Министерство образования Новосибирской области

ГАПОУ Новосибирской области

 «Болотнинский педагогический колледж»

**РАБОТА С ТЕКСТОМ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ НАПРАВЛЕННОСТИ НА УРОКЕ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА В ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ КОЛЛЕДЖЕ**

**Болотное, 2020**

Печатается по разрешению научно-методического совета ГАПОУ НСО «Болотнинский педагогический колледж».

Работа с текстом профессиональной направленности на уроке иностранного языка в педагогическом колледже. Методические разработка./ Составитель: Горева Е.И., преподаватель ВКК. - 25 С.

Методические разработка составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО по специальности 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах и на основе рабочей программы УД «Иностранный язык» для специальности 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах.

Методические рекомендации помогут студентам и педагогам в организации работы с текстами профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

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**Введение**

 Осваивая иностранный язык в контексте профессии «учитель начальных классов», можно не только узнать новые слова и речевые обороты на изучаемом языке, развить навыки чтения, аудирования, говорения и письма, но и познакомиться с опытом работы зарубежных коллег, сравнить систему образования в России и в других странах. Как организовать работу в классе, как устроена начальная школа, какой объём домашнего задания необходим для младших школьников, каким должен быть учитель начальных классов? На эти и другие вопросы можно найти ответы в представленных текстах.

**Some traits of character that a perfect teacher must obtain**

Being a teacher is a noble and complicated job that demands a lot of inner anouter efforts from a person.

It stands to reason that not every man who wishes to be a teacher can become it.

The point is a real teacher must combine a great number of qualities.

 These qualities can be divided into some groups: innate qualities, qualities of mind, volitional powers and qualities related to other people.

It goes without saying that a good teacher cannot be without broad mind.

He must acquire bright and clever head; he must be well-read, intelligent and deep in his subjects.

A real teacher cannot be without cheerful character because each lesson should be started with a teacher’s smile.

Teacher’s calm and neat appearance help children tune up to a working mood.

Teacher's job requiresa lot of volitional powers.

 Children are not creatures who are easy to get along with.

 Children are different with various trends of character, facilities and abilities.

That is why only firm and strong willed teachers can succeed in the relationship with pupils.

 If you feel that you are unable to control your emotions or you are hesitant and weak- willed, just drop the idea of being a teacher.

Together with all above-mentioned qualities a real teacher must acquire communicable and amiablecharacter.

He should be considerate and flexible.

 A teacher always comes across with so called “a pain in the neck’’ students, with real troublemakers, whose language is awful, who talk back, resent any advice, can tell lies and seem to have lost interest in school.

 While working with such students a teacher must try to analyze the feelings and to find an explanation for this behaviour.

It is difficult indeed: it requires a lot of power and tolerance.

 **Tasks**

1. Сhoose the words to characterize teachers, translate them: perfect, good, real …

2. Choose the words to describe teacher’s work, translate them: noble …

3. Translate, transcribe and read aloud the following words and word combinations about teachers:

 - innate qualities

 - qualities of mind

 - volitional powers

 - bright and clever head

 - cannot be without broad mind

 - well-read

 - intelligent

 - deep in his subjects

 - cannot be without cheerful character

 - calm and neat appearance

 - hesitant

 - weak- willed

 - communicable and amiablecharacter

 - considerate and flexible

4. Translate, transcribe and read aloud the following words and word combinations about students:

- are not creatures who are easy to get along with

- different with various trends of character, facilities and abilities

- “a pain in the neck’’

- with real troublemakers

- whose language is awful

- who talk back

- resent any advice

- can tell lies

- seem to have lost interest in school

5. Answer the questions.

a) At what groups can we divide teacher's qualities?

b) What helps children to tune up to a working mood?

c) What students can we call “a pain in the neck’’?

6. Say a few words about your future image as a teacher. What inner and outer qualities would you like to have?

7. Can you imagine your future students? How are you going to deal with the so called ‘pain in the neck’ students?

**Russian Education**

The Russian children usually start to go to school when they are seven years old.

First the children learn at the elementary school.

They visit the elementary school for four years.

The children get there the elementary education.

It means they learn to count, to read and to write.

 In the most schools the children also learn a foreign language beginning from the second form.

The fifth form means the beginning of the secondary education.

The children learn different subjects, for example Biology, Literature, Chemistry, Physics, Informatics.

In Russia the nine-year basic incomplete secondary education is compulsory.

After that the children have to decide what they will do from now forth.

 On the one hand, they can continue their schooling and get the complete eleven-year secondary education.

On the other hand, they can enter a college giving them the complete secondary education and trade training.

 After graduating from college the young people become financially independent and can start to work.

Currently there are different types of schools in Russia.

The children and their parents can choose a regular school, a school with advanced study of some subject, a private school.

 Private schools in Russia are always fee-paying.

After graduating from school or college our young people have a wide choice of educational institutions where they can obtain vocational education, whose aim is to train qualified workers.

After graduating grade 9 or 11, children can enter a technical school or college.

Higher education is a final stage of education in Russia.

According to the law of the Russian Federation institutes, universities, and academies are recognized as institutions of higher education.

**Answer the questions**

1.When do Russian children start to learn?

2. How do we call a primary school?

3. What subjects do children learn at secondary school?

4. Name stages of education in Russia.

5. At what stage do children learn to read and count?

6. How do we call the nine-year education?

7. At what educational institution can young people get trade training?

8. What type of school would you like to work at?

9. Would you like to get higher education?

10. Learn to write ten words on the topic “Education” from the text.

**Day in the life: Elementary school student**

Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MlNNGeusB7M>.

Read the script, answer the four last questions.

* *How do students get to school?*

Students who live more than a mile from school are provided a bus transportation. Those who live closer may walk, may ride a bike. Their parents can choose to drive them.

* *What do the children do when they get to the classroom?*

They can take their backpack off, unpack their folders and materials they are going to use.

* *What are the ways the students learn?*

They may be learning from each other, they may work in groups to solve a problem. Students may be seated on the floor, do various activities, move around, access learning materials. They may be working with a partner collaborating and sharing materials back and forth.

* *What are students focused on in different subjects?*

In Maths students are focused on problem solving, fact fluency.

In English and in ELA students are participating in reading, writing, speaking and listening activities.

In Science students are focused on crew-based learning using the hand base activities to observe and question the natural world.

In Social studies students are focused on learning about the community and world around them.

* *What are “Specials” classes?*

…

* *How long do these classes last?*

…

* *What about lunch and recess? How long do they last?*

...

* *What can students do in a library media center?*

**Speak About Education in English: School, College, University Vocabulary**

Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WVegMVtJsC4>.

Fill in the gaps.

**Task 1**

1. *Education in UK:*

compulsory education (5-16 y.o.) higher education (degree)

* primary school - universities
* secondary school - colleges, business schools, institutes

 - postgraduates

* nursery (3-5 y.o.) further education

(preschool) (diploma, certificate):

 - colleges

 - FE providers

 In the UK children go to a 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_school or 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the age of three. And at the age of 5 they start their 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education. Children finish 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school at the age of 16 and then they choose between 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education and 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education. In a university or any other type of higher educational establishment you study for a degree while in a further education institution you get a 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or a 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A university degree shows that you have the academic background and a further education diploma or a certificate is the proof of a 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that allows you to do certain jobs.

**Task 2**

*2. Education in UK:*

 independent schools

 (‘public’ schools, fee paying, selective)

compulsory education: state schools (non-selective, free of

- primary school charge)

- secondary school

 What concerns 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_education in the UK there are 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools also known as 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools and state schools. Independent schools are 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_schools are open to all children.

*3. Education in the USA*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| compulsory education (depends on the state (5-18 y.o.):- kindergarten- elementary school- middle school (junior high)- high school | higher education (degree)- universities- colleges, professional schools (medical, business)- postgraduate |
| nursery (3-5 y.o.)(pre-school, pre-kindergarten) | vocational education- colleges- vocational/ technical institutes |

In the USA children also go to a 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_but compulsory education age varies from state to state. However most kids finish their 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_school at the age of 18 and then they begin to study for a degree or go to a 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_school.

**Task 3**

*4. USA high schools/ universities*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| first year*freshman* | second year*sophomor* | third year*junior* | fourth year*senior* |

 In American 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools and universities when students are in their first year of their studies they are called 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_‘freshmen’, ‘sophomores’ are in the 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year, ‘juniors’ in their third year and when they are in their final fourth year of studies they are called ‘seniors’. These words are not used in the UK.

*5. school premises*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| school building | classroom |
| gym | hall |
| canteen | parking lot |
| playground | playing field |
| staff room | library |
| chemistry/ physics lab | lockers |

 School 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ include the school building, 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the school gym, the hall, a 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where students and pupils have their meals, a parking lot where may be separate parking areas for students and 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a playground for small children and a 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for older kids, a staff room for teachers also sometimes called a teachers’ lounge, a library, a 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or physics lab. And students can leave their things and other belongings in the lockers.

**Task 4**

 6. *school staff*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Teacher |  |
| Head Teacher (Headmaster/ Principal/ Director) |  |
| Deputy Head Teacher |  |
| Head of Department |  |
| PE teacher |  |
| RE teacher |  |
| Learning Support Assistant (Teaching Assistant) |  |
| Caretaker |  |
| Librarian |  |

 And now let’s look at jobs in the 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The most important job in a school. The most important job in a school is that of a 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The teacher who is in charge of the whole school is called the 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or Principal, or Director. There is also a 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and there are Heads of Departments, e.g. Biology Department or Mathematics Department. PE teacher stands for 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teacher, RE is Religious Education. A 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps the pupils and the teacher in a classroom. A 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ looks after the school building, And a 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ works in a school library.

**Task 5**

*7. subjects*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| science | curriculum | arts (humanities) |
| Physics |  | History |
| Chemistry |  | Geography |
| Biology |  | English |
| Maths |  | political science |

All school 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are part of the school 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or the programme of studies. There are 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subjects such as Physics, 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Biology or Maths and arts or 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as History, Geography, English or political science.

*8. classwork*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| solve maths problems | learn by heart |
| do sums | do projects |
| divide | take quizzes |
| multiply | work in groups |
| subtract (take) |  |

 In a classroom students or pupils solve maths problems or 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, divide, 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, subtract or take, learn by heart, 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, take quizzes, 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 6**

 9. *grades/ marks*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A, B, C, D | 70/ 100 |
| 1, 2, 3, 4 | marks |
| grades | score |
| number, letter | more in UK |
| more in USA |  |

 And for their performance 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or pupils get 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and marks. Grades are usually 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and letters, e.g. 1, 2, 3 or A, B, C, D and they are more popular in the USA. And marks are more typical of the UK and they are presented as a 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, e.g. 70 out of 100.

*10. school exams in the UK*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | take/ pass/ fail |  |
| SATs |  | ASLevel(s) |
| GCSE |  | A-Level(s) |

 Students and pupils 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and if they are successful, they 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them. If they are not, they 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In a British secondary school pupils take their 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, GCSE, AS Level(s) and A-Level(s) exams.

**Task 7**

*11. school exams in the USA*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | different in different states |  |
| SAT |  | ACT |

 In American 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools exams are 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ depending on the 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but if you want to enter a college or university you will need 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not to be confused with the British SATs and ACT. These are standardized exams.

*12. prom party*

year 11 (15-16 y.o.), year 13 (17-18 y.o.)

senior (17-18), sometimes junior high (16-17)

 A 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party is a very important event for 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school kids. In the UK it is organized for 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and year 13 students and in the USA for senior and sometimes for 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students. It’s all about fancy dresses and suits and on that night they ride to the 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on limousines with their dates.

**Task 8**

*13. applying to universities in the UK*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| UCAS | choose courses | check entry requirements and course fees |
| submit your application |  | fill out application forms |
| wait for the reply | e.g. 100 applicants for 20 places |  |

 In the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ you can apply to 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or college through university or 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ admission services and you are to 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, check entry requirements and course 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fill out an 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form, submit your application and then wait for the 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Yes, there may be quite a lot of 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for one place, then you will receive an acceptance or non-acceptance 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 9**

*14. applying to universities in the USA*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| research your options (College Navigator) | check admission requirements, verify your credentials |
| take standardized tests and TOEFL | finance your studies (self funded, scholarships, grants) |
| submit your application (apply for admission) |  |

 In the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ you can first research your options through 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Navigator then 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requirements, verify your 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your studies. It can be self funded or through 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then take standardized 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and TOEFL if needed and then submit your application or apply for admission.

**Task 10**

*15. financing your studies*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | pay tuition fees |  |
| take out the loan from the bank |  | apply for a scholarship (grant) |
|  | pay off the loan |  |

 It’s important to know from the very start how you are going to finance you 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If you don’t have enough of your own 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pay your 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can either reply for a 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or grant or take out the 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ from a bank, but you should understand that it may take quite a long time to pay off the loan.

*16. you are admitted to university*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  enter a university = | get in a university |
| uni (UK) | get onto a course (in Business Administration) |
| university = school (USA) |  |
| enrol into a course |  |

 If you are admitted to 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you become a student and you can say that you have 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or got in a university. In the UK they often call a university ‘a 8. \_\_\_\_\_ and in the USA just ‘a school’. As a student you must enrol into a course or get into a course, e.g. get into a 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in business and administration.

**Task 11**

*17. Campus*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| lecture halls | student centres | dining halls, canteens |
| residence halls (hall of residence) |  |  |
| dormitory (dorm) |  | libraries |

 There are a lot of different facilities on university 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, student centres, 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ halls and canteens. The place where students live is called 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ halls or hall of residence in the USA. It’s also called 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or dorm, libraries.

*18. students*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| first year*freshman* | second year*sophomor* | third year*junior* | fourth year*senior* | graduatepostgraduateMaster’s PhD |

 The students who are taking their 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of studies at 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are called undergraduate students and in the USA there are special words for such students depending on the year of studies. Those who wish to obtain their Master’s or Ph degree must continue the education and become 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student.

**Task 12**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 19. do (study) for a… |  | mathematics physicsEnglish, etc. |
| receive(get, earn, obtain) a… | degree (in) |
| Bachelor’sMaster’sDoctoral  |  | with honors |

 In a 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you do or 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, e.g. in maths, 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, English, etc. And when you graduate you receive, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ or 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ a degree and it can be with honors or outstanding merits. A 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ degree is awarded up for the first four-year course of studies. The next level is 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ degree. And the highest level is 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or Doctor’s degree which is also known as PhD.

**Task 13**

*20. academic personnel (faculty)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tutor | Department Chair |
| Lecturer  | Dean  |
| Professor  | President (Principal, Chancellor) |
| Associate Professor | Adviser of studies |
| Researcher  | Supervisor  |

 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or faculty includes a 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – a teacher who works individually or in a small group,4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Professors, Associate 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Researchers. The one who is in charge of the whole department is called a 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chair or 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. President, Principal or Chancellor is in charge of the whole university. There are also 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of studies and 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 14**

*21. courses*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  curriculum | syllabus |
| subject in a course or a school, a set of learning goals structured in a certain way | is set for a particular subject in a course, it lists the topics covered in the course of study |

 All 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courses are organized into the 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and each course has its 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What is the difference between the words? The curriculum is a list of 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or a 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a set of 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goals structured in a certain way while the syllabus is set for a particular subject in a course, it lists the 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ covered in the course of 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 15**

*22. courses*

|  |
| --- |
| major (in) |
| required coursesobligatory courses and subjects (core courses, mandatory courses, general education courses) | optional courseselective courses and subjects (‘electives’, ‘options’) |

 A 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ main 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is also used as a verb, e.g. ‘to major in History or in languages’. There are 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courses and 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courses. Required courses are also known as 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courses and subjects (7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ courses, mandatory courses, general 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courses). Students must take these courses anyway. And the optional courses are called 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the USA and ‘options’ in the UK.

**Task 16**

*23. studies*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | laboratory course |
| peersseminarleader | attendhavego to | lecturesseminars |
| colloquium |  | tutorial |

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, have or go to 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, laboratory courses, 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and colloquiums. A tutorial is an 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class of a tutor with a student and a 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a type of conference where the questions and answers follow. In a seminar a 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called a seminar leader and students collaborating together are called 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 17**

*24. academic writing*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| paperessaythesiscourse papercourseworkdissertation | assigncollectcheckhand outgive feedback | writesubmithand in |

 There are different types of academic 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_. Students write 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_, 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A longer form is a thesis. They also work on 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, coursework. The longest and the most difficult format is a 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Tutors and 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assign, 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, check and hand out the works and also give their 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the works. And students write, 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and hand in their works.

**Task 18**

*25. students and teachers’ work*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| give a lecturegive handoutslead a seminargive assignments | make (do) notes, borrow notes, do the reading in the library, give a presentation, work in groups, take part in discussions |

 In a course of their studies 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . They can also 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ notes from their peers. They do the 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They may give a 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, work in 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and take part in 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And teachers give lectures, give handouts, lead seminars and give 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 19**

*26. attendance and discipline*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| be absent | truant | skip |
|  He was absent from school too often. | - Truant children usually have problems with exams,- He often played truant and just stayed at home.- He has been truanting for 3 days by now. |  He skipped his English lesson and went to the cinema. |

 When 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ don’t attend their classes and lectures for some reason, we say that they are 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, e.g. He was absent from 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too often. Another word is 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is used as an adjective, part of a phrase or a verb, e.g. Truant 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually have problems with 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ He often played truant and just stayed at 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_. He has been truanting for three 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ by now. And one more word is the word ‘skip’ . He skipped his English 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and went to the cinema.

**Task 20**

*27. school punishment* expulsion

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Permanent exclusion |
| reprimand | detention |  suspension |
| verbal or written statement of disapproval | Making a pupil/ student stay in a particular area at school for a certain period of time. | Temporary exclusion from a course or school. |

 There are different types of 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ punishment for 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They are: a 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a verbal or written statement of 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A detention is making a 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or a student stay in a particular area at 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ for a certain period of time. Suspension is 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exclusion from a course or a school and 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exclusion.

**Task 21**

*28. break from studies or withdrawal*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| gap year | leave of absence | drop out |
| Typically a year long break, taken by a student usually between school and university. | Temporal withdrawal from studies- illness- bereavement- financial hardships- personal issues | Stop doing classes before finishing a course or graduation. |

 There are different types of voluntary 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ from studies or 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, e.g. a gap 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is typically a year long break, taken by a 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually between school and university, a leave of absence is a 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ withdrawal from studies due to illness, bereavement, 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hardships, or 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issues and ‘to drop out’ means to voluntary 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ doing classes before finishing a course or 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 22**

*29. exams*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| termexam weekmid-term examsend-of-term examsend-of-year examsfinal exams (finals)make up examinations | essay examsmultiple choice examsopen book and take homeproblem or case-based oral examscumulative examscomprehensive examspass-fail exam (test) |

 A 1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a period of instruction before the 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_. Exam week is the most stressful time for 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crammed with exams and 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, end-of-term, end-of–year and 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exams also known as ‘finals’. A make up 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is allowed when a student couldn’t attend the actual 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ for 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ reasons. There are also essay exams, multiple choice exams. An open book examination tests your ability to work with material at … There are also take home exams, problem or case-based exams, oral exams. A cumulative exam tests a student on all the material since the beginning of the term. And a comprehensive exam focuses on the general knowledge of a student. And in a pass-fail exam you don’t get any mark or grade.

**Task 23**

*30. exams*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| revise for an exam (UK)review for an exam (USA) | sit (for) an examtake an exam |

 A revision period is also very stressful time for 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They say 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for an exam’ in the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ and ‘review for an exam’ in the USA. And when the revision is over they go and 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ their exam. Another phrase for that is ‘sit an exam’ or ‘sit for an exam’.

*31. exams*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| do wellpasspass with flying colourssail through exams | do badlyfailcheat in exams(on tests)retakeresit |

 And if a student succeeds he or she does 5. \_\_\_\_\_ in the exam or passes the exam. Other phrases are ‘6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ with flying colours’, ‘sail through exams’. And if they are not so successful we say that students do 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ or fail an exam. And if students copy the answers they 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ in exams or on tests. And after the failure students must retake or 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their examinations.

**Education system in Finland**

Read the texts about Finland’s system of education and identify its differences from Russia’s one.

**Why Finland has the best education system**

 When they tested the world’s kids both Finland and us were somewhere down the list of nations. But Finland didn’t like it there. So they tried some new ideas and in no time Finland shot to the top of the world. Their students would number one. How did they do that? There was the one question I wanted an answer to. I went straight to see the main administer of education. Before I could say anything she plodded out their top secret.

 *What is their top secret?*

Their top secret – they don’t have homework. They should have more time to be kids, to be youngsters, to enjoy the life.

*How much time do these youngsters spend on their homework?*

The whole term of homework is kind of obsolete. These kids have a lot of other things to do after school, like being together, like being with a family, like doing sports, like playing music. If they want to climb a tree, they climb a tree but then they tell what insects they found.

*How many hours do they spend at school?*

Mondays – 3 hours, Tuesdays – 4 hours, etc. 20 hours at school a week.

4 hours a day include a lunch hour.

*How do they get everything done?*

Your brain has to relax. If you constantly work, work and work then you stop learning. There’s no use doing it for a longer period of time.

 Finland’s students have the shortest school days and the shortest school years in the entire Western world. **They do better by going to school less.**

*How many languages do their students speak?* English, Swedish, Spanish, Finnish, German, French.

*What about standardized tests?*

If you are teaching them to do standardized tests you are not teaching them anything.

**Finding a way to learn that makes you happy.**

In some schools in the USA they expand preparing for a standardized test. They eliminate a lot of things that are not on the test. Music is gone, art is gone because of the waste of time. They don’t learn poetry because it won’t help them in their future life.

 We try to teach them everything they need, use their brain as well as they can including PE, including Arts, Music, anything that makes their brain work better. The children need to be baking, to be singing. There’s very short time that they are allowed to be children.

*If you don’t have standardized tests, how do you know what schools are the best?*

All the schools in Finland are the same.

It is illegal in Finland to set up a school in charge to wishing. For the most part private schools do not exist. The rich parents have to make sure that the public schools are great. Their children go to the public schools and grow up with other kids as friends.

**Education is student-centered**. When we had to redo our playground we had the architects come and talk to the kids. There are things on the playground that the students really wanted. Even if the youngsters are 7 they do on their own at school.

**A lot of teaching is based on what the kids want and what they see for their future.**

Many of the things that have made Finland before world in education are initially American ideas.

We try to teach them to think for themselves, to be critical to what they are learning, try to teach them to be a happy person, respect others and respect themselves

**They have the time to play and socialize with their friends and grow as human beings** because there’s so much life around than just school. I want children to play.

**Finland’s education success**

The first lesson about school in England is relax, take your shoes off when you arrive. When you get into the classroom you call your teacher by the first name, because the pupils stay on at the same school for so many years she’s been a teacher for most of the school life. I might grow up with my students and I see the problems that they probably have when they come to school. And now after five years I still see I am their school mother. Learning foreign languages is seen as key. For these 11-years old French is the second foreign language. But in Finland success is not measured on winners and losers. Learning is more like a team game. The best and worst pupils in any subject are taught together. Controversial maybe that something they say works. It’s very important to have everyone in the same class but there’s a problem because there are those who are fluent in English and those who need special attention. Giving pupils extra help is standard practice. In this class there are three teachers. M. just works with those who struggle. Teachers all have to complete a Master’s degree.

In PE children head off unaccompanied on a cross-country skiing. They effortlessly achieve good quality education and the best results.

Trust is important here.

This is my school, not a politician school.

In the UK and the USA the schools are built around the idea of competition.

Finland’s system supports those students who have learning difficulties but we also have to pay attention to those pupils who are very talented.

They have a culture of valuing education.

Their education idea is based on the principal that less can be more.

**Finland has the best education system in the world (NBC)**

Tough national curriculum.

Master’s degrees for all teachers.

Three teachers per class. Two focus on an instruction. The third works with the students who are struggling.

There’s no such thing as failing school in Finland.

Officials say Finland has a collective national will to educate all students. And they plan to succeed.

There’s a relaxed atmosphere in a classroom. Many students stay with the same teachers for several years.

The average student speaks four languages including English. Finland spends two thousand less per pupil than American schools do. So how do they achieve more? Education experts credit involved parents. Equally important is the Finnish culture that values education.

**Homework: Finland does it better** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAFP2EqtDOw>

School days here are quite intense because in Finland the place for formal learning is a classroom. W. teaches form 3A. His class is divided into two groups. One group does some English, the other – Maths. Splitting the form gives the teacher a chance give each child individual attention and identify any learning difficulties. The lesson starts by checking their homework. Each group gets four points for good work. This gives me the opportunity to know what’s going on in their heads. It is a different thing: to what I see in class and what I see in their heads. The philosophy is that all learning should happen at school. Daily homework should not exceed 30 minutes. Some youngsters can do it in less. One important thing in learning is motivation. If the work is not overwhelming then it is fun. Too much repetitive work will discourage them. The school day includes the visit to the school garden.

Its school system has approven to be efficient.