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Кафедра русской и зарубежной филологии

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ РАЗРАБОТКА

НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ «УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ II КУРСА НЕСПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ

ФАКУЛЬТЕТОВ

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Рецензия
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Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета ВлГУ.

Учебное-методическая разработка по английскому языку «Университет» для студентов II курса неспециальных факультетов/ Владимир.гос.университет им.А.Г и Н.Г.Столетовых, сост.Н.М.Мухаева – Владимир; Издательство Владимирский гос.университета, 2016, -13с.

Цель разработки – развитие у студентов навыков различных видов чтения и устной речи. Разработка состоит из двух частей. В первую часть включены тексты и упражнения для активизации лексико-грамматического материала и правильности понимания содержания текстов.

Вторая часть содержит тексты для дополнительного чтения страноведческого характера, которые знакомят студентов с историей старейших университетов мира.

Предназначена для студентов II курса неспециальных факультетов.

Рекомендована для формирования профессиональных компетенций в соответствии с ФГОС третьего поколения.

1. Read and translate the text.

STUDENT’S LETTER.

Dear Joyce,

Thank you so much for your letter. I’m so sorry for not having answered your letter at once as I was busy last month. I had to get ready for examinations and I had to write a paper for the student’s scientific conference. So you see I had very little free time.

We had oral tests in Literature and Psychology and I had to sit examinations in three subjects – History, Philosophy and English. I passed all my exams successfully. Helen did well in her exams. She had health problems and fell behind with her English. And after recovery she had to work hard to catch up with the rest of the group. And now she is proud of herself because she is good at English.

You asked me in your last letter whether I was reading English books. Yes, I am reading books. At the beginning of the academic year it was hard for me to read English books but during the second term I didn’t have to look up so many words and now I am trying to read books in the original. I do however still have trouble with English prepositions and even our teachers find it difficult to explain their usage to us.

We had a very entertaining [arty dedicated to the “Student’s spring – 97”. Our students sang songs, recited poems. But a performance of scenes from B.Shaw’s “Pygmalion” was the best on the programme.

How are you getting on? As far as I can see you are making excellent progress in Russian. I’m so glad to know that you are going to Russia to study in September. Let me know immediately as soon as you come to our town. I shall be very happy to see you. I’d like you to meet my friend Andrew. As far as I know he is looking forward to see you.
Lots of love from Helen and regards from my parents.

Sincerely yours, Irene.

Vocabulary to the text.

* To sit an examination – сдавать экзамен по какому-то предмету
* To do well in an examination – успешно сдать экзамен
* To catch up with – догнать
* To fall behind – отстать
* To look up – смотреть что-то в словаре, справочнике
* Entertaining – развлекательный
* To make progress in smth – делать успехи в изучении чего-либо
* To look forward to – с нетерпением ждать чего-то
* To let smb know – уведомить кого-то

Ex.II. Give English equivalents of the following words and phrases. Use them in the sentences of your own.

 Сдавать экзамены по четырём предметам; подготовить доклад на научную конференцию; отстать от группы; читать книги в оригинале; успешно сдать экзамены; делать успехи в изучении английского языка; занимательный вечер; сообщить о приезде; с нетерпением ждать встречи.

Ex.III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words or word-combinations chosen from the list below.

* If you can’t come please…….about it immediately.
* I……for not having done it at once.
* I ……the pronunciation of this word.
* They were ahead of us but we ……with them.
* Victor ……the examination in History/
* On long walks Nat always …. .
* We…….... to meet your new friend. We hope he…..our amateur theatricals.

to look up; to join; to forgive; to sit; to let smb know; to fall behind; to catch up; to do well in; to look forward to.

Ex.IV. Supply the missing prepositions and adverbs where necessary.

* It will take me……least a month to catch……the group.
* When I see some English words which I don’t know I always look them ….. .
* She is good ….all subjects they are studying….the University.
* What are you going to do when you graduate …..the University?
* The teacher explained…….the students the usage of the Present Perfect Tense.
* She is always present at her classes but yesterday ……some reason or other she missed …..a lecture….History.
* You will fall……the group if you don’t work hard….your English.
* I get …the faculty in time as usual, check my coat and hat…….the cloak-room and start a day…..hard work.

Ex.V. Make up situations using the following words and word combinations.

* To fall behind the group; to offer help; to work much independently; to try hard (to do one’s best); to catch up with; to get an increased grant (получать повышенную стипендию)
* To carry on one’s social work; to go in for sports; a person of many interests; to arrange amateur concerts; to take part in entertaining; the beat on the programme;
* To look forward to; to join student’s learned society; to do well in; to make a report; to be praised highly; to gain experience.

Ex.VI. Look through the text once again and answer the questions.

* Why didn’t Irene answer Joyce’s letter at once?
* What examinations and oral tests did Irene sit and what marks did she get?
* How did Helen do at her examinations?
* How did Irene describe her progress in English?
* What kind of party did Irene and her friends have?
* What was the best on the programme?
* Why was Joyce going to come to Irene’s town?

Ex.VII. Imagine that you are Joyce. Retell Irene’s letter to your friend.

TEXT 2.

Read and translate the dialogue.

Michael is a University student. He has failed the exam in Geometry and now his mother demands an explanation from him.

Mother: Well, Michael, what have you got to say for yourself?

Michael: I don’t think it’s as bad as all that. After all, I did quite well in some subjects – one or two. You can’t exept to be good at everything.

Mother: I’m not going to argue with you, Michael. You know very well that you don’t attend to your studies in earnest. What’s your father going to say? Hm?

Michael: I try my hardest. I really do.

Mother: hm. If you put so much effort into your academic work as you do into football there wouldn’t be any problem.

Michael: But mum, everybody should have a hobby.

Mother: Look, Michael, I’m not nagging, but you’d better not be sitting around watching TV or reading your football magazines when your father comes in. and you’d better start thinking up an explanation for your failure right now.

Michael: I still thing you’re being a bit hard on me. I’m sure you sometimes failed too when you were at college.

Mother: Come on, Michael, stop making excuses. I suggest you to behave your best tonight and just hope that your father is in a good mood.

Michael: Oh, I’m sure he will be in a good mood. His favourite football team’s on the television tonight. I daresay I shall watch the match with him.

Mother: (laughing) Michael, you are incorrigible.

Notes on the text.

* To fall the exam – провалиться на экзамене
* To nad – придираться, ворчать
* Daresay – отважиться сказать
* Incorrigible – неисправимый

Ex.I. Answer the questions.

* What explanation did Michael’s mother demand from him?
* What excuse did Michael give to explain his poor results at Geometry?
* What was Michael’s hobby? Did his mother approve of it?
* Why did Michael suppose his father to be in a good mood that evening?
* Why did Michael’s mother exclaim that he was incorrigible?

Ex.II. In this dialogue Michael is trying to defend himself against criticism. Find out words and phrases he uses to do this.

*For example:*
I still think you are being a bit hard on me.

Ex.III. Working in pairs try to make the conversation that Michael had earlier with his sister Anne when they discussed how their parents would react to bad news and the best way for Michael to handle the situation. You may use some phrases from the previous exercise.

Ex.IV. Working in groups of three make up the conversation at the dinner table that evening when Michael’s mother and father discuss his academic work with him.

Text 3.

That afternoon Charlie Wingate had to go to see the Dean. Eddie came into Charlie's room just as the alarm-clock was giving one last feeble tap. The only sound was the long regular Charlie's breething. Eddie went over to the study table where a large water jug stood, took it and splashed a whole cupful on Charlie's head.

Charlie sat up quickly. All at once he flopped back down on the bed sound asleep again. "Hey!" Eddie cried. "Come out of that! Wake up! You can't sleep any more if you got to see the Dean at two-thirty". "I worked all night. I had classes till noon today. Two hours sleep was all I got today. And a little more yesterday ot the day before".

Charlie Wingale went up the steps of the administration building, hurried through the long hall to the Dean's office. The Dean got up as he entered.

"Ah, this is Charlie Wingale, isn't it? Well, I suppose you are anxious to know why I sent for you. The unpleasant truth is, Wingale, you don't seem to be doing so well inyour college work. Your freshman adviser spoke with you twice about this and this week he turned your case to me. My perpose, of course, is to help you. Now to be quite frank, you're on the verge of fluking out. Less than third of the semesterremains and you are very poor at English, Psychology and Military Training. But on the other hand you are an excellent student in Spanish. How will you explain this?"
"To tell the truth, sir, I got behind with my written work in English, and I have never been able to catch up. And I don't really have to study Spanish. My father is a railway section foreman and he has always had a gang of Mexicans ever since I was a kid."

"That's fine, Wingale, but it seems to me it's high time you were getting busy on some other subjects. You did unusually well in your entrance exams. Graduated from hight school with honours. What's the trouble, Wingale? Tell me!"

"I don't know, sir, except I work all night".

"How many hours do you work?"

"Ten hours, sir. From nine till seven. I eat and go to eight o'clock class when I get off".

"Very interesting, Wingale. But don't you suppose that it would be advisable to pay a little more attention to your college work?"

" I couldn't work fewer hours and stay in school, sir".

"Can't you arrange for a little financial support from home?"

"No, sir, I'm afraid I coudn't. U have two brothers and two sisters at home younger than I am. It wouldn't be right for me to ask my father to send money out of what he makes."

"Well, there is this about it, Wingale. The university is not here for the perpose of training young people to be waiters in restaurants. And so far as I can see, that's about all you are deriving from your university career. So it occurs tome that you should make a choice: either find some way to devote more attantion to your college work or drop out of school altogether".

"I'd hate to have to go back home like that. Mother's proud of me because I'm working my way through college. I believe I'll try to stick it though, sir, may be I can luck through on my finals."

"I hope you can, Wingale. As long as you feel that way about it, good luck to you".

Vocabulary to the text

1. to turn the case to smb - передавать дело другому

2. to be on the verge of flunking out - быть на грани исключения

3. school (здесь) - отделение университета

4. high school - средняя школа

5. to drop out of - оставить (школу, университет)
6. finals - экзамен на получение степени в университете

Ex.I. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and phrases. Make up your own sentences with them.

to do well (in); to turn one's case over to smb; to be poor at; to get (to fall) behind; entrance exams; finals; to drop out of (school); to catch up; to be on the verge of flunking out.

Ex.II. Give words and expressions similar to the following.

to flunk; to study; to graduate; a school; a fresher; anxious; to train smb; to derive; to work hard.

Ex.III. Here are the answers to some questions about Charlie. Can you give these questions? Work in class.

1. The Dean. 2. His freshman's adviser. 3. He had got behind with his written work in English. 4. Spanish. 5. Ten hours at night. 6. No, he couldn't. 7. Two brothers and two sisteres. 8. His mother was proud of him because he was working his way through the college. 9. He said: "You should make a choice: either find some way to devote more attantion to your college work or drop out of school altogether".

Ex.IV. Fill in the missingprepositionsin the following sentences.

1. I'm really looking forward .....the holidays. (for, to, after).

2. John seems rather anxious .....his son's future. (about, for, of).

3. Students must attend lectures ..... various subjects in their course. (on, in, of).

4. You should pay more attention to your studies. Our Dean says you are (on the verge ....flunking .... (from, out, to, of).

5. Have you heard that Peter wanted to drop ....... his studies at the University? (of, with, out).

6. I'm afraid I'm not very good .....Russian (in, with, at).

7. Do your best to catch .... your group (for, with to, up).

Ex.V. Answer the questions.

1. Why did Eddie come into Charlie's room?

2. Was it difficult for Eddie to wake up his friend? Why?

3. Why had the Dean sent for Charlie? What was his perpose?

4. What subjects was Charlie poor at?

5. Why was he an excellent student in Spanish?

6. How had Charlie done in his entrance exams?

7. Why wasn't Charlie doing well in his college life?
8. Could Charlie ask for a little financial support from home? Why?

9. Could Charlie possible devote more attention to his studies?

10. What did Charlie promise to the Dean?

11. Do you agree that Charlie was on the verge of flunking out?

12. Do you thing he was a capable young man?

13. Do you think Charlie was a success at his finals?

14. Is it right for a full-time student to ask for financial support from home?

15. Do you pay much attention to your college work?

Ex.VI. Imagine

a) You're Charlie Wingale. Speak about your college life and the problems you face.

b) You are the Dean. Speak about Charlie's case.

Ex.VII. Make up a conversation.

a) Between Charlie and Eddie discussing Charlie's chances of passing the finals.

b) Between Charlie and his freshman's adviser discussing what could be one to help the young man.

Text 4.

Choosing a Career.

Harry: Well, Robert, have you made up your mind yet what you want to do when you leave college?

Nora: Oh, Harry, surely he's a bit young to decide on his career. He hasn't even got to college yet.

Harry: Not at all, Nora. It's wisest to decide in good time. Look at me, for example. I really wanted to be a sailor, but now I spend my days sitting at a desk in an office. Yes, it's silly to train for the wong job. And after all Robert will be going to college soon.

Nora: Now if I were a mad I'd be a farmer. To see the crops growing - that's my idea of a good life.

Harry: Yes, and you see the money rolling in is more important still.

Robert: Well, that's not the way I look at it, Dad. It's the job I care about, not the money.

Harry: Maybe not, but you'll learn to care about the money too, when you've got a family to keep.

Nora: And of course, Peter - well, he's keen to be a racing motorist or else an explorer.

Robert: Oh, Peter's not old enough to make up his mind about such things.

Harry: Well, you haven't answered my question yet, Robert. What would you like to do?

Nora: Are you sure you don't want to be a farmer, Robert? Or a market gardener?

Robert: Nom I'm sorry, Mom. But I don't want to at all. I'd rather be a civil engineer. I want to build roads and bridges.

Harry: Not ships? Isn't it better to be a ship building endineer?

Robert: All right, all right, there's no need to lose your temper. But you'd better win that scholarship first.

Ex.I. Imagine.
1. You are Robert. Tell your friend about the talk which you had with your parents about your future career.

2. You are Nora. Tell your neighbour about your talk with Robert.

Ex.II. Make up a dialogue based on tje following situation. Mother and daughter have a very serious talk about the girl's decision to take up a teaching as a career. Mother is rather sceptical about her daughter's choice. Try to use the following sentences in your dialogue:

Are you sure you don't want to be...? I really wanted to be...; Look here...; Well, that's not the way I look at it. You haven't answered my question yet, ...; Now, if I were a man I'd be....; No, I'm sorry, .....; but I ....; All right, all right, there's no need to.... .

Ex.III. Ask your questions.

What's the English for What's the Russian for

1. Сдавать экзамены 1. Finals
2. Повышенная стипендия 2. To look forward to

3. Читать книги в оригинале 3. To carry on social work

4. Делать успехи 4. To turn the case to smb

5. Отстать от группы 5. To look up

6. Способный ученик 6. To let smb know

7. Оставить занятия в университете 7. Entertaining

8. Догнать группу 8. Incorrigible

9. Быть на грани исключения 9. To fail the exam

10. Лучший номер программы 10. To gain experience

11. Успешно сдать экзамен 11. Student's learned society

12. Семинар по истории 12. Fresher

13. Средняя школа 13. A study visit

14. Закончить университет 14. To do one's best

Ex.IV. Give Russian equivalents to the following proverbs and sayings. Make up stories to illustrate them.

1. Live and learn. 2. Better unborn than untaught. 3. Little knowledge is a dangerous thing. 4. To know everything is to know nothing.

Ex.V. Speak on the topic "University". Use the following plan.

I. The building of the University. (Description)
How much time does it take you to get to the University?
What means of transport do you ususally use?
Would you prefer to study in the building or in the centre of the town? Why?

II. The course of studies.
1. Compare your studies at school and your studies at the University. What's more interesting?

And what's more difficult? Why?

2. If you were the Dean of your faculty, would you like to change anything in your studies? Why?

3. Would you like to study in Moscow or maybe you're quite satisfied with your studies in Vladimir? Why?

4. Preparation for your studies (at home and in the reading hall).

III. The hall of residence and the influence of the life in it on your studies. Do you like to live in the hall of residence? Why?

IV. Students' free time an the life of your group.

Ex.VI. Make up dialogues based on the following situations.

1. The reporter from a local newspaper wants to fnd out as much as possible about your University and students' life.

2. A sctrict father (mother) is demanding an explanation from a son (daughter) after a failure at a college exam. The student is giving all kinds of excuses speaking about overcrowded syllabus; injustice of professors and bad luck in general.

3. Two students of your faculty are discussing their college life. One of them is enthysiastic about everything and the other finds fault with every little thing.

4. You met your old friend who graduated from our University and your faculty 2 or 3 years ago and he wants to know all news from your faculty. And you want to know his impressions of his work and if he has more free time than he had during his studies.

5. Your niece is just leaving school but she has not made up her mind what she wants to become. Have a talk with her about her plans for the future.

**Supplementary material.**

Ex.I. Read and translate the text.

**Oxbridge**.

Oxford and Cambridge are the two oldest and most prestigious universities in Britain. They are often called collectively. Oxbridge denotes an elitarian education. Many oxford students come from public schools, and Oxbridge graduates go on to become influential and powerful in British society.

The tutorial system is one of the ways in which Oxford and Cambridge differ from all other English universities. Every student has a tutor and as soon as you come to Oxford, one of the first things you do is to go and see your tutor. He, more or less, plans your work, suggests the books you should read and sets work for you to do. Each week you visit him, perhaps with two of three other students, and he discusses with you the work that you have done, criticizes in detail your essay and sets you the next work.

The universities have over s hundred societies and clubs: dramatic societies, language clubs, philosophy societies, debating clubs, political clubs – in fact, for almost every activity under the sun. both universities are independent.

Oxford and Cambridge universities consist of a number of colleges. Each college has its own character and individuality. Most of the colleges are built around courtyards, called quads, with lawns in the centre.

Ex.II. Answer the questions.

1. What are the two oldest universities in Britain?
2. Why does Oxbridge denote an elitarian education?
3. In what way do Oxford and Cambridge differ from all the other English universities?
4. What does the tutor usually do?
5. Say a little about students’ life in Oxbridge.

Ex.III. Render this story into English.

*Remember: rendering isn’t a translation of the text, but a brief account of its essential information.*

Говорят, что университеты зародились в Италии и вскоре во Франции. Это не совсем точно. Однако, абсолютно точными являются две даты: в1167 году несколько студентов из Парижа пришли в Оксфорд, а в 1209 году первые студенты появились уже в Кембридже. Они пришли из Оксфорда, учиться им пришлось поначалу при соборе и монастырях.

В 1284 году открылся первый колледж – Питерхаус (Peterhouse). В нём было 14 студентов и 1 наставник. В ту пору колледжи были местами проживания студентов, которые учились в единственной школе в городе. Спустя многие годы колледжи стали независимыми и сами начали обучать студентов. Сегодня Кембриджский университет состоит из 32 колледжей и знаменит своим исключительно высоким уровнем научных знаний.

В городе протекает река Кем – излюбленное место паломничества туристов. Катание на плоскодонках – штука экзотическая: ведь приходится отталкиваться ото дна длинным шестом.

Сейчас всем известна аббревиатура «Оксбридж», сложившаяся из «ОКСфорда» и «КемБРИДЖа», из названий двух старейших и наиболее престижных университетов в Европе. Это сокращение также используется для обозначения абитуриентов и студентов этих университетов, для особой системы их ценностей и взглядов, обычно наиболее типичными для самых влиятельных кругов в Великобритании.

Американским аналогом Оксбриджа является «Айви-Лиг» (Ivy-League), объединяющая крупнейшие частные университеты, такие как Йельский, Гарвардский, Принстонский и т.д.

Университет в Кембридже развивается и расширяется до сих пор: в 1977 году был открыт Робинсон Колледж – новейшей по времени. Но самый знаменитый, пожалуй, Кингз Колледж.

Ex.IV. Read and understand the text. Express your opinion about the main idea of it.

I decided I would take a gap year when I was in my last year of secondary school. My parents wanted me is to go straight to university – they were keen for me to get qualified and start on a career. But I didn’t want that I was only eighteen and I knew that once I started my profession I’d be stuck there until I retired, when I’m 65 or even 70 – who known what the law will be by then?
I also felt I should get some experience of life, away from everything I’d ever known, you know, school and family. I thought that if I learnt to stand on my own two feet, I’d be able to cope with university better. I’ve heard that some students are so shocked by the changes in their lifestyle when they leave home that they give up university after only a month or two. So, I borrowed lots of travel books from the library and started to plan my special year. Whenever I got stressed with my school work I would look at the programme I’d made and dream of all the countries I was going to see. It kept me going and really encouraged me to work hard – it’s good to have goals and aims in life. Of course, all this will cost me money, even if I stayed in the most basic of hotels and travelled by bus or train, so I started to look for jobs I could do on my way round the world, and that’s how I finalized my tour – by going to the countries where I could get employment.

I started in September, after I’d got my exam results, and I went to pick fruit in France. I met loads of other gap year students and in just a month I brushed up my French, which proved to be useful when I got to Vietnam later in the year. Then I moved on to Greece, where I worked in a bar on an island, and then on to South Africa, where I got a job on a farm. That was amazing – I learnt so much about working at the land. An the animals I saw – ones I’d only ever seen in a zoo before. After that I travelled in the Far East as a tourist, so by the time I reached Australia I was broken. As the language was no problem I easily found two jobs, working as a waiter at night and dog-walker by day. When I left there I missed my four-legged friends, I spent the next three months in the United States and Brazil before coming home.

My friends were amazed at how I’d changed – I’d become more confident and I’d changed physically, much thinner. That was because of all the hard work I’d done and sometimes I had been too poor to buy much food! But it had been the most amazing year of my life and life-changing. During the year I’d grown to love animals so much I decided to give up my plan to go to university and become a farmer. My parents were so upset at first, but now they can see I’m happier that I’ve ever been. I’d recommend a gap year to anyone – you just never know how it’ll turn out!

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2. Supplementary reading ……………………………………………………………..10

Список литературы:

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