**Домашнее задание на 07.10.21**

**Дисциплина: иностранный язык**

Домашняя работа для 201 и 203 группы

1. ***Read the text about British universities and find out how they are governed; how they choose their students; how the studies are organized.***

**UNIVERSITIES**

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| Today there are 89 universities in Britain, compared with only seventeen in 1945. They fall into four broad categories: the ancient English foundations, the ancient Scottish ones, the “redbrick” universities and the “plate-glass” ones.  **13th – 14th centuries** – the ancient English universities (Oxford and Cambridge)  **15th – 16th centuries** – the ancient Scottish universities (St Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh)  **19th century** – “redbrick” universities in the industrial centres (Birmingham, Nottingham, Newcastle, Liverpool, Bristol)  **20th century the 60s**– “plate-glass” universities (Sussex, Kent, East Anglia)  **The 90s** – former polytechnics adopted a university title  All British universities are private institutions. Each has its own governing council, including some local business people and local police officer as well as a few academics. The state began to give grants to them 60 years ago. Students have to pay fees and living costs, but every student may obtain a personal grant from local authorities of the place where he lives. This is enough to pay his full costs, including lodging and food but the amount depends on the parents’ income. If the parents do not earn much money, their children will receive a full grant that will roughly cover all the expenses. | Students studying for first degrees are known as “undergraduates”. New undergraduates in some universities are called “freshers”. They learn a new way of studying which is different from that of school. They have lectures, there are regular seminars, at which one of the students reads a paper he or she has written. The tutor and the rest of the group then discuss the paper. The students also see a tutor alone to discuss their work and their progress. Such tutorials take place once a week.  **The Bachelor’s degree**. After three of four years (depending on the type of the university), the students will take their finals. Those who pass examinations successfully are given the Bachelor’s degree: Bachelor of Arts (BA) for History, Philosophy, Language and Literature and sometimes Social Studies of Theology; or Bachelor of Science (BSc) or Commerce of Music. About 15 % of students who start at universities leave without obtaining a degree, some of them after only one year.  **The Master’s degree**. The first postgraduate degree is normally that of Master: Master of Arts (MA); Master of Science (MSc). In most universities, it is only in the science faculties that are large numbers of students stay to do postgraduate work.  **Doctor of Philosophy** (PhD) is the highest degree. It is given for some original research work, which is an important contribution to knowledge. |

1. ***Read the information about colleges and institutes of higher education in Britain. Write down the underlined sentence and ask all type of questions (general, special, alternative, and tag-question).   
   A) What is their role in the higher education sector alongside the universities?***

**COLLEGES AND INSITUTES OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

What are the colleges and institutes of higher education? Most people could name a university. But how many could name a college or institute of higher education, or appreciate their role in the higher education sector alongside the universities? Too often there is confusion between colleges of Higher Education and colleges of Further Education.

Briefly, there are 55 HE colleges and institutes throughout England and Wales. They give degrees, diplomas, certificates and postgraduate awards which are welcomed by employers nationally and internationally. They range from specialist colleges (many of which are leaders in their field) to large, multi-campus establishments. They are particularly known for teacher training, the links with local business and the community, and the vocational content, quality and professionalism of the courses.

Being smaller than universities, HE colleges and institutes also have the advantage of greater flexibility. The range of courses and subject combination is very broad; traditional single-subject courses are offered, together with a vast range of technical, professional qualifications.

***B) Do you think that universities, colleges, and institutes of higher education can be regarded as having equal status? Why and why not?***

1. ***Read the text and do the activities below.***

**STUDENTS’ LIFE**

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| In two weeks, I shall finish my first year at Cambridge. Let me tell you something about students’ life and my impressions of it.  The students are mainly English, but there are many others, particularly so in the block of rooms in which I live, for my neighbours include a Chinese studying English, a Canadian studying history and a Frenchman studying science.  The rooms have a pleasant outlook over the college gardens. We make tea or coffee on a very small gas-stove. It is a popular tradition here to invite friends in the afternoon for tea and hot buttered toast and jam. To each room a manservant keep it clean.  \*\*\*  In the old days when Colleges were, religious institutions the students were clergymen, and their life was much more strict and disciplined than now. Friendship with young ladies was not allowed and the only women inside the college were washerwomen. The legend is that these women had to be “old and ugly”.  The students eat their meals in the college dining-hall. At some colleges there is an interesting tradition. It is known as “sconcing”. If a student comes late to dinner or he is not correctly dressed, or he breaks one of the laws of behavior, then the senior student orders him to be sconced.  A large silver cup, known as “sconce” cup, filled with beer is brought and placed in front of him and he must drink it in one attempt without taking the cup from lips (it holds two and a half pints, or 1,5 litres). If he can do it, then the senior pays for it, if not, the cup is passed round and the student who has been “sconced” must pay for it. In general, the discipline is not strict.  \*\*\*  The students can stay out till twelve o’clock. Each evening a Proctor with two assistants, called “Bulldogs”, walks about the town keeping an eye on the students behavior. If he sees a student breaking a rule he will come up to him and say, “Are you a member of the University, sir?”, and if a student runs away, then the “Bulldogs” run after him, and if they catch him (they are chosen, it is said, because they are good runners), they fine the student.  Apart from fines a student may be dismissed for the university for one term.  \*\*\*  We attend our lectures in the morning and in the afternoon we are free. I usually work in my room or play some sport. The most popular sport is rowing.  There are over a hundred societies and clubs. There are religious societies a society for those who don’t believe; political, sporting and dramatic societies. There is even one for people with beards. Perhaps the most popular is the Debating Society at which students debate political and other questions with famous politicians and writers.  The walks into the country, the talks, the games and the work, the traditions and the customs – all are part of the students’ life, which would be poorer if any of them was lost. |

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| 1. ***Give the English equivalents for the following Russian words and words combinations.***  * горничная в университетских общежитиях * наложения штрафа на нарушение правил * религиозный кружок * иметь приятный вид на сад * священник * столовая колледжа * посещать лекции | 1. ***Answer the questions.*** 2. What tradition is popular among the students at Cambridge? 3. What are students “sconced (штрафоваться) for? 4. What do the so-called “Bulldogs” do if a students whom they come up to runs away? 5. What students’ societies are there at Cambridge and which is the most popular one? |