

Приложение 1 к РПД Иностранный язык
44.03.05 Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки)
направленность (профили) «Дополнительное образование (режиссер-педагог)».
«Дополнительное образование (преподаватель музыки)»
Форма обучения – очная
Год набора – 2018

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ОСВОЕНИЮ
ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)**

1.	Кафедра	Иностранных языков
2.	Направление подготовки	44.03.05 Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки).
3.	Направленность	«Дополнительное образование (режиссер-педагог)». «Дополнительное образование (преподаватель музыки)»
4.	Дисциплина (модуль)	Б1.Б.3 Иностранный язык
5.	Форма обучения	очная
6.	Год набора	2018

1. Методические рекомендации

1.1 Методические рекомендации по подготовке к практическим занятиям

Участие студента в работе на практическом занятии оценивается следующим образом:

а) в процессе интерактивных форм работы; учащийся получает за каждое выступление определенное количество баллов в соответствии с технологической картой дисциплины в зависимости от полноты и качества ответа. Учащиеся имеют право узнать оценку результатов работы в баллах после каждого занятия и в таблице общего рейтинга группы по предмету. К практическому занятию могут предлагаться письменные работы (так называемый практикум), выполнение которых также входит в оценку работы на занятиях.

б) к планам практических занятий предлагаются темы творческих работ, докладов и рефератов. Их выполнение оценивается в соответствии с критериями, представленными в приложении 2 количеством баллов, описанным в технологической карте.

в) примерные требования к подготовке рефератов находятся на странице кафедры иностранных языков в разделе Учебные материалы:
http://www.masu.edu.ru/structure/kafs/kaf_inyaz/materials/

г) по результатам прохождения курса студенты выполняют АСТ-тестирование по дисциплине.

Таким образом, портфолио по дисциплине включает следующие аспекты:

- 1) подготовка к темам и выполнение практических заданий (практикумов) в процессе подготовки к семинарам;
- 2) подготовка рефератов;
- 3) подготовка докладов и презентаций по темам;
- 4) положительная оценка (более 60%) по АСТ-тестированию.

Портфолио создается с целью расширения базового материала курса для углубления уровня подготовки учащегося по предмету, а также для возможности набора дополнительных баллов студентом при прохождении дисциплины.

1.2 Методические рекомендации по подготовке презентаций

Алгоритм и рекомендации по созданию презентации:

Следует использовать 10-15 слайдов. При этом:

- первый слайд – титульный. Предназначен для размещения названия презентации, имени докладчика и его контактной информации;

- на втором слайде необходимо разместить содержание презентации, а также краткое описание основных вопросов;

- все оставшиеся слайды имеют информативный характер.

Обычно подача информации осуществляется по плану: тезис – аргументация – вывод.

■ *Рекомендации по созданию презентации:*

1. Читательность (видимость из самых дальних уголков помещения и с различных устройств), текст должен быть набран 24-30-ым шрифтом.
2. Тщательно структурированная информация.
3. Наличие коротких и лаконичных заголовков, маркированных и нумерованных списков.
4. Каждому положению (идее) надо отвести отдельный абзац.
5. Главную идею надо выложить в первой строке абзаца.
6. Использовать табличные формы представления информации (диаграммы, схемы) для иллюстрации важнейших фактов, что даст возможность подать материал компактно и наглядно.
7. Графика должна органично дополнять текст.
8. Выступление с презентацией длится не более 10 минут.

1.3 Методические рекомендации по подготовке к сдаче зачета / экзамена

Экзамен по дисциплине сдается на основе билетов, включающих два вопроса.

Подготовку по вопросам предлагается проводить по конспектам лекций, учебников и учебных пособий, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы.

2. Планы практических занятий

Занятие 1. Double lives

План:

1. What are people most likely to lie about?
2. Are all lies bad – or can you tell a ‘good lie’?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student’s book с. 6-15
2. Workbook с. 4-8, 64-65

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Stative & dynamic verbs.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 4-7
2. чтение, аудирование с. 8, CD “*You never get a second chance to make a first impression*”

Занятие 2. Britishness

План:

1. What national symbols or distinctive characteristics are associated with your country?
2. Are you proud to be a citizen of your country?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student’s book с. 6-15
2. Workbook с. 4-8, 64-65

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Present simple & present continuous.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, письмо с. 64-65 *"A description of a best friend"*.

Занятие 3. First impressions

План:

1. What was your first impression of someone new? What did he/she look like?
2. Was your first impression accurate?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 6-15
2. Workbook с. 4-8, 64-65

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Subject & object questions

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. write an article *"My best friend"* с. 65

Занятие 4. Journeys

План:

1. What's the longest journey you have ever taken?
2. Would you ever go on an overland journey to more than 3 countries?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 16-25
2. Workbook с. 9-13, 66-67

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Present perfect & past simple.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 9-12

Занятие 5. Down under

План:

1. What can a tourist see or do in Australia?
2. How would you spend a month in Australia? Would you rather go surfing, have a beach barbecue or go scuba diving?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 16-25
2. Workbook с. 9-13, 66-67

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Present perfect & past simple.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, аудирование с. 13, CD *"A hero's return"*

Занятие 6. Getting around

План:

1. What's the quickest way of travelling round your town?
2. What's the most popular form of transport for people going to work?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 16-25
2. Workbook с. 9-13, 66-67

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Present perfect & past simple.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, письмо с. 66-67 *"A description of a town or a city"*
2. write a guide to your town or a city с. 67

Занятие 7. Dream homes

План:

1. What facilities does your part of town have? What are the advantages and disadvantages of living where you live?
2. Would you like to live somewhere completely different? Where?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 26-35
2. Workbook с. 14-17, 68-69

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Modals of obligation, permission & prohibition (present time).

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 14-17

Занятие 8. Bedrooms

План:

1. Do you find it easy to get to sleep? What do you do when you can't get to sleep?
2. Do you usually remember your dreams the next morning?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 26-35
2. Workbook с. 14-17, 68-69

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Make, let & allow.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, аудирование с. 1, CD *"Interview"*

Занятие 9. Dinner date

План:

1. Does your country have a good reputation for food?
2. How often do you go to a restaurant or have a meal with friends? What's your favourite dish?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 26-35
2. Workbook с. 14-17, 68-69

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Modals of obligation, permission & prohibition (past time).

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, письмо с. 68 -69 *"Advantages and disadvantages"*
2. write a composition *"The advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad"* с. 69

Занятие 10. Luck of the draw

План:

1. What are the risks involved in playing the lottery?
2. What was the last big risk you took?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 36-45
2. Workbook с. 19-22, 70-71

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Past simple & past continuous.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 19-22

Занятие 11 Coincidences

План:

1. What was the last big risk you took?
2. Talk about similarities and differences between two people.

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 36-45
2. Workbook с. 19-22, 70-71

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Past perfect simple.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, аудирование с. 23, CD "The lover of the lottery "

Занятие 12. Twists of fate

План:

1. Do you think of yourself as especially lucky or unlucky? Are some people naturally lucky?
2. What do you think luck is?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 36-45
2. Workbook с. 19-22, 70-71

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Past perfect simple.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, письмо с. 70-71 "A narrative: Lottery winner"

2. write a story about a lottery winner с. 71

Занятие 13. Hard sell

План:

1. Is it OK for companies to advertise in schools? Is there too much advertising in the world today?

2. Have you ever bought anything as a result of an ad you've seen?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 46-55
2. Workbook с. 24-28, 72-73

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Comparatives 1, 2.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 24-28

Занятие 14. The office

План:

1. Have you worked in an office? What is daily life like in an office? Name things you find in every office.

2. What kind of relationships do people have in offices?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 46-55
2. Workbook с. 24-28, 72-73

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Comparing nouns.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, аудирование с. 28, CD *"Do you know what your kids spend money on?"*

Занятие 15. Paperwork

План:

1. What items of stationery do you have with you now? Do you love buying stationery?
2. Have computers reduces the amount of paper in our life?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 46-55
2. Workbook с. 24-28, 72-73

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Comparing nouns.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, письмо с. 72-73 *"An advertisement"*
2. write an advertisement с.73

Занятие 16. Summer holiday

План:

1. Do you take regular holidays? Do you usually holiday in your country or abroad?
2. Are you a good packer? What would you find in your ideal hotel?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 56-65
2. Workbook с.29-33, 74-75

3. Михайлов Н. Н. Английский язык для направлений "Сервис" и "Туризм" = English for students of hospitality and tourism industries : учебник для студ. учреждений ВПО / Н. Н. Михайлов. - 6-е изд., стер. - М. : Академия, 2013. - 160 с. : ил. - (Высшее профессиональное образование. Сервис и туризм) (Бакалавриат). - ISBN 978-5-7695-8101-4

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Future 1 (future plans).

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 29-32

Занятие 17. Perfect day

План:

1. When you want a day out do you prefer town or countryside? Walking, sport, sightseeing or shopping?
2. What is the best day out in this area for a family with young children?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 56-65
2. Workbook с.29-33, 74-75

3. Михайлов Н. Н. Английский язык для направлений "Сервис" и "Туризм" = English for students of hospitality and tourism industries : учебник для студ. учреждений ВПО / Н. Н. Михайлов. - 6-е изд., стер. - М. : Академия, 2013. - 160 с. : ил. - (Высшее профессиональное образование. Сервис и туризм) (Бакалавриат). - ISBN 978-5-7695-8101-4

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Future 2 (predictions).

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, аудирование с. 33, CD *"What is the real price of tourism?"*

Занятие 18. Travel plans

План:

1. When you go on holiday do you ever use a travel agent? How can he help you?
2. Would you book a plane flight over the phone, at a travel agent or on the internet?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 56-65
2. Workbook с.29-33, 74-75
3. Михайлов Н. Н. Английский язык для направлений "Сервис" и "Туризм" = English for students of hospitality and tourism industries : учебник для студ. учреждений ВПО / Н. Н. Михайлов. - 6-е изд., стер. - М. : Академия, 2013. - 160 с. : ил. - (Высшее профессиональное образование. Сервис и туризм) (Бакалавриат). - ISBN 978-5-7695-8101-4 *Вопросы для самоконтроля*

Grammar: Present tenses in future time clauses. Indirect questions

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, письмо с. 74-75 "An extract from a holiday brochure"
2. write an extract from a holiday brochure с. 75

2 семестр

Занятие 19. Life changes

План:

1. Imagine that your life far divides up into a number of 'stages' or 'periods'. How many are there? What name would you give to each stage?
2. What do you think is the biggest change in a human's life: your first girlfriend/boyfriend? Losing your job? Getting married/divorced? Having a baby?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 66-75
2. Workbook с. 34-38, 76-77

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Present perfect continuous 1.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 34-37

Занятие 20. Happy birthday

План:

1. Are birthdays important? What's the best birthday you've ever had?
2. 'Life begins at 40': Do you agree?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 66-75
2. Workbook с. 34-38, 76-77

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Present perfect continuous 2.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, аудирование с. 38, CD "Downshifting – a way of living "

Занятие 21. Dilemmas

План:

1. Have you ever been in a position where you had to decide between 2 really good things and you could only have one, not both? What did you do?
2. When you have a difficult decision to make do you find it helpful to get advice from other people – or does that just confuse you?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 66-75
2. Workbook с. 34-38, 76-77

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Present perfect continuous 1. Present perfect continuous 2.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, письмо с. 76-77 “*A letter of advice*”
2. write the email с. 77

Занятие 22. Breaking news

План:

1. Do you like to read newspapers? Why? Why not? What are the most popular quality newspapers? Why?
2. Which newspapers are considered right-wing or left-wing? What kind of articles do you find most interesting?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 76-85
2. Workbook с. 39-43, 78-79

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: *Would*. Unreal conditions 1.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 39-42

Занятие 23. Speeding

План:

1. Do you know how to drive? What's the best thing about your driving? And the worst?
2. In your opinion? What are the most serious examples of bad driving?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 76-85
2. Workbook с. 39-43, 78-79

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: *Would*. Unreal conditions 2.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, аудирование с. 43, CD “*The future of the press?*”

Занятие 24. Bank robbers

План:

1. Why do people rob banks?
2. How many films can you think of in which a robbery takes place? Why are such films so popular?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 76-85
2. Workbook с. 39-43, 78-79

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: *Would*. Unreal conditions 1. Unreal conditions 2.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, письмо с. 78-79 “*A funny crime story*”
2. write the story с. 79

Занятие 25. Shops and shoppers

План:

1. ‘We are what we eat’ – what do you think this means? Are you what you eat?
2. ‘Preservatives in food? Chemicals in food? Genetic modification – no problem’! Do you agree?

3. When you go shopping for food do you know what you want to buy – or do you choose things because you see them in the shop? How many of the things in the shopping basket do you buy regularly?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 86-95

2. Workbook с. 44-47, 80-81

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Articles & determiners.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 44-47

Занятие 26. E-shopping

План:

1. Have you ever bought anything online? Do you think online shopping is reliable? What potential problems are there?

2. Would you ever buy clothes online?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 86-95

2. Workbook с. 44-47, 80-81

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Quantifiers 1.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, аудирование с. 48, CD "E-retail rocketing"

Занятие 27. Telephone bills

План:

1. Have you ever bought anything online? Do you think online shopping is reliable? What potential problems are there?

2. Would you ever buy clothes online?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 86-95

2. Workbook с. 44-47, 80-81

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Quantifiers 2.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, письмо с. 80-81 "A letter of complaint"

2. write a letter с.81

Занятие 28. Secrets

План:

1. Have you ever been to a magic show? Or seen a magician at work?

2. Do you believe in magic? What are some typical tricks magicians do? Do you know any conspiracy theories?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 106-115

2. Workbook с. 54-58, 84-85

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Passive.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 54-57

Занятие 29. Mysteries

План:

1. Have you ever pretended to be someone else? Why? Did it work?
2. Why might a person pretend to be another person for one evening? What about ... for a lifetime?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 106-115
2. Workbook с. 54-58, 84-85

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Verbs with two objects.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, аудирование с. 58, CD "*Beauty and strength – the Paralympics*"

Занятие 30. Strictly confidential

План:

1. Do other people have a right to know what you're doing? At work? In public places? At home?
2. What information do you consider the most confidential? (your age, voting, financial situation, emails, your employment record)

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 106-115
2. Workbook с. 54-58, 84-85

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Causative

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, письмо с.84 "*A description of a sporting event*"
2. write an information page about a local or national sporting event с. 85

Занятие 31. Olympic dreams

План:

1. Which sports are the most popular in your country? Which are the most interesting to do? To watch?

A 2. Which sports are your favourite? Least favourite? Why?

A 3. Do you watch the Olympic games on TV? Why do sports people think the Olympics so important?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 106-115
2. Workbook с. 54-58, 84-85

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Passive.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

Workbook

1. выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 54-57

Занятие 32. The sporting year

План:

1. Are there any annual sports events you regularly go to? Which sporting event in Russia has the longest history?

2. Do you think it's more interesting to watch team sports or sports in which individuals compete against each other?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 106-115
2. Workbook с. 54-58, 84-85

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Verbs with two objects

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, аудирование с. 58, CD “*Beauty and strength – the Paralympics*”

выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 54-57

Занятие 33. Sport relief

План:

1. What sports can disabled people take part in?

2. Do you think it is important for children to have playing fields and other sports facilities they can use? Why? Why not?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 106-115

2. Workbook с. 54-58, 84-85

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Verbs with two objects

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. . чтение, письмо с.84 “*A description of a sporting event*”

2. write an information page about a local or national sporting event с. 85

Занятие 34. Money matters

План:

1. Why do you think people become homeless? Does anyone choose to be homeless? Why might they do that?

2. Are you a saver or a spender? How much money do you spend on entertainment and having fun?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 116-125

2. Workbook с. 59-63, 86-87

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Reported speech & thought.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. выполнение упражнений в письменной форме с. 59-62

Занятие 35. Sue!

План:

1. When people retire in Russia is there a typical present?

2. On big occasions, do you prefer a celebration or the presents?

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 116-125

2. Workbook с. 59-63, 86-87

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: Reported questions.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, аудирование с. 63, CD

Занятие 36. Gifts of gold

План:

1. What do you think you deserve a medal for?

2. How can people celebrate different occasions? (engagement, graduation, wedding anniversary, promotion)

Литература:

1. Straightforward. Intermediate student's book с. 116-125

2. Workbook с. 59-63, 86-87

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Grammar: *Tell & ask with infinitive*

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Workbook

1. чтение, письмо с. 86-87 "Writing a report"

2. write a report about children's spending habits с.87

3 семестр

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА

design – 1) замысел, план; Syn: plan, project; 2) чертеж, эскиз, набросок; рисунок, узор; Syn: delineation; 3) модель, шаблон; лежащая в основе схема; композиция; 4) дизайн; *school of design*— школа дизайна;

to design – 1) проектировать; конструировать *to design a building* — спроектировать здание; 2) делать эскизы, наброски; создавать узоры; Syn: to sketch, to delineate, to draw;

to delineate– 1) набрасывать, чертить, намечать; 2) схематически изображать (то, что должно быть создано);

to sketch– рисовать эскиз, делать набросок;

to draw– чертить, рисовать (карандашом), набрасывать рисунок;

to create– 1) порождать, производить, создавать, творить; Syn: to originate, to produce, to design, to make; б) задумывать (создание чего-л.), проектировать, разрабатывать; Syn: design;

designer – 1) конструктор, проектировщик; Syn: planner; 2) чертежник; Syn: draftsman, draughtsman 4) рисовальщик; Syn: artist; 5) модельер, дизайнер; *fashion designer*— художник-модельер, *designer clothes*— одежда от известного дизайнера, стильная одежда 6) дизайнер; *interior designer*— дизайнер по интерьеру;

decorator– 1) дизайнер, оформитель; *an interior decorator*— дизайнер по интерьеру 2) мастер по внутренней отделке помещений (штукатур, маляр, обойщик и т. п.);

to decorate– украшать, отделывать;

decorated – декорированный, украшенный Syn: embellished;

decoration– 1) украшение; убранство; 2) наружная и внутренняя отделка, украшение дома;

décor – 1) театральные декорации, художественное оформление (спектакля); 2) а) проектирование интерьеров помещений, дизайн б) оформление выставок;

decorative – декоративный; Syn: ornamental;

ornamental– декоративный, служащий украшением, орнаментальный;

decorative art – декоративное искусство;

artist – художник; Syn: creator, designer, painter, stylist;

painter – 1) живописец, художник; *landscape painter* — пейзажист; Syn: artist 2) маляр; Syn: decorator, paper-hanger;

stylist– 1) стилист (о писателе, музыканте); 2) модельер (создающий одежду, прически); 3) дизайнер, специалист по интерьеру;

master of style– стилист;

creator– 1) творец, создатель; автор; 2) дизайнер, создатель костюмов;

draughtsman, draftsman– чертежник; рисовальщик;

architect – 1) архитектор, зодчий; 2) создатель, автор, творец;

architectural – архитектурный;

architectonic – 1) архитектурный; 2) конструктивный;

approximate – приближенный, приблизительный, примерный;

painting – живопись: а) вид изобразительного искусства; б) (произведение) роспись; изображение, картина; в) занятие живописью; рисование;
construct – строить, сооружать; воздвигать; конструировать;
planning – планирование; разработка плана;
handicraft – 1) ремесло; ручная работа; 2) искусство ремесленника; 3) вещь ручной работы;
production – производство; продукция; изделия;
manufacturing – производство; изготовление; обработка;
representative – представитель; делегат; уполномоченный;
electric staff – эл. электродетали и оборудование;
to widespread – широко распространяться;
promotion – развитие; продвижение; содействие;
ceramics – 1) керамика, гончарное искусство; 2) керамическое производство, гончарное производство;
furniture – 1) мебель, обстановка; 2) принадлежности, аксессуары, фурнитура;
textile – 1) текстильный, ткацкий; 2) текстиль, текстильное изделие; ткань;
Werklehre – (нем.) производственное обучение;
Kunstlehre – (нем.) обучение искусству;
tool – (рабочий) инструмент; механизм; способ;
metal-work technologies and treating – технологии металлообработки;
molding – формование изделия;
colour mixing perception – цветовосприятие при смешивании красок;
trend – общее направление, тенденция;
vital – 1) жизненный; 2) (жизненно) важный, насущный, существенный; необходимый;
application – применение, использование, употребление; приложение; применимость;
to brighten up – прояснять(ся);
to penetrate – проникать внутрь, проходить сквозь, пронизывать;
peculiarity – специфичность; особенность, своеобразие, специфика.

Занятие 1 . The English Language

План:

1. The English Language.
2. English Courses.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014- с. 6-17.

Вопросы для самоконтроля:

Speak out your own attitude to English using the Topical Vocabulary:

- 1) Discuss the problem of English words borrowed into Russian. Is it good or bad?
- 2) How are you going to use English in future work?
- 3) Discuss the problem of teaching English at schools. What school age is appropriate for starting English?

Задание для самостоятельной работы

1. Read the text.

Architect Yury Andreev says he likes simple things and simple, ordinary food; but VILLA, the restaurant he has designed on Moscow's Myasnitskaya street, offers only refined European cuisine. He also says he does not like to travel doing so only when absolutely necessary and preferring a little evening reading, especially of architectural albums, to a change of scenery. But

since the disappearance of the Soviet Union, he has spent his life travelling between two countries: Russia and Latvia. Yury is convinced that an interior decorator is simply an architect in truncated form, and for this reason never engages decorators to take part in his projects. He designed and decorated VILLA, his latest creation, from start to finish entirely on his own in the best traditions of Art Deco. The simple, but elegant furniture combined with the exotic decor; the abundance of sculpture in the interior; the beauty of line; the expressiveness of the materials; the blue, red, brown, and gold: all this is evidence of style. Add the genuine smell of money in the air and what you get is Art Deco, a style "whose main goal was the creation of prosperity and luxury in the years of the lost generation," as Soviet art critics used to write. They, of course, hated Art Deco as a class enemy — but we love it.

art deco– арт деко (декоративный стиль, популярный в 1930-е годы; отличается яркими красками и геометрическими формами);

refined European cuisine – изысканная европейская кухня;

to a change of scenery – зд. для смены обстановки (scenery– 1) декорации сцены; 2) вид, пейзаж; ландшафт);

in truncated form – в усеченной форме;

to engage – зд. нанимать (Syn. *to hire*);

abundance – изобилие, богатство;

genuine – истинный, подлинный.

2. Choose the most suitable title to the text:

- 1) The life of the architect Yury Andreev.
- 2) The style of architecture in Moscow.
- 3) The best traditions of Art Deco in modern architecture.
- 4) The style of restaurants in Moscow.

3. True or false?

- 1) Yury Andreev thinks that an interior decorator and an architect are the same.
- 2) He designed and decorated the restaurant “Villa” without assistance.
- 3) The restaurant he has designed is famous for its simple, ordinary food.
- 4) Art Deco is remarkable for its rich decoration.
- 5) Yury Andreev is fond of traveling very much.
- 6) He used the ideas of Art Deco in that project.

4. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Предлагает, особенно, архитектурный, дизайнер интерьера, архитектор, принимать участие, последнее творение, самостоятельно, изысканная мебель, изобилие скульптуры, выразительность, признак стиля, процветание и богатство.

5. Find the synonyms in the text:

Elementary, to originate, landscape, to be confirmed (to be sure, to be persuaded), a designer, to participate (to collaborate), indication of style, an aim, real (true, authentic).

6. Translate the sentences into English.

- 1) Ресторан «Вилла» в Москве спроектирован архитектором Юрием Андреевым.
- 2) Дизайн интерьера выполнен в лучших традициях стиля арт деко.
- 3) Декораторы никогда не принимают участия в его дизайнерских проектах.
- 4) Интерьер ресторана поражает изобилием скульптуры, красотой линий, выразительностью материала и цвета.
- 5) Идея автора заключается в создании атмосферы процветания и богатства.

7. Make up sentences with the following phrases:

- 1) **project** (проект, план; программа (строительства и т. п.)
to take part in a project – принять участие в проекте;

to carry out a project — осуществлять план, выполнять программу;
to shelve a project — откладывать проект "в долгий ящик".

2) **tradition** (традиция; старый обычай)

in the best traditions of — в лучших традициях;

to break with tradition — порывать с традицией;

to establish, to start a tradition — устанавливать традиции;

to maintain, to preserve a tradition — поддерживать, хранить традицию.

3) **furniture** (мебель, обстановка)

antique furniture — старинная мебель;

garden, lawn, outdoor, patio furniture — мебель для сада;

modern furniture — современная мебель;

office furniture — офисная мебель;

secondhand, used furniture — мебель, бывшая в употреблении;

a piece of furniture — предмет мебели/обстановки.

4) **sculpture** (изваяние, скульптура)

to cast a sculpture — отливать скульптуру;

to create, produce a sculpture — создавать скульптуру.

5) **style** (стиль, манера)

to develop style — развивать/улучшать стиль;

to polish one's style, to refine one's style — шлифовать стиль.

6) **sketch** (набросок, схематичный рисунок, эскиз)

to draw, make a sketch — сделать набросок;

composite sketch — сложный эскиз;

rough sketch — предварительный набросок.

8. Describe the style of Art Deco using the phrases from the text:

- elegant furniture - the expressiveness of the materials;

- exotic décor - the blue, red, brown and gold colours;

- the abundance of sculpture - the creation of prosperity and luxury;

- the beauty of line - the genuine smell of money.

The following phrases can help you:

Nowadays Art Deco is one of the most popular styles of design...

The best traditions of Art Deco style are ...

The interior in traditions of Art Deco can be...

The interior designed and decorated in art Deco style is usually...

The most expressive evidence of Art Deco style is...

The colours used in Art Deco are ...

Занятие 2. The Education System of Great Britain

План:

1. The Educational System of England.

2. The stages of education in Great Britain

3. Types of higher educational establishment in England.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с.17-27.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Answer the questions using the Topical Vocabulary

- 1) What stage of education in Great Britain do you know?
- 2) Is schooling compulsory in that country?
- 3) Can you name types of higher educational establishment in England?
- 4) How do they call head teacher?

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

Education in Our Life

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life.

During all the periods of human history education ranked high among people. Human progress mostly depended upon well-educated people. We get our knowledge of this world and life through education. Many famous discoveries would have been impossible if people were not interested in learning something. Self-education is very important for the development of human's talents. Only through self-education a person can become a harmonically developed personality.

A person becomes a highly qualified specialist after getting some special education. And professionalism can be reached only through it. Even highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses to refresh their knowledge.

Education develops all sides of human personality, reveals his abilities. Besides, it helps a person to understand himself, to choose the right way in this world. The civilized state differs from others in the fact that it pays much attention to the educational policy. John Kennedy said: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education". But it doesn't concern only one particular nation. We know that science and art belong to the whole world. Before them the barriers of nationality disappear. So education brings people closer to each other, helps them to understand each other better.

Занятие 3. English Schools

План:

1. Primary Education.
2. Secondary Education

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 27-39

Вопросы для самоконтроля.

Discuss the topics

- 1) Preschool education.
- 2) English primary school.
- 3) Secondary education in England.
- 4) An ideal pupil; an ideal school teacher.
- 5) Most people have only one or two good teachers through their lives.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

"A Brief History of Oxford city

Oxford was founded in the 9th century when Alfred the Great created a network of fortified towns called burhs across his kingdom. One of them was at Oxford. Oxford is first mentioned in 911 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. According to legend, Oxford University was founded in 872 when Alfred the Great happened to meet some monks there and had a scholarly debate that lasted several days. In reality, it grew up in the 12th century when famous teachers began to lecture there and groups of students came to live and study in the town. But Oxford was a fortress as well as a town. In the event of war with the Danes all the men from the area were to gather inside the burgh. However this strategy was not entirely successful. In 1009 the Danes burned Oxford. However Oxford was soon rebuilt. In 1013 the Danish king claimed the throne of England. He invaded

England and went to Oxford. In 1018 a conference was held in Oxford to decide who would be the king of England. By the time of the Norman Conquest, there were said to be about 1,000 houses in Oxford, which meant it probably had a population of around 5,000. By the standards of the time, it was a large and important town (even London only had about 18,000 inhabitants). Oxford was the 6th largest town in England. Oxford probably reached its zenith at that time. About 1072 the Normans built a castle at Oxford. In the 12th and 13th centuries Oxford was a manufacturing town. It was noted for cloth and leather. But in the 14th and 15th centuries manufacturing declined. Oxford came to depend on the students. It became a town of brewers, butchers, bakers, tailors, shoemakers, coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths. In the later Middle Ages Oxford declined in importance. In the 16th century Oxford declined further in terms of national importance, though it remained a fairly large town by the standards of the time. Oxford was economically dependent on the university. The students provided a large market for beer, food, clothes and other goods.

From 1819 Oxford had gas street lighting. In the late 19th century a marmalade making industry began in Oxford. There was also a publishing industry and an iron foundry. Oxford gained its first cinema in 1910.

The fate of Oxford was changed in 1913 when a man named Morris began making cars in the city. In 1919 a radiator making company was formed. By the 1930s Oxford was an important manufacturing centre. It was also a prosperous city. Furthermore it escaped serious damage during World War II.

Today the main industries are still car manufacturing and making vehicle parts and publishing. Today the population of Oxford is 121,000.

Занятие 4. Teaching young Children

План:

1. The National Curriculum.
2. Out-of-class activities.
3. Optional classes.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с.39-49.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Speak on topics

- 1) Education in England and Russia.
- 2) Optional classes.
- 3) Out-of-class activities.
- 4) You/ your friend's favorite subjects.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

Museums come in different categories: there are treasure houses of world importance and small provincial museums on the other.

Every second summer, Monaco hosts a true festival of all the arts. Since 1975, Monaco has held a biennial antiques fair, which attracts all the most expensive art of private collections. Everything on sale here has to pass a tough selection procedure, and this turns the fair into a parade of top-quality world art.

The Monaco Antiques Fair is the brainchild of three towering figures from the European antiques world — Mario Bellini, Jacques Perrin, and Maurice Segoura. They based the event on a very clear concept: a limited number of participants and objects of truly exceptional quality.

Visitors have the opportunity to feast their eyes on canvases in gilded frames; graphic art by French, Italian, and Flemish masters; contemporary painting; and a great quantity of furniture, pieces of applied art, old gobelins, carpets, and some lavish sculptures.

The antiques dealers display their treasures in the Sporting d'Hiver, building in the Art Deco style. The fair is visited by up to 20,000 antiques aficionados.

treasure house – сокровищница;

biennial – повторяющийся каждые два года;

antiques fair – ярмарка антиквариата;

to turn into – превращать;

brainchild – замысел, изобретение, идея;

towering – возвышающийся;

to feast one's eyes on – испытывать наслаждение от, радоваться от;

lavish – чрезмерный, богатый;

aficionado – приверженец, ревностный поклонник.

2. True or false?

- 1) The antiques fair is held in a European museum by Monaco.
- 2) The organizers of the festival pick out the objects for the fair very strictly.
- 3) At the fair one can find antiques of high quality only.
- 4) The idea of this fair is the following: the more participators, the better.
- 5) The next festival of antiques will be in two years.

3. Find the English equivalents in the text:

мирового значения, принимать (гостей), частный, высокое качество, идея (х2), полотно, большое количество, прикладное искусство

4. Find the synonyms in the text:

to hold a celebration, two-year, to captivate (to fascinate), high-priced, personal, strict, outstanding, modern (present day), to show, fans.

5. Answer the questions:

- 1) When did the tradition of this biennial antique fair start?
- 2) Can any antiques collection be displayed at the fair in Monaco?
- 3) What is the main concept of the festival?
- 4) What pieces of antiques can visitors see at the fair?

6. Translate the sentences into English:

- 1) Ярмарка антиквариата в Монако привлекает многих посетителей.
- 2) На ярмарке представлены предметы антиквариата высокого качества.
- 3) Антиквариат на ярмарке в Монако известен своим действительно исключительным качеством.
- 4) Ревностные поклонники антиквариата испытывают наслаждение от полотен в позолоченных рамках, старинных гобеленов, богатой скульптуры.
- 5) Здание, где проводится ярмарка, спроектирован в стиле арт деко.

7. Make up a dialogue "An interview with the organizers of the antiques fair in Monaco".

Занятие 5. English Universities and Colleges

План:

1. Universities in Britain.
2. Oxbridge

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А.

Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 49-59.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Speak on topics

- 1) Universities and colleges of Great Britain.
- 2) Oxbridge.
- 3) Student's life.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

Gareth Williams, London's trendiest museum curator, speaks about the Victoria and Albert museum in London:

"The Victoria and Albert Museum was established as a collection showcasing industrial design; it was never a museum of fine arts. The driving idea is to inspire designers and the industry in general to create beautiful things. Today, we are returning to these origins; we are in the very centre of the creation of style. The museum has undergone some appreciable changes: it's become a more fascinating place to work. We now pay more attention to contemporary design and architecture. Open evenings and fashion shows at the museum attract visitors who only five to ten years ago had never even heard of it. The museum has become more responsive to new developments and is part of a programme for promoting British designers..."

The Victoria and Albert Museum – a museum in central London that has valuable decorative objects of all styles and periods and from all over the world, such as paintings, glass, clothes and jewellery.

to showcase – выставлять, демонстрировать;

to undergo some changes – переносить некоторые изменения;

appreciable – заметный, существенный.

2. Find the English equivalents in the text:

изобразительное искусство, движущая идея, создание стиля, обращать внимание, отзывчивый

3. Match the synonyms:

- 1) to inspire a) to regard
- 2) to create b) to display, to demonstrate
- 3) to attract c) to encourage
- 4) to consider d) to make, to invent, to produce
- 5) to promote e) to give an incentive, to support
- 6) to showcase f) to captivate, to fascinate

4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of these verbs:

- a) Their new design project ... a lot of attention of the public.
- b) The decorators managed to ... a special atmosphere of that interior.
- c) The main aim of the exhibition is to ... British design.
- d) They arranged a big advertising campaign to ... their new stylish clothes.
- e) The innovations in the field of interior design ... them to work harder.
- f) Your ideas concerning the architecture of this building will be carefully ...

5. Find the synonyms in the text:

basis, attractive (captivating, charming), modern (up-to-date), vogue, innovations

6. Make up sentences with the following phrases:

fashion (мода)

to set a fashion — устанавливать моду;

to come into fashion — входить в моду;

to go out of fashion — выходить из моды;

current fashion(s)— нынешняя мода;
the latest fashion(s) — последняя мода;
in fashion — в моде;
out of fashion – вышедший из моды.

7. Translate into English:

- 1) Коллекция промышленного дизайна была выставлена в этом музее на прошлой неделе.
- 2) Изобразительное искусство всегда вдохновляет дизайнеров на создание нового декора в интерьере.
- 3) Одной из самых сложных дизайнерских задач является создание своего собственного стиля.
- 4) В настоящее время современной архитектуре уделяется много внимания.
- 5) Эта выставка современного дизайна привлекает много посетителей.

Занятие 6. Education in Russia

План:

1. Education in Russia.
2. The Day of Knowledge.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 59-69.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Speak on the topics

- 1) The system of education in Russia.
- 2) The Day of Knowledge in my school.
- 3) Advanced teachers and their methods of work.
- 4) Why I want to be a teacher.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

The twentieth century is the first century of self-conscious, total design at every level of our living and environment. Care and vision in application of design are demanded in every aspect of modern life - from our kitchens and bathrooms, to our factories and workshops, from our clothes and domestic objects, to the packaging of pocket calculators or the structuring of plastic dining chairs.

Although the word has been used since at least the fifteenth century, when Italian writers spoke of 'disegno' in describing the quality of line possessed by an image, in all essentials 'design' is an industrial or post-industrial concept. With the introduction of mass-production, the people who invented ideas for objects became separated from the people who made them who, again, were separated from the people who sold them. The industrial revolution also created the concept of the market. Personal need was replaced by a more abstract demand: the tastes of a large, amorphous body of consumers.

The modern designer came into being as an intermediary between industry and the consumer. His role was to adapt the products of industry to the mass market, to make them more useful and durable, perhaps, but to make them more appealing and commercially successful, certainly. Commercial success is the touchstone of achievement in design, although designers in different cultures have often taken different views as to how the achievement is measured or the success validated.

self-conscious – самосознательный;

application – применение, использование, употребление;

in all essentials – по всей своей сути;

consumer – потребитель;

intermediary – посредник;

durable – надежный;

touchstone – критерий;

achievement – достижение;

to measure – измерять;

to validate – объявить действительным, придать законную силу.

2. Choose the most suitable title to the text:

- 1) The origin of the word design.
- 2) The modern concept of the market.
- 3) The introduction of design into our living.
- 4) Design as an industrial or post-industrial concept of style.
- 5) The main task of modern designers.

3. Find the English equivalents in the text:

внимание и проницательность, мастерские, качество линии, образ, промышленная революция, требование, вкус, приспособить

4. Match the synonyms:

- 1) to demand a) to accommodate, to adjust
- 2) to describe b) to have, to own
- 3) to possess c) to reach, to attain
- 4) to invent d) to require, to request
- 5) to separate e) to detach, to disconnect
- 6) to adapt f) to create, to make
- 7) to achieve g) to portray, to depict

5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of these verbs:

- 1) There are many who will work hard to ... these goals.
- 2) The work ... your immediate attention.
- 3) At the last meeting with the customers the decorator ... his design project.
- 4) Shelves were built to ... the library for use as an office.
- 5) The director of the firm was interested to know if we ... any architectural plans.
- 6) If you don't have a creative way of thinking, it'll be difficult to ... something new.
- 7) The garage is ... from the house by a path and a flower garden.

6. Make up your own sentences with the following verbs and phrases:

to describe – описывать, рассказывать, изображать; характеризовать(ся);

to describe in detail, to describe minutely — подробно описывать;

to describe vividly — живо описывать;

to depict – изображать на картине, рисовать, описывать;

to portray – рисовать портрет; изображать (кого-л.), давать словесное описание (чего-л.), описывать;

to portray with a few strokes — обрисовать несколькими штрихами.

7. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the verbs *to describe*, *to depict*, *to portray* or the nouns formed from these verbs: *description*, *depiction*, *portrait* (two variants are possible), then make up your own sentences with these words.

- 1) This painting ... the birth of Venus.
- 2) The author of the novel ... him as a rather unpleasant character.
- 3) The magazine has given a detailed ... of the latest fashion show.

- 4) The décor of the new restaurant was marvelous beyond
- 5) This work of art ... the death of Nelson.
- 6) A wealthy man commissioned the artist to paint his

8. Change the sentences into Passive.

- 1) In the painting the artist portrayed two young women in stylish clothes.
- 2) The writer has described the main character very vividly.
- 3) The author will depict the concept of modern design in his article in the next issue.
- 4) The painter was portraying a famous politician when a visitor called on him.
- 5) The designer usually describes his creative ideas to the customers.

9. Match the parts of the sentences:

- 1) The 20th century is the first century of ... a) ... the quality of line.
- 2) Every aspect of modern life demands ... b) ... the mass market.
- 3) The Italian writers used the word "disegno" c) ... industry and to describe ... the consumer.
- 4) The industrial revolution created the concept of ... d) ... total design.
- 5) The modern designer is an intermediary between ... e) ... application of design.
- 6) The modern designer adapts the products of f) ... the market. industry to ...

10. Translate into English:

- 1) Любой уровень нашей жизни связан с дизайном.
- 2) Каждый аспект нашей жизни требует применения дизайна.
- 3) Постиндустриальная концепция дизайна связана с введением массового производства.
- 4) Вкусы большого количества потребителей определяют направление промышленного дизайна.

Занятие 7. American Schools

План:

1. American Schools.
2. Charter School.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 69-83.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Speak on the topics

- 1) Public and private schools in the USA.
- 2) American primary education.
- 3) Secondary education in the USA.
- 4) The difference between primary and secondary education in America and Russia.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

The twentieth century is the first century of self-conscious, total design at every level of our living and environment. Care and vision in application of design are demanded in every aspect of modern life - from our kitchens and bathrooms, to our factories and workshops, from our clothes and domestic objects, to the packaging of pocket calculators or the structuring of plastic dining chairs.

Although the word has been used since at least the fifteenth century, when Italian writers spoke of 'disegno' in describing the quality of line possessed by an image, in all essentials 'design'

is an industrial or post-industrial concept. With the introduction of mass-production, the people who invented ideas for objects became separated from the people who made them who, again, were separated from the people who sold them. The industrial revolution also created the concept of the market. Personal need was replaced by a more abstract demand: the tastes of a large, amorphous body of consumers.

The modern designer came into being as an intermediary between industry and the consumer. His role was to adapt the products of industry to the mass market, to make them more useful and durable, perhaps, but to make them more appealing and commercially successful, certainly. Commercial success is the touchstone of achievement in design, although designers in different cultures have often taken different views as to how the achievement is measured or the success validated.

self-conscious – самосознательный;

application – применение, использование, употребление;

in all essentials – по всей своей сути;

consumer – потребитель;

intermediary – посредник;

durable – надежный;

touchstone – критерий;

achievement – достижение;

to measure – измерять;

to validate – объявить действительным, придать законную силу.

2. Choose the most suitable title to the text:

- 1) The origin of the word design.
- 2) The modern concept of the market.
- 3) The introduction of design into our living.
- 4) Design as an industrial or post-industrial concept of style.
- 5) The main task of modern designers.

3. Find the English equivalents in the text:

внимание и проницательность, мастерские, качество линии, образ, промышленная революция, требование, вкус, приспособить

4. Match the synonyms:

- 1) to demand a) to accommodate, to adjust
- 2) to describe b) to have, to own
- 3) to possess c) to reach, to attain
- 4) to invent d) to require, to request
- 5) to separate e) to detach, to disconnect
- 6) to adapt f) to create, to make
- 7) to achieve g) to portray, to depict

5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of these verbs:

- 1) There are many who will work hard to ... these goals.
- 2) The work ... your immediate attention.
- 3) At the last meeting with the customers the decorator ... his design project.
- 4) Shelves were built to ... the library for use as an office.
- 5) The director of the firm was interested to know if we ... any architectural plans.
- 6) If you don't have a creative way of thinking, it'll be difficult to ... something new.
- 7) The garage is ... from the house by a path and a flower garden.

6. Make up your own sentences with the following verbs and phrases:

to describe – описывать, рассказывать, изображать; характеризовать(ся);

to describe in detail, to describe minutely — подробно описывать;

to describe vividly — живо описывать;

to depict — изображать на картине, рисовать, описывать;

to portray — рисовать портрет; изображать (кого-л.), давать словесное описание (чего-л.), описывать;

to portray with a few strokes — обрисовать несколькими штрихами.

7. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the verbs to describe, to depict, to portray or the nouns formed from these verbs: description, depiction, portrait (two variants are possible), then make up your own sentences with these words.

- 1) This painting ... the birth of Venus.
- 2) The author of the novel ... him as a rather unpleasant character.
- 3) The magazine has given a detailed ... of the latest fashion show.
- 4) The décor of the new restaurant was marvelous beyond
- 5) This work of art ... the death of Nelson.
- 6) A wealthy man commissioned the artist to paint his

8. Change the sentences into Passive.

- 1) In the painting the artist portrayed two young women in stylish clothes.
- 2) The writer has described the main character very vividly.
- 3) The author will depict the concept of modern design in his article in the next issue.
- 4) The painter was portraying a famous politician when a visitor called on him.
- 5) The designer usually describes his creative ideas to the customers.

9. Match the parts of the sentences:

- 1) The 20th century is the first century of ... a) ... the quality of line.
- 2) Every aspect of modern life demands ... b) ... the mass market.
- 3) The Italian writers used the word “disegno” c) ... industry and to describe ... the consumer.
- 4) The industrial revolution created the concept of ... d) ... total design.
- 5) The modern designer is an intermediary between ... e) ... application of design.
- 6) The modern designer adapts the products of f) ... the market. industry to ...

10. Translate into English:

- 1) Любой уровень нашей жизни связан с дизайном.
- 2) Каждый аспект нашей жизни требует применения дизайна.
- 3) Постиндустриальная концепция дизайна связана с введением массового производства.
- 4) Вкусы большого количества потребителей определяют направление промышленного дизайна.

Занятие 8. American Colleges and Universities

План:

1. American Colleges and Universities.
2. Harvard University.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с.83-94.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Speak on the topics

- 1) American colleges and universities
- 2) Harvard University
- 3) Problems of higher education in USA and Russia
- 4) The role of universities in modern society
- 5) An ideal university student; an ideal university teacher

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

Many people think that homework is essential for every pupil. Others believe that it is of little educational value and it may have a negative effect on learning. Some people think that homework is rote work which takes up children's time, without offering any benefit. But others say that though boring, homework is going to benefit pupils later in life. Personally, I think that homework plays an important role in the pupil's education. Firstly, it teaches children to be responsible and hard-working because it fosters independent learning. Secondly, homework helps reinforce what pupils have already learnt, prepare them for upcoming lessons and extend what they know. So homework assignments make children learn more and revise the material that they have learnt at school. Thirdly, homework provides an opportunity for parents to participate in their children's education.

However, too much homework is not good as children also need some time to relax, exercise and play. Homework takes a lot of time and effort. Some pupils sit up and do their homework all night. It is a well-known fact that lack of physical exercises and good sleep leads to stress, heart attacks and obesity. What is more, some pupils do not have good dictionaries, encyclopedias, computers with a good internet connection and parents who can help them. As a result, children have great difficulty in doing their homework and begin to hate it. But I believe that if pupils were not given homework, they would spend their free time having fun or even doing something illegal.

To sum up, teachers need to know what their pupils understand and can do independently. Therefore, they give pupils homework assignments. I am convinced that homework gives you an opportunity to increase your knowledge, to improve your abilities and skills and to grasp new concepts.

Занятие 9. Teacher Training in England

План:

1. British System of Teacher Training.
2. Teaching is rewarding profession.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 94-103.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Answer the questions

- 1) Do you agree with the statement that teaching is rewarding profession?
- 2) What does teaching offer?
- 3) How does the British Government encourage teachers?
- 4) What course do all the teachers in England and Wales complete?
- 5) Who provides initial teacher training course?

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

Most people think that it is very important to be literate. However, some of them say that literacy is not essential.

The 21st century is the age of information and technological advances. However, millions of people all over the world remain illiterate. Even in developed countries a lot of people have low literacy levels.

We live in a society where most people are literate. That is why a person will feel ashamed and ill at ease if he or she can't read or write as well as others do. As a rule such a person is considered unintelligent and ill-bred. To my mind, people who make a lot of spelling and grammar mistakes and who can't pronounce words correctly find it difficult to find jobs, even when reading and writing are not necessary for the work. What is more, statistics show that illiterate people are poorer and have worse health.

But in some families children don't have an opportunity to go to school for different reasons. Such situation is wide-spread in Third World countries. In some families parents don't read books and never write letters or postcards. Reading and writing don't play a big part in their lives. Such people make a lot of mistakes when they speak, but it does not necessarily mean that they are stupid or ignorant. They can be good workers and they can have much experience and worldly wisdom.

To conclude, I think that literacy is very important for everybody. It helps us communicate with other people and find a good job. However, the ability to read and write doesn't make people happy.

Занятие 10. Teacher training in the USA

План:

1. Teacher training in the USA.

2. Training of Primary and Secondary School Teachers in the USA.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 103-117.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Speak on the topics

- 1) Training of elementary school teachers in the USA.
- 2) Training of secondary school teachers in the USA.
- 3) Educational opportunities for school-leavers in America.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

Some people are convinced that holidays, traditions and rituals play a very important role in education. Others don't find it necessary to observe traditions at school.

Traditions, holidays and rituals link the present with the past, help pass the knowledge, experience, wisdom, skills, habits and practices of the older generations to the new ones. So it seems necessary to make them part and parcel of the process of studies.

I strongly feel that children, teenagers and young people should know and observe the traditions of their country. Holidays, traditions and rituals help pupils learn more about the history and culture of their country. Celebrating national and local holidays makes young people united and has a great impact on their character-shaping. To my mind, children should also know the origins of some holidays and the way they are celebrated in other countries.

However, some people are convinced that while at school pupils should concentrate on such subjects as mathematics, physics, chemistry or foreign languages. Most parents don't find it necessary to overburden children with additional information when they have so much homework to do. Besides, they don't understand how schools can integrate traditions, holidays and rituals into the curriculum. But I think there are many interesting ways to do it. For example, teachers can prepare lessons devoted to some public holidays or local occasions such as celebrations of birthday anniversaries.

To conclude, our future depends on the younger generation and adults must teach them to preserve the holidays, customs, ceremonies, traditions and rituals that have become part and parcel of our existence. We should adopt other people's experience and wisdom. And it is well-known that holidays, traditions and rituals hold them in full measure.

Занятие 11. Teacher as a Person

План:

1. Some Traits of Character Which a Perfect Teacher Must Obtain.
2. Some Advice to the Students Who Have Chosen Teaching as Their Future Job.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 117- 130.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Discuss the topics

- 1) Teaching as a professional activity requiring special training.
- 2) An impact of a teacher on people's lives.
- 3) Every person has the potential to be a teacher.
- 4) It's not an easy way to become a good teacher. What qualities make a good teacher?
- 5) The relations with the head and colleagues making teachers work easier.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

Some people think that creativity is an essential ability which must be taught at school. Others say that creativity is not very important.

Teaching creativity is becoming a topical issue nowadays. But many people still doubt if this ability is essential for modern life.

To my mind, teaching creativity is extremely important because school leavers and university graduates face a lot of challenges in real life. Nowadays employers demand not only perfect knowledge and work experience, but different qualities including creativity. If you want to become a good specialist, you should be able to produce new and original ideas and to use your imagination and inventiveness. Creative people do their work faster and without much difficulty, while a person who lacks creativity does it under pressure, forcing his or her brain. So creative individuals are more likely to succeed, that is why teachers should focus on creativity rather than conventional skills.

On the other hand, creativity is not always encouraged at school. When pupils are given different tasks, they are often supposed to do them following examples and the teacher's directions. There is too much control at school and too little freedom. Besides, many tasks are not interesting and they don't teach students to solve problems and to make decisions. If teachers want to develop pupils' creativity, they should let them make mistakes, experiment, express their ideas and look for unusual ways of problem-solving. Children should be taught to be original. They should also be taught to think, to make suggestions and to rely on personal judgment rather than actual facts.

Занятие12. Children and Parents

План:

1. Parents and Growing-up Children.
2. The Worst Birthday.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 130-142.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Discuss the topics

- 1) The best way to make children good is to make them happy (O.Wilde)
- 2) A child without parents is like a sunflower without sunlight

3) A happy family is an early paradise on the Earth

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

"A Brief History of Cambridge "

Cambridge was founded in 875 when the Danes conquered Eastern England. They created a fortified town called a burgh, from which the word borough derives. Cambridge was surrounded by a ditch and an earth rampart with a wooden palisade on top. However in 1010 Cambridge was burned by the Danes. That was an easy task when all the buildings were of wood.

By the 10th century Cambridge was also the administrative centre for the area and so it was a town of some importance, although it would seem tiny to us. By 1086 Cambridge probably had a population of about 2,000. By the standards of the time it was a medium sized town.

Later in the Middle Ages the population of Cambridge probably rose to about 3,000. In 1068 William the Conqueror visited Cambridge and ordered that a castle be built there. At first it was of wood but in the 12 th century, it Was rebuilt in stone.

The town of Cambridge was severely damaged by a fire in 1174. Fire was a constant hazard when most buildings were of wood with thatched roofs. Another fire raged in Cambridge in 1385.

In the Middle Ages Cambridge had a weekly market and by the early 13 th century it also had a fair. In those days fairs were like markets but they were held only once a year for a period of a few days- People came from all over Eastern England at a Cambridge fair. Cambridge prospered because it was located on the river Cam.

In Cambridge there was a leather industry. By the 15th century there was also a wool industry.

In 1728 it was estimated that the population of Cambridge was more then 6,000,1,600 of whom were inhabitants of the university. By the standards of that time Cambridge was a big town. The first newspaper in Cambridge appeared in 1744. The first bank in Cambridge was opened in 1780.

The railway reached Cambridge in 1845. It stimulated the growth of industry in Cambridge by connecting the town to a huge market in London. From the late 19th century a new industry of making scientific instruments grew up in Cambridge. Cambridge gained gas light in 1823.

From 1880 horse drawn trams ran in the streets of Cambridge. The first electricity was generated in Cambridge in 1893.

In the 20th century the university, while still important, did not dominate Cambridge. New industries of electronics grew up. Making surgical and scientific instruments was also important.

Cambridge was made a city in 1951. The first cinema in Cambridge opened in 1910. Today Cambridge has a population of 109,000 people.

Занятие 13. Games in Children's Life

План:

1. Teaching is an amusing job.
2. One of the secrets of the experienced teacher is to keep children's intellectual curiosity through play.
3. The best way to get along with children is to give them good cheer and amusement.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 142-151.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Discuss the statement

- 1) Children are always ready to learn, but they like to be taught.
- 2) One of the secrets of the experienced teacher is to keep children's intellectual curiosity through play.

3) The best way to get along with children is to give them good cheer and amusement.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

Role of education in human life

Education is a major aspect of development of any modern society. Education brings awareness in people and keeps them away from superstitious beliefs. It provides best possible settlement not only in India but also in many western countries. Education will direct the person to move in right path at all times in life. A highly educated person can always manage things independently. An educated person can lead his life with many comfort. Education makes students physically and mentally strong. Education is the best investment for the people because well educated people have more opportunities to get a job which gives them satisfaction. An educated person will be always respected in any part of world and his talent will be awarded and rewarded. Education also makes the person to be positive. Sometimes people sacrifice their enjoyment and work hard day and night, because they realize that education is their passport for the future. Literacy rate depends on education. All the advancement in technology is due to education. Education is the ultimate factor that provides employment, so it plays a vital role in development of the country and also in raising the per capita income of the country. Education is the best weapon to eradicate poverty. Education promotes knowledge and understanding in rural communities. Education keeps the people away from superstitions beliefs. Educated person will be health conscious. Education is only pathway to maintain success in life. It increases the ethical values of the person. Education is not only learning about books but also learning about life. It rapidly increases your skill and awareness. Educated person will identify the difference between good and bad. Education provides food at all times. In life if education is there with us, there is everything in life.

Занятие 14. Holidays, Customs and Traditions in the UK

План:

1. Holidays and Traditions in the United Kingdom.

2. Public Holidays in Great Britain.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 151-161.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Discuss the topics

- 1) Public holidays in Great Britain.
- 2) Holidays and traditions in the United Kingdom.
- 3) Holidays and traditions in Russia.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

Education in India

India is the country which gives a lot of importance to education. In India majority of people belong to poor or middle class sector, where only education becomes the ultimate settlement. Education in India is controlled both government as well as private organization. Apart from these they are aided organization. Aided organization means organization which is controlled by government and private authorities. In India most of the school and colleges are under the control of private organization. Unlike western countries, education is cheap in India. In spite education being so very cheap it cannot be afforded by many people. According to Indian constitution there is a right, Right to education. Children up to fourteen years should go to school. There are three patterns of primary and secondary education in India namely SSC, CBSE, and ICSE. SSC is considered as average standard and opted by most of them. CBSE and ICSE are considered as high standard. Nowadays CBSE and ICSE are having a great demand. Nowadays in

India E-learning techniques' has been introduced. Which increases the understanding capability of the students?

Primary education includes class from first to fifth and it deals with basic concepts. Children are not at all pressured at this age. At this age schools will take care for the all round development of the ward. They will be examination conducted frequently to know the progress of children. Teachers will take extra care for the student with low progress. At times with the extra care provided the average student can compete with extraordinary student. Secondary education includes sixth to tenth classes. This is stage where the importance of education slowly increases day by day. At this age children not only go to school but also go to other extra coaching. Such student has thirst for knowledge. This extra coaching will be useful in the further, to make the further brighter. The next stage is intermediate, this is the most crucial stage of a student life, and at this stage the student should concentrate and also work hard because if the ward is not so there is a keen change of spoiling their career. Intermediate is a course of two years with number of groups namely MPC, BiPC, CEC, MEC, HEC and many more. The student can't change their group once after opting it, so hence they must be careful and confident while opting there group. Parent should guide their kids in a beneficial manner. The parents responsibility is to provide the education of their children choice. Based on the performance of this two year the students are given preference in the colleges for their graduation. And the education in India is mostly bookish knowledge. Students are provided with a curriculum and they are tested on basic of curriculum, anything beyond the curriculum or text book will be allotted marks provided the question must be attempted by student.

Занятие 15. American Holidays

План:

1. Holidays in USA.

2. Thanksgiving Day.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 161-171.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Discuss the topics

- 1) Holidays which are celebrated in the USA.
- 2) The most widely celebrated American national holidays.
- 3) The American flag.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

Education in western countries

In western countries education up to 12th grade is free and graduation is very expensive, most of the students studying in western country are Asian and very few will be the native students, the education is very expensive. In western countries the education is controlled by public and private organization till 12th grade, majority are under public organization which provides education for free and very few are under the control of private organization which are very expensive, after 12th grade their will not be any free education, and so education become very expensive. Loans are provided for education in western countries as well as Asian countries.

Education in western countries is always stress free, primary education is full of enjoyment in western country, in western countries education mainly deals with many activities and involves lots of fun to students, and less of studies. Secondary education also deal with many activities but little importance to studies is also given in secondary education. Then comes the 11th and 12th grade, here we find students concentrating on studies. Education in western countries mostly deals with project and lots of activities.

Занятие 16. Cinema and Theatre

План:

1. Cinema in Britain.

2. Theatre in London.

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 171-183.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Speak on the topics

- 1) Cinema and theatre in Great Britain.
- 2) Cinema in your life.
- 3) Your last visit to the theatre.
- 4) Your favorite actor/actress.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

In England, the Department of Education and Science is responsible for all levels of education. Universities, however, are self-governing and depend on the government only for financial grants. Education is compulsory between the ages of five and sixteen.

About one-third of primary and secondary schools in England are administered by Anglican or Roman Catholic voluntary organisations. More than 90 per cent of the secondary-school population (children aged eleven through eighteen) attend state-funded comprehensive schools, in which admission is not based on aptitude alone, and the remainder attend either grammar or secondary modern schools.

Tertiary colleges offer a full range of vocational and academic courses to students aged sixteen and older. Independent schools provide both primary and secondary education but charge tuition. In large cities, a number of independent schools are run by various ethnic and religious communities.

So-called public schools, which actually are private, are often categorized as independent schools. Most public schools are residential, are privately financed, and provide education to children aged eleven through nineteen.

Important public schools for boys include Eton (the oldest; established 1440-1441), Harrow, Winchester and Westminster; famous public schools for girls include Cheltenham.

There are also private, mostly residential, preparatory schools, which prepare students aged seven through thirteen for the Common Entrance Examination required to enter senior secondary schools. At the completion of secondary education, students receive the General Certificate of Secondary Education.

More than a third of England's young adults receive some form of postsecondary education through colleges, polytechnics and universities. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge date from the 12th and 13th centuries, and both have university presses that are among the oldest printing and publishing houses in the world.

There are about 35 universities in England, some of which are referred to as "red brick" universities. These universities were founded in the late 19th or early 20th century in the industrial cities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield and Bristol and were constructed of red brick, as contrasted with the stone construction of the buildings of Oxford and Cambridge.

A continuing education program through the Open University (1969), in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, offers education through correspondence courses and the electronic media.

Занятие 17. English and American Literature

План:

1. English and American literature
2. Literature in our life
3. Our university library
4. The importance of a good school library for the education of pupils

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 183-194.

Вопросы для самоконтроля.

Speak on the topics

1. William Shakespeare.
2. Mark Twain.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

The British Education System. Private Education.

Seven per cent of British schoolchildren go to private schools called independent schools. There are 2.400 independent schools and they have been growing in number and popularity since the mid-1980's. Parents pay for these schools, and fees vary from about 250 pounds a term for a private nursery to 3.000 pounds a term or more for a secondary boarding school. Most independent schools are called prep (preparatory) schools because they prepare the children for the Common Entrance Exam which they take at the age of 11. This exam is for entry into the best schools. The most famous schools are called «public schools» and they have a long history and traditions. It is often necessary to put your child's name on a waiting list at birth to be sure he or she gets a place. Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public school as their parents and their grandparents. Eton is the best known of these schools. The majority of independent secondary schools, including public schools, are single-sex, although in recent years girls have been allowed to join the sixth forms of boys' schools. Independent schools also include religious schools (Jewish, Catholic, Muslim etc.) and schools for ethnic minorities.

Занятие 18. Places of Interest in England and America

План:

1. London Sights.
2. Visit to Washington

Литература:

1. Степанова С.Н., Хафизова С.И., Гревцева Т.А. Английский язык для направления «Педагогическое образование»: учебник / С.Н. Степанова, С.И. Хафизова, Т.А. Гревцева; под редакцией С.Н. Степановой. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014 – с. 194-207.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

Speak on the topics

- 1) Historical monument of London.
- 2) The Tower of London.
- 3) Westminster.
- 4) London's museums.
- 5) American sights.

Задание для самостоятельной работы

Read and summarize the text:

The British Education System. State Education in Britain

All state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies. Nine million children attend 35.000 schools in Britain. Education is compulsory from 5 till 16 years. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a pre-school playgroup to prepare them for the start of compulsory education. Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. Most children are taught together, boys and girls in the same class. At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensives which accept a wide range of children from all backgrounds and religious and ethnic groups. Ninety per cent of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-educational. At 16 pupils take a national exam called «G.C.S.E.» (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education. Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the sixth form at school or at a sixth form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for a national exam called «A» level (advanced level) at IS. You need «A» level to enter a university. Other 16-year-olds choose to go to a college of further education to study for more practical (vocational) diplomas relating to the world of work, such as hairdressing, typing or mechanics. Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with «A» levels from 18. Students study for a degree which takes on average three years of full-time study.

Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree at a special graduation ceremony.