

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
ВЛАДИМИРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
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(ВлГУ)

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**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ РАЗРАБОТКА
ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ
СТУДЕНТОВ III КУРСА ФАКУЛЬТЕТА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК КАК ВТОРАЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЬ)
ПО ТЕМЕ «MY UNIVERSITY»**

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Учебно-методическая разработка для самостоятельной работы студентов III курса факультета иностранных языков (английский язык как вторая специальность) по теме «My University». – Владимир: ВлГУ, 2014. – 34 с.

Настоящая учебно-методическая разработка предназначена для студентов III курса факультета иностранных языков, изучающих английский язык в качестве второй специальности. Целью разработки является организация самостоятельной работы студентов начальной ступени обучения английскому языку над темой «My University». Задания разработки можно использовать в процессе подготовки к аудиторным занятиям по данной теме, во время обсуждения темы на занятиях и на зачете.

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Unit I

The University I study at General Vocabulary

I. Read and remember the following words and word combinations

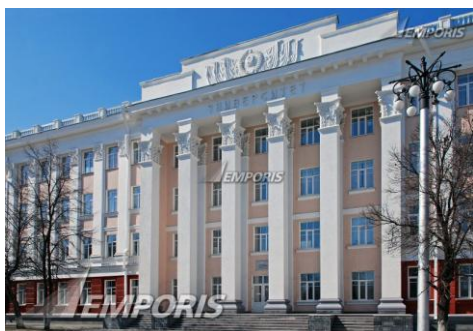
to found	основать
engineering	машиностроительный
agricultural engineering	с/х машиностроение
a student body	число студентов
a department	отделение
to train	готовить, тренировать
honored citizen	почетный гражданин
full-time	дневной
part-time	вечерний
extra-mural	заочный
distant form of training	дистанционная форма обучения
five-point scale	пятибальная шкала
an academic year	учебный год
a shift	смена
the course of studies	курс обучения
to take an exam (in)	сдавать экзамен
a term	семестр
a senior student	старшекурсник
research	исследование
a state exam	государственный экзамен
to celebrate	праздновать
a branch	филиал
a teaching staff	штат преподавателей
to participate	участвовать
to collaborate	сотрудничать
a bilateral agreement	двусторонний договор
student hostel	общежитие для студентов
a publishing house	издательство
a preventive clinic	профилакторий
a skiing lodge	лыжная база
haven't seen you for ages	не видел вас целую вечность
to be ill	болеть
to fall behind (in)	отстать(по какому-либо предмету)
to cope with	справляться с чем-либо
as for math	что касается математики
to be good at smth	хорошо разбираться в чем-либо

ahead of time	досрочно
a credit test	зачет
as far as I know	как мне известно
to be on good terms with smth	хорошо разбираться в чем-либо
let it be	пусть это будет
to idle away	бездельничать
to cram	натаскивать(перед экзаменом)
lazy-bones	лентяй
fortnight	две недели
a crib	шпаргалка

II. Read, translate and retell the text.

Altai State Technological University

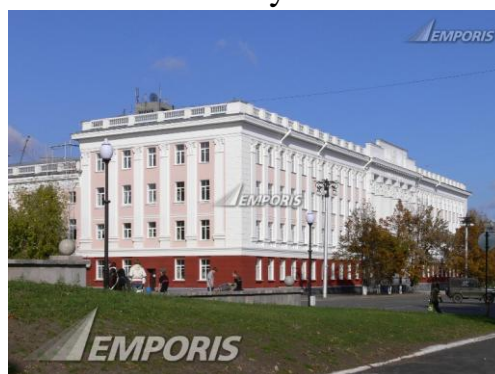
The Altai State Technological University (ASTU) is one of the largest higher institutions of our country. It is also the leading educational, scientific center of the Altai region.



Our university was founded in February 1942 on the basis of the Zaporozhye Engineering Institute. It consisted of two faculties: the faculty of mechanical engineering and the faculty of agricultural engineering with a student body of 360 people. In 1959 it became the Altai Polytechnic Institute. In May 1965 the

Institute was named after I.I. Polzunov. In 1992 the Polytechnic Institute was transformed into the University. The student-body of ASTU is over 11 thousand people. At present Rector of the Altai Technical University is Vladimir Vasilyevich Jevstigneev, a doctor of Physics and Mathematics, a professor, an honored scientist, a member of the International Academy of High school and the International Academy of Information.

There are four forms of training in the University: full-time, part-time, extra-mural and distant. After passing entrance examinations successfully, students are enrolled into the University on the competitive basis. The course of studies lasts for five years. Part-time and extra-mural students study for six years. Classes begin in



September , they are over in June. Students study in two shifts. Students' work is given a mark on a five point or 100-point scale.

The academic year is divided in 2 terms. After every term students take exams. After every exam week/session students have vacations – two weeks in winter and 2 months in summer. Senior students have their practical training in different enterprises of Altai region. Students who study well get grants or stipends.

Student research work is a natural part of training. Leading scientists of the University act as students scientific advisers. In the final year students write diploma papers and take state exams. On graduation students receive degrees of Bachelor and diplomas of specialist.

There are 14 faculties in our university. Distant education is carried out in many districts of the Altai region. Among the teaching staff of the University there are 44 Academicians and Corresponding members of the Russian Academies and New York International Academy.

There is a post-graduate course in the University. ASTU participates in the Tempus and Intas international programs, collaborates with members of international organizations such as DaaD, ASTR, ACCELS, IREX. It has bilateral agreements with major Universities in the USA, Germany, China, the Netherlands and England.

Students of the University have 7 academic buildings, a complex of hostels (including hostel for family students), a big scientific library, a computing centre, a publishing house, a student club, the «Kaleidoscope» student theatre, a preventive clinic, a skiing lodge, sports and rest camp by the river Ob.



III. Put ten questions to the text.

IV. Make up the sentences using the following words:

1. his, in our laboratory, made, was, experiment.
2. on chemistry, the lecture, delivered, on Friday, is.
3. a, rather, your, new, university, is, one.
4. department, the, entered, the, University, I, correspondence, of, Pedagogical.
5. is, the, 2, in, terms, year, academic, divided

V. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Мой друг Иван учится на втором курсе. Он поступил в университет в прошлом году. Он совмещает учебу и работу на заводе. Он студент-заочник.
2. Студенты посещают лекции, практические занятия и семинары.
3. Учебный год в российских высших учебных заведениях состоит из двух семестров.
4. Дважды в год студенты сдают зачеты и экзамены.
5. В соответствии с учебным планом студенты изучают как общие предметы, так и специализированные.
6. Наш университет достаточно молодой. Он был основан 35 лет назад.

Unit II ANN'S ACADEMY

I. Read the following text. Try to guess the meaning of words in bold type.

Hello again! Now let me tell you about my Polytechnical Academy. I am really glad that I study here. It is one of the finest countrys higher educational institutions. Many famous people have graduated from my Academy, and not only engineers or scientists, but many outstanding writers, actors, showmen and politicians. Studying at our Academy gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work.

Our Academy is quite large and old. It was founded in the 19th century by the famous Russian inventor Vladimir Komarov. First, it was a small department of a large University, but later it was rearranged into an independent institution. Nowadays it is a large school where more than 5,000 students are **currently enrolled**. About 3,000 **are full-time students**, like me, and the rest **are part time-students**. There are also about 150 graduate students. They conduct independent research work and have pedagogical practice.

The **course of study** at my academy lasts five years. There are many faculties in my academy. Here are some of them: the faculty of **industrial automation and robotics**, the faculty of **plastics**, the faculty of **machine tools** and the faculty of **metalworking**.

Our academy is large and we have several buildings. One of the buildings is for lectures and seminars only. There are many large halls there so that students of 3-4 groups together can fit in there. And that is more than 100 people. The acoustics in such large halls is very good but sometimes it is very **noisy** when students **chat** during the lecture.

We have two laboratory buildings which are **equipped with up-to-date equipment** and there students can **carry on** lab works and conduct various experiments. Many students from my group do their own **research** work.

There are several cafes at the academy. My favourite one is situated in a separate **one-storeyed** building and people say that this is the oldest canteen or students cafe. The food there is **tasty** and very **affordable**.

There are also several dormitories or hostel buildings where students from other cities live. But you know already that I dont live in a dormitory I rent an apartment.

II. Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B

A	B
1. currently	a. студенты вечернего отделения
2. to be enrolled	b. вкусный
3. full-time students	c. быть оборудованным
4. part-time students	d. пластмассы
5. to conduct	e. беседовать, болтать
6. course of study	f. студенты дневного отделения
7. industrial automation	g. шумный
8. robotics	h. станки
9. plastics	i. фигура, цифра
10. machine-tools	j. проводить
11. metalworking	k. числиться в списках студентов
12. figure	l. исследовательская работа
13. noisy	m. доступная
14. to chat	n. современное оборудование
15. to be equipped with	o. металлообработка
16. up-to-date equipment	p. промышленная автоматика
17. carry on	q. одноэтажное
18. research work	r. курс обучения
19. one-storeyed	s. проводить
20. tasty	t. в настоящее время
21. affordable	u. роботехника

III. Make up your own sentences with the following words:

classroom (класс, аудитория), **lecture hall** (лекционный зал), **laboratory** (лаборатория), **gym (gymnasium)** (спортзал), **semester (term)** (семестр), **school year** (учебный год), **course of studies** (курс обучения), **university** (университет), **institute** (институт), **faculty, college, department** (факультет (ex. College of physics факультет физики)), **department, chair of...** (кафедра), **head of the department, chief of the department, chair (man, woman)** (зав. Кафедрой), **substitute** (заместитель), **teaching instructor (TI)** (преподаватель), **professor** (профессор), **dean** (декан), **Rector** (ректор), **teaching staff, faculty members** (преподавательский состав), **full-time student** (студент(ка) дневного отделения), **part-time student** (студент(ка) вечерник), **student of distant education** (студент(ка) заочник), **student of preparatory courses** (слушатель подкурсов, подкурсник), **undergraduate**

student (студент 1-4(5) курсов), **graduate student** (студент 5-6 курсов (магистрант, аспирант)).

IV. What do we call:

A full-time student, a university, a mark/grade, a state university, a lecture, a graduate student, a dormitory, a faculty

V. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

- a) Larger schools are better than smaller ones.
- b) It is impossible to enter the university if you haven't attended preparatory courses.
- c) The best professors are the oldest ones.
- d) It is better to live in a dormitory or student hostel than to rent an apartment.
- e) Professors always know more than students and teaching instructors.

Unit III Moscow State University

I. Read the text *MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY* and learn the information about it. Get ready to speak about Moscow State University.

MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY

Moscow State University is the oldest, autonomous, self-governing and state-supported institution of higher learning, founded in 1755 by the scientist Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov. Located in Moscow, the university is composed of faculties of biology, chemistry, computational mathematics and cybernetics, economics, foreign languages, fundamental medicine, geography, geology, history, journalism, law, mechanics and mathematics, physics, psychology, sociology, and soil sciences, as well as an institute of Asian and African Studies. Several museums, colleges, and a number of institutes are affiliated with Moscow University, and a preparatory faculty teaches Russian language and other subjects to foreign students.



Except for the science faculties and some of the arts faculties which are situated in south-western Moscow the remainder of the faculties are located in the older university buildings in the centre of the city. A diploma in a given field of study is awarded after five or five and a half years of study. After three additional years and the completion of a thesis, the *kandidat nauk* degree is awarded. The highest degree, the Doctor of Sciences, may be attained upon completion of a thesis based on independent research.



II. Put the paragraphs in the logical order.

When I read about Cambridge, I was greatly impressed by its admissions policies, its history, its traditions and its Special Access schemes for bright children who had difficulties in getting a good education. I haven't applied to any university yet, so I can't speak from my own experience. But I know that the Russian university education system is also considered to be one of the best in the world. One of my cousins, Anton, is a Psychology student at Moscow State University. I wrote to him recently with some questions about MSU. Here are his answers:

1. "I'm proud of being a student at the oldest and best university in this country. All

my friends told me it was no use applying to MSU as the competition is known to be very high. However, I have always dreamt of studying at Moscow State University, so it was my first and only choice. I prepared my application documents and sent them by mail. As I had no other choices to make, I applied a long time before the deadline of 25 July."

2. "I started my undergraduate course this September. It runs for four years and when I finish it, I'll get the degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA). After graduating, I'll probably go on studying and join a postgraduate course to get the degree of Master of Arts (MA)."

3. "Life in MSU is full of challenge and fun. The university offers great opportunities for personal growth and development. It has a lot of interesting clubs and societies where one can find a new hobby and make new friends. I think most of these clubs are really worth joining as one can learn something useful there. I surprised all my friends by joining the famous University Student Theatre. It's the most popular student theatre in Russia and has an amazing history. It was founded in 1756, just a year after the university was opened. Not everybody knows that the students who played there later became the first actors of the Maliy and Bolshoi theatres.

4. "Not long ago, the university celebrated its 250th anniversary. In 1755, on 25 January, Empress Elizaveta Petrovna signed the decree that a university should be founded in Moscow. Later this university was named after Mikhail Lomonosov, as he played the leading part in establishing it. From the start Moscow University developed its own democratic traditions: the lectures were held both in Latin and in Russian; they were open to the general public too. Tuition was free and every commoner had the right to get in."

5. "I checked what NSEs were required by my faculty and worked hard to get ready for them. Although NSE scores are an important part of one's application, the university holds its own exams too. I had to take three and I couldn't help feeling nervous about them, as you can imagine! In the end I passed them successfully and got a place."

6. "The university has grown over the years. Its original three faculties, the Faculty of Philosophy the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Medicine have turned into 29 faculties with over 350 departments, a huge campus, 15 research institutes, four museums, the Science Park, the Botanical Gardens and the Library."

7. "It was Lomonosov's principle that only the academic achievements of a student should matter, not his financial position or his family background. This principle is still followed by the university today. Although every year there is a very high

competition for each place, the university offers special conditions of entry to disabled applicants and children from disadvantaged families. It also has special entrance schemes for those talented applicants who have won some of the federal or university competitions."

III. Replace the words in brackets with the corresponding English words MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY

Moscow State University is the (самый старый), autonomous, self-governing and state-supported institution of (высшего образования), founded in 1755 by the (ученым) Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov. Located in Moscow, the university is (состоит из)of faculties of (биологии), (химии), computational mathematics and cybernetics, economics, (иностранных языков), fundamental medicine, geography, geology, (истории), journalism, (юриспруденции), mechanics and mathematics, (физики), (психологии), sociology, and soil sciences, as well as an institute of Asian and African Studies. Several museums, colleges, and a number of institutes are affiliated with Moscow University, and a preparatory faculty teaches Russian language and other (предметы) to foreign students.



Except for the science faculties and some of the arts faculties - which are situated in south-western Moscow - the remainders of the faculties are located in the older university buildings in the (центр) of the city. A (диплом) in a given field of study is awarded after four or five and a half years of study. After three additional years and the completion of a (диссертация), the *candidate of science degree* is awarded. The highest degree, the Doctor of Sciences, may be attained upon completion of a thesis based on independent research.

Unit IV

Vladimir State University

I. Using the following information tell a few words about our university and faculty.



Vladimir State University - founded in 1958

Vladimir State University has become a large scientific-educational institution in the center of Russia. It was started with the Vladimir branch of Moscow Institute of electronic mechanical engineering

In 1964 - was expanded into Vladimir evening polytechnic institute (VVPI)

In 1969 - was transformed into Vladimir Polytechnic institute

In 1977 - the Vladimir Polytechnic Institute took the 1st place in the contest among the USSR institutes

Since 1978 the University has been training foreign students.

In 1993 - was given the status of Vladimir state technical university.



On the 30th of December in 1996 - gained the status of Vladimir state university.

In 2002 the VSU has become an active member of Eurasian Association of Universities (EAU). 50 thousand specialists had graduated by 2002.

In 2007 the VSU won the contest of innovation programs of Russian universities.

2008 University celebrated the 50th anniversary from the foundation year

In July 2009 the University was certified by BUREAU VERITAS CERTIFICATION for the conformity with Russian standard ISO 9001:2008, with accreditation in All-Union State Standard (Russia), ANAB (USA), DAR (Germany)

2011 By the order of the Minister of Education № 1439 from 31.03.2011 Vladimir State University named after Alexander and Nikolay Stoletovs was united with Vladimir State Humanitarian University.

Year of foundation	1958
Faculties	19
Institutes	8
Bachelor courses	103
Master courses	43
Postgraduate courses	62
Professors	120
Scientific centers	16
Students	30000
Foreign students	460
Territory (sq.km.)	52
Teachers	1250
Hostels	11
Studying buildings	12

FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Dean: Bobylyova Galina Alexandrovna, PHD address: 11, Prospect Stroiteley, Vladimir, Russia, 600024, Room 416.	Departments: Department of English Language Department of German Language Department of French Language Department of the Second Foreign Language and Methods of Teaching
The Faculty of Foreign languages offers bachelor programs in two specialties: - 050100 Teaching department	The Faculty of Foreign languages offers bachelor programs in two specialties: - 035700 Linguistics - International communication

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - English and German - English and French - German and English - French and English <p>Academic degree: bachelor Term of study: 5 years</p>	<p>Academic degree: bachelor Term of study: 4 years</p>
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HISTORY OF THE FACULTY

The faculty of foreign languages starts its history since 1962, when it first opened the doors at the Vladimir State Pedagogical Institute and the first 50 students stepped across the threshold of the faculty. At that time the period of the equaled to 4 years, and the teachers were trained to teach only 1 language. Valentina Vasilyavena Kolkova became the first dean of the faculty. Though the date of the foundation is officially accepted as 1962, the real roots of the foreign languages faculty go to an earlier period.

FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES TODAY

Faculty of Foreign Languages offers academic programs in three languages: English, German and French. A good knowledge of foreign languages gives a great opportunity of communicating with people from other countries, getting to know other people's culture, their outstanding achievements in science and literature. It gives an open access to international mass media and helps to make a successful career. In the age of globalization specialists who know foreign languages are highly paid in our country and abroad.



II. Read and translate the text, get ready to answer the questions.

The University I study at



I study at Vladimir State University at the correspondence department. The main building of our university is located in Gorky Street not far from the centre of the city. The history of the university is very interesting and

fascinating. The university was set up in 1958 as a branch of the Moscow Evening Mechanical Engineering Institute. In 1963 on the basis of that institute was established Vladimir Evening Polytechnic Institute which was transformed into Vladimir Polytechnic Institute in 1969. Later in 1993 it was renamed into Vladimir State Technical University. In 1996 our university was given the status of a classical university namely Vladimir State University. In 2011 by the order of the Minister of Education № 1439 from 31.03.2011 Vladimir State University named after Alexander and Nikolay Stoletovs was united with Vladimir State Humanitarian University.

At present the university has a liaison for training specialists in more than 50 specialities at 19 faculties. Besides the day department for full-time students the university also has evening and correspondence departments for those who combine work and study.

The faculties of the university occupy 12 modern buildings. The students of our university have at their disposal all kinds of laboratories, good libraries, some reading halls. The teaching staff consists of highly qualified specialists, professors, lecturers, assistants. They do their best to develop the students' research skills and creative abilities. According to the programme at the university the theoretical study is accompanied by practical training at industrial enterprises, research institutions and schools.



I entered the university three years ago. Now I am a third-year student. I am a full-time student of the faculty of foreign languages. According to the curriculum the full-time students study both general and specialized

subjects. Among them are philosophy, mathematics, history, two foreign languages, methods of teaching a foreign language etc. At the end of the course the undergraduates submit diploma projects and take final exams.

The academic year is divided into 2 terms at the end of each the students have an examination session/examination week which usually lasts 3 weeks. During the term the students attend lectures and seminars, do laboratory works, take tests and exams.



III. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What university do you study at?
- 2) Where is it located?
- 3) When was it given the status of a classical university?
- 4) How many specialities does the university train students in?
- 5) What do the students have at their disposal for good studies?
- 6) Are you a part-time or full-time student?
- 7) What year student are you?
- 8) What faculty do you study at?
- 9) When did you enter the university?
- 10) What subjects are you taught?
- 11) What compulsory subjects do you have?
- 12) How many terms is the academic year divided into?

Unit V

Higher Education in Different Countries

I. Translate the texts. If it is necessary, use the dictionary.

Text A

Vocabulary:

fruitful - плодотворный, продуктивный

mankind – человечество

to solve - решать

mutual - взаимный

tremendously – страшно, ужасно; крайне, чрезвычайно

establishment – образование, учреждение

Education in my life

Little strokes fell great oaks.

I am a second-year-student of the Pedagogical University. I like languages. I want to know many languages, but now I am learning only three. There are English, Spanish and German. I know English better than other. I choose it when I was a five-year-old girl. We know that English is becoming a universal language on our planet. One person out of six in the world knows English nowadays. It makes the people's life more fruitful, interesting and enjoyable. But its greatest role will be in the nearest future when mankind starts solving the most important problems of war and peace, ecology, demography social and moral codes and many, many others.



It will greatly help us to reach mutual understanding which will tremendously improve the people's life on our planet.

Nowadays many foreign enterprises and individual businessmen are more interested in raw materials and industrial possibilities of our country because of the development of international relations of our territory of our country, and the demand for the experts with knowledge of foreign languages grows up.

I think the youth must be more interested in education, because we are living in such a complex world. At school our teachers told us about universities and institutes to help us to orient us in our world.

Higher educational establishment, where it is possible to get a selected professional plays an important role. In our republic there are many higher educational establishments, both state and private, which offer a wide choice of specializations and professional trends.

From my point of view, education is our life. How do you want to live? So in such case you will study!

"Education brings a child the world".

II. Put ten questions to text A.

Text B

Vocabulary:

society – общество

compulsory – обязательный

specialized – специализированный

Education in Russia

It is never too late to learn.

An educated person is one who knows a lot about many things. It is very important that everyone should be educated. Each pupil must do everything to become a useful member of our society. Education is very important in our life. In the Russian Federation the school education is compulsory. Pupils begin to go to



school at the age of 7. When they complete high grades they can either continue to study at school for more 2 years, or go to a professional school where they study not only main subjects, but are able to learn some profession. When pupils leave school they can try to continue their education in institutes or universities. There are many school types of schools in Russia:

specialized, politechnical, musical art and others. Nowadays appears some new types of schools: gymnasiums and colleges.

III. Put ten questions to text B.

Text C

Vocabulary:

nursery – детский

primary – начальный

secondary – средний

private – частный

to provide – обеспечивать, предоставлять

Education in Britain

Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old.



In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

IV. Put ten questions to text C.

V. Make up and retell the text about education in Russia and Britain showing the differences between educational systems.

VI. Answer the questions:

1. Have you decided what you are to do after university?
2. Why did you choose this sphere?
3. Is the profession of a teacher a new one?
4. Whom are teachers supposed to work with?
5. If you fail to get the job you want the most, what will you do?

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Слишком много людей начинают искать специфическую работу до того, как определяют свои цели. 2. Здравое оценивая свои возможности как личности, попытайтесь поработать над реалистичностью требований к работе. 3. Обучение людей вас вдохновляет? 4. Что касается меня, я сделал выбор. 5. Мой выбор это профессии не пришел ко мне внезапно. 6. Моя цель - быть квалифицированным специалистом и отвечать интересам моей страны.

VIII. Why did you decide to be a teacher? Give detailed answer.

Unit VI

Questions for Conversation

I. While watching the video, please tick the sentences whether they are right or wrong.

Video URL: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4onuhAUc2Es>

SCHOOL RULES



- 1) A student has to wake up early. ()
- 2) A student must wear gang related clothing and hats. ()
- 3) A student must wear low-cut shirts. ()
- 4) A student has to take a late slip. ()
- 5) A student must keep clean the campus. ()
- 6) A student must look at his friends' paper to see their answers. ()

II. Answer the following questions. Choose one and talk on the topic in details

- Describe a mistake or something you should not have done since being in university.
- What's the best advice you would tell a brother/sister or friend who is now entering college?
- What's the best excuse you've heard or given for missing a class?
- How has your life changed since beginning college?
- How often do you reread or organize your notes from a professor's lecture?
- What are some advantages in studying with sophomore/junior/senior students/friends or with older students?
- If you wanted to, when could you fit in more study time?
- What do you fear most about next semester's classes?
- What was your biggest fear before you began your freshman year of college?
- During classes, do you like working in student groups or working alone? Why?
- What are some advantages of studying alone? Disadvantages?
- What are some advantages of studying in groups? Disadvantages?

- Do you have easy access to your professors outside of class?
- What can/do you do if you fall behind in your classes?
- What do you plan to do during the summer vacation?
- What's your biggest motivation for your university life?
- What's your favorite spot on campus?
- What's your favorite way to take a 'short' break from studying at night?
- Are you a member of any student organization?
- What extracurricular activities are you involved in?
- What are some qualities of a good student?
- What are some qualities of a good teacher?
- If you became president of your university, what changes would you make?
Why?
- If you became president of your university, which rule would you abolish (cancel)?
- What is the biggest difficulty in being a college student?
- Why is a college education important?
- What must you do to receive a college diploma?
- Where is the best place for you to study? Why?
- How many hours do you spend on homework or studying each night?
- What do you do on campus when you're not studying?
- Which class or subject is most important for your future job?
- What is your favorite class or subject? Why?
- How can a student receive a scholarship?
- Which do you prefer more, morning or afternoon classes? Why?
- What time does your first class begin tomorrow?
- The cost of university education is becoming very expensive in many countries. How can we make the cost of education more affordable to the general public?

Unit VII University. Dialogues

Dialogue 1. College Life Key Vocabulary

- **hectic** (*adjective*): very busy
 - Life is always very hectic when you're trying to work and go to school at the same time.
- **major** (*noun or verb*): course of study
 - I'm thinking about majoring in computer science next year. (verb)
 - What is your major? (noun)
- **land (a job)** (*verb*): to secure, win, or get a job
 - It is becoming increasingly difficult to land a job in the field of language teaching.
- **work (your way) through (school)** (*verb*): think through, in this case, work while going to school to support yourself
 - Since my parents had no money, I had no choice but to work myself through school
 - Sometimes we just have to work through many new experiences before we understand the language and culture.



I. First, listen to the conversation, and answer the questions. <http://www.esl-lab.com/school1/scholrd1.htm>

1. What does the man want to do after he graduates?
 - A. He wants to become a teacher.
 - B. He hopes to go on to graduate school.
 - C. He'd like to work at a hotel.
2. What is the woman majoring in?
 - A. history
 - B. French
 - C. computer science
3. How does the woman pay for college?
 - A. She has a part-time job.



- B. She received a scholarship.
- C. Her parents are paying for it.

4. Where does the man work part-time?

- A. at a bakery
- B. in a library
- C. at a restaurant

5. What thing did the man NOT say about his job?

- A. His co-workers are friendly.
- B. He works long hours.
- C. The pay is okay.

II. Write the words you hear in the correct blank.

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

Dave: Hi Maria. I was in the ⁽¹⁾ , so I thought I'd drop by.

Maria: Come on in. [Thanks.] ⁽²⁾ a seat. Would you like anything to drink? I have Sprite or orange juice.

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

Maria: Not bad. And you?

Dave: Oh, I'm doing okay, but school has been really hectic these days, and I haven't had time to ⁽³⁾ .

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

Dave: Hotel management.

Maria: Well, what do you want to do once you ⁽⁴⁾ ?

Dave: Uh... I haven't decided for sure, but I think I'd like to work for a hotel or travel ⁽⁵⁾ in this area.

III. Dramatize the dialogue. Learn the dialogue by heart.



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

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

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

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

Maria: Oh, not bad. And you?

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

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

Dave: Hotel management.

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

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

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

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

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

Dave: Wow. That's great.

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

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

Maria: Oh. What do you do there?

Dave: I'm a cook.

Maria: How do you like your job?

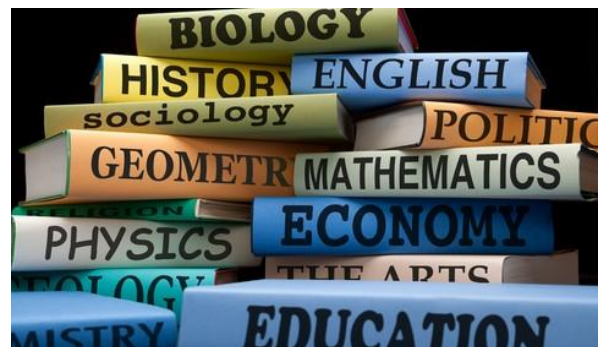
Dave: It's okay. The other workers are friendly, and the pay isn't bad.



Dialogue 2.
College Textbooks
Key Vocabulary



- **sis** (*noun*): informal for sister
 - Hey, sis. Do you want a ride to school today?
- **beat-up** (*adjective*): in bad condition
 - I don't care if the book is all beat-up as long as it is cheap.
- **buck** (*noun*): informal for dollar
 - You can save a few bucks if you buy used books from friends or online.
- **hmmm**: a sound that people make when they are thinking about what to say
 - Hmmm. That's a difficult question. Let me think about it.
- **psh**: expression of lack of respect
 - Did she really say that she studies really hard? Psh. She's always skipping class, so there's no way she is doing well in school.
- **hold off on** (*phrasal verb*): wait
 - My daughter decided to hold off on attending college this semester.
- **never mind**: don't worry about something
 - Well, never mind. I think I'll buy the book online instead. Thanks for offering to sell me your book.
- **be on someone** (*phrasal verb*): complain about someone or something that a person does
 - His wife is always on him for spending so much money on textbooks and then not attending classes regularly.
- **be into something** (*phrasal verb*): be interested in something
 - My brother is really into swimming. He goes to the pool everyday.
- **ugh**: expression of dislike or disgust
 - Ugh. I can't believe you didn't pass that class even though you spent so much money on books and tuition. I guess that's your fault because you never went to class much.
- **get the picture** (*idiom*): understand
 - Kathy says she doesn't want to go out with me, but I think I get the picture now. She's just not interested in me.



I. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. <http://www.esl-lab.com/textbooks/textbooksrd1.htm>

1. The man is selling his science book, *Today's World* for _____.
A. \$13
B. \$30
C. \$33
2. Why is the woman surprised by the price of the science book?
A. She thinks that the book is in pretty bad condition.
B. She feels that she can find the book cheaper on the Internet.
C. She says that the textbook is an old copy.
3. Which book does the woman NOT buy?
A. an English writing textbook
B. a math textbook
C. a novel
4. The man's textbook on marriage is called, *Finding the Perfect* _____.
A. *Friend*
B. *Partner*
C. *Someone*
5. Why does the man want to study cooking?
A. He wants to learn to cook because he lives on his own.
B. He wants to major in hotel management in the future.
C. He has a friend who's taking the same class.

II. Dramatize the dialogue

Carl: Hey, Sis. Are you interested in buying some used books for school? You can really save some money that way.

Ashley: Well, what do you have?

Carl: Well, let's see. I have a science book called, *Today's World*, and I'm selling it for thirty dollars.

Ashley: Thirty? That's a little expensive for a beat-up book like that.



Carl: Maybe so, but I bought it for sixty. Plus, I wrote a lot of notes in the book that should help you with the class . . . if you could read my writing.

Ashley: What else are you selling?

Carl: Okay, I have English writing textbook for fourteen dollars, a math book for twenty-three, and a novel for only seven bucks.

Ashley: Uh, Hmmm.

Carl: It's up to you. You know, these things go fast. I mean you have to listen to my advice as your older brother.

Ashley: Psh. I'll take the English book and the novel. I need both of those for sure. I think I'll hold off on buying other books for now. [*Okay.*] Teachers are always changing their minds about textbooks. [*Alright.*] And, what are those books?

Carl: Which ones? Ah, ah, nothing. Never mind.

Ashley: Wait, wait, wait. *Finding Your Perfect Someone*. You're selling it for forty dollars? What's, what's this all about? And the price?

Carl: Well. You . . . It's a . . . It's just a marital relations class. You know about finding a partner. You know, mom's always, you know, on me about that. What does it matter to you anyway?

Ashley: Forty dollars? That's a little expense.

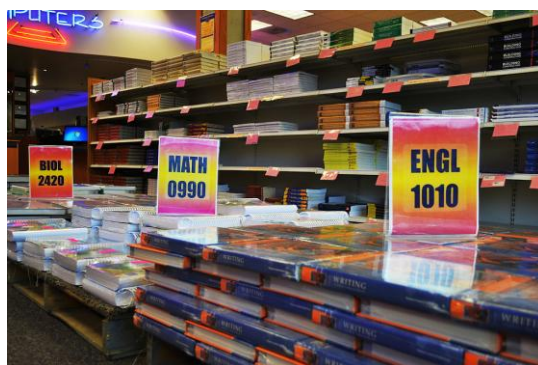
Carl: Well, they guarantee results, but ah, never mind. You would never understand.

Ashley: What about this one? *Introduction to Gourmet Cooking*? Why did you take this class? You hate cooking.

Carl: Well, um, I have a friend who's into cooking, and she's [*She?*] . . . I mean, my friend's taking the class. I mean, ugh, does it really matter?

Ashley: A marriage class . . . a close female friend . . . a cooking textbook . . . I think I get the picture. Mom's going to be excited about this.

Carl: Ah, you got it all wrong. So, do you want to buy any of these textbooks or not?



Dialogue 3.

College scholarships

Key Vocabulary

- **come on** (*idiom*): used when do not believe what someone is saying
- Come on! Tuition at that college isn't that expensive, is it?



- **make it** (*idiom*): get somewhere on time
- Why didn't you make it to class the other day?
- **consequence** (*noun*): something that happens as a result of a person's actions or choices
- My roommate has to accept the consequences of his poor grades.
- **blame shift** (also, *shift blame*) (*verb*): transfer the responsibility of a mistake or problem from one person to another
- If you do poorly in school, don't try to shift the blame to your roommates who play video games all night. You are responsible for your own progress.
- **paint yourself into a corner** (*idiom*): do something to put yourself into a difficult situation
- Okay. So, you didn't study, you didn't go to class, you didn't take things seriously, and now the school isn't going to continue your scholarship. It looks like you've really painted yourself into a corner.
- **weasel out of something** (*idiom*): get out of doing something
- He tried to weasel out of taking the class again by giving the teacher gifts, but it didn't work.

I. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. <http://www.esl-lab.com/scholarship/scholarshiprd1.htm>

1. The student said he couldn't take the test because the bus _____.
A. had an accident on the highway
B. was lagging behind schedule
C. had a hard time due to bad weather
2. What was the real reason why he didn't make it to class?
A. He was asleep at home.
B. He was playing video games in bed.
C. He was still eating breakfast.
3. What is the program's policy for missing a test?
A. Students can take the test at a later date for half credit.
B. Students cannot make up a test for unapproved reasons.
C. Students can take tests if they submit a doctor's note.
4. Which concern did the student NOT mention about not passing the class?
A. His girlfriend will leave him unless he pulls up his grades.
B. The man might lose financial support to pay for his education.
C. He fears that his parents will feel upset by his actions.
5. What message is the teacher trying to get across to the student?
A. Students should select their classes based on their schedules.

- B. Students need to accept accountability for their choices.
- C. Students ought to get more support from their parents.

II. Dramatize the dialogue. Learn the dialogue by heart.

Student: Oh, Mrs. Smith. Can I take the test now? I just . . . , oh.

Mrs. Smith: Excuse me? What do you mean? The test ended 10 minutes ago, and you weren't there to take it. Sorry.

Student: Oh, Mrs. Smith. Come on. Come on. That's not fair.

Mrs. Smith: What do you mean it's not fair. Everyone else was there. So, why weren't you in class?

Student: Uh, my bus didn't come this morning on time. That's why.

Mrs. Smith: Um. Are you sure? Your friend, Tony, made it to class, and he said you were still in bed an hour ago.

Student: Uhh, yeah, well, that might be true, but I really need to take the test.

Mrs. Smith: Wait. Don't you realize that you just lied to me?

Student: Uh, well, listen. Mrs. Smith. Listen. My alarm didn't go off this morning, so it's not my fault I came late.

Mrs. Smith: So, you're blaming your alarm clock again? It's still your responsibility to be here. Wasn't that your excuse the last two times you missed class?

Student: But Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Smith: Listen. You know the policy of our program. If you miss a test for an unexcused reason . . . and a lie is definitely unexcused, then you get a zero on the test. There are no exceptions.

Student: Mrs. Smith. Why don't you want to help me? You never help me. I mean I really need to pass this class.

Mrs. Smith: No, no. no. Listen to yourself. You're playing what we call the victim. You made some bad choices, and now you have to accept the consequences. Remember: When you point your finger at someone else, like me in this case, three fingers are pointing back at you.

Student: But Mrs. Smith. I lose my scholarship if I do poorly in the class; my parents will be really disappointed in me.

Mrs. Smith: I'm really sorry, but that's not my problem. [*Oh, Mrs. Smith!*] I can't help you with that. Don't try to shift the blame here. [*Mrs. Smith!*] You



painted yourself into a corner. You need to be accountable for your own actions instead of trying to weasel out of your responsibility. While you aren't doing well in my class though, I must say I almost have to give you an A grade for trying to dodge the outcome of your bad choices.

Student: Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Smith: Listen. You are learning one thing.

Student: What?

Dialogue 4.

College Roommates

Key Vocabulary

- **respond** (*verb*): answer or reply to something
- When are you going to respond to his email message?
- **nutritious** (*adjective and verb*): healthy, good for the body
- My mother makes very nutritious soup and bread.
- **tidy** (*adjective*): clean, organized
- Her room isn't very tidy. Her clothes are all over the place.
- Please tidy (up) your room before your grandparents arrive.
- **midnight** (*adverb*): 12:00 a.m.
- My brother doesn't come home until after midnight.
- **major** (*adjective*): important, serious, or significant
- If you have major problems with your roommate, you should talk to him directly.

I. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. <http://www.esl-lab.com/roommates/roommatesrd1.htm>



1. What time does the man really get up in the morning?

- A. at 6:00 a.m.
- B. at 10:00 a.m.
- C. at 12:00 p.m.

2. What does the man usually eat?

- A. nutritious meals
- B. fastfood

C. his mother's cooking

3. What does the man's bedroom look like?

- A. It is messy.
- B. It is very tidy.

C. It is clean.

4. What does the man have under his bed?

- A. his school books
- B. some clothing
- C. a few old shoes

5. What time does the man go to bed?

- A. at 11:00 p.m.
- B. at 12:00 a.m.
- C. at 1:00 a.m.



II. Dramatize the dialogue

A: Ah. It's good to be up. What a beautiful morning!

B: Uh, it's a quarter to two. It's NOT the morning at all. What are you doing in the kitchen anyway?

A: Well, I'm going to make breakfast and check my email to see if anyone has responded to my advertisement for a new roommate.

B: Right?

A: What do you mean, "Right"?

B: Listen. Who's going to want to live with you? You can even take care of yourself.

A: What are you talking about? I get up early every morning at 6:00 a.m.

B: Add about six hours to that.

A: I always make nutritious meals.

B: I don't think McDonald's Big Macs and fries count.

A: I keep my room very tidy.

B: Uh, I think I saw some old dishes, empty pizza boxes, and some real dirty socks under your bed.

A: And I go to bed at a very early hour.



B: Do you call midnight early? Listen. Give it up. unless you make some major changes in your life, your only companion will be your pet fish, Ralph.

Учебно-методическая разработка для самостоятельной работы студентов III курса факультета иностранных языков (английский язык как вторая специальность) по теме «My University»