are two different skills. / In the primary grades, teachers put emphasis on language and reading skills. / You need good communication skills for this job. / Many jobs today require computer skills / a high level of skill. / We teach our students a range of skills.*

to have / possess a skill (in / at sth / doing sth): *She had / possessed great writing skills. / I have no skill in / at speaking eloquently / writing essays. / Students need to possess certain basic skills by the time they finish school.*

to acquire / gain / learn / master a skill *приобретать умение / навык, овладевать умением / навыком: There are no opportunities to acquire new skills. / The course helps people gain the skills they need to run a successful business. / People learn skills best by practice plus systematic feedback.*

to develop a skill *развивать / совершенствовать умение / навык: On the course you will develop skills in business management. / These exercises develop the student's reading and writing skills.*

to teach sb a skill *обучать кого-л. умению / навыку*: *He taught me the skill of writing essays.*

to improve / hone a skill *совершенствовать / оттачивать умение / навык*: *I would like to improve my presentation skills.*

to demonstrate / display / show (a) skill (at / in sth / doing sth) *демонстрировать / проявлять умение / навык*: *She showed great skill in painting portraits.*

to lack a skill *не иметь умения / навыка, не обладать умением / навыком*: *She lacks basic skills to get a job.*

32. **mixed ability** [*countable; uncountable*] different levels of educational ability; including or designed for students with different levels of educational ability *разные уровни способностей*: *I have children in my class of very mixed abilities. / Comprehensive school pupils are of mixed abilities, and come from a variety of social backgrounds in the local area. / I am writing a textbook for mixed ability classes in comprehensive schools based on this model. / One dealt with the issue of mixed ability teaching as a separate issue.*

22. Qualifications

1. **to qualify (1)** [*intransitive*] to pass an examination or finish a course of study so that you are able to do a particular job *получить квалификацию*: *Andrew qualified (as a teacher) in 1995. / After qualifying in medicine, he worked for a time at City Hospital.*

(2) [*transitive*] to give someone the necessary skills and knowledge so that they are able to do a particular job *обучать для какой-л. цели, готовить к какой-л. деятельности; давать право заниматься каким-л. видом деятельности*: *Fluency in three languages qualifies her for work in the European Parliament. / This course qualifies you to teach in any secondary school.*

2. **qualification** [*countable; usually plural*] an official record showing that you have finished a course of study, passed examinations at the end of it, and have a particular level of skill or knowledge in a subject; the examinations that you have passed *квалификация; подготовленность*: *What qualifications do you need to be an English teacher?*

academic / educational / vocational / professional / legal / medical / teaching / technical / secretarial / postgraduate qualifications: *She*

left school at 16, with no academic / educational qualifications. / The two-year course leads to a teaching qualification. / We encourage our staff to expand their professional qualifications.

qualification for sth: *The entry qualifications for the course are high. / You would need a postgraduate qualification for this job.*

qualification in sth: *These courses lead to recognized qualifications in art and design.*

to study for a qualification: *Each year some graduates take this opportunity while others study for a professional qualification.*

to have / hold a qualification: *I don't have a formal accountancy qualification. / You'll never get a good job if you don't have any qualifications. / This trend has been accompanied by improved professional training and a significant rise in the numbers holding professional qualifications.*

to get / gain / acquire / obtain / achieve / take a qualification *приобретать / получать квалификацию:* *He didn't get any qualifications at school. / She gained a qualification in marketing. / The number of people obtaining / achieving basic craft qualifications has fallen. / Staff will be encouraged to take nationally recognised vocational qualifications.*

to award / give (sb) a qualification *присваивать квалификацию:* *They will be able to choose courses leading to qualifications awarded by national bodies. / A nationally recognised qualification should be awarded on successful completion of a validated course.*

to improve a qualification *повышать квалификацию:* *We will set up a statutory General Teaching Council to improve professional qualifications and set standards for teacher training and retraining.*

to lack a qualification *не иметь квалификации:* *Universities can admit carefully selected mature students even if they lack formal entry qualifications. / 40 percent of the prisoners lack any qualifications.*

paper qualifications (BrE) *official qualifications rather than experience or personal qualities*

3. **degree** [countable] (1) *a course of study at a college or university* **курс обучения (в колледже или университете), по окончании которого присваивается (ученая) степень:** *But do these programs really keep the pathway to a four-year degree open?*

to do a degree (in a subject) (at a college / university) to study in order to get a degree: *Maggie is doing a degree in psychology. / She's doing a degree at Exeter University.*

to offer a degree *предлагать / проводить курс:* *They're offering a degree in stage management. / The University also offers Master's degrees by research lasting 12 months.*

(2) the qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study at a university or college (ученая) степень; звание; диплом: *a medical / physics degree / a degree in medicine / physics / a college / university degree / I was convinced that without a college degree I could never succeed. / Many industrial production managers have a college degree in business administration or industrial engineering.*

undergraduate / postgraduate / academic / advanced degree: *People with excellent undergraduate degrees should not be deterred from applying. / Seventy-six percent of the delegates have either a college degree or postgraduate degrees.*

to study for a degree

to have / hold a degree (in a subject) (from a college / university) *иметь степень:* *Applicants must have a degree in Engineering. / The successful candidate must hold a first or second class honours degree.*

to earn / gain / get / receive / obtain / take / acquire a degree (in a subject) (from / at a college / university) *получать степень:* *He earned a law degree in 1934. / Her dream is to get / gain a degree in computer science and then get a high-paying job. / He received a medical degree from London University. / He acquired a law degree by taking classes at night.*

to award / give (sb) a degree | to award / give a degree to sb | to confer a degree (on sb) *присваивать степень:* *In 1997 the U.S. awarded 1.1 million bachelor degrees. / He was awarded a law degree at the Sorbonne. / The university has already conferred honorary degrees on several prime ministers.*

to admit sb to a degree: *No student can be admitted to a first degree unless he has completed full-time attendance for at least three university sessions.*

4. **honours degree | degree with honours (formal) (1) (BrE)** a first university degree that is above the basic level in one or two particular

subjects **степень бакалавра / диплом продвинутого уровня**: Applicants offering qualifications other than those acceptable for an honours degree will be considered for entry to the ordinary degree. | It is envisaged that the successful candidate will have a recent postgraduate qualification or a good honours degree.

a first / second / lower second / upper second / third class honours degree: The successful candidate must hold a first or second class honours degree. | Competition is keen and candidates must offer a minimum of an upper second class honours degree together with evidence of satisfactory financial arrangements.

a single / joint honours degree a degree in one / two main subjects: The Department of Economic and Social History offers two single honours degrees. | Linguistics may be studied either as a single honours degree or as part of a joint honours degree.

(2) (AmE) a degree from a school, college or university which shows that a student has done work of a very high standard **степень бакалавра / диплом с отличием**

5. **pass / ordinary degree** (BrE) a degree given to college or university students who have passed their exams, but not well enough to get an honours degree **степень бакалавра / диплом обычного уровня (без отличия)**: to take a pass degree
6. **general degree** (BrE) **степень бакалавра / диплом без отличия по двум или трем дисциплинам**
7. **honorary degree** [countable] **почетная (ученая) степень**
8. **first / undergraduate / bachelor's / bachelor degree** a first degree at college or university, such as a BA (**Bachelor of Arts**), BSc / B.S. (**Bachelor of Science**), BEd (**Bachelor of Education**) **степень бакалавра, первая (ученая) степень**: First degrees are awarded on a system of credits for each course completed. | He graduated from North Dakota State University in 1993 with a bachelor's degree in civil engineering / computer information systems.
9. **further / higher / advanced / postgraduate** (BrE) / **graduate degree** (AmE) a degree that is awarded after you have received a first degree and that usually, although not always, involves research **ученая степень выше степени бакалавра**: Most of the people in the department hold postgraduate degrees.

10. **master's degree | master's** (*informal*) a advanced college or university degree, such as an MA (**Master of Arts**), MSc / M.S. (**Master of Science**), MEd (**Master of Education**), MBA (**Master of Business Administration**), that you can get by studying for one or two years after your first degree **степень магистра (вторая ученая степень)**: *He received a master's degree in marketing from Cornell University.*

11. **doctorate | PhD | doctoral / doctor's degree** the most advanced type of university degree, which you study for on your own for several years, doing advanced research and writing a long report explaining what you have discovered **докторская степень**: *He earned his doctorate at Harvard. / He obtained a law doctorate with distinction. / He received a doctorate in economics from Cornell University.*

12. **PhD | Doctor of Philosophy** (*formal*) a person who has a doctoral degree **доктор наук / философии**: *She's a PhD.*

13. **certificate | diploma** (*BrE*) [*countable*] **(1)** an official paper stating that a student has completed a course of study at a college or university in a vocational subject (= one that prepares a student for a particular job); the qualification that a student receives when they are successful in this **свидетельство, сертификат, диплом**: *a diploma in business studies / Even the cherished college diploma no longer guarantees success. / It is worth considering what the real benefits of studying at university degree or diploma level might be.*

(2) an official paper stating that a student has completed a course of study at a college or university in an academic subject that people sometimes do after getting a degree; the qualification that a student receives when they are successful in this **свидетельство, сертификат, диплом**: *a degree certificate / She didn't have a degree, a diploma or any piece of paper to say she could teach. / I'm hoping to get my teaching diploma this year. / This emphasis is true also of most of their graduate diploma courses. / Consequently, a new diploma course had to be set up, new teacher trainers prepared and new books written. / Students who successfully complete the work will receive a new degree, a graduate certificate in public health.*

14. **diploma** [*countable*] (*AmE*) a document showing that a student has successfully completed their high school, college, or university education **диплом, свидетельство; аттестат**: *White men with high school diplomas earn more than Hispanic women with college degrees.*

15. **certificate | diploma COLLOCATIONS**

to have / hold a certificate / diploma (in sth): *She has a Certificate in Drama Education.*

to earn / get / gain / receive a certificate / diploma (in a subject) (from a college / university): *She earned a teaching certificate from San Jose State University. | After two years he got / gained / received the certificate of the college for proficiency in chemistry.*

to award / give (sb) a certificate / diploma | to award / give a certificate / diploma to sb: *Polytechnics will be able to call themselves universities and to award degrees and diplomas. | In 1863 she was awarded a first-class certificate. | Everyone was given a diploma at the end of the course. | By the 1830s, some 50 students yearly were awarded a diploma.*

to do a diploma (in sth) to study in order to get a diploma: *My son's doing a diploma in social studies. | I did a diploma in nursing.*

23. Research

1. **to study** [*transitive*] | **to research** | **to investigate** [*transitive; intransitive*] to learn about a subject in a detailed way, using scientific methods, in order to discover new information or produce new ideas about it *исследовать, изучать, заниматься (научными) исследованиями*

to study / research / investigate sth: *A team of scientists has been studying the effects of acid rain over a twenty-year period. | They have been researching the effects of the drug on mice. | The study investigates the impact of violent TV programming on children.*

to study / investigate how / why...: *NASA has used the space shuttle to study how materials perform in a weightless environment. | The research aims to investigate why schools are not doing better.*

to research: *He researched alone at night, and by day discussed his findings with no one.*

to research in sth to carry out a study within a broad field of human experience: *He's researching in medieval history.*

to research into sth to carry out a study on a particular subject within a field of human experience: *She's researching into possible cures for AIDS. | He researched into the causes / effects of cigarette smoking.*

2. **research** | **researches** (*formal*) | **study** | **investigation** [*uncountable*]
detailed work that you do, using scientific methods, in order to discover new information or produce new ideas about a particular subject, especially in a university or scientific institution (**научное**) **исследование, изучение, изыскание, анализ; исследовательская работа**: *scientific / medical / historical / linguistic research* | *a research student / assistant / laboratory* | *Recent research shows that babies in the womb can be influenced by music.* | *The research will investigate the problems people have in using experimental machines in building societies.* | *The problem needed to be handed over to scientific investigation.*

research in sth research work within a broad area of knowledge: *He is famous for his research in linguistics / history / chemistry.*

research into / on sth research work on a specific subject within an area of knowledge: *research into the causes / effects / origin / problem of cancer* | *He concluded that research into their effectiveness is incomplete and unclear.* | *Some suggest segregating girls from boys in math and science courses, relying on dubious research on child development.* | *There is clearly a need for further research on this topic.*

study of: *the sociological study of crime* | *Grammars and parsers were invented for the study of human languages.* | *Our comparative study of political culture includes five democracies.* | *Paleontology is the study of ancient life.*

to be engaged / involved in research **заниматься научно-исследовательской работой**

to do / conduct / carry out / undertake research **проводить / предпринимать исследования**: *She's doing research into the connection between crime and poverty.* | *They are doing / conducting / carrying out some fascinating research into / on the language of dolphins.*

researches: *He was helped in his researches by local naturalists.* | *His researches produced some interesting results.*

3. **study** [*countable*] a piece of work that is done to find out more about a particular subject or problem, and usually includes a written report (**научное**) **исследование, научная работа, монография; статья; результаты исследования**: *The study showed / suggested a link between radiation leaks and cancer.* | *Recent studies show / suggest that women still get paid a lot less than men.*

study of / into / on sth: *a study of Australian wild birds / He published a review of studies on sex education programs in public schools.*

to carry out / conduct / do / make a study (into / on / of sth): *We're carrying out / conducting / doing a study into how much time people spend watching television each day. / A series of studies was made to discover the relationship between diet and behaviour. / They made / carried out a study on sex education programmes. / We conducted a comparative study of political culture.*

4. **paper** [countable] a piece of writing or a talk on a particular subject by an expert who has made a study of it **научный доклад; статья; диссертация:** *a scientific paper / a paper on psychology / When is your sociology paper due?*

to write / produce a paper: *He wrote papers on ethnography. / He was one of the scientists involved in the research that produced the paper.*

to publish a paper: *He has published many papers on the subject.*

to give / present / deliver a paper (on sth) делать / читать доклад: *Professor Usborne gave a paper on recent developments in his field. / Leading scholars have been invited to present papers at the conference.*

5. **thesis** [countable] a long piece of writing about a particular subject that you do as part of an advanced university degree such as an MA or a PhD **диссертация:** *a graduate / postgraduate thesis / From this initial dissatisfaction my own doctoral thesis developed. / You might even end up starting on another project with a new thesis adviser. / He was awarded his PhD for a thesis on industrial robots.*

master's thesis магистерская диссертация: *He really took the matter to heart and finally wrote his Master's thesis on the subject.*

doctoral / Ph.D. thesis | doctorate | PhD research work leading to a doctoral degree **докторская диссертация:** *to do / start / finish a doctorate / PhD / He wrote his doctoral / Ph.D. thesis on contemporary French literature.*

6. **dissertation** [countable] a long piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one that is done as part of a degree course at college or university **диссертация; дипломная работа:** *Assessment is by written examination and dissertation. / More senior pupils in schools can use a word processor to write up projects or dissertations for internal or external examinations. / Many doctoral dissertation proposals will be as long as 60 or more pages.*

7. **thesis | dissertation COLLOCATIONS**

thesis / dissertation on / about / in sth: *His thesis on the division of labour itself lacks an adequate conception of power. / This thesis about the meaning of ethical words is presented against the background of a causal theory of meaning in general. / He is currently writing a dissertation on the Somali civil war. / She did her dissertation in History.*

to write / do / work on / undertake a thesis / dissertation (in / on sth /sb): *He wrote his doctoral thesis on contemporary French literature. / I was doing a thesis on working-class education in the late nineteenth century. / She's still working on her thesis. / She did her dissertation in History / on Baudelaire. / Pupils also undertake a dissertation on a subject of their own choice.*

to submit a thesis / dissertation (to an examining board) *представлять диссертацию / дипломную работу к защите*

submission of a thesis / dissertation (to an examining board) *представление диссертации / дипломной работы к защите:* *Diploma and certificate courses do not normally require the submission of a dissertation.*

to accept // reject a thesis / dissertation *утвердить // отвергнуть диссертацию*

to refer back a thesis / dissertation *вернуть диссертацию на доработку*

8. **research worker | researcher** [*countable*] someone who does research *исследователь, ученый:* *The Avon Papers are now available for study by research workers on application to the University Library. / Take care that your teaching is not guided by your preferences as a research worker.*
9. **scientist** [*countable*] someone who is trained in science, especially someone whose job is to do scientific research *ученый; естествоиспытатель; научный работник / сотрудник:* *a research / nuclear scientist | a great / eminent / distinguished scientist | Scientists say they've already collected more data than had been expected.*
10. **scholar** [*countable*] someone who studies and knows a lot about a particular subject, especially one that is not a science subject *ученый;*

филолог: *a great / eminent / distinguished scholar | a classical / classics / history / literary scholar | a Shakespearean / Greek scholar | He has proved to be an excellent literary scholar. | Dr Miles was a distinguished scholar of Russian history.*

11. **research student | postgraduate / graduate student** [countable] a student doing research under the direction of a college or university teacher *последипломный студент; студент магистратуры; аспирант*
12. **research institute / centre** [countable] *научно-исследовательский институт*
13. **supervisor (BrE) | advisor (AmE)** [countable] a teacher at a university who is in charge of a student's research *научный руководитель: Each student has a supervisor to advise on the writing of the dissertation.*

24. Types of subjects

1. **subject** [countable] an area of knowledge which is studied and taught at a school, college or university *дисциплина, предмет: English was my favourite subject at school. | There appears to be no syllabus, no timetable, no formal division of work into school subjects, no specific playtimes.*

to study a subject: *There were also sharp drops in the numbers wanting to study engineering subjects and pharmacy. | University offers a unique opportunity to study subjects not offered at school as well as those of which applicants may have some experience.*

to teach a subject: *They would use new methods to teach traditional academic subjects and equip young people with technical skills.*

2. **discipline** [countable] an area of knowledge which is studied and taught at a college or university *дисциплина, предмет: History and economics only became separate academic disciplines in the 20th century. | The traditional academic disciplines are less popular among students, who now prefer subjects such as business studies. | Recent historical studies stress the importance of scientific disciplines and research programmes.*
3. **subject area** [countable] a particular subject or group of related subjects *дисциплина, предмет; группа / цикл дисциплин /*

предметов: *The course covers three main subject areas. / A choice of optional units is also available from other relevant subject areas.*

4. **academic subject / discipline / course** *теоретическая дисциплина, теоретический курс:* *Each academy has one integrated project that combines the career theme with the separate academic subjects. / The book brings together several academic disciplines.*
5. **vocational subject / course** *профессионально-ориентированная дисциплина, профессионально-ориентированный курс:* *Others might take two to four vocational courses at a community college or a technical institution.*
6. **compulsory subject / course** *a subject / course that a student must take* **обязательный предмет**
7. **optional subject / course | option (BrE) | elective subject / course (AmE) | elective (AmE)** *[countable]* *one of the subjects that a student can choose to study at school for an examination, or as part of a course at college or university, in addition to the courses they must take* **факультативный предмет:** *Spanish is an optional subject. / There are optional courses in sociology. / Several options are offered for the student's senior year. / I did an option in Korean Studies. / The students regard this subject as a soft option. (= easier than other optional subjects) / Elective courses vary from school to school. / A mixed group of students would be catered for by placing greater emphasis on electives.*
8. **core subject** *a subject that is compulsory in English schools for five- to sixteen-year-old pupils: The core subjects of the National Curriculum in England, which are compulsory for five to sixteen-year-olds, are English, mathematics and science.*
9. **foundation subject** *a subject that is studied and taught in English schools in addition to the core subjects: The second level of the National Curriculum is the so-called foundation subjects, which are technology, history, geography, music, art, physical education and, for secondary school pupils, a modern foreign language.*
10. **(the) arts | (the) humanities** *[plural]* *subjects of study that are not scientific, such as history, literature, philosophy and languages* **гуманитарные дисциплины / предметы / науки:** *an arts subject / course / degree / education / graduate / student / teacher | the Faculty of Arts | At school I was quite good at arts, but hopeless at*

science. / Children should be given a well-balanced education in both the arts and the sciences.

11. **liberal arts** [*plural*] (*esp. AmE*) subjects of study, such as history, literature, philosophy and languages, that give students a general education and teach them to think, rather than those subjects that develop practical skills **гуманитарные дисциплины / предметы / науки; общеобразовательные дисциплины**: *a liberal arts college / degree / education / graduate / student / teacher / In the public sector, many managers have liberal arts degrees in public administration.*
12. **science** [*uncountable*] | **(the) sciences** [*plural*] subjects of study such as biology, chemistry, physics, engineering, and sometimes mathematics **естественные науки**: *a science subject / course / degree / education / graduate / student / teacher / Are you going to specialize in arts or sciences? / No wonder only one in 10 university students studies science.*
13. **to specialize** [*intransitive*] **(1) to major** (*esp. AmE*) | **to read** [*transitive; intransitive*] (*BrE*) (*formal*) to study something as your main subject at college or university **специализироваться (в определенной области), (углубленно) изучать**: *After his first degree he wishes to specialize. / After she qualified as a lawyer, she decided to specialize in contract law. / She majored in philosophy at Harvard. / I read history at Oxford. / He is reading for a law degree.*

(2) to be an expert in a particular part of a subject or profession **специализироваться, углубленно изучать**: *My history professor specialized in Russian history.*
14. **to minor** [*intransitive*] (*esp. AmE*) to study something as your second main subject at college or university, in addition to your main subject, or major **изучать предмет второй / дополнительной специализации / специальности**: *He minored in political science. / I'm planning to study computer science, but I still might minor in English.*
15. **specialization** [*countable; uncountable*] the study of a particular part of a wider subject **специализация**: *In the course I'm taking, there's no opportunity for specialization until the final year. / The course offers three areas of specialization – fine art, graphic design, and fashion. / This degree offers a major specialization in Social Policy alongside a course in Sociology.*
16. **major** [*countable*] (*esp. AmE*) **(1)** the main subject that a student studies at college or university **профилирующая дисциплина; основная**

специализация / специальность: *Her major is history. / I'm changing my major to political science. / He would be going on to college and a major in Romance languages after high school. / One reason is a sharp drop in the number of undergraduate students choosing economics as a major. / English 4 is a requirement for English majors.*

(2) someone who studies a particular subject as their main subject at college or university **студент, специализирующийся в определенной области:** *She's a history / philosophy major at Berkeley.*

17. **minor** [countable] (esp. AmE) (1) the second main subject that a student studies at college or university, in addition to their main subject, or major **непрофилирующая дисциплина; вторая / дополнительная специализация / специальность:** *He received a bachelor's degree in sociology, with a minor in literature. / I'm taking history as my minor.*

(2) someone who studies a particular subject as their second main subject at college or university, in addition to their main subject, or major **студент, изучающий непрофилирующую дисциплину**

25. Course of study

1. **course | class / classes** (AmE) | **programme | program** (AmE) [countable] a series of lessons or lectures in a particular subject, usually resulting in an examination or qualification **курс обучения; курс лекций:** *a undergraduate / postgraduate / graduate course / programme / a training course / programme / a drama / journalism / secretarial / Spanish / linguistics course / programme / a course of study / instruction / lectures / a programme of study / course content / work / a research program / The course runs from September to November. / Our history course covered / dealt with / treated the 19th century. / Assessment does not depend on how many hours it took someone to complete a programme of study.*

course / programme / class in / on sth: *a course in music / economics / a class in photography at night school / a course on architecture / a class on dealing with stress*

to apply to a course / programme **подавать заявление с просьбой принять на курсы:** *After getting his bachelor's degree he may apply to a graduate program.*

to enter / join a course / programme **поступать на курсы:** *More than 80 percent of those on youth training gain a qualification or a job,*

or enter a further education course. | I felt I had joined an Out-in-the-Open University crash course in bird identification.

to enrol in / on / for / to sign up for / to register for a course / programme | to enrol in / for / to sign up for / to register for a class / classes *поступать / записываться на курсы: I enrolled in / on / for the English course. | They are eligible to enrol on these programmes. | A lot of students have signed up for this course. | An increasing number of students are registering for degree courses each year.*

to enrol sb in / on / for / to sign sb up for / to register sb for a course / programme | to enrol sb in / for / to sign sb up for / to register sb for a class / classes *записывать кого-л. на курсы: Isabelle enrolled her brother in a training programme for engineers. | They signed up / registered more students for the course.*

to begin / embark on / start a course / programme: *She began / embarked on / started a twelve-week course on modern art. | He embarked on a crash course to get his state license to operate the plant.*

to do / take / follow / go on / attend a course *изучать / проходить курс: Tim did a three-year course in linguistics at Newcastle. | I'd like to take a writing course when I retire. | Students following the Honours course are expected to study Islamic History. | Before moving to Paris, Michael went on an intensive course to improve his French. | I attended a course of lectures on women in fiction.*

to do / take / attend / go to a class / classes / programme: *Undergraduates do a liberal arts course or a basic engineering program. | She's taking a class in art history / on dealing with stress. | They are attending a literacy class. | He attended evening classes at the local college. | I go to dance classes here in New York.*

to be (away) on / go away on a course: *She's (away) on a time management course this week. | She's away on a training course. | They're going away on a training course next week.*

to teach a course / class / programme: *The course is taught by lectures, seminars and tutorials, and is college based. | She teaches a course in stress counselling. | I taught a Sunday school class and sang in the church choir.*

to offer / run a course / programme *предлагать / проводить курс: Polytechnics offer a wide range of advanced courses in many subjects. | The school runs courses for beginners.*

to complete / finish a course: *He has successfully completed the advanced course in Business Management.*

to pass / fail a course

to drop out of / withdraw from a course

2. **curriculum** (*plural – curricula / curriculums*) [*countable*] (1) **programme | program** (AmE) the range of subjects that has been officially chosen to be taught at a school, college, or university **учебный план:** *curriculum planning / development | All state schools follow the National Curriculum. | Languages are an essential part of the school curriculum. | The university curriculum is more academic than that of colleges of education. | Do we adequately cover the programmes of study?*

(2) **syllabus** (*plural – syllabuses / syllabi*) a plan that states exactly what students at a school, college, or university should learn in a particular subject, especially a list of what they may be tested on in their examinations **учебная программа (курса обучения); программа обучения:** *the history / English / science syllabus | the degree / diploma / GCE syllabus | Our mathematics curriculum is much broader now. | The summer term was very short and the teacher didn't manage to cover the whole syllabus. | The history syllabus is getting overcrowded / too heavy.*

3. **the national curriculum** the set of subjects that children in England and Wales must study from the age of five to sixteen: *to implement the national curriculum*

4. **curriculum | syllabus COLLOCATIONS**

to be on (BrE) / in (AmE) a curriculum / syllabus: *Latin is still on the curriculum of many schools. | I see "Hamlet" on this year's syllabus for the English literature exam. | Students are exempt from some classes in the curriculum for religious reasons.*

to introduce sth into / to put sth on a curriculum / syllabus **включать / вводить / вносить в учебный план / учебную программу:** *A second foreign language has been introduced into the curriculum. | "The Merchant of Venice" has been put on the syllabus.*

to take sth off a curriculum / syllabus **исключать из учебного плана / учебной программы:** *Greek has been taken off the curriculum. | This material should be taken off the syllabus.*

to design / develop / draw up a curriculum / syllabus *разрабатывать / составлять учебный план / учебную программу: Are politicians the best people to be developing the educational curriculum?*

to follow a curriculum / syllabus *руководствоваться учебным планом / учебной программой: The art department at Redbrook Secondary School followed a fairly prescribed syllabus.*

to teach a syllabus: *Some teachers might even choose to teach the entire history syllabus by working backwards from the present.*

26. Types of courses

1. **degree course** a course leading to a degree *курс, по окончании которого присваивается (ученая) степень: Not all of these subjects, however, may necessarily be acceptable as admission requirements for particular degree courses or particular faculties. / The department offers general and honours degree courses in nursing.*
2. **certificate / diploma course** a course leading to a certificate / diploma *курс, по окончании которого выдается сертификат / диплом*
3. **full-time course** a course that involves studying for the whole of / for part of each normal working week *курс очного обучения*
4. **part-time course** *курс заочного / вечернего обучения*
5. **correspondence course** a course of study in which you study at home, receiving and sending off work by post or by email (In England such courses are mainly organized by separate institutions, usually private, and known as **correspondence colleges**.) *курс(ы) заочного обучения, заочные курсы: I'm taking a correspondence course in business studies. / He qualified as a solicitor through a London University correspondence course.*
6. **extramural / extension course** (*esp. BrE*) a non-degree course that is intended for the general public *курсы заочного обучения, заочные курсы; курсы повышения квалификации (заочные или вечерние): I took my first extramural course in 1948 in Coventry, even though I was working in Birmingham.*

7. **access course** (*BrE*) an educational course for adults with few or no qualifications which prepares them for study at a college or university **подготовительные курсы**: *She didn't have any formal qualifications but took an access course to get into university.*
8. **crash / intensive course** a course of study in which you are taught a lot of basic facts about a particular subject in a short time, for example before you start a new job **ускоренный курс обучения**: *I did / took a crash course in French before my trip to Paris. / Before moving to Paris, Michael went on an intensive course to improve his French. / The University offers a crash course in spoken Russian.*
9. **sandwich course** (*BrE*) a college or university course consisting of periods of study with periods of work between them so that students get practical experience **курс обучения, чередующий теорию с практикой; курс обучения, сочетающий общеобразовательное и профессиональное обучение с работой на производстве**: *Students who undertake the four-year sandwich course spend the third year in industrial placement.*
10. **remedial course / class / classes** a special course that helps students who have difficulty learning something, especially the basic skills of reading, writing etc **коррективный курс (дополнительная подготовка по какому-либо предмету)**: *High school graduates needed remedial courses in reading, mathematics and composition. / About one quarter of entering college students now take at least one remedial course. / Most of these students take remedial classes in all three fields.*
11. **refresher (course)** a training course in which people improve their knowledge or skills and learn about new developments that are related to the job that they do **курсы повышения квалификации**: *From now on all aircrew went through either a full conversion course or a short refresher course. / They are holding / attending a refresher course on modern teaching methods.*

27. Teacher training

1. **teacher training / education** [*uncountable*] the process of teaching or being taught the skills necessary for the teaching profession **подготовка учителей / преподавателей**: *school-based / college-based training / a teacher-training college / Next month I shall be one of the last postgraduate students to receive half my teacher training in college rather than "on the job".*

2. **teaching practice (BrE) | student teaching (AmE) | practice teaching (AmE)** [*uncountable*] the period of time that someone spends teaching as part of their training to become a teacher **педагогическая практика (студентов)**: *It is easy to understand the excitement that such new teaching practice could generate. | And her student teaching was rewarding as well.*

to be on / do (one's) teaching practice / student teaching / practice teaching **проходить педагогическую практику**: *If you do a Postgraduate Certificate of Education, you have to spend the second term out of three on your teaching practice. | On teaching practice they try to let you in gently. | I did my student teaching in a small town in Indiana.*
3. **student teacher** [*countable*] someone who is learning to be a teacher or nurse **студент-практикант (в школе)**: *Are there special liability standards for substitute teachers and student teachers? | This doctrine is illustrated by a New York case where a student teacher was injured while participating in a basketball game.*
4. **teacher mentor | teacher-mentor** [*countable*] an experienced school teacher who gives a student teacher help and advice during the latter's teaching practice **учитель-наставник**: *But one enthusiast for her school-based course said the factor was the support from her teacher-mentors.*
5. **to observe / visit / watch a lesson / student teacher** **посещать занятие / студента-практиканта**: *You are given the timetable by the head of the department and you go along to observe certain lessons. | I had to write a lesson plan for each lesson, to say what the aims of the lesson were, and my tutor would come and visit me. | As a researcher and teacher trainer, I watch dozens of lessons in primary and secondary schools. | I remember that a lay inspector was due to watch me in action with a sixth-form class.*
6. **to inspect / visit a school** to officially check a school in order to make sure that everything is satisfactory and that rules are being obeyed **проверять / инспектировать школу, проводить инспекцию школы**: *Social workers are inspecting the school on a daily basis, and have uncovered complaints about care and management practices. | Gloucestershire County Council has been responsible since last year for inspecting the independent school.*
7. **inspection | tour of inspection** [*countable*] an official visit to an organization to check that everything is satisfactory and that rules are being obeyed **инспекция, проверка, контроль**: *We expect inspections*

of schools to take place every four or five years. / Our inspection appears to have given teachers at my school fresh impetus and renewed enthusiasm for what we are doing.

to carry out / conduct / make an inspection (of sth): *They arrived to carry out / make an inspection of the school.*

8. **inspector** [countable] an official whose job is to check that something is satisfactory and that rules are being obeyed **инспектор:** *a school inspector / an inspector of schools / School inspectors have reported that some 30 per cent of lessons are not being taught at an adequate standard. / The inspector also highlighted some weak spots and said we needed to keep debating curriculum issues. / Standards of discipline at the school were strongly criticized in the inspector's report.*

Vocabulary practice

I. Sections: General concepts, Types of education, Stages of education, Types of educational institutions, Structure of a university, Government and administration.

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. to educate
2. to teach
3. to tutor
4. to coach
5. self-education
6. to go into teaching
7. teaching aids / materials
8. to receive / undergo training
9. tuition
10. schooling
11. educational institution
12. to study full-time / on a full-time basis
13. to study part-time / on a part-time basis
14. to do / make a study (of / on / into sth)
15. literacy level
16. state / private schooling / school education / school tuition
17. free / private (provision of) education / tuition
18. to provide free / private education / tuition
19. to study on a fee-paying basis
20. to study free of charge
21. (tuition) fees
22. to pay fees
23. to charge fees
24. distance learning
25. coeducation
26. single-sex education

List B

- a. вносить плату за обучение
- b. раздельное обучение
- c. учиться на заочном / вечернем отделении
- d. совместное обучение
- e. уровень грамотности
- f. давать образование; обучать; воспитывать
- g. обучать; давать частные уроки
- h. бесплатное / платное образование
- i. образование в государственной / частной школе
- j. предоставлять бесплатное / платное образование
- k. учиться бесплатно
- l. учиться на платной основе
- m. учить, обучать
- n. взимать плату за обучение
- o. плата за обучение
- p. готовить (к экзамену)
- q. дистанционное обучение
- r. стать учителем
- s. школьное образование / обучение
- t. проходить подготовку | обучаться
- u. учиться на очном отделении
- v. учебное заведение / учреждение
- w. учебные пособия / материалы
- x. обучение
- y. самообразование
- z. проводить исследование

2. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. pre-school / preschool education
2. primary / elementary education

List B

- a. государственная школа
- b. непрерывное образование

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 3. secondary education | с. технический колледж |
| 4. further education | d. общеобразовательная школа |
| 5. higher education | е. частная школа |
| 6. to be in / pursue higher education | f. высшее образование |
| 7. to go into further education | g. продолжать обучение в высшем учебном заведении |
| 8. to go on to higher education | h. профессионально-техническое училище |
| 9. vocational training / education | i. платная школа |
| 10. continuing / adult education | j. дать к.-л. университетское образование |
| 11. kindergarten | k. среднее образование |
| 12. to start kindergarten | l. школа в бедном городском районе |
| 13. state school | m. (старшая) средняя школа |
| 14. private school | n. педагогический институт; педагогическое училище |
| 15. fee-paying school | о. пойти в детский сад |
| 16. comprehensive (school) | р. профессионально-техническое образование / обучение |
| 17. senior high (school) | q. средне-специальное образование |
| 18. inner-city school | г. поступать в средне-специальное учебное заведение |
| 19. college of education | s. начальное образование |
| 20. college of technology | t. детский сад |
| 21. vocational school | и. учиться в высшем учебном заведении |
| 22. to put sb through university | v. дошкольное образование |

3. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. faculty
2. department
3. graduate school
4. administrator
5. head (teacher)
6. local education authority | LEA
7. principal
8. vice-chancellor
9. provost
10. dean
11. deputy dean
12. admissions dean
13. head of department
14. chair
15. faculty board
16. senate
17. school board

List B

- a. совет факультета
- b. руководитель
- c. заведующий кафедрой
- d. ответственный секретарь приемной комиссии
- e. проректор
- f. (ученый) совет
- g. должность профессора
- h. ректор
- i. школьный совет / комитет
- j. факультет
- k. заместитель декана
- l. местные органы народного образования
- m. магистратура; аспирантура
- n. директор (колледжа)
- о. декан (факультета)
- р. директор школы
- q. отделение, факультет; кафедра

4. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

to teach, to tutor, instruction, to go into teaching, (educational) institution, to do / make (a study), tuition fees, to learn, coeducational (school), higher (education), kindergarten, to go to (school), (to start) school, to go on to (higher education), state (school), private (school), college of education, primary (school), faculty, head teacher, vice-chancellor, chair, senate

5. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. to gain knowledge of a subject or skill, by experience, by studying it, or by being taught
2. the process of teaching and learning, usually at school, college, or university
3. the ability to do calculations and understand simple mathematics
4. a piece of work that is done to find out more about a particular subject or problem, and usually includes a written report
5. a system in which students work at home with the help of television and radio broadcasts and send work to their teachers by post or email
6. teaching, especially when given to a small group or one person, such as in a college or university
7. to learn about a subject by going to school, university etc
8. to teach someone a subject or skill, or show them how to do something
9. money that you pay to take lessons, especially at a college, university, or private school
10. to teach someone the skills of a particular job or activity, or to be taught these skills
11. having a good education
12. to teach someone to think or behave in a different way

6. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. a special school that prepares people quickly for examinations
2. a college which trains teachers
3. a school which you have to pay to go to
4. a school in the USA and Canada for children aged between twelve and fourteen or fifteen
5. a type of British college similar to a university, where you could study academic subjects up to degree level, or train for particular jobs (in 1992, all the polytechnics in Britain became universities)
6. the teaching of children between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18
7. education at a university or at a college of a similar level
8. a school that is controlled and paid for by the government

9. the highest level in the British school system (Children aged between sixteen and eighteen stay in the sixth form for two years while they prepare to take A levels.)
10. a school providing education that the children's parents pay for directly
11. lessons for adults, often held in the evening, that give them the opportunity to study a wide variety of subjects, most of which are practical, not academic
12. a school for children who have physical, educational, or emotional problems
13. education below the level of a university degree for people who are older than school age
14. the teaching of children between the ages of about five and eleven

7. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. the position of being a university professor
2. a part of a university in the USA where students who have a first degree can study for a master's degree or a doctorate, or the period of time when they study for these degrees
3. a high-ranking official in a college or university who is responsible for the organization of a department
4. a group of people, including some parents, who are elected to make decisions about how to manage a school
5. someone whose job involves helping to organize and supervise the way that an educational institution functions
6. someone who is in charge of a college or university
7. someone who is the head of a British university, and responsible for the way it is organized
8. the person who officially represents a British university on special occasions but who does not take part in running the university
9. the teacher who is in charge of a school
10. a department or group of related departments within a university
11. the governing council at some universities

8. Explain the meaning of the words and phrases listed below.

to teach school, to pursue / undertake education, innovative teaching methods, universal schooling, to provide schooling, to study for a degree, to study full-time, literacy rate, to eliminate illiteracy, mixed school, to pursue higher education, continuing education, nursery school, (day) nursery, independent school, infant school, grammar school, sixth form college, specialized school, inner-city school, to put sb through college, department, head (teacher), principal, vice-chancellor, faculty board

9. Explain the difference between the meanings of the following of words.

to educate – to teach – to instruct, to tutor – to coach – to prepare, to learn – to study, further education – higher education, comprehensive school – grammar school, preparatory school – crammer (school), special school – specialized school, polytechnic – university, chancellor – vice-chancellor

10. *Group the following words according to whether they are used in British English or American English.*

to coach, (tuition) fees, to teach school, primary education, elementary education, preschool, crèche (facilities), state school, public school, primary school, elementary / grade school, infant school, crammer (school), graduate school, head (teacher), vice-chancellor, president

11. *Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.*

List A	List B
1. to be educated	a. board
2. to instruct children	b. learning
3. to train	c. a study
4. to tutor them	d. college
5. to pursue	e. a chair
6. to join	f. education
7. to apply	g. at an institution
8. to undergo	h. illiteracy
9. educational	i. teaching methods
10. to study	j. education authority
11. to carry out	k. for better jobs
12. to charge	l. in physics
13. distance	m. intensive training
14. single-sex	n. the teaching profession
15. local	o. on a part-time basis
16. sixth form	p. opportunities
17. to be appointed to	q. further education
18. school	r. in road safety
19. to stamp out	s. fees

12. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles.*

- Youngsters must be educated the dangers of drugs.
- Neil teaches the Guildhall School of Music in London.
- We were never taught anything other religions.
- All children are instructed the use of the library.
- Melanie trained a career in music.
- Teachers train their students exam techniques.
- He tutored them physics.
- She coaches students French, usually for exams.
- This course prepares students English examinations.

10. All children in the state have a right public education.
11. Jobs education are not usually highly paid.
12. I'd like to go teaching.
13. The video provides instruction how to operate the computer.
14. All students receive tuition logic and metaphysics.
15. All new students should be given training computing.
16. She's studying a degree in history.
17. He studied a full-time basis.
18. They carried out a study sex education programmes.
19. We conducted a comparative study political culture.
20. The electors had great interest in expanded access higher education.
21. He graduated physics Cambridge University.
22. I dropped university in 1979.
23. I need to save enough to put my children university.

13. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to instruct, to pursue, tuition fees, instruction, environment, to teach, to remain, to qualify, to carry out, to charge, to do, to enter, to prepare, to train, tuition, to study for, standards, reform

1. Although traditional remedial education is undergoing radical , major problems remain.
2. These students should be prepared further education and training beyond high school.
3. Reducing the size of classes may improve educational
4. No one ever him the difference between right and wrong.
5. Her education her to teach school.
6. He the teaching profession in 1975.
7. Greater effort is needed children in road safety.
8. Students were given little on the techniques of taking notes.
9. This course graduates for management careers in the tourist industry.
10. We want to encourage people who left school early for better jobs.
11. He's been getting private in French.
12. The school provides an ideal learning for children.
13. He computing at university.
14. He the bar exam all year, and he still didn't pass.
15. The study between January and May 1998.
16. Most children in the UK in full-time education until they are at least 16 years old.
17. In public sector schools in the late 1980s, shortages of government funding were bringing pressures fees.
18. Many students will not have to pay if their financial situation is below a certain level.

14. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

fee-paying, to go into, to put, to serve, to receive, to stand up for, to start, degree, to transfer, to educate, to enter, to attend, to provide, to go on to, to appoint, to elect, mixed, to graduate from

1. He intends full-time higher education.
2. Jerry high school last year.
3. British children school at the age of four or five.
4. Few parents can afford to send their children to schools.
5. State pupils automatically from primary to secondary schools normally at the age of 11.
6. As children secondary school, parents often do not have the necessary knowledge to help with homework.
7. The sixth form college an excellent atmosphere and a valuable preparation for university.
8. Girls who have always been at a school know how themselves.
9. He a technical college for engineering studies before moving to Los Angeles in 1982.
10. Mitch graduated from Stanford in 1998 with a in biochemistry.
11. She worked as a waitress and herself through school.
12. He at Balliol College, Oxford.
13. She graduated with very good grades and graduate school.
14. Two years later he vice-chancellor, in which capacity he until his death.
15. He dean of the faculty of engineering in 1879.
16. I wonder who'll the chair.

15. *Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.*

1. Мы должны воспитать молодых людей ответственными гражданами.
2. Она преподает историю в высшем учебном заведении.
3. Я готовился стать преподавателем английского языка.
4. Подготовка учителей проводится в колледжах и университетах.
5. Он занимался с репетитором.
6. Она готовит студентов для сдачи экзамена по французскому языку.
7. Эти курсы предназначены для подготовки студентов к сдаче экзамена по английскому языку.
8. Работа учителя оплачивается плохо.
9. Многие родители не могут позволить себе дать своим детям платное образование.
10. Благодаря своим родителям я получил хорошее образование.
11. Он начал работать учителем в 1975 году.

12. Все студенты получают образование в области логики и философии.
13. Питер учился в школе всего лишь пять лет.
14. Школьное образование получают дети с разными уровнями способностей.
15. Многие учебные заведения страдают от сокращения государственного финансирования.

16. Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.

1. Преподаватели должны быть высокообразованными людьми.
2. В отличие от детей из состоятельных семей дети из малообеспеченных семей не имеют тех же возможностей в области образования.
3. Подавляющее большинство студентов учится на дневном отделении, и лишь немногие – на заочном отделении.
4. Программа предназначена для повышения уровня грамотности среди населения города.
5. Государственное школьное образование было бесплатным и обязательным до достижения обучаемыми пятнадцатилетнего возраста.
6. Он пошел в школу, когда ему было шесть лет.
7. В Англии обязательное начальное образование было введено только в 1880 году.
8. В какую школу ходит ваш сын?
9. Он окончил школу, когда ему было восемнадцать лет.
10. Он бросил университет два года назад.
11. Сейчас она учится в Лондонском университете.
12. Он занимает должность профессора истории в нашем университете.

II. Sections: Admission, Graduation, Expulsion, Buildings and grounds, Teachers, University job titles, Learners, The academic year.

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. to apply to a university
2. to accept an application
3. to reject an application
4. applicant
5. to enter (a) university
6. to enrol in / on / for a course
7. to be admitted to a college

List B

- a. окончить университет
- b. получить место (в университете)
- c. исключить за неуспеваемость
- d. конкурс
- e. выпускник (высшего учебного заведения)
- f. дипломная работа

- | | |
|--|--|
| 8. entrance / entry requirements | g. выпускник (школы) |
| 9. to seek admission to a university | h. поступить в университет |
| 10. dropout rate | i. быть зачисленным в колледж |
| 11. admissions (department) | j. временно отстранять (от занятий) |
| 12. admissions dean | k. окончить школу |
| 13. admissions officer | l. получить степень |
| 14. competition (for places) | m. отклонять заявление |
| 15. to get a place (at a university) | n. пытаться поступить в университет |
| 16. to leave school | o. приемная комиссия |
| 17. to graduate from university | p. поступить / записаться на курсы |
| 18. to receive a degree (at / from a university) | q. исключить (из учебного заведения) |
| 19. school leaver | r. подавать заявление в университет |
| 20. graduate | s. член приемной комиссии |
| 21. graduation paper / thesis | t. ответственный секретарь приемной комиссии |
| 22. to expel | u. процент отсева |
| 23. to suspend | v. бросить университет |
| 24. to flunk out | w. абитуриент |
| 25. to drop out of university | x. требования для поступления |
| | y. принимать заявление |

2. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. campus
2. hall of residence
3. playground
4. gym | gymnasium
5. school / assembly hall
6. great hall
7. staff room
8. common room
9. to borrow a book (from a library)
10. to return a book (to a library)
11. lending library
12. reference library
13. medical room
14. form teacher / tutor
15. subject / specialist teacher
16. educator
17. educationalist
18. lecturer
19. tutor
20. teaching staff
21. staff member | member of staff
22. supply teacher
23. to be on the staff (of sth)
24. staff shortage | shortage of staff

List B

- a. учитель-предметник
- b. нехватка персонала / работников
- c. педагог, учитель, преподаватель
- d. доцент
- e. штатный работник
- f. репетитор
- g. педагог-теоретик
- h. профессорско-преподавательский состав
- i. актовый зал (в школе)
- j. нештатный учитель / преподаватель
- k. учительская (комната)
- l. старший преподаватель
- m. комната для отдыха
- n. (студенческое) общежитие
- o. брать книгу в библиотеке
- p. быть в штате / штатным работником
- q. отдел абонементов в библиотеке
- r. преподаватель (высшего учебного заведения)
- s. спортивный зал, спортзал
- t. классный руководитель
- u. медицинский кабинет
- v. библиографический отдел

25. senior lecturer
26. reader

- w. возвращать книгу в библиотеку
- x. актовый зал (в колледже или университете)
- y. спортивная площадка
- z. университетский городок

3. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. learner
2. pupil
3. stream
4. streaming
5. year
6. form
7. undergraduate (student)
8. postgraduate (student)
9. freshman
10. sophomore
11. junior
12. senior
13. full-time student
14. part-time student
15. academic year
16. term
17. quarter
18. holidays
19. vacation
20. to break up

List B

- a. учебный год
- b. четверть
- c. студент третьего курса, третьекурсник
- d. (школьные) каникулы
- e. каникулы (в колледже и университете)
- f. студент выпускного курса
- g. студент заочного отделения
- h. уходить на каникулы
- i. учащийся
- j. распределение учащихся по параллельным классам с учетом их способностей
- k. класс
- l. студент магистратуры; аспирант
- m. студент очного отделения
- n. студент второго курса, второкурсник
- o. семестр
- p. студент первого курса
- q. студент
- r. ученик
- s. курс
- t. параллельный класс

4. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

to apply to (a university), to enter (a university), to get a place (at a university), to receive (a degree), to be admitted (to a college), admissions examination, school leaver, to expel, canteen, hall of residence, playground, to borrow (a book from a library), to return (a book to a library), teaching staff, supply teacher, senior lecturer, reader, professor, pupil, stream, form, term, holidays, staff room, medical room, educationalist

5. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. a college or university building where students live
2. a room for teachers in a school
3. a large room in a school, college or university where meals are served and eaten

4. a room where someone who is ill rests or gets medical treatment
5. a informal restaurant, often in a factory, school, college etc, where you choose from foods that have already been cooked and carry your own food to a table
6. someone who is taking an examination
7. the number of people who become students at a school, college or university
8. the activities of people who are trying to get something that other people also want
9. the permanent exclusion of a student from a school because of their bad behaviour
10. a room that you have lessons in at a school or college
11. to allow a person to join an educational institution
12. a large area of ground where sport is played (usually at secondary schools)
13. to complete your studies at a university or college, usually by getting a first degree
14. a board with a dark smooth surface, often fixed to a wall, on which you can write and draw with chalk (used for teaching)
15. to complete your studies at school
16. a room in a school, college or university that teachers or students use when they are not teaching or studying
17. to refuse to accept someone for a course of study
18. to officially arrange to join a school, college, university, or course
19. a formal, usually written, request for a place at a college or university

6. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. a particular level that a student stays at for one year
2. one of the two periods of time that the academic year at high schools, colleges and universities is divided into in some countries, for example the USA, Australia, Germany
3. the time during the year when there is teaching at schools, colleges, and universities
4. a person who has a special knowledge of the principles and methods of teaching
5. the people who teach in an educational institution
6. a short holiday from school in the middle of a term
7. someone, especially a child at primary school, who goes to school or who has lessons in a particular subject
8. a teacher of the highest rank in a college or university
9. a student who has already obtained a first / bachelor's degree and is studying at a university for a more advanced qualification – a master's degree or a doctorate / PhD
10. a teacher who teaches a particular subject as distinct from a form teacher

11. to put schoolchildren of about the same age into different groups based on the level of their abilities
12. someone who teaches or does research at a college or university
13. a student who is studying for their first degree at a college or university
14. a group of students who are taught together at school, college or university
15. a student who has recently started studying at a college or university
16. someone who is studying at a college, university, or school
17. someone who gives private lessons to someone in a particular subject, especially so that they can pass an examination
18. a teacher who is responsible for all the students in the same class at a school and who helps them with any problems

7. Explain the meaning of the words and phrases listed below.

to submit an application, candidate, to matriculate, to gain admission (to a university), open enrolment, to graduate with distinction, graduation, to send somebody down (from a college), to suspend, campus, whiteboard, supply / substitute teacher, educator, tutor, assistant professor, associate professor, streaming, fresher, part-time student, dropout, dropout rate

8. Group the following words according to whether they are used in British English or American English.

to leave school, to graduate from school, school leaver, to exclude, to send somebody down (from a university), hall of residence, dormitory, residence hall, blackboard, chalkboard, staff room, faculty room, common room, canteen, refectory, form teacher / tutor, supply teacher, substitute teacher, lecturer, coach, reader, instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, full professor, junior, senior, session, term, trimester, quarter, holidays, vacation, half-term (holiday), midterm break, to break up

9. Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.

List A	List B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to apply for 2. to put in 3. to enrol on 4. to be admitted 5. to gain 6. competition 7. to graduate 8. to earn a degree 9. to live 10. to take a book 11. form 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. student b. professor c. at Oxford d. tutor e. a pupil (from school) f. staff g. year h. for the Christmas holidays i. an application j. to a university k. for places

12. teaching	l. at / from a university
13. to be on	m. out of a library
14. associate	n. on campus
15. postgraduate	o. in physics
16. school	p. admission to a college
17. to matriculate	q. a course
18. to suspend	r. a place at a university
19. to break up	s. the staff

10. Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles.

- Students apply admission a particular college / university.
- He applied London University.
- She got Edinburgh University.
- These examinations qualified children entry higher education.
- Cecil matriculated Trinity College, Oxford.
- Students are admitted British universities largely the basis of their results the examinations for the General Certificate of Education at Ordinary or Advanced level.
- Then he was accepted Magdalen College.
- In 1966 he enrolled the University of London to study history.
- I enrolled my one-year course after fifteen years as an art dealer.
- That year Sam enrolled law studies in Cape Town.
- He enrolled a part-time student.
- Fees must be paid enrolment.
- Many students apply admission more than one university.
- Enrolments science courses are down again this year.
- Good passes are now essential because the competition places in the universities and other colleges has become much stiffer.
- She's got a place a fine-arts course.
- completion of the course you will be given a certificate of competence.
- He graduated physics Cambridge University.
- Kevin graduated distinction history and law.
- Universities in Thailand graduate 6,000 engineers each year.
- He gained a chemical engineering degree Newcastle University.
- graduation she became an art teacher.
- Candidates should be graduates science or engineering.

11. Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.

- The principal expelled John stealing.
- Eric was sent for cheating examinations.
- They threatened him expulsion school.
- She was suspended school fighting.

5. The library allows you to check six books a time.
6. Some students may choose to live campus, in rented accommodation outside the university.
7. He was offered a lectureship mathematics Bristol University.
8. We were both the staff of the British Film Institute the time.
9. She's now her first / second / final year Manchester University.
10. The topic is covered the seventh grade.
11. She's now the sixth form.
12. Teachers often feel overworked term time.

12. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to award, to get into, to exclude, graduation, to prepare, to accept, to enrol, exam paper, to apply for, to enter, to graduate from, to reject, admissions, to take, fierce, to get in, to leave, competition, enrolments, to apply to, degree, expulsion, part-time study, applicant

1. He applied to do medicine at university, but he didn't
2. Successful will be notified by telephone.
3. Candidates must write their names on the top page of the
4. Eighty percent of the children in the program university with good grades.
5. In spite of the stiff for places he the French department.
6. Independent preparatory schools their pupils for public school entrance.
7. I four universities and by all of them.
8. She at a Colorado community college.
9. Candidates from overseas are not normally allowed to enrol for
10. This is the reform of policies and the introduction of open enrolment.
11. A student who wants to go to university usually admission before they their Advanced level examinations.
12. Student have more than doubled.
13. Local universities now as many as 15,000 students per year.
14. There were few secondary schools in Rhodesia in the early 1950s so there was competition for places.
15. A nationally recognized qualification should on successful completion of a validated course.
16. What do you want to do when you school?
17. Kate medical school last year.
18. Sachs got his in biology from Yale University.
19. She took a different route after from Oxford in 1962.
20. Kids who from school often end up getting into trouble with the police.

21. The threat of was enough to frighten the girls into improving their behaviour.

13. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

dormitory, well-established, to break up, homework, faculty, form, professor of physics, to stream, vac, to stimulate, undergraduate, tutor, staff, year, stream, subject, campus, student, atmosphere, to hold, session, educationist

1. There's accommodation for about five hundred students on
2. Female students under twenty-one were required to live in or approved residences.
3. As a rule secondary school teachers are teachers.
4. I began to think that those trendy might have something to teach me after all.
5. When she was ill she studied at home with a private
6. Norman White has been on the at UCLA for over thirty years.
7. In 1886 he was appointed at the Royal College of Science, London.
8. A good teacher the learner's interest and them to find out more.
9. There is a very relaxed between and pupils at the school.
10. She gave the whole class extra for a week.
11. He works a lot harder than most of the students in his
12. Classes in British schools used to be called , and in secondary schools were numbered from one to six.
13. He's in the top maths
14. We start the children in the third form.
15. This textbook is primarily intended for students of history.
16. The University has a tradition of welcoming postgraduate from overseas.
17. The begins on 1 October.
18. I met him during the summer
19. We for the holidays in June.

14. *Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.*

1. Он три раза поступал в университет, но так и не поступил.
2. Она планирует поступить в университет на биологический факультет.
3. Вы должны подать заявление до конца месяца.
4. В среднем 400 абитуриентов ежегодно претендуют на 110 мест.
5. Это особая школа, и для поступления в нее необходимо выдержать экзамен.
6. Эти экзамены дают школьникам право поступления в высшее учебное заведение.
7. Билл поступил на курсы по подготовке учителей.

8. Ученики принимаются в школу на основе экзамена.
9. Многие выпускники школ подают заявления в университеты.
10. Не все желающие были приняты / зачислены в колледж.
11. Наш университет планирует сократить ежегодный набор студентов до 500 человек.
12. Джон получил отказ в приеме от всех учебных заведений, в которые он направил свои заявления.
13. Конкурс в престижные высшие учебные заведения такой большой, что практически все абитуриенты вынуждены посещать те или иные подготовительные курсы.
14. Они только что окончили курс обучения.
15. По окончании курса обучения вам будет выдано квалификационное свидетельство.
16. Местные органы власти создали специальную службу, которая помогает выпускникам школ найти работу.
17. Роберт окончил Стэнфордский университет в 1998 году по специальности "биохимия".
18. Кевин с отличием окончил университет.
19. Наше учебное заведение ежегодно выпускает 300 специалистов в области информационных технологий.
20. Он окончил Оксфордский университет по специальности "физика".
21. Он получил ученую степень по физике в Оксфордском университете.
22. В Лондонском университете ему присвоена степень магистра по маркетингу и докторская степень по экономике и маркетингу.

15. Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.

1. После окончания университета он занялся научно-исследовательской работой.
2. Мой брат был исключен из школы за плохое поведение.
3. Директор пригрозил им исключением из школы.
4. Один студент имеет право взять в библиотеке сразу не более шести книг.
5. Все книги должны быть возвращены в библиотеку до пятницы.
6. Большинство первокурсников живет в студенческом городке.
7. У нас совершенно новое студенческое общежитие, строительство которого только что завершено.
8. Спортивная площадка школы размечена для игры в футбол.
9. В средней школе в основном работают учителя-предметники.
10. Профессор Тэйлор считается одним из самых уважаемых педагогов.
11. Работой собрания руководил ведущий университетский преподаватель из Японии.
12. Они наняли репетитора, чтобы помочь дочери с математикой.
13. В нашем учебном заведении замечательный профессорско-преподавательский состав.

14. У нас в штате только один высококвалифицированный юрист.
15. Хороший учитель должен уметь поддерживать интерес у обучаемого и побуждать его к самостоятельной работе.
16. Он не любит работать на пятом курсе.
17. Она учится в пятом классе.
18. Аспиранты оказывают ему помощь в научно-исследовательской работе.
19. Он учился в этом колледже в течение трех семестров.
20. Напишите, как вы провели летние каникулы.
21. Ученики уходят на зимние каникулы в следующий понедельник.

III. Sections: Attendance and absence, Assessment, Marking, Teaching methods, Students' financial support, Nurture, The timetable and forms of teaching, Homework and preparation.

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. to attend
2. attendance
3. attendance register
4. to call the register
5. attendance record / figures
6. to miss
7. to play truant
8. absence (from sth)
9. absenteeism
10. an authorized absence
11. an unauthorized absence
12. absentee
13. compulsory
14. optional (for sb / sth)
15. to assess
16. assessment
17. continuous assessment
18. (school) report
19. record book
20. to mark
21. to score
22. marking
23. mark
24. pass mark / grade
25. to mark sb down (for sth)
26. corrections

List B

- a. снизить оценку
- b. проверка (работ)
- c. проходной балл
- d. табель успеваемости
- e. исправления
- f. текущая успеваемость
- g. посещение; посещаемость
- h. набрать определенное количество баллов
- i. зачетная книжка; дневник
- j. оценка, отметка; балл
- k. факультативный
- l. данные посещаемости
- m. ставить оценку; оценивать
- n. отсутствующий; прогульщик
- o. оценивать; давать оценку
- p. оценка
- q. прогуливать
- r. отсутствие по уважительной причине
- s. отсутствие; неявка
- t. журнал
- u. обязательный; принудительный
- v. делать переключку
- w. отсутствие по неуважительной причине, прогул
- x. пропуски занятий, прогулы
- y. пропускать
- z. посещать; присутствовать

2. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. to collect
2. to give sth in (to sb)
3. to give sth out (to sb)
4. strict (with sb / about sth)
5. lenient (with sb)
6. direct method
7. pupil-centred teaching
8. subject-centred teaching
9. individualized instruction
10. to individualize
11. motivated
12. remedial
13. to award / grant sb a scholarship
14. to win / gain a scholarship
15. nurture
16. to bring up
17. well-brought-up
18. to behave oneself
19. well-behaved
20. ill-mannered
21. problem child
22. strict discipline
23. lax discipline
24. to impose discipline
25. to maintain discipline
26. to violate discipline

List B

- a. трудный ребенок
- b. воспитание
- c. строгая дисциплина
- d. нарушать дисциплину / порядок
- e. поддерживать дисциплину
- f. сдавать
- g. дисциплинированный, послушный
- h. вести себя хорошо
- i. воспитывать; растить
- j. раздавать; возвращать
- k. снисходительный; мягкий
- l. слабая дисциплина
- m. установить дисциплину
- n. обучение с ориентацией на преподаваемый предмет
- o. применять индивидуальный подход
- p. прямой метод
- q. хорошо воспитанный
- r. мотивированный
- s. получить / выиграть стипендию
- t. невежливый, невоспитанный
- u. награждать кого-л. стипендией
- v. коррективный; отстающий
- w. индивидуальный подход к обучению
- x. обучение с ориентацией на обучаемого
- y. строгий, требовательный
- z. собирать

3. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. to create / provide a favourable environment
2. to improve the environment
3. disadvantaged children
4. to disadvantage
5. to draw up a timetable
6. to be on the timetable
7. to put sth on the timetable
8. to take sth off the timetable
9. teaching load
10. double period / lesson
11. free period

List B

- a. классная работа
- b. зубрить, долбить, подзубрить
- c. давать домашнее задание
- d. повторять
- e. готовиться к экзамену
- f. создавать благоприятную обстановку
- g. родительское собрание
- h. улучшать атмосферу
- i. внеаудиторная работа
- j. повторение пройденного
- k. неблагополучные дети
- l. выполнять домашнее задание

12. to hold a lecture	м. зубрила
13. to give a lecture (on / about sth)	п. исключить что-л. из расписания
14. lunch break / hour	о. готовить экзаменационную работу
15. extracurricular activities	р. сдвоенный урок, "пара"
16. parents' evening	q. книга для обязательного чтения
17. to do one's homework	г. проводить / организовать лекцию
18. to give (sb) homework	с. составлять / готовить расписание
19. classwork	т. внести что-л. в расписание
20. to revise	и. большая перемена
21. to study for an exam	v. читать лекцию
22. to swot	w. быть / стоять в расписании
23. swot	х. "окно" (в расписании преподавателя)
24. set book	у. учебная нагрузка (преподавателя)
25. revision	z. ставить в невыгодное положение
26. to set an exam paper	

4. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

to attend, to assess, assessment, school report, to mark, mark, pass mark, to collect, to give sth in (to sb), to give sth out (to sb), to win / gain (a scholarship), nurture, to bring up, strict (discipline), lax (discipline), timetable, extracurricular (activities), to give (homework), to revise, to study for (an exam), to swot, swot, revision, absenteeism, absentee, class, seminar, to miss, to play truant, attendance (register), to call (the register), compulsory, to maintain (discipline), teaching load, to give (a lecture)

5. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. a judgment, expressed as a number or letter, about the quality of a piece of work done at school, college or university
2. to intentionally stay away from school or a class
3. to find out how good a student is at a particular subject, for example by giving them written work, tests, or exams
4. to get a particular number of points in a test
5. a way of judging a student by looking at the work they do during the year instead of or in addition to looking at their examination results
6. not as severe or strong in punishment or judgment as would be expected
7. to try to judge the value, size, speed, cost etc of something, without calculating it exactly, or to try to predict something
8. a fixed point or level at which you stop including applicants
9. the practice of staying away from school, college, or university, usually without a good reason
10. to give a student a lower mark for their work for a particular reason
11. a book used to record whether a child is present at school
12. a judgment, expressed as a number, percentage or letter, about the quality of a piece of work done at school, college or university
13. to judge the importance, value, or true nature of something

14. the fact of being present at an event, such as a meeting or a class, or of going regularly to school, college, or university
15. to correct mistakes in and give points for a student's piece of work

6. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. a regular class at a British college or university during which a teacher discusses a particular subject with one student or with a small group of students
2. to make someone want to achieve something and make them willing to work hard in order to do this
3. a period of time during which a particular subject is taught to a group of students, especially at school
4. an amount of money that is given to someone by a school, college, university or other organization to help pay for their education
5. people who do not have good living conditions, a good standard of education etc, considered as a group
6. the way that parents look after their children and teach them to behave
7. a meeting at which people try to improve their skills by discussing their experiences and doing practical exercises
8. a child whose behaviour causes problems for other people
9. the conditions and influences in which people carry on a particular activity
10. the growth of a child as time passes, as it changes and learns to do new things
11. a period of time during which a particular subject is taught to a group of students
12. money that the government gives to someone to help them pay for their education, which is intended to be spent on food, clothes, books, fares etc
13. a long formal talk on a serious or specialist subject given to a group of people, especially to students at a college or university
14. intended to help students who have difficulty learning something
15. to change something so that it meets the needs of a particular person or each individual person

7. Explain the meaning of the words and phrases listed below.

authorized / unauthorized absence, absenteeism, continuous assessment, credit, leniency, direct method, grammatical approach (to language teaching), communicative approach (to language teaching), pupil-centred teaching, subject-centred teaching, individualized instruction, remedial, sense of responsibility, environment, advantaged, disadvantaged, to foster, tutorial, out-of-school activities, to mug up

8. Group the following words according to whether they are used in British English or American English.

school report, report card, to grade, timetable, schedule, to revise, to review, to swot, to grind

9. Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.

List A	List B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to call 2. to stay away 3. to authorize 4. to reduce 5. compulsory 6. to measure 7. to carry out 8. to score 9. to obtain 10. to hand in 11. individualized 12. to motivate 13. to increase 14. to provide 15. to behave 16. to undermine 17. to improve 18. to fit sth 19. to run 20. to be involved in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. instruction b. sb's motivation c. extracurricular activities d. a scholarship for sb e. towards sb f. an absence g. into the timetable h. levels of truancy i. discipline j. the environment k. academic performance l. one's students m. one's homework n. a seminar o. twenty points p. a grade (in a test) q. an assessment of sth r. the register s. attendance t. from a class

10. Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.

1. Attendance lectures is compulsory.
2. He's been absent school for three days.
3. That's the second time you've cut class this week.
4. John and I used to bunk school.
5. Maths and English are compulsory all students.
6. General Studies is optional sixth-form students.
7. His mark the last exam gave him a final average of 88%.
8. Students will be marked for failing to follow directions.
9. Scores standardized tests have been steadily falling over the past ten years.
10. Students who listened to Mozart scored higher IQ tests than students who took the test in silence.
11. Most schools are quite strict the way students dress.
12. His parents are too lenient him.
13. All essays must be handed by Tuesday.
14. Exam papers will be handed after the marks have been officially recorded.

15. I think he behaved disgracefully you.

11. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.*

1. The first lesson the timetable for Monday morning is history.
2. I was told for talking in class.
3. Andrew gives private lessons Spanish.
4. He delivered a course of lectures racial harmony.
5. For ten years she lectured law.
6. The department runs seminars developing communication skills to reinforce the students' experience.
7. Each child participated extracurricular activities school.
8. What did Ms Brown set us homework?
9. She stayed late to complete a class assignment.
10. She's busy mugging science for her exam.
11. I've got to swot the French Revolution for tomorrow's test.
12. I've been boning my Latin for the entrance exam.

12. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

score, discipline, pass mark, absent, truancy, correction, lenient, to assess, absentee, optional, grade, truant, to mark, to keep, compulsory, attendance

1. The teacher a daily record of who is present.
2. He was largely self-taught through wide reading and at public lectures.
3. Police reports showed that the vast majority of crimes committed by children was carried out by
4. There is a tendency amongst teachers to blame parents for most instances of
5. Each week the City Attendance Officer called to check the registers for
6. education when all children have to go to school was introduced in 1870.
7. The history course is , but English is compulsory.
8. The tests were designed the students' ability in oral comprehension.
9. You need to improve your
10. What would they set for the examination?
11. In Russia work on a five-point scale.
12. Any student who is more than twenty minutes late for class will be marked
13. The school's test have not improved.
14. I've made a few small in your essay.

15. There were tensions and conflicts, but was strict and scandals were rare.
16. The younger teachers generally had a more attitude towards their students.

13. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to develop, to motivate, load, motivation, to misbehave, scholarship, deprived, nurture, badly behaved, upbringing, to create, to maintain, to raise, progress, to hand

1. Have you in your history essay yet?
2. Every good teacher knows that criticism does not learners.
3. There seems to be a lack of among the teaching staff.
4. His remedial teacher sees signs of in his reading and writing.
5. Ernest received a from Lewis College, where he planned to major in chemistry.
6. Which do you believe has the strongest influence on how children develop – nature or ?
7. Martin's shaped his whole life.
8. Many of them married, settled down and families.
9. Kids often when they are bored or tired.
10. The youth hostel was full of students.
11. The children are beginning a sense of responsibility.
12. We're trying an atmosphere of trust between staff and pupils.
13. classroom discipline is the first task of every teacher.
14. She comes from a background.
15. Teaching have increased this year.

14. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

first period, workshop, to set, after-school activities, swot, schoolwork, staff, to read up, to grind away, revision, to lecture, to timetable, preparation, lesson

1. The course for one period each week.
2. Classes have been cancelled today because of a meeting.
3. What class do you have ?
4. I've got a double maths next.
5. For many years Dr Thornton in Economics at University College.
6. It is sad that the King Center no longer offers on nonviolence.
7. We need an enthusiastic teacher who is willing to help with
8. More and more kids are using computers at home for or just for pleasure.

9. She was doing some last-minute for her exams.
10. He didn't do enough for his exam and failed.
11. Karen spent the summer on the subjects she would be studying at college.
12. They're at their French.
13. At school I certainly wasn't , but I wasn't a layabout, either.
14. Who will the papers for the exam?

15. Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.

1. Он регулярно посещает занятия в колледже.
2. Ваш сын пропустил / прогулял много уроков.
3. Нам следует дать объективную оценку ситуации в нашей системе образования.
4. Данный тест проверяет навыки общения учащихся.
5. Если студент получает неудовлетворительную оценку на экзамене, он имеет право пересдать его в течение одного месяца.
6. Она получила 92 балла за экзаменационную работу.
7. Просмотри, пожалуйста, мое сочинение и исправь ошибки, если они там есть.
8. А сейчас я раздам ваши контрольные работы.
9. Университет предлагает стипендии всем, кто в них нуждается.
10. Дети вели себя плохо. В таком возрасте дети должны знать, как следует себя вести.
11. Она поступила очень ответственно.
12. Развитие детей происходит с разной скоростью.
13. Его родители пытались развить в нем интерес к классической музыке.
14. В некоторых случаях трудных детей направляют на обучение в специальные школы.
15. Он полагает, что строгая дисциплина в современной школе совершенно необходима.
16. Когда я был на педагогической практике, мне приходилось писать план к каждому уроку.
17. На будущей неделе я провожу семинар по сопоставительному изучению языков.
18. Я позвоню вам на большой перемене.
19. А что он нам задал на дом?
20. На этой неделе я буду готовиться к выпускным экзаменам.
21. Если ты хочешь сдать экзамен, тебе придется зубрить день и ночь.

IV. Sections: Tests and examinations, Types of tests, Testing, Academic performance, Qualifications, Research.

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. to give a test
2. to take a exam
3. to pass a exam
4. to create an exam
5. to retake an exam
6. quiz
7. to retake a course
8. selection exam
9. assessment test
10. progress test
11. achievement test
12. proficiency test
13. aptitude test
14. exam paper
15. written test
16. viva
17. external exam
18. finals
19. sessional exam
20. mid-sessional exam
21. to invigilate
22. examiner
23. examinee | testee
24. board of examiners
25. invigilator
26. selection

List B

- a. выпускные экзамены
- b. помощник экзаменатора
- c. семестровый экзамен
- d. курсовой экзамен
- e. письменная контрольная работа
- f. (конкурсный) отбор (обучаемых)
- g. экзамен на аттестат зрелости
- h. проводить / устраивать зачет
- i. экзаменатор
- j. повторить курс (обучения)
- k. устный экзамен
- l. следить, наблюдать
- m. экзаменационная комиссия
- n. сдать экзамен
- o. экзаменующийся
- p. пересдавать экзамен
- q. проверочный тест
- r. квалификационный экзамен
- s. конкурсный экзамен
- t. письменная экзаменационная работа
- u. готовить экзаменационные материалы
- v. тест по проверке способностей
- w. оценочный тест
- x. итоговый тест / экзамен
- y. контрольный опрос
- z. сдавать экзамен

2. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. to cheat in / on an exam
2. to copy from / off sb
3. to take notes into an exam
4. crib
5. vocational course
6. vocational skills
7. to perform / do well in an exam
8. to progress (in sth)
9. to outdo sb (in sth)
10. to fall behind (with sth)
11. to underachieve
12. performance

List B

- a. способный ученик
- b. унифицированные требования
- c. уровень снижается
- d. снижать уровень / требования
- e. (поставленная) цель
- f. легко сдать экзамен
- g. приносить на экзамен шпаргалку
- h. повышать уровень / требования
- i. малоспособный ученик
- j. достичь соответствующего уровня
- k. сдать экзамен с большим трудом
- l. уровень повышается

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 13. attainment target | m. профессионально-ориентированный курс обучения |
| 14. quick learner | n. устанавливать требования / уровень |
| 15. slow learner | o. уровень / качество образования |
| 16. to set a standard / standards | p. списывать у кого-л. |
| 17. to achieve a standard / standards | q. превосходить кого-л. (в чем-л.) |
| 18. to meet standards | r. соответствовать требованиям; |
| 19. to raise standards | находиться на соответствующем уровне |
| 20. to lower standards | s. учиться ниже своих возможностей |
| 21. standards rise | t. отвечать хорошо на экзамене |
| 22. standards fall | u. успеваемость, результаты учебы |
| 23. uniform standards | v. отставать |
| 24. educational standards | w. профессиональные навыки |
| 25. to pull through an exam | x. делать успехи (в чем-л.) |
| 26. to sail through an exam | y. шпаргалка |
| | z. списывать на экзамене |

3. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. to get / put sb through an exam
2. to fail
3. pass
4. fail
5. natural / innate ability
6. to demonstrate ability
7. to improve ability
8. aptitude
9. to improve / hone a skill
10. to get a qualification
11. to give (sb) a qualification
12. to improve a qualification
13. to earn a degree (from / at a university)
14. to give (sb) a degree
15. to be engaged / involved in research
16. to do research
17. paper
18. thesis
19. to submit a thesis (to an examining board)
20. to accept / reject a thesis
21. to refer back a thesis
22. research worker | researcher
23. research student
24. supervisor

List B

- a. присваивать степень
- b. научный доклад; статья
- c. научный руководитель
- d. повышать квалификацию
- e. заниматься научно-исследовательской работой
- f. утвердить / отвергнуть диссертацию
- g. проваливаться (на экзамене / зачете)
- h. получать степень
- i. студент магистратуры; аспирант
- j. вернуть диссертацию на доработку
- k. исследователь, ученый
- l. совершенствовать умение / навык
- m. представлять диссертацию к защите
- n. неудача, провал (на экзамене)
- o. демонстрировать способности
- p. присваивать квалификацию
- q. совершенствовать способности
- r. приобретать квалификацию
- s. сдача экзамена (на уровне проходного балла)
- t. врожденные способности
- u. врожденные способности / врожденный талант
- v. подготовить кого-либо к успешной сдаче экзамена
- w. диссертация
- x. проводить исследования

4. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

to take (a exam), to give (a test), to create (a test), retake, to retake (a course), entrance exam, viva voce, external exam, finals, invigilator, to copy, to progress (in sth), (academic) performance, quick learner, slow learner, to achieve (a standard), to meet (standards), to raise (standards), (standards) rise / fall, educational (standards), to pull through (an exam), to sail through (an exam), to fail, ability, to get (a qualification), to have (a degree), to earn (a degree), to give (a degree), first degree, higher degree, research, thesis, research student, supervisor, to outdo (sb), to fall (behind with sth), to demonstrate (ability), to improve (ability), to do (research)

5. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. to use dishonest methods in order to pass an examination or test
2. to watch students who are taking an examination in order to make sure that they do not cheat, and also to ensure that the examination starts and finishes at the correct time
3. a short test that a teacher gives without any warning, in order to check whether students have been studying
4. a test that is designed to measure the ability of students with reference to a particular task they will have to perform
5. the exams taken at the end of a university or college course
6. the standard to which someone does something such as job or examination
7. someone who does not do as well at school as they could do if they worked harder
8. an exam that is administered by outside independent examiners
9. a test, adjusted for age, that measures a person's level of intelligence
10. an examination or test that you take again because you have previously failed it; an act of taking an examination or test again because you have previously failed
11. a group of examiners
12. a test that is intended to find out whether someone has a natural ability for a particular type of work
13. a test that is given at the end of a course of study
14. a spoken or written test of knowledge or skill in a particular subject, especially an important one
15. to improve or develop in skills and knowledge

6. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. a long piece of writing about a particular subject that you do as part of an advanced university degree such as an MA or a PhD
2. the qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study at a university or college
3. a first degree at college or university

4. the most advanced type of university degree, which you study for on your own for several years, doing advanced research and writing a long report explaining what you have discovered
5. a first university degree that is above the basic level in one or two particular subjects
6. someone who is trained in science, especially someone whose job is to do scientific research
7. someone who studies and knows a lot about a particular subject, especially one that is not a science subject
8. a advanced college or university degree that you can get by studying for one or two years after your first degree
9. to learn about a subject in a detailed way, using scientific methods, in order to discover new information or produce new ideas about it
10. a degree that is awarded after you have received a first degree and that usually, although not always, involves research
11. a degree given to college or university students who have passed their exams, but not well enough to get an honours degree
12. to pass an examination or finish a course of study so that you are able to do a particular job

7. *Explain the meaning of the words and phrases listed below.*

internal exam, midterm exam, sessional exam, eleven-plus exam, GCSE, GCE, A level, SAT, IQ test, to invigilate, vocational, underachievement, degree, honorary degree, PhD, certificate

8. *Explain the difference between the meanings of the following of words.*

ability – aptitude / capability – skill, honours degree – pass / ordinary degree, scientist – scholar

9. *Group the following words according to whether they are used in British English or American English.*

pop quiz, resit, viva voce, public exam, finals, final, midterm exam, to invigilate, to proctor, to flunk, to bomb, pass / ordinary degree, general degree, supervisor, advisor

10. *Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.*

List A

1. an exam
2. to administer
3. to repeat
4. viva
5. to test sb

List B

- a. student
- b. a thesis
- c. academic achievement
- d. skill
- e. behind with sth

6.	to copy	f. target
7.	to take notes	g. a test
8.	to raise	h. achiever
9.	to improve	i. a degree
10.	to perform well	j. research
11.	to lag	k. in an exam
12.	a sense of	l. a fail in history
13.	attainment	m. on European history
14.	high	n. into an exam
15.	to put sb	o. a course
16.	to fail	p. academic standards
17.	to get	q. achievement
18.	to display	r. voce
19.	to award	s. on the written paper
20.	to carry out	t. off another student
21.	to submit	u. through
22.	postgraduate	v. in history

11. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.*

- Did you get a good mark the test?
- Most of the students did well the exam.
- They were examined their written and oral language skills.
- New students are tested maths and reading, and placed in the appropriate class.
- Fred cheated the exam.
- The only way I made it through high school was by copying my best friend.
- He didn't want anyone to crib the answers him.
- I bombed the written section, but I think I did well the multiple choice part.
- Not all examiners assess students' performance the same standards.
- This essay is not an acceptable standard – do it again.
- This piece of work is standard.
- Now 34 % of the ten-year-olds come standard on reading.
- You can only set standards and then see if those standards are met
- He passed / failed the written part of his test.
- As he had passed all the exams, he felt a sense achievement.
- He made progress English.
- Reading that book at the last minute was the only thing that got me the history exam.
- I scraped my exams with marks just good enough to keep my place in the school of pharmacy.
- Rachel sailed with a distinction all exam papers.

12. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles.*

1. I was given a fail history.
2. He was ill for six weeks and fell his schoolwork.
3. However, Diana discovered that she had a natural aptitude this work.
4. I have no skill writing essays.
5. A nationally recognised qualification should be awarded successful completion of a validated course.
6. She wanted to improve her English so she could qualify a translator.
7. After qualifying medicine, he worked for a time at City Hospital.
8. John has / received a degree political science Yale University.
9. The university has already conferred honorary degrees several prime ministers.
10. My son's doing a diploma social studies.
11. They are carrying out some fascinating research the language of dolphins.
12. We're doing a study how much time people spend watching television each day.
13. He researched the effects of cigarette smoking.
14. Dr Miles was a distinguished scholar Russian history.
15. Earlier she gave a paper Feminist Science Theory the conference in Minneapolis.
16. Minor students have a free choice of final-year units but do not write a dissertation History.
17. Ann did her dissertation Baudelaire.

13. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to measure, attainment, to write, academic performance, to mark, to resit, selective system, to sit, cheating, to establish, maths test, to raise, to hold

1. How did you do on your ?
2. He'll his exams next summer.
3. The exam in June.
4. It only makes sense an exam if you strongly believe you will do better.
5. I have a paper on the Cuban Revolution.
6. An external examiner will all exam papers.
7. Conservative governments fought to retain grammar schools and the
8. Their teacher suspected them of when they both missed the same question on the test.
9. Investigators have long linked unfavourable family situations with poor

10. Control means standards of performance, performance against those standards, and take corrective action where required.
11. What can be done standards in schools?
12. Good historical practice will usually ensure that the targets are covered many times over in the course of the work.

14. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to get through, abilities, qualifications, to earn, to conduct, mixed abilities, to fail, to possess, capabilities, to achieve, to award, to outdo

1. Place more stress on ensuring that students high academic standards.
2. She her exams without too much trouble.
3. He always tries everybody else in the class.
4. Examiners nearly 30% of the candidates.
5. There are students of all in the school.
6. He does not the necessary academic ability to study law.
7. The course is well within the of most people.
8. Comprehensive school pupils are of , and come from a variety of social backgrounds in the local area.
9. He didn't get any at school.
10. He a master's degree in agricultural economics from Cornell University.
11. He several honorary degrees in recognition of this intellectual and institutional contribution.
12. Baskin has made several trips to Nicaragua research on land distribution.

15. *Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.*

1. Как ты отвечал на экзамене?
2. Мы сдаем выпускные экзамены в июне.
3. Я должен пересдать два экзамена до 10 сентября.
4. Пересдача экзамена назначена на конец августа.
5. Целью экзамена является проверка навыков письма.
6. Уверенность в собственных силах поможет вам повысить свою успеваемость.
7. В связи со снижением уровня подготовки абитуриентов предлагается снизить требования на вступительных экзаменах.
8. Она сдала выпускные экзамены на отлично.
9. Он получил удовлетворительную оценку на экзамене по мировой литературе.
10. Она не сдала экзамен / провалилась на экзамене по теоретической грамматике.

11. Навыками письма можно овладеть только путем продолжительной тренировки.
12. Последние научные исследования показывают, что человеческий язык намного старше, чем мы думали.
13. Ученые сначала изучили причины заболевания, а затем предложили эффективное средство его лечения.
14. На конференцию были приглашены выдающиеся ученые, чтобы выступить с докладами по проблемам высшего образования.
15. Эта система абсолютно непригодна для детей, не имеющих склонности к учебе.

V. Sections: *Types of subjects, Course of study, Types of courses, Teacher training.*

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A	List B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. subject 2. subject area 3. academic subject / course 4. vocational subject / course 5. compulsory subject / course 6. optional subject 7. (the) arts 8. science (the) sciences 9. to specialize (in sth) 10. to minor (in sth) 11. major 12. minor 13. course 14. to enrol in / on / for a course 15. to offer / run a course 16. curriculum 17. syllabus 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. учебный план b. проводить курс c. обязательный предмет d. поступать на курсы e. гуманитарные дисциплины f. курс обучения g. цикл дисциплин / предметов h. учебная программа i. профессионально-ориентированная дисциплина j. естественные науки k. факультативный предмет l. непрофилирующая дисциплина m. специализироваться n. теоретическая дисциплина o. изучать предмет дополнительной специализации / специальности p. дисциплина, предмет q. профилирующая дисциплина

2. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A	List B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to put sth on a syllabus 2. to take sth off a curriculum 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. подготовка учителей b. студент-практикант

3. to design a curriculum	с. педагогическая практика
4. full-time course	d. посещать занятие
5. part-time course	е. исключать из учебного плана
6. access course	f. включать в учебную программу
7. crash course	g. учитель-наставник
8. remedial course	h. проверять школу
9. refresher course	i. ускоренный курс обучения
10. teacher training / education	j. курс заочного обучения
11. teaching practice	k. подготовительные курсы
12. to do (one's) teaching practice	l. разрабатывать учебный план
13. student teacher	m. курсы повышения квалификации
14. teacher mentor	n. коррективный курс
15. to observe a lesson	о. проходить педагогическую практику
16. to inspect a school	р. курс очного обучения

3. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

subject, optional course, (the) arts, course, to enrol for (a course), to put sth on (a syllabus), to design (a curriculum), crash (course), teaching practice, to do (one's teaching practice), to inspect (a school)

4. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. to study something as your main subject at college or university
2. the range of subjects that has been officially chosen to be taught at a school, college, or university
3. one of the subjects that a student can choose to study at school for an examination, or as part of a course at college or university, in addition to the courses they must take
4. someone who studies a particular subject as their main subject at college or university
5. a subject that is studied and taught in English schools in addition to the core subjects
6. to study something as your second main subject at college or university, in addition to your main subject, or major
7. a subject / course that a student must take
8. subjects of study, such as history, literature, philosophy and languages, that give students a general education and teach them to think, rather than those subjects that develop practical skills
9. a plan that states exactly what students at a school, college, or university should learn in a particular subject, especially a list of what they may be tested on in their examinations
10. someone who studies a particular subject as their second main subject at college or university, in addition to their main subject, or major
11. a subject that is compulsory in English schools for five- to sixteen-year-old pupils
12. a particular subject or group of related subjects

5. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. someone who is learning to be a teacher or nurse
2. a college or university course consisting of periods of study with periods of work between them so that students get practical experience
3. an official whose job is to check that something is satisfactory and that rules are being obeyed
4. a non-degree course that is intended for the general public
5. a training course in which people improve their knowledge or skills and learn about new developments that are related to the job that they do
6. a course of study in which you study at home, receiving and sending off work by post or by email
7. the period of time that someone spends teaching as part of their training to become a teacher
8. a special course that helps students who have difficulty learning something, especially the basic skills of reading, writing etc
9. a series of lessons or lectures in a particular subject, usually resulting in an examination or qualification
10. an official visit to an organization to check that everything is satisfactory and that rules are being obeyed

6. Explain the meaning of the words and phrases listed below.

the national curriculum, correspondence course, extramural course, access course, sandwich course, crash course, remedial course, refresher course, teacher training, teacher mentor, to observe a lesson / student teacher

7. Explain the difference between the meanings of the following of words.

subject – discipline, academic course – vocational course, compulsory subject course – optional course, core subject – foundation subject, (the) arts – science, to major – to minor, curriculum – syllabus, degree course – certificate / diploma course, full-time course – part-time course

8. Group the following words according to whether they are used in British English or American English.

optional course, elective course, liberal arts, major, minor, program, extension course, access course, sandwich course, teaching practice, student teaching, practice teaching

9. Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.

List A	List B
1. liberal 2. vocational	a. practice b. student teaching

3. to do an option in	c. course
4. to specialize	d. in arts
5. to take history	e. an inspection (of sth)
6. a course	f. a lesson
7. to take	g. of study
8. to follow	h. teacher
9. teaching	i. a curriculum
10. teacher	j. a course
11. to do	k. as one's minor
12. student	l. computing
13. to observe	m. arts
14. to carry out	n. training

10. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.*

- There are optional courses sociology.
- He's majoring Political Science.
- I read philosophy Cambridge.
- This degree offers a major specialization Social Policy.
- An increasing number of students are enrolling degree courses each year.
- They signed more students the course.
- He embarked a crash course to get his state license to operate the plant.
- They're going a training course next week.
- Here is the general syllabus the two levels of the course.
- A second foreign language has been introduced the curriculum.
- They drew a new curriculum.
- I'm taking a correspondence course business studies.
- He qualified a solicitor a correspondence course.
- An inspection was carried the school.

11. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

arts, to offer, training, to watch, to take, to sign up for, to qualify, academic, course, to minor in, degree courses, major, science, option

- The department offers general and honours in nursing.
- I my first extramural course in 1948 in Coventry, even though I was working in Birmingham.
- We crash courses in word processing.
- As a researcher and teacher trainer, I dozens of lessons in primary and secondary schools.

5. The traditional disciplines are less popular among students, who now prefer subjects such as business studies.
6. At school I was quite good at , but hopeless at science.
7. Are we to teach but never consider the ethical issues?
8. Fourth-form include cookery, needlework, music and a second foreign language.
9. After she as a lawyer, she decided to specialize in contract law.
10. I'm planning to study computer science, but I still might English.
11. Her boyfriend was a political science at Berkeley.
12. A lot of students have this course.
13. I'm taking a in graphic design.
14. She's away on a course.

12. Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.

1. Университет предоставляет возможность изучения широкого круга различных дисциплин.
2. История и экономика разделились как теоретические дисциплины только в 20 веке.
3. Дети должны получать хорошо сбалансированное образование как в области гуманитарных, так и в области естественных наук.
4. Учебный план предусматривает изучение как теоретических, так и профессионально-ориентированных предметов.
5. В этой школе большое внимание уделяется факультативным предметам.
6. Я специализируюсь в области международных отношений, а в качестве дополнительной специальности изучаю перевод.
7. Какая у вас профилирующая дисциплина – английский или французский язык?
8. На наши курсы поступили 100 человек.
9. Сейчас он проходит курс языкознания.
10. Учебное заведение проводит курсы по подготовке к сдаче целого ряда экзаменов.
11. Преподаватель не смог пройти со своим классом весь материал, предусмотренный учебной программой.
12. Какие художественные произведения включены в учебную программу в этом году?
13. Греческий язык исключен из учебной программы.
14. Мы должны подготовить новый учебный план.
15. Он учится на очном / заочном отделении.
16. Университет предлагает ускоренный курс обучения разговорному английскому языку.
17. Я проходил педагогическую практику в школе, которую окончил несколько лет назад.

18. Во время педагогической практики мои занятия посещали как мой университетский преподаватель, так и учитель-наставник.
19. Кто проверяет / инспектирует нашу школу в этом году?
20. Они провели тщательную проверку / инспекцию всех школ этого района города.

Сергей Иванович Жолобов

Образование

Краткий тематический словарь

**Учебное пособие
для студентов университетов**

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Лицензия ПД № 18-0062 от 20.12.2000

Подписано к печати			Формат 60х90 1/16
Печ.л.	Тираж	экз.	Заказ
Цена договорная			

Типография НГЛУ
603155, г.Нижний Новгород, ул.Минина, 31 а