

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Нижегородский государственный университет им. Н.И. Лобачевского

**ВЫСШЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ
В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ**
Higher Education in Russia and Abroad

ПРАКТИКУМ

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Настоящее пособие содержит тексты об особенностях высшего образования в России и за рубежом, а также практические задания, упражнения и творческие задания для совершенствования рецептивных и продуктивных видов речевой деятельности. Система заданий разработана для индивидуальной и групповой работы.

Практикум предназначен для студентов и слушателей, обучающихся по гуманитарным направлениям подготовки ННГУ им. Н.И. Лобачевского.

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UNIT 1

LOBACHEVSKY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NIZHNI NOVGOROD

Introductory Steps

Exercise 1. Answer the question:

- Do you find studying at the University challenging and rewarding?

Exercise 2. Check the meaning and pronunciation of the words:

Higher educational institution, establishment, to be evacuated, to be announced, to be converted, to rank among, a modern teaching and research complex, chemistry, mechanics and mathematics, sociology, finance, correspondence department, pedagogical and scientific work, prominent associate professors, outstanding scientists and scholars, compulsory education, well-equipped laboratories, the latest devices, graduation thesis, Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, Doctoral degree.

Reading for Information

Text 1

LOBACHEVSKY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NIZHNI NOVGOROD National Research Institution

Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod is a large respected higher educational institution. The history of the university is fascinating. The basis for its establishment was the Russian Polytechnic Institute that up to 1916 was located in Warsaw. After the breaking out of the World War I the Russian Polytechnic Institute was evacuated to the city of Nizhni Novgorod and in 1918 it was announced to be converted into Nizhni Novgorod State University. In 2010 the University was awarded the title of National Research Institution for great achievements in the fields of sciences and humanities.

Nowadays Lobachevsky University ranks among the best Russia's leading universities, being a modern teaching and research complex. There are a lot of institutions, faculties and departments at the University and several new ones are organized each year. The basic ones are the institutions of Biology and Biomedicine; Information Technology, Mathematics and Mechanics; Economics and Entrepreneurship; International Relations and World History; Advanced School of General and Applied Physics; faculties of Physics, Radio-physics, Chemistry, Philology, Social Sciences, Law and the faculty for professional development.

There are three types of teaching at the University: day time, part-time and correspondence department. All the pedagogical and scientific work is carried on by numerous chairs headed by prominent professors and associate professors. The

teaching staff of the University includes outstanding scientists and scholars. Some of them are Members and Correspondent Members of the Russian Academy of Sciences.



Photo 1. Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod

The University training is based on scientific principles. Lectures are combined with practical classes in different subjects. Students attend lectures, all of them being compulsory, and make notes of them.

They also have practical classes in laboratories, which are well-equipped with the Internet system, fax, e-mail and the latest devices.

The academic year is divided into two terms. Apart from lectures, seminars, practical classes, laboratory works, students take credit-tests and exams at the end of each term. Special attention is paid to independent and research work of students. On completion of studies students present graduation theses or take final state examinations.

Schooling used to be free of charge. But there have appeared a lot of commercial groups where students pay tuition fee. The students who receive their education free of charge and who pass their exams successfully get monthly grants!

A multi-level system of higher education is exercised at the University. This system offers programs to study for a Bachelor's degree; it's usually 4 years of studies, then comes Master's degree which lasts for two more academic years. The best graduates enter the post-graduate courses and after successful defending their theses get the academic degree of candidate of sciences. All departments of the University also provide wide opportunities for research leading to Doctoral degrees, D.Sc. and Ph.D.

Vocabulary Notes:

1. to announce – провозглашать
2. eminent = prominent = outstanding – знаменитый, выдающийся
3. correspondence department – заочное отделение
4. numerous – многочисленный
5. chair – кафедра
6. associate professor – доцент кафедры
7. teaching staff – штат преподавателей, преподавательский состав

8. scholar = scientist – ученый
9. training – обучение в вузе, профессиональная подготовка
10. to attend lectures – посещать лекции
11. to make (take) notes of – конспектировать
12. to be well equipped with smth – быть хорошо оборудованным, укомплектованным чем-л.
13. term – семестр
14. to take credit-tests (exams) – сдавать зачеты (экзамены)
15. to pass a credit-test (exam) – сдать зачет (экзамен)
16. to pay special attention to smth. – уделять особое внимание чему-л.
17. independent and research work – самостоятельная и научная работа
18. on completion of studies – по завершению обучения
19. to present a graduation thesis – представлять к защите дипломную работу
20. free of charge – бесплатный
21. tuition fee – плата за обучение
22. to graduate from the University – закончить университет
23. graduate – выпускник
24. to enter the post-graduate course – поступить в аспирантуру
25. to do research – выполнять научное исследование
26. Bachelor's degree – степень бакалавра
27. Master's degree – степень магистра
28. Doctoral degree – степень доктора
29. to provide wide opportunities – обеспечивать широкие возможности

Exercise 3. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Why is the history of the establishment of the University fascinating?
2. Why does the University rank among the best?
3. What institutions and faculties does it comprise?
4. How many types of teaching are there at the University? What are they?
5. What can you say about the teaching staff?
6. Why do you think the University has an international rating?
7. What is training based on?
8. Are lectures and seminars compulsory or free?
9. What facilities does the University provide?
10. What can you say about academic activities of the students?
11. Is schooling free of charge?
12. On what conditions does a student get grants?
13. Speak about a multi-level system of higher education, will you?
14. What is the difference between a professor and an assistant professor? Who is senior?
15. How long does it normally take to get a Master's degree?

Exercise 4. Make up sentences with the following phrases. Use your dictionary if necessary.

to take/ to sit an exam (*in sth*)
to pass a credit-test/ an exam
to fail an exam
to study free of charge
to pay tuition fee
to do a Master course

to attend lectures
to miss lectures
to read/ to deliver/ to give lectures
to do research in (a subject)
to enter/to take the post graduate course
to defend/ to write a thesis

Exercise 5. Consult the dictionary and write down the English equivalents to the following expressions.

Студент заочного отделения, заведующий кафедрой, доцент, докторская степень, поступить в аспирантуру, защищать диссертацию, представить дипломную работу, сдавать (сдать) выпускные экзамены, аспирант, первокурсник, выпускник, студенты младших курсов, степень магистра, степень бакалавра, плата за обучение, учиться бесплатно, получать стипендию, преподавательский состав, ученый, учебный и исследовательский комплекс.

Exercise 6. Make up sentences of your own using the expressions from Exercise 5.

Exercise 7. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. The University was named ___ the eminent scientist.
2. The University training is based ___ the scientific principles.
3. He attended all the lectures ___ history ___ last term and made notes ___ them.
4. The academic year is divided ___ two terms.
5. Special attention is paid ___ independent and research work ___ the students.
6. Schooling is considered to be free ___ charge.
7. ___ completion ___ studies students present graduation theses or take final state examinations.
8. ___ graduating ___ the University he entered ___ the post-graduate course.
9. All the pedagogical and scientific work is carried ___ ___ chairs headed ___ well-known professors and associate professors.
10. ___ successful defending ___ his thesis he got the academic degree ___ a candidate ___ sciences.

Exercise 8. Translate the Russian phrases into English.

1. This student makes research (*по истории*).
2. He was an excellent student (*и поступил в аспирантуру*).
3. All lectures and seminars (*обязательны*).

4. He studies (*бесплатно*).
5. All our departments (*предоставляют широкие возможности для исследовательской работы*).
6. My friend studies in a commercial group (*и платит за обучение*).
7. Students attend lectures (*и конспектируют их*).
8. The Russian Polytechnic Institute (*находился в Варшаве*).
9. In 1918 Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod (*был создан*).
10. Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod (*стоит в ряду лучших университетов России*).

Exercise 9. Denote the phrases by a single word or a word combination.

1. Professors, lecturers, teachers
2. Students who attend classes five times a week
3. Students of the 1, 2, 3 courses
4. A person who has taken a Bachelor's degree
5. A person who is writing a theses for a scientific degree
6. Money got by excellent students
7. A professor or assistant professor who carries on a great research work
8. A course of lectures and practical work given at the university

Exercise 10. Give definitions to the words below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a fresher | a Bachelor |
| an undergraduate | a Master |
| a graduate | a Doctor of sciences |
| a post graduate | a Candidate of sciences |
| a thesis (<i>pl. theses</i>) | a professor |
| an associate professor | a correspondence student |



Photo 2. Faculty of Philology, Lobachevsky University

Exercise 11. Use Text 1 if necessary to speak on the following:

- a) some facts from the history of Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod;
- b) the University rating;
- c) types of teaching and the teaching staff;
- d) degrees awarded at the university;
- e) academic activities of Lobachevsky University students.

Exercise 12. Give questions to the underlined words.

1. The basis for the establishment of the University was the Russian Polytechnic Institute.
2. Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod was founded in 1918.
3. Lobachevsky University today is a modern teaching and research complex.
4. There are a lot of departments at the University.
5. New departments are organized each year.
6. There are three types of teaching at the University.
7. Pedagogical and scientific work is carried on by university chairs.
8. A multi-level system of higher education is exercised at the University.
9. Students used to study free of charge.
10. The University provides wide opportunities for scientific research.

Exercise 13. Make up dialogues.

- Two students of different departments are speaking about their studies.
- A student of Lobachevsky State University of Nizni Novgorod and a Cambridge student discuss their studies.
- Advantages and disadvantages of a multi-level system of higher education.
- University's degrees.
- Two students are discussing their career plans after graduating from the University.

UNIT 2 EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

SECTION I



Cambridge, King's College

Introductory Steps

Exercise 1. Skim¹ Text 1 and answer the following questions.

Text 1

THE UNIVERSITIES

There are 96 university institutions in the United Kingdom, including the Open University. The Universities of London and Wales are federal institutions with a number of constituent colleges and research institutes. In addition there are more than 60 colleges of higher education. All of these institutions provide facilities for graduate study and research.

ACADEMIC YEAR

The usual academic year consists of three 10-week terms and runs from October to May or June. Graduate study, however, doesn't necessarily follow this pattern in that a number of programs involving courses of instruction are of 12, 15, 21 or 24 months' duration (often requiring research or project work during the long vacation). Students undertaking supervised research seldom complete their studies within the limits of the formal academic year.

MASTER'S DEGREES

Full-time study for a master degree lasts for one or two years and involves either attendance at taught courses followed by written examinations (a dissertation

¹ **to skim** something means to read something quickly in order to find a particular point or the main points, to get a general idea of the content of a reading selection

may also be required), or supervised research culminating in the preparation of a thesis, or some combination of the two.

DOCTORATES

All universities provide facilities for advanced study and research, usually within the fields in which first degrees are granted, leading to the degree of doctor of Philosophy (PhD/ DPhil) which can normally be taken in all or most faculties or schools. Taking a PhD full-time normally involves at least three years' supervised research. Many universities require students who wish to study for a PhD to register first for a master's degree. Most universities also offer postgraduate diplomas or postgraduate certificates on the successful completion of a taught course.

COSTS

Tuition fees are determined by each institution and may vary considerably from one university to another. The most recent data available (collated by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the United Kingdom Universities) indicate that the average fees for non-European Union postgraduate students at British universities were £6300 for classroom based courses in 1997/98. Fees for science courses and clinical years of courses in medicine, dentistry and veterinary science are considerably higher than those for arts degrees and fees of £8200 were charged for laboratory based courses. At Cambridge and Oxford significant college fees are payable in addition to those charged by the university. It is therefore difficult to give any accurate indication of likely fee levels and the current fees should be checked with individual institutions. It should also be borne in mind that fees are determined year by year and, like the cost of living, are unlikely to remain the same for the full duration of a course lasting longer than one year.

To cover all expenses, other than tuition fees, for 12 months it is estimated that a single student not accompanied by spouse or child would need between £6000 and £9000, depending on the location of the university, the type of accommodation obtained and personal needs. The figure for London is currently estimated at £7000-9000, and £6000-8000 elsewhere. There are likely to be additional essential expenses on arrival such as books and equipment, clothing, deposit on rented accommodation or temporary accommodation and allowance should be made for this. Because of inflation, cost of living figures have to be revised frequently and advice on what the total cost of study and residence is likely to be should be sought from the registrar of the university concerned at an early stage. The British Council produces leaflets giving general information including the cost of studying in Britain.

1. How many university institutions are there in the United Kingdom nowadays?

2. How many terms does the usual academic year consist of?

3. How long does a full-time study for a master's degree last?

4. What does taking a PhD full-time normally involve?

5. Are tuition fees the same for all universities?

6. What do the students of Cambridge and Oxford pay extra fees for?

7. Where should the students pay the highest fees?

Exercise 2. Look through Text 1 and speak on the following points:

- a) the number of universities in Great Britain;
- b) the academic year structure;
- c) the full-time study for a master's and PhD degrees;
- d) tuition fees in different universities of Great Britain.

Reading for Information

Exercise 3. Read and translate the following text.

Text 2

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

When higher education of Great Britain is being spoken about the University education is generally meant. But in fact there is a considerable amount of post-school education, including part-time as well as full-time studies carried on in technical colleges, art colleges, institutes of adult education and so on.

Higher education, consisting of degree and equivalent courses, has experienced a dramatic expansion. The number of higher education students in Britain almost doubled between 1979 and 1993 to 1.5 million, so that today around 30 percent of young people enter full-time higher education.

There are some 90 universities, which enjoy academic freedom. Every University is autonomous and responsible to its governing body. The regulations differ from University to University. While there are similarities between them, they all differ from Oxford and Cambridge, where there are a number of separate colleges, each with their own regulations of courses of studies. The new, so-called "red-brick" Universities are divided into various faculties: Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Social and Economic Studies, etc.

University degree courses are generally being taken for three, four or even five years. University teaching combines lectures practical classes and small group teaching in either seminars or tutorials. The last is a traditional feature of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

First degree courses are mainly full time and usually last three years, with longer courses in subjects such as medicine. Universities offer courses in a broad range of academic and vocational subjects, including traditional arts subjects, the humanities, and science and technology. The government encourages young people to choose degree courses in subjects, or combinations of subjects, that provide the



Photo 3. A student of Magdalene College, Oxford

knowledge and skills required by a technologically advanced economy. Over 95 percent of students on first degree and comparable higher education courses receive government grants covering tuition and accommodation and other maintenance expenses. Parents also contribute, the amount depending on their income. In addition, students can take out loans to help pay their maintenance costs.

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences.

1. The post-school education is carried on in ____
2. Higher education, consisting of degree and equivalent courses, has experienced ____
3. Every University is autonomous and responsible to ____
4. University teaching combines ____
5. University offers courses in a ____
6. The government encourages young people to ____
7. Parents also contribute the amount ____

Exercise 5. Use the following words to discuss the text.

post-school education – образование после школы

part-time studies – учеба без отрыва от работы

full-time studies – учеба на дневном отделении без работы

to enjoy academic freedom – иметь (наслаждаться) академической свободой

to be responsible to – быть ответственным перед

to take a course – обучаться по программе

a broad range of academic and vocational subjects – широкий выбор общеобразовательных и специальных программ

humanities – гуманитарные дисциплины

teacher-training college – педагогический институт

to provide knowledge – обеспечивать знания

to receive government grants – получать правительственные стипендии

maintenance expenses – расходы/ траты на содержание

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs if necessary.

1. There is a demand ____ a better and more democratic system ____ education ____ Great Britain.
2. The students of all the groups are responsible ____ their dean.
3. The regulations differ ____ university ____ university ____ Great Britain.
4. Our University is divided ____ various departments.
5. Our university degree courses are taken ____ four or five years ____ Russia.
6. The students were speaking ____ their forthcoming exam.
7. Women as well as men have equal rights ____ education ____ our country.

Exercise 7. Find the Russian equivalents in the right-hand column for the following and use them in the sentences of your own.

1. considerable amount of post-school education	А. программы получения высшего образования, сопоставимые с теми, которые готовят к получению степени бакалавра, магистра и доктора наук
2. to experience a dramatic expansion	В. сочетать лекции и практические занятия
3. to offer courses	С. многоуровневые курсы
4. to enter full-time higher education	Д. большое количество послешкольных образовательных учреждений
5. to enjoy academic freedom	Е. предлагать курсы
6. degree courses	Ф. иметь академическую свободу
7. to be responsible to governing body	Г. испытывать значительное развитие/расширение
8. to combine lectures, practical classes	Н. быть подотчетным управляющему органу
9. to cover tuition	И. покрывать расходы на оплату обучения
10. comparable higher education courses	Ж. поступить на дневное отделение/ с отрывом от производства

Exercise 8. Use the word combinations in Exercise 7 to make up a short story.

Reading for Information

Text 3

FURTHER EDUCATION

After finishing secondary school or college you can apply to a university, polytechnic, college of education or you can continue to study in a college of further education.

The academic year in Britain's universities, Polytechnics, colleges of education is divided into three terms, which usually run from the beginning of October to the middle of December, the middle of January to the end of March, from the middle of April to the end of June or the beginning of July.

There are 46 universities in Britain. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Southampton, Cardiff, Bristol and Birmingham.

Good A-level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. However, good exam passes alone are not enough. Universities choose

their students after interviews. For all British citizens a place at a university brings with it a grant from their local education authority.

English universities greatly differ from each other. They differ in date of foundation, size, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, way of student's life.

After three years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Later he may continue to take Master's degree. It goes without saying that research is an important feature of university work.

Exercise 9. Give derivatives of the following words:

Academic, education, apply, result, exam, authority, locate, continue.

Exercise 10. Find the odd one out. Explain your choice.

1. Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leeds;
2. grant, scholarship, award, fee;
3. university, secondary school, polytechnic, college of education;
4. new entrants, fresher, first-year students, graduates.

Reading for Information

Exercise 11. Speak on the message of Text 4.

Text 4

PECULIARITIES

In England and Wales the vast majority of university students attend universities situated a long distance from their family homes; this is not true for universities in most European countries, such as Italy or Spain or in Scotland. For this reason most universities in the United Kingdom will provide (or at least help organize) rented accommodation for many of their students, particularly freshers (new entrants). At some universities accommodation may be provided for the full duration of the course. For this reason the lifestyle of university students in the United Kingdom can be quite different from those of other universities around the world where the majority of students live at home with their parents. The introduction of university fees paid by students from 2006 onwards has led many additional costs of moving and living farther away.

Exercise 12. In pairs, answer the following questions:

1. What is the difference between the majority of university studies in England and Wales and in most European countries?
2. Do universities provide rented accommodations for all of their students?
3. Is the lifestyle of university students in the United Kingdom and those from other universities the same?

4. What did the introduction of university fees paid by the students from 2006 onwards lead to?
5. How do Russian students choose the university?
6. What do they take into account?

SECTION II

Reading for Information

Text 5

CLASSIFICATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

Most British universities can be classified into five main categories:

- *Ancient universities* – universities founded before the 19th century
- *Red Brick universities* – universities founded in the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- *Plate Glass Universities* founded in the 1960s, which were known as "New Universities" when first created, but which are now more commonly considered a sub-section of the "Old Universities" which existed prior to the Further and Higher Education Act of 1992 which allowed Polytechnics to become Universities, and
- *The Open University*, founded in 1968 is Britain's sole mainly distance-learning University.
- *New Universities* – created in or after 1992 often called Post-1992 universities, from polytechnics and colleges of Higher Education.

The University of London and the University of Wales have since their inception been federal universities. That is, a governing body with overall responsibility for the maintenance of standards at the constituent colleges. Recently, however, there has been considerable pressure from the larger colleges to become completely autonomous institutions. An example of this would be the secession of Imperial College London to become independent and autonomous from the federal University of London, or Cardiff University leaving the University of Wales. The University of Wales has responded to this by loosening its structures and taking on more of a confederal organisation.

The University of Buckingham is the only private university in the UK.

Undergraduate applications to nearly all UK universities are managed by UCAS – the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service.

In the United Kingdom a new university is generally instituted by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter; in either case generally with the approval of the Privy Council, and only such recognised bodies can award degrees of any kind. The London School of Economics (which is part of the University of London) was founded with Articles of Association as it is actually a company registered with Companies House and has no Royal Charter or founding Act of Parliament.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What are 5 main categories British universities can be classified into?
2. What is a federal university?
3. What is the policy of large colleges?
4. What is the only private university in the UK?
5. What is UCAS?
6. How is a new university in the UK generally instituted?

Exercise 2. Speak on your home universities.

Exercise 3. Split into 5 groups and speak about one of the universities belonging correspondingly to one of the 5 categories of British universities.

Reading for Information

Text 6

FIVE MAIN CATEGORIES OF THE UNIVERSITIES IN BRITAIN

Part I

The two intellectual eyes of Britain – Oxford and Cambridge Universities – date from the 12th and 13th centuries. They are known all over the world and are the oldest and most prestigious universities in Britain. They are often called collectively Oxbridge, but both of their students are former public leavers.

The normal length of the degree course is three years, after which the students take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or B.A. Some courses, such as languages and medicine, may be one or two years longer. The students may work for other degrees as well. The degrees are awarded at public degree ceremonies. Oxbridge cling to their traditions, such as the use of Latin at degree ceremonies. Full academic dress is worn at examinations.

Oxbridge universities consist of a number of colleges. Each college is different, but in many ways they are alike, each has its name, its coat of arms, each is governed by a Master and offers teaching in a wide range of subjects. The largest ones have more than 400 members, the smallest ones – less than 30. Within the college one will normally find a chapel, a dining hall, a library, rooms for undergraduates, fellows, the Master and teaching purposes.

Oxford is one of the oldest universities in Europe – the second largest in Britain, after London. The town of Oxford is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 911AD and it was popular with the early English kings. The university's earlier charter is dated to 1213.

There are now 24 colleges for men, five for women and another five both for men and women. Among the oldest colleges are University College (founded in 1249), All Souls (1438), and Christ Church (1525).

Cambridge University started during the 13th century and has been growing until today. Now there are more than 30 colleges. They line the right bank of the

Cam. There are beautiful college gardens with green lawns and lines of tall trees. The oldest college is Peterhouse (1284) and the most recent is Robinson College (1977), the most famous is King's College.

The University was only for men until 1871, when the first women's college was opened. That was the first time in Britain a woman could get good education officially. In the 1970s, most colleges opened their doors to both men and women. Almost all colleges are now mixed. Many great men studied at Cambridge, among them Desiderius Erasmus (1469-1536), the great Dutch scholar, Roger Bacon (1214-1292), the philosopher, Milton, the poet, Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658), the soldier, Newton, the scientist, and Kapitza, the famous Russian physicist.

The universities have over a hundred societies and clubs, enough for every interest one could imagine. Sport is a part of students' life at Oxbridge, the most popular ones are rowing and punting.

Part II

The Scottish universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh date from the 15th and 16th centuries.

In the 19th and the early part of the 20th centuries the so-called Redbrick universities were founded. These include London, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield and Birmingham. During the late 60s and early 70s some 20 'new' universities were set up. Sometimes they are called 'concrete and glass' universities. Among them are the universities of Sussex, York, East Anglia and some others.

During these years the government set up 30 Polytechnics. The Polytechnics, like the universities, offer first and higher degrees. Some of them offer full-time and sandwich courses (for working students). Colleges of Education provide two-year courses in teacher education or sometimes three years if the graduate specializes in some particular subjects.

Some of them who decide to leave school at the age of 16 may go to a further education college where they can follow a course in typing, engineering, town planning, cooking, or hairdressing, full-time or part-time. Further education colleges have strong ties with commerce and industry.

There's an interesting form of studies which is called the Open University. It's intended for people who study in their own free time and who 'attend' lectures by watching TV and listening to the radio. They keep in touch by phone and letter with their tutors and attend summer schools. The Open University students have no formal qualifications and would be unable to enter ordinary universities.

Some 80,000 overseas students study at British universities or further education colleges or train in nursing, law, banking or industry.

Exercise 4. Look through the text and speak on the following points:

- a) the two intellectual eyes of Britain – Oxford and Cambridge Universities;
- b) the structure of Oxbridge universities;
- c) former students of Cambridge;
- d) the Scottish Universities;

- e) Redbrick universities;
- f) Polytechnics;
- g) further education college;
- h) the Open University.

Exercise 5. Write out around 10 adjectives characterizing Oxbridge.

Exercise 6. Give Russian equivalents for:

Former public leavers, degree course, B.A., public degree ceremonies, academic dress, coat of arms, undergraduates, fellows, rowing, punting.

Exercise 7. Give definitions of the following:

Nouns: degree, course, college, range, lawn, society, club, ceremony, tradition, undergraduate.

Adjectives: intellectual, prestigious, independent, public, academic.

Verbs: date (from), to be awarded, cling, wear, govern, specialize.

Adverbs: collectively, completely, publicly, enough, normally.

Exercise 8. Replace the underlined words with their antonyms.

1. The university traces its roots forward to at least the end of the 11th century.
2. As a collegiate university, Oxford's structure can be transparent to those unfamiliar with it.
3. The university's formal head is the chancellor (currently Lord Patter).

Exercise 9. Replace the underlined words with their synonyms.

1. There are other higher and further education institutions in Oxford, including various independent "colleges".
2. Within each College, staff and students of all disciplines are brought together.
3. The Colleges appoint their own staff and are responsible for selecting students, in accordance with University regulations.

Exercise 10. Divide into two groups.

Students A: read *Text 7* and choose the best summary sentence (A, B or C).

Students B: read *Text 8* and choose the best summary sentence (A, B or C).

A. The Fellows teach the college students, either one-to-one or in very small groups.

B. The most notable feature of these universities is flexibility with regard to studying arrangements, including "sandwich" courses.

C. In these universities the pattern of study is closer to the continental tradition than to the English one.

Text 7 (for Students A)

OXBRIDGE

This name denotes the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, both founded in the medieval period. They are federations of semi-independent colleges, each college having its own staff, known as “Fellows”. Most colleges have their own dining hall, library and chapel and contain enough accommodation for at least half of their students. The Fellows teach the college students, either one-to-one, or in very small groups (known as “tutorials” in Oxford and “supervisions” in Cambridge).

Oxbridge has the lowest student/staff ratio in Britain. Lectures and laboratory work are organized at university level. As well as the college libraries, there are two university libraries, both of which are legally entitled to a free copy of every book published in Britain. Before 1970 all Oxbridge colleges were single-sex (mostly for men). Now, the majority admit both sexes.

1. What does the name Oxbridge denote?
2. When were Oxford and Cambridge founded?
3. What do they represent?
4. What do most colleges have?
5. What student/staff ratio does Oxbridge have?

Text 8 (for Students B)

THE NEWER CIVIC UNIVERSITIES

These were originally technical colleges set up by local authorities in the first half of the twentieth century. Their upgrading to university status took place in two waves. The first wave occurred in the mid-1960s, when ten of them (e.g. Aston in Birmingham, Sanford near Manchester and Stratchclyde in Glasgow) were promoted in this way. Then, in the early 1970s, another thirty became “Polytechnics”, which meant a college offering advanced full and part-time courses, especially vocational courses, in many fields at and below degree standard, the degrees being awarded by a national body. In the early 1990s most of these (and also some other colleges) became universities. Their most notable feature is flexibility with regard to studying arrangements, including “sandwich” courses (i.e. studies interrupted by periods of time outside education). They are now all financed by central government.

1. What were the new civic universities originally?
2. How did their upgrading to universities take place?
3. What does the word *Polytechnics* mean when we speak about these universities?
4. What is the idea of “sandwich” courses?
5. How are these universities financed?

Exercise 11. Read your text again to answer the questions.

Exercise 12. Look through the second text. Work in pairs with one student A and one student B to do the tasks below:

- Tell your partner about your text using your answers.
- Do the universities have anything in common? In what ways do they differ?

Reading for Information

Exercise 13. Read the three texts quickly to answer the question:

- What is the main feature of each university?

Text 9

THE EARLY 19th CENTURY ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES

Durham University was founded in 1832. Its collegiate living arrangements are similar to Oxbridge, but academic matters are organized at university level. The University of London started in 1836 with just two colleges. Many more have joined since, scattered medley around the city, so that each college (most are non-residential) is almost a separate university. The central organization is responsible for little more than exams and the awarding of degrees.

THE OLDER CIVIC ('REDBRICK') UNIVERSITIES

During the nineteenth century various institutes of higher education, usually with a technical basis, sprang up in the new industrial towns and cities such as Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds. Their buildings were of local material, often brick, in contrast to the stone of older universities (hence the name, "redbrick"). They catered only for local people. At first they prepared students for London University degrees, but later they were given the right to award their own degrees, and so became universities themselves. In the mid twentieth century they started to accept students from all over the country.

THE CAMPUS UNIVERSITIES

There are purpose-built institutions located in the countryside but close to towns. Examples are East Anglia, Lancaster, Sussex and Warwick. They have accommodation for most of their students on site and from their beginning, mostly in the early 1960s, attracted students from all over the country. (Many were known as centres of student protest in the late 1960s and early 1970s.) They tend to emphasize relatively "new" academic disciplines such as social sciences and to make greater use than other universities of teaching in small groups, often known as "seminars".

Exercise 14. Read Text 9 again and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The older civic universities catered for students from all over the country at first.
2. The "redbrick" universities appeared in the new industrial towns.
3. The campus universities are located in the countryside.
4. The campus universities don't have accommodation for most of their students.
5. The campus universities tend to emphasize social sciences.

6. Academic matters are organized at university level in Durham University.
7. The University of London started with five colleges.
8. The central organization is responsible for everything in London University.
9. “Redbrick” universities are given the right to award their own degrees.
10. The campus universities are known as centres of student protest in the late 1960s.

SECTION III

Reading for Information

Text 10

STUDENT’S LIFE (about Cambridge)

Many students live and study in the ancient college buildings, but the popular image of the Cambridge undergraduate waited on by college servants, climbing in after hours, getting up to pranks and being chased by proctors in Happing gowns has now passed into history. May Balls, bumps, and rags still, however, live on.

Students rooms in college are still cleaned, and their beds often made, by “bedders”, but the “gyp”, or manservant, has disappeared, the old rules making students get back at night before the gates closed have also vanished, along with the celebrated practice of climbing in.

Undergraduates no longer go about the city wearing gowns. They used to have to wear them for lectures, supervisions, chapel, meals in hall and outside the college after dark. Now they are usually worn only when they receive their degrees and, in some colleges, for meals in hall.

The famous May Balls are held to celebrate the end of exams, when undergraduates have finished their degree courses studying subjects which range from accountancy to zoology. The lavish balls are held by colleges. They are held in May Week, a round of celebration actually held in June. Another May Week event is the “bumps”, a rowing “race” designed for the narrow Cam in which rowing “eights” race one behind the other, starting one and a half length apart, the aim to bump the boat in front.

Roving is a traditional sport for Cambridge students and many colleges have their own boathouses beside the river opposite Midsummer Common. For the famous Oxford – Cambridge boat race the Cambridge crew practice at Ely, there conditions are closer to those on the Thames.



Photo 4. River Cam

Cambridge students are also renowned for music and drama, the chapel choirs of King's and St. John's colleges known throughout the world for their broadcasts and recordings.

Graduation days at the end of June are known as "General Admission" and new from their colleges march through the streets to the Senate House, where their degrees are conferred upon them.



Photo 5. Students playing cricket

Exercise 1. Give the content of Text 10 in short.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What traditions still live on in the ancient college buildings?
2. What old rules vanished?
3. For what occasions did the undergraduates use to wear gowns?
4. What do the famous May Balls symbolize?
5. What is a traditional sport for Cambridge students?
6. What choirs are known all over the world and why?
7. What is "General Admission"?

Reading for Information

Text 11

THE CITY

Cambridge gets much of its character from the intermingling of town and gown, its shopping streets running between the colleges. It is a place where university and city people live and work, and where college gatehouses, pinnacles and elaborate architectural flourishes are part of the street scene, juxtaposed with interesting shops and colorful market stalls.

With so many students and dons in Cambridge, its bookshops are among the finest in the country. It has interesting theatre and cinema programmes, excellent concerts and a wide range of eating places, as well as atmospheric old pubs. The city holds a major arts festival for two weeks in July.

The market place has been the heart of the city from medieval times. The name Market Hill, and other "Hills" in Cambridge, came from the days when these areas used to be slightly higher than the surrounding marshy ground.

Overlooking the marketplace, Great St. Mary's Church was for centuries used by the university for meetings and ceremonies, and the university sermon is still

preached there twice a term. The building is a fifteenth-century replacement of an earlier church; there are good views across the city from the top of its seventeenth-century tower.

St. Benet's Church, off King's Parade, was one of the city's churches used by colleges before they had their own chapels; it served Corpus Christi in this capacity for over 200 years. Its Saxon tower, probably built about 1025, is the oldest surviving building in Cambridge.

A number of other churches remain from medieval times, as does the city's basic street plan, and despite the amount of building there are still extensive green open spaces around the city. Apart from the Backs by the river, to the east of the city centre the open stretches include Jesus Green, Midsummer Common – where the city's Midsummer Fair, which has its origins in the Middle Ages, is held in June – and Parker's Piece.

The combination of open greens with the ancient colleges and city shopping streets makes strolling through Cambridge a delight. It is an experience of discovery, emerging from narrow lanes into open spaces, catching glimpses of stately college courts through ornate gateways, looking up to see elegant lanterns atop roofs, unexpected sundials on buildings, or to find statues of some of the famous figures associated with the city looking down from their niches.

The pleasure of walking around Cambridge is helped enormously by the absence of cars in some of the city centre streets. Many residents go to work by bicycle, and the university authorities hardly ever allow undergraduates to have cars. So the bicycle, ridden sedately by an elderly Cambridge resident, pedaled urgently by a young undergraduate, or chained to elegant iron railings, is very much a part of the Cambridge scene.

Exercise 3. Read the text and fill in the blanks in the sentences below with the correct words.

1. Cambridge gets much of its character from the ___ of town and gown, its shopping streets running between the colleges.

2. With so many students and ___ in Cambridge, its bookshops are among the finest in the country.

3. The marketplace has been the heart of the city from ___ times.

4. St. Benet's Church, off King's Parade, was one of the city's churches used by colleges before they had their own ___.

5. The combinations of open city shopping streets makes ___ through Cambridge a delight.

6. The pleasure of walking around Cambridge is helped enormously by the absence of ___.

7. So the ___, ridden by an elderly Cambridge resident, pedaled urgently by a young undergraduate, or chained to elegant iron railing, is very much a part of the Cambridge scene.

Exercise 4. Discuss the following:

- The uniqueness of the city of Cambridge.
- The intermingling of the old and the new in Cambridge.

Useful Language

the intermingling – смешение

pinnacle – бельведер

elaborate – тщательно разработанный

market stalls – рыночные прилавки

don – дон

atmospheric – с характерной атмосферой

chapel – часовня

medieval – средневековый

open greens – открытые зеленые лужайки/газоны

a delight – наслаждение

glimpses – виды

ornate gateways – декорированные ворота

lanterns – фонари

sundials – солнечные часы

residents – местные жители

undergraduates – студенты, еще не получившие степени

iron railings – железная ограда

is very much a part – является очень характерным

UNIT 3 AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

SECTION I

Introductory Steps

Exercise 1. Read what some people are saying about the American education system.

I am so glad I managed to get an American education. In Hong Kong, it really helps if you graduated from a good school in the USA. (*Susan Li, international student*)

Coming from Asia, I was shocked by the vast number of study options offered by the American education system. (*Peter Lim, international student*)

I definitely had access to my teachers. They were very, very supportive. I had no problems contacting them at any time. (*Chris Bargey, Alumnus*)

What I'm learning here in college ... is being applied right here in town. We can actually see it happening. (*Andrea Castro, Junior, Humboldt State University*)

Do you think that US universities provide

- quality education?
- an opportunity for research and practical training?
- modern educational techniques?
- a variety of educational programs?

Exercise 2. With your partner, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of getting education abroad. Consider the following:

- career and job opportunities
- research facilities
- a variety of study options
- academic preparation and skills you might need
- living in another country and culture for the time it takes to earn a degree
- internationally recognized degree
- your English language proficiency
- expenses

Would you like to study in the USA? Explain your answer.

Exercise 3. Do the quiz to check how much you know about the universities in the USA.

Quiz

1. A 'sophomore' is a ... year student.
 - a) first
 - b) second
 - c) third
 - d) fourth
2. Which one of these do you think the word 'college' does NOT refer to?
 - a) an institution granting a degree after four years of study
 - b) a component of a university
 - c) primary school
 - d) shorthand for a college or university
3. Tuition in public universities is ... in private ones.
 - a) higher than
 - b) about the same as
 - c) lower than
4. Which of these is NOT an American university?
 - a) Cornell
 - b) St. Andrew's
 - c) Princeton
 - d) Yale
5. Ivy League is ...
 - a) an organization providing scholarships for gifted students.
 - b) a university baseball team.
 - c) an association of prestigious US universities.
 - d) a Greenpeace branch in the USA.

Answers to the quiz: 1b, 2c, 3c, 4b, 5c

Reading for Information

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY IN THE USA

Exercise 4. Read the first part of the text quickly and fill in the gaps in the scheme below.

Text 1 (part I)

Post-secondary education in the United States is known as college or university and commonly consists of four years of study at an institution of higher learning. College students are called undergraduates and the four undergraduate years are called freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior (or first year, second year, etc). Students apply to receive admission into college, with varying difficulties of entrance.

Once admitted, students engage in undergraduate study. It consists of meeting university requirements to achieve a bachelor's degree in a particular field of study known as a major. Some students enroll in double majors in another field of study.

Degrees in law and medicine are not offered at the undergraduate level and are completed as graduate study after earning a bachelor's degree.

Some institutions of higher learning offer only the four-year college program. A university offers graduate or postgraduate programs as well in addition to a bachelor's degree. Graduate degrees are granted by graduate schools of art and sciences. These schools may offer one- or two- year programs leading to a master's degree (MA).

After additional years of study and sometimes after several years of professional work students may earn a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) or other doctoral degree. A candidate for a PhD must meet certain requirements in his field, pass written or oral examinations, and present a written thesis based on original research.

Entrance into graduate programs usually depends on a student's undergraduate academic performance or professional experience as well as their score on a standardized entrance exam. Few students receive postgraduate degrees, and most, after getting their bachelor's degree, proceed directly into the workforce.

Table 1

Higher Education college, (2)_____, and (1)_____ Education vocational and occupational	G R A D U A T E U N D E R G R A D U A T E	Doctor's degree study		(7)_____ or advanced professional degree
		Master's degree study		<i>Master's degree</i>
		(5)_____ junior (4)_____ (3)_____		(6)_____ degree
		Community colleges	Vocational Technical Schools*	<i>Associate Degree or diploma/ certificate</i>

**Vocational Technical Schools* provide applied educational courses concerned with skills needed for an occupation, trade, or profession

Exercise 5. Read the text again and mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or no information (NI). Correct false statements.

1. Every high school graduate is admitted into college or university.
2. Students begin to major in a particular field of study by the junior year.
3. One may earn a Doctor of Medicine degree after four years of study.
4. A PhD thesis is supposed to be based on original research.
5. A student's academic performance and professional experience influence their entrance into graduate programs.
6. Most students enter the labor market directly after obtaining their bachelor's degree.

Exercise 6. Scan the second part of the text and say what these figures refer to:

70% \$5,000 \$15,000 – \$40,000 \$6,000 – \$12,000

Text 1 (part II)

The vast majority of students (up to 70 percent) lack the financial resources to pay tuition up front² and must rely on student loans and scholarships from their university, the federal government, or a private lender. Most institutions charge tuition, although scholarships (both merit-based and need-based) are widely available. Some of *them* cover almost the entire expenses of attending college. Generally, private universities charge much higher tuition than public ones, *which* rely on state funds.

Annual undergraduate tuition varies widely from state to state. A typical year's tuition at a public university is approximately \$5,000. Private schools are much higher. Depending upon the type of school and program, annual graduate program tuition can vary from \$15,000 to \$40,000. These prices do not include living expenses (rent, room and board, etc.), books and supplies or health insurance. *They* can range from \$6,000 to \$12,000 per academic year.

A large number of students work to help pay their expenses. *They* hold part-time jobs during the school year or during summer vacations. Jobs are usually on campus, as laboratory assistants, cafeteria helpers, library and museum aides, teachers' assistants, and so on.

Exercise 7. What do the pronouns in italics stand for in the text?

<i>them</i>	institutions	scholarships	students
<i>which</i>	private universities	students	public universities
<i>They</i>	books and supplies	prices	living expenses
<i>They</i>	expenses	students	jobs

² to pay up front – to pay in advance

Exercise 8. Complete the statements:

1. Those who don't have the resources to pay tuition up front ____
2. There are both ____ and ____ scholarships available.
3. Public universities are usually financed through ____
4. Tuition costs depend upon ____
5. Students' expenses, apart from tuition, include ____
6. Part-time jobs ____

Exercise 9. Read the last part of the text to answer the questions below.

Text 1 (part III)

1 In the popular mind, about 25 institutions compose the 'top tier' of American higher learning. They are the eight universities of the Ivy League in the northeast of the country and a small number of elite, private research universities. Certain public universities are also recognized for their high-quality instruction. Admission to these schools is more selective and rigid.

2 Academic reputations vary widely among the 'middle-tier' of American schools. Most public and private institutions fall into this 'middle' range. Aware of the status of the college that they attend, students often apply to several schools. Some apply to a prestigious school with a low acceptance rate, gambling on the chance of acceptance, and also apply to a 'safety school,' to which they will almost certainly gain admission.

3 Low status institutions include community colleges. These are two-year public institutions, which offer associate's degrees or vocational certificate programs. Many community colleges have relationships with state or private universities which enable their students to transfer smoothly to these universities for a four-year degree after completing a two-year program at the community college.

1. What does it focus on?
2. What universities in the USA enjoy the highest academic reputation?
3. Why do American students commonly apply to several schools?
4. What programs do community colleges offer?

Exercise 10. Read the part again and find the words that mean the same:

1. rank, level (*n.*, *par. 1, 2*)
2. to belong to (*phrasal verb*, *par. 2*)
3. to risk, to act with the expectation of sth (*v.*, *par. 2*)
4. without difficulties (*adv.*, *par. 3*)

Exercise 11. Look through Text 1 again and speak on the following:

- a) the structure of the higher education in the U.S.;
- b) the degrees offered by American Universities;
- c) tuition and other expenses of American students;
- d) academic reputations of the universities in the USA.

Exercise 12. What do some academic terms mean? Match the beginning of the sentence with its ending.

<i>Coeducational</i> refers...	charged for services and for the use of equipment and facilities.
By <i>faculty</i> they...	a part of a university training professionals (in law, medicine, engineering, architecture, social work etc.) and awarding master's degree.
A <i>professional school</i> is...	to a school attended by both sexes.
A <i>full professor</i> has a permanent appointment...	mean the teaching staff of the university (professors, associate and assistant professors, lecturers and instructors).
<i>Tuition</i> is...	until his retirement and usually teaches courses for graduate students and third- and fourth-year undergraduates.
<i>Fees</i> are...	a charge for instruction.

Exercise 13. With your partner, explain the Russian academic terms from the list to a guest student from the US. Use the structures from Exercise 12.



факультет
кафедра
сессия
зачет

зачетная книжка
курсовая работа
диплом
дипломная работа

Exercise 14. Look through the questions. Which of them can you answer?

1. In American films we can see students sitting in class with their feet on the chair or desk. They may even eat or drink in class! Is such behavior really acceptable in American universities?
2. What are the differences between public and private universities and in their academic programs?
3. What is the largest public university in America?
4. Are there national universities in the USA?
5. All Americans are so friendly. Is it easy to make friends with other students once you are enrolled in a university?

Exercise 15. Match the questions from Exercise 15 with the answers (A-E).

Text 2

A _____

In fact, they are very similar. Most colleges provide a broad general education during the first two years, and the students usually take courses in science, languages, and social science. They begin to major by the junior year. However, admissions policies and reputations are different. Generally, the most prestigious schools are private, but there are many exceptions. And, most important, private institutions are controlled by private individuals or by a nongovernmental agency and they are supported by other than public funds. Public colleges are operated under the control of state or local officials and are financed through public funds.

B _____

No, unlike many other nations, there are no public universities at the national level except military service academies. Each state in the United States maintains its own public university system, and there are many state and locally supported colleges, too. Many states have two separate state university systems. The faculty of the more prestigious system are expected to conduct advanced research in addition to teaching.

C _____

The largest public higher education systems in the US are the State University of New York and the California State University. SUNY is the largest system that includes community colleges, while CSU is the largest without. Generally, institutions of higher learning range in size from a few hundred students to many thousands.

D _____

Yes, there are some behaviors you may consider disrespectful. Some students may sleep in class, too! We can interrupt lecturers to ask questions or raise objections to what is being said. However, none of these behaviors denotes disrespect unless done in an aggressive manner. In fact, one way in which an American student shows respect for the teacher is by being an active participant in class.

E _____

We do have a reputation for being very friendly! I will refer to a person who sits next to me in class as 'friend' but it takes time for friendship – a close relationship – to develop between Americans. There are degrees of friendship.

Exercise 16. Look through the answers again and make a note of one or two things you did not know.

Exercise 17. With your partner, prepare five questions related to the topic you would like an American guest to answer.

Compare them with those of your fellow students.

SECTION II

Introductory Steps

Exercise 1. Answer the questions:

- Have you ever heard about Cornell University?
- Do you think it belongs to ‘top tier’ universities?

Reading for Information

Exercise 2. Divide into two groups.

Student A: look through *Text 3A*

Student B: look through *Text 3B*

You don't have the same information in your texts.

With your partner, take turns to ask and answer questions to complete the gaps.



*Photo 6. Cornell University – Uris Library, founded in 1891
(from <http://www.writtenword.com>)*

Vocabulary Notes

1. jousting – рыцарский турнир, поединок
2. a varsity sports team = a university sports team

EXAMPLE:

Student A

Where is Cornell University located?

Text 3A

*In Ithaca, New York. When was
Cornell University founded?*

Student B

Cornell University is a private university located in **1... (Where?)**. It was founded in 1865 by **3... (Who?)** as an institution where admission was offered irrespective of religion or race. In 1870 Cornell admitted its first women students, making it the first coeducational school among what came to be known as the Ivy League.

The university is organized into 7 undergraduate colleges and 7 graduate divisions. They provide programs in **5... (What programs?)** etc. and offer over 4,000 courses.

Cornell expanded significantly in **7... (When?)**. By now its student population has grown to about 20,000 students from all 50 states and 122 countries. The faculty expanded as well. By the century's end, the university had more than 3,400 faculty members.

9... (What?) is a central element of the university's mission. In 2004-05 fiscal year the university spent over \$500 million on research. The money comes largely from federal sources. Cornell has been involved in **11... (What projects?)** and other projects.

Cornell has about 900 registered student organizations. Their members enjoy a wide range of activities from political clubs to full-armor jousting from club sports to theatre, from chess and video game clubs to kayaking. Student organizations also include a myriad of musical groups that play **13... (What kind of music?)**. The university has 36 varsity sports teams. It is a member of the Ivy League and competes in the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC). The men's ice hockey team is the most historically successful of the varsity teams.

EXAMPLE:

Student A

Where is Cornell University located?

*In Ithaca, New York. When was
Cornell University founded?*

Student B

Text 3B

Cornell University is a private university located in Ithaca, New York. It was founded in **2...** (*When?*) by Ezra Cornell and Andrew Dickson White as an institution where admission was offered irrespective of religion or race. In 1870 Cornell **4...** (*What happened?*), making it the first coeducational school among what came to be known as the Ivy League.

The university is organized into 7 undergraduate colleges and 7 graduate divisions. They provide programs in Architecture, Arts and Sciences, Engineering, Human Ecology, Law, Medicine, etc. and offer **6...** (*How many?*) courses.

Cornell expanded significantly in the 20th century. By now its student population has grown to about 20,000 students from all 50 states and 122 countries. The faculty expanded as well. By the century's end, the university had **8...** (*How many?*) faculty members.

Research is a central element of the university's mission. In 2004-05 fiscal year the university spent over \$500 million on research. The money comes largely from **10...** (*What sources?*). Cornell has been involved in unmanned missions to Mars, research into the fundamental particles of nature, high-energy physics and other projects.

Cornell has about 900 registered student organizations. Their members enjoy a wide range of activities **12...** (*What activities?*). Student organizations also include a myriad of musical groups that play everything from classical, jazz, to ethnic styles. The university has **14...** (*How many?*) varsity³ sports teams. It is a member of the Ivy League and competes in the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC). The men's ice hockey team is the most historically successful of the varsity teams.

³ varsity sport team = university sport team

Exercise 3. Look through more facts about Cornell University.

Phrases A-G have been removed from the text. Decide which goes in each of the numbered gaps in the text.

- A. ...to allow undergraduates to borrow books...
- B. ...affiliated with the university as faculty or students.
- C. Among former professors...
- D. ..., established in 1869, ...
- E. ..., a celebration held on the last day of classes, ...
- F. ...to be the first transnational university.
- G. In addition to traditional academic programs, ...

- Cornell counts 40 Nobel laureates (1___).
- (2___) are Carl Sagan, Vladimir Nabokov and Allan Bloom.
- The Cornell University Library was the first among all U.S. colleges and universities (3___) from its libraries.
- The Cornell University Press, (4___), was the first university publishing enterprise in the United States. It was established in the College of the Mechanic Arts (as mechanical engineering was called then) because engineers knew more than literature professors did about running printing presses.
- In 2001, the university founded the Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar, the first American medical school outside of the United States. It forges partnerships with major institutions in India, Singapore, and China. The university claims (5___).
- (6___), Cornell students may study abroad on any of six continents.
- *Cornelliana* is a term for Cornell's traditions, legends, and lore. Cornellian traditions include Slope Day, (7___), and Dragon Day, which includes the burning of a dragon built by architecture students on or near St. Patrick's Day.

Exercise 4. Answer the question.

- Who were Ezra Cornell and Andrew Dickson White?

Exercise 5. Read the words and match them with their Russian equivalents:

virgin	подвесной мост
pumpkin	шпиль
chastity	шалость, проделка
suspension bridge	тыква
prank	целомудрие, непорочность
spire	девственница

Reading for Information

Exercise 6. Work in three groups A, B and C reading a corresponding story. Help each other to understand the details.

Text 4

Story A. There is a myth that if a couple crosses the suspension bridge on North Campus, and the young woman doesn't accept a kiss from her partner, the bridge will fall. If the kiss is accepted, the couple is assured a long future together.

Story B. According to legend, if a virgin crosses the Arts Quad at midnight, the statues of Ezra Cornell and Andrew Dickson White will walk off their pedestals, meet in the center of the Quad, and shake hands, congratulating themselves on the chastity of the University.

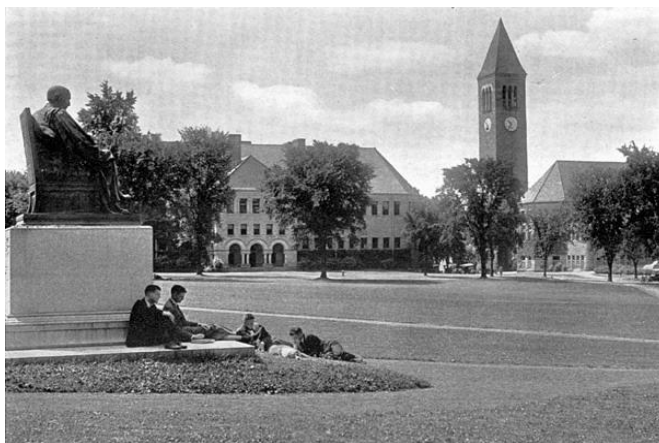


Photo 7. The Arts Quad, around which the College of Arts and Sciences centers (1919)

Story C. The university is host to various student pranks. For example, on at least three different occasions the university has awoken to find something odd atop the 173-foot (52.7m) tall McGraw clock tower – once a 60-pound (27kg) pumpkin, once a banner reading "Who is John Galt?", and another time a disco ball. As there is no access to the spire atop the tower, how the items were put there remains a mystery.

Exercise 7. Find a partner from each of the other groups (A, B or C) and tell your story.

Exercise 8. Discuss the questions with your small group.

- Do you believe these stories?
- What legends are there about your university or student life in Russia?
- Do you believe in good signs or bad omens before exams?
- What 'magic' rituals helping students do well in exams do you know?

Exercise 9. Return to your group (A, B or C) and prepare a student life story (legend, myth etc.).

Tell your student life story in class.

Assess your fellow students' stories.

Exercise 10. Guided Speaking.

Group A: study **FACT FILE A** carefully, find a partner from groups B and C and tell them about the college or university from your FACT FILE.

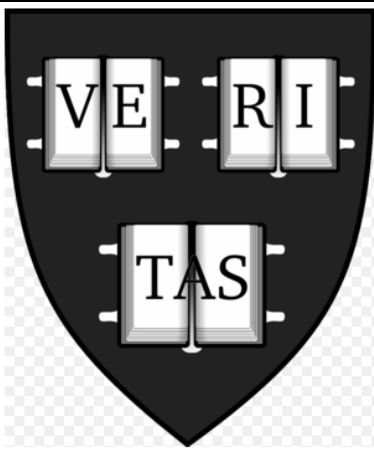
Group B: study **FACT FILE B** carefully, find a partner from groups A and C and tell them about the college or university from your FACT FILE.

Group C: study **FACT FILE C** carefully, find a partner from groups A and B and tell them about the college or university from your FACT FILE.

FACT FILE A

NAME	Berkeley College
ESTABLISHED	1931
LOCATED	New York and New Jersey
TYPE	private, coeducational
SPECIALIZATION	business
DEGREES	Associate's, Bachelor's
STRENGTHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a balance of academic preparation, professional training, and practical experience • connection to the business community • individualized counseling and the development of the student's creative and analytical skills

FACT FILE B

NAME	Harvard University	
ESTABLISHED	1636	
LOCATED	Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.	
TYPE	Private, coeducational	
STUDENTS	20,230	
Undergraduates	7,160	
Postgraduates	13,070	
LIBRARY	more than 15 million volumes; the largest academic library in the U.S. and the 4 th among the five "mega-libraries" (after the Library of Congress, the British Library, and the French Bibliothèque nationale)	
STRENGTHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modern research university • number one in international college and university rankings • the tradition of academic freedom and free speech 	

*Photo 8. Old Main,
Pennsylvania State University*



FACT FILE C

NAME	The Pennsylvania State University	
ESTABLISHED	1855	
LOCATED	24 campuses throughout the state of Pennsylvania, including a virtual World Campus	
TYPE	Coeducational, state-related (not state-owned and operated but has the character of public universities and receives substantial state support)	
SPECIALIZATION	offers more than 160 majors	
DEGREES	undergraduate, graduate, professional, and continuing education	
STRENGTHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interdisciplinary approach to research • educational programs enriched by the cutting edge knowledge, diversity, and creativity of the faculty, students, and staff • a long history of distance education 	
LIBRARY	5.2 million volumes in 2009, in addition to 500,000 maps and 180,000 films and videos	

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