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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA,
GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USA

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Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов, обучающихся на I курсе дневного отделения технических факультетов по образовательной программе «Иностранный язык, базовый курс (английский)».

В разделах пособия содержатся задания, при выполнении которых усваивается базовая лексика, способствующая последовательному освоению учебного материала. Пособие также включает задания на развитие навыков чтения, аудирования, говорения.

Помимо этого представлены дополнительные тексты для чтения, которые можно использовать в процессе обучения, как в самостоятельной, так и аудиторной работе учащихся. Тексты не только предоставляют дополнительную информацию, относящуюся к теме образования, но и являются отличным способом расширения общего страноведческого кругозора учащихся.

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CONTENTS

MODULE I. HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USA.....	4
UNIT 1. ABOUT MYSELF	4
UNIT 2. HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA	10
UNIT 3. NOVOSIBIRSK STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY	17
UNIT 4. STUDENT LIFE IN RUSSIA.....	24
UNIT 5. HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.....	30
UNIT 6. THE USA HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM.....	37
SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS	46
GRAMMAR ASPECT.....	67
REFERENCES	82

MODULE I

HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USA

UNIT 1. ABOUT MYSELF

TEXT 1

Vocabulary

Let me introduce myself – разрешите представиться

For short – кратко

Do one's best – делать все возможное

Faculty of Automation and Computer Engineering – факультет автоматизации и вычислительной техники

To prefer, *v* – предпочитать

Cheerful, *adj.* – радостный, веселый

Take after – быть похожим (на кого-либо)

Joyful, *adj.* – веселый, жизнерадостный

Get on well with – быть в хороших отношениях

A man of character – человек с характером

Handsome, *adj.* – красивый (обычно – о мужчине)

Appearance, *n* – внешность

As for – что касается

Reliable, *adj.* – надежный

In late forties - под 50 лет

Slender, *adj.* – стройный

To have much in common – иметь много общего

Relative, *n* – родственник

United, *part.* – дружный (о семье)

1. Answer these questions

- 1) What is your name?
- 2) Where and when were you born?
- 3) Do you know your zodiac sign? What is it?
- 4) Have you got a family? How many are you in the family?
- 5) What relations do you have in your family (parents, sisters, brothers, grandparents, etc.)?
- 6) When did you finish school?
- 7) How well did you do at school?
- 8) What hobbies do you have?
- 9) What are you going to be?
- 10) Do you know about the difficulties of your future profession?

2. People born under different Zodiac signs have different traits of character. Read and translate the information about the Zodiac signs, then answer the following questions:

- 1) Does your character correspond to that under your zodiac sign?
- 2) Do you agree with the good points and the bad points?
- 3) Does it give a good description of any of your friends and relatives?
- 4) Do you agree that your zodiacal sign (Pisces, Virgo, Libra, etc.) influences who you are. Why/not?

ARIES (Fire) ['e(ə)ri(:)z] 21st March – 20th April energetic, straightforward, brave, selfish, impatient, quick-tempered	TAURUS (Earth) ['tɔ:rəs] 21st April – 21st May patient, practical, fond of art, stub- born, lazy, fond of money
GEMINI (Air) ['dʒemɪn(a)ɪ] 22nd May – 21st June clever, amusing, good at languages, unreliable, restless, superficial	CANCER (Water) ['kænsə] 22nd June – 22nd July sensitive, cautious, home-loving, too emotional, moody, self-pitying
LEO (Fire) ['li:əʊ] 23rd July – 22nd August generous, broad-minded, good at organizing, snobbish, fond of power, vain	VIRGO (Earth) ['vɜ:gəʊ] 23rd August – 22nd September quiet, tidy, independent, fussy, too critical, likely to worry

<p>LIBRA (Air) ['laɪbrə] 23rd September – 22nd October charming, tactful, peace-loving, not decisive, easily influenced, superficial</p>	<p>SCORPIO (Water) ['skɔːpiəu] 23rd October – 22nd November passionate, determined, clever, jealous, stubborn, secretive</p>
<p>SAGITTARIUS (Fire) ['sædʒɪ'te(ə)rɪəs] 23rd November – 22nd December tolerant, sincere, cheerful, tactless, careless, noisy</p>	<p>CAPRICORN (Earth) ['kæprɪkɔːn] 23rd December – 20th January reliable, careful, patient, inflexible, pessimistic, mean</p>
<p>AQUARIUS (Air) [ə'kwɛ(ə)rɪəs] 21st January – 18th February friendly, progressive, idealistic, odd, rebellious, unreliable</p>	<p>PISCES (Water) ['paɪsiːz] 19th February – 20th March emotional, sensitive, gentle, vague, easily confused, not practical</p>

3. Watch the video about positive and negative personality adjectives <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRGVtGfoXvI&feature=youtu.be>

Make the list of words you do not know and translate them.

4. Using the words from the video above discuss the following questions with your partner:

- 1) What kind of person are you? Explain it.
- 2) What kind of person do you want to be? Explain it.
- 3) How easy is it for someone to change their personality or character? Why do you think so?
- 4) Talk about the following personality types. Are they good, bad, or something else? If possible, rank them from most to least desirable:
 - a) Serious and quite
 - b) Fun-loving and frivolous
 - c) Assertive and outspoken
 - d) Enthusiastic and idealistic
 - e) Analytical and ambitious
- 5) Which adjectives would you use to describe your family members?

5. Read and translate text 1.

ABOUT MYSELF

Let me introduce myself. My name is Olga Smirnova, Olya for short. I was called after my grandmother. I was born on the 15th of May, 2002 in Novosibirsk, and have been living here since my childhood. Now I am eighteen years old. This year I have finished school and entered Novosibirsk State Technical University. It was not easy to become a student, but I did all my best to do it. Now I am a student of the Faculty of Automation and Computer Engineering.

The life of a student is not easy; we have to study a lot. So I don't have much time for my hobbies and interests. But when I have some free time I go to the swimming pool, communicate with my friends, watch videos, listen to music, etc. I go in for basketball and take part in sports competitions. Reading is the best way of relaxation for me. I prefer to read science fiction, fantasy, historical novels or detective stories. My favourite book is «The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes» by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. These stories are brilliantly written, full of bizarre crimes and they've got a terrific Victorian atmosphere.

As for my character, my friends find me very energetic and cheerful. I think I take after my mother in character; she is very optimistic and joyful. I think, I am open and friendly – I get on well with most people – but I'm sometimes quite shy too.

Now I'd like to tell you a few words about my family. It consists of my father, mother, elder brother and me. So we are a family of four. Both of my parents are engineers. My father is 49 years old, he is a man of character. He is a very handsome, sporty, tall man with fair hair and green eyes. People say I take after my father in appearance. As for his character, he is very serious and reliable. My mother is in her late forties but looks young for her age. She is a pretty, slender woman of medium height with long brown hair and blue eyes. My mother is a very kind and caring woman, she is always very busy with her work and has a lot to do about the house. Besides me, my parents have got one more child - my elder brother. His name is Oleg. He is twenty-three. Oleg is married and has a family of his own. We have much in common but we are quite different as well. We also have a lot of relatives. My aunts, uncles and cousins live far from us, in different cities of Russia. On big holidays they come to visit us and we have a very good time together.

So we are a happy family and we are getting on well together. Our family is very united. We help each other in difficult situations and discuss all family problems together.

6. Divide text 1 into logical parts and entitle each of them. Discuss them with your partner.

7. Revise the information about the word order in the English questions.

Word Order in English Questions

	00	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Question Word	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Predicate	Object	<u>Adverbial</u> Modifier of Place	<u>Adverbial</u> Modifier of Time	
			They	spend	their holidays	at the seaside	in summer.	
Tag Question			They	spend	their holidays	at the seaside	in summer,	<u>don't</u> they?
Subject Question	Who	—	—	spends	their holidays	at the seaside	in summer?	
Yes/No question		Do	they	spend	their holidays	at the seaside	in summer?	
Alternative Question (OR Question)		Do	they	spend	their holidays	at the seaside or in the mountains	in summer?	
Special Question	Where	do	they	spend	their holidays	—	in summer?	
	When	do	they	spend	their holidays	at the seaside?	---	
	What	do	they	spend	----	at the seaside	in summer?	
	What	do	they	do	----	at the seaside	in summer?	

8. Make a list of 5 questions to interview your partner about their life.

9. Discuss questions from ex.7 with your partner.

10. Study the information about how to introduce yourself in English.

Introduce Yourself: Name

- My name is .../ I'm ...
- My full/ first/ last name is ...

- You can call me .../ They call me .../ Please call me .../ Everyone calls me ...

- My nick name is ...

Place of Birth

- I'm from .../ I hail from .../ I come from .../ My hometown is .../ I'm originally from ... (country)

- I'm ... (nationality)

- I was born in ...

Place of living

- I live in ... / My address is ... (city)

- I live on ... (name) street.

- I live at ...

- I spent most of my life in ...

- I have lived in ... for/ since ...

- I grew up in ...

Age

- I'm ... years old.

- I'm ...

- I'm over/ almost/ nearly ...

- I am around your age.

- I'm in my early twenties/ late thirties.

Family

- There are ... (number) people in my family. They are ...

- There are ... (number) of us in my family.

- My family has ... (number) people.

- I live with my ...

- I am the only child.

- I don't have any siblings.

- I have ... brothers and ... (number) sister.

Hobbies

- I like/ love/ enjoy/ ... (sports/ movies/ .../)

- I am interested in ...

- I am good at ...

- My hobby is .../ I am interested in ...

- I have a passion for ...

- I sometimes go to ... (places), I like it because ...
- I don't like/ dislike/ hate ...

Education

- I'm a student at ... (school)
- I study at .../ I am at .../ I go to ... (school)
- I study ... (majors)
- My major is ...

Others

- I've got a ... (pet)
- I am a ... person/ I'm ... (character & personality)
- My best quality is ... (character & personality)
- My best friend's name is ...
- I (don't) have ... (number) international friends.
- My dream is ...

11. Using the information from exercise 8 make a monologue about yourself similar to text 1.

UNIT 2. HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

TEXT 1

Vocabulary:

pursuit – стремление

to consider – считать, полагать, рассматривать

education establishment - образовательное учреждение

compulsory – обязательный

ensure – гарантировать, обеспечивать

competitive – конкурентный

variety – разнообразие

access – доступ, право доступа

vocational school – профессиональная школа, профессиональное училище

postgraduate – аспирантский, постдипломный

similar to – подобный

to elaborate in accordance with – разрабатывать в соответствии с

under the guidance – под руководством
completion – завершение, окончание
meet the admission requirements – соответствовать требованиям допуска
curriculum – учебный план

1. Before you read:

1. What is the difference between the system of higher education in Soviet times and the modern one?
2. In what way is it possible to get a Master's degree?
3. How can working people continue their education without leaving their jobs?

2. Look at the following international words, guess their meaning, and check the pronunciation:

System, foundation, university, population, prestigious, contribution, academic, program, equivalent, regulate, standard, professional, humanities, social-economic, discipline, project, final, practice, period, arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, mechanics, architects, technician, biomedical technology, technique, fundamental, automation.

3. Read the text:

HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

Russia's higher education system started with the foundation of the universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg in the middle of the 18th century. The pursuit of higher education was and still is considered to be very prestigious. The country always needs highly qualified specialists for future development and progress. So over 50 % of people have a higher education.

The right to education is stated in the constitution of the Russian Federation. It's guaranteed by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools, and higher education establishments. It is also ensured by the system of state scholarships and grants.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium, a person can go into a higher education institution. All applicants must take competitive exams.

In Soviet times education institutions offered a 5-years' programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields. Due to great demands of the international educational organizations, the system of education in Russia changed over the past years. Universities began

transitioning to a system similar to that of Britain and the USA: 4 years for a Bachelor's degree (the first university level degree equivalent to the B.Sc. degree in the US or Western Europe) and 2 years for a Master's degree (postgraduate higher education equivalent to a Master's Degree (M.Sc., M.A.) in the US or Western Europe).

Now the programmes are elaborated in accordance with the State Educational Standards, which regulate almost 80 % of their content. The other 20 % are elaborated by the university itself. The programmes include professional and special courses in Science, Humanities and Social-economic disciplines, professional training, completion of a research paper/project and passing State final exams. The Bachelor's degree is awarded after defending a Diploma project prepared under the guidance of a supervisor and passing the final exams. Holders of the Bachelor's degree are admitted to enter the Specialist Diploma and Master's degree programmes.

Access to these programmes is competitive. The Master's degree is awarded after successful completion of two-years' full-time study. Students must carry out a one-year research including practice, prepare and defend a thesis which makes up an original contribution and pass final examinations.

Training is offered on a full-time and part-time basis. At present a new system of education is introduced in the country – a distance education system. It helps working specialists to continue their education while remaining at their jobs.

Tuition is free mainly for Russian citizens who fully meet the admission requirements and successfully pass entrance exams as the most curricula are funded from the limited Federal Government budget. Otherwise, tuition is sponsored either by students themselves, their parents and other private individuals or industrial organizations on a contract basis.

The academic year usually lasts 9 months and is divided into two terms (semesters). Students take exams at the end of each semester. If the results of the examinations are good, students will get state grants. Twice a year students have vacations – two weeks in winter and two months in summer.

Traditionally, the theory is accompanied by practical training. Senior students have to complete a probation period at various plants, design offices, and research institutes of the country.

Education is a process through which culture is preserved, knowledge and skills are developed, values are formed, information is exchanged.

DEVELOPING ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

4. The following words are all from the text above. Find them in the text:

elaborate admission defend limited various

5. For each word, read the sentence it occurs in and answer the questions:

- Is the word positive, negative or neutral?
- Is it a noun, adjective, adverb or verb?
- Can you think of a word with a similar meaning (synonym) and one with an opposite meaning (antonym)?

READING COMPREHENTION

6. Answer the questions:

- When did Russia's higher education system start?
- How many Russian people have a higher education?
- When do the Russians begin to study at university?
- Why did the situation concerning Russian higher education change over the past years?
- What system of education are universities implementing now?
- How long do the courses of study towards the Bachelor's and Master's degrees last?
- How are educational programmes elaborated?
- Should Russian citizens pay for their education?
- How long is the academic year?
- In what way are senior students prepared for their future career?

7. Complete the sentences:

- The pursuit of higher education was... .
- It is also ensured by the system... .
- Universities began transitioning to... .
- The other 20 % are elaborated by... .
- The Bachelor's degree is awarded after... .
- Students must carry out... .
- At present a new system of education... .
- Tuition is free mainly for Russian citizens... .
- Otherwise, tuition is sponsored... .

10. If the results of the examinations... .
11. A very good tradition is that... .
12. Education is a process... .

8. Translate the words and word combinations into Russian:

Applicant, extra-mural course, to be awarded, finals, to carry out, compulsory, core curriculum, to defend a thesis, humanities, to pass exams, research paper, scholarship, to elaborate, to state, in the framework of, compulsory, to take competitive exams, at least, to be enrolled, significance, applied sciences.

9. Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

на конкурентной основе
защитить диплом (дипломную работу)
обязательный
профессиональные курсы
выпускные экзамены
присуждать степень
очная и заочная формы обучения
оригинальный вклад
выпускные экзамены
программа обучения
считаться престижным
финансировать
сопровождать практикой
испытательный срок

10. Make your own sentences with the words and phrases: to be awarded, finals, compulsory, to defend a thesis, research paper.

11. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases in English: higher education, full-time education, Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, finals, a thesis.

12. Translate into English:

1. Высшее образование готовит молодых людей стать учителями, инженерами, врачами и другими специалистами.

2. Студенты первого и второго курсов получают знания по фундаментальным наукам – математике, физике, химии, черчению, а также компьютерной инженерии.

3. Учебные программы также обычно включают такие предметы, как иностранные языки, история и экономика.

4. На третьем курсе студенты получают более углубленные знания и концентрируются на своем «основном» предмете.

5. Специализированное обучение и курсы помогают студентам стать специалистами и готовят их к будущей работе.

6. Дистанционное обучение развивалось в течение нескольких лет, начиная от спутниковых видеокурсов до современных видеоконференций с использованием персональных компьютеров.

7. Рост объема информации требует новых методов и подходов к обучению студентов.

8. Московский государственный технический университет им. Баумана является одним из старейших и крупнейших учебных учреждений в нашей стране.

9. Здесь учились и работали многие выдающиеся ученые, такие как Жуковский, Шухов, Королев и многие другие.

10. Имена знаменитых космонавтов и конструкторов, выпускников этого университета, известны во всем мире.

SPEAKING

13. Speak about the history of higher education in Russia. Use the following questions as a plan:

1. How many universities and institutes of higher education are there in Russia?

2. What were cultural and educational centres in Ancient Rus?

3. Do you know anything about the history of higher education?

4. When did the history of higher education in Russia begin?

5. Who founded the first University?

6. What changes happened in education after the revolution in 1917?

7. Was it free for Soviet citizens?

8. Did students get grants?

9. Was the system of education the same throughout the country?

10. How long did higher education last?

11. What happened in 1991, when the Russian Federation began to develop as a democratic state?

12. How did the latest changes in political, economic and social conditions influence the system of education?

14. Prepare dialogues using questions from ex. 13.

15. Speak about the history of technical education in Russia. Search the Internet if necessary. Use the following questions as a plan:

1. Do you know anything about the history of technical education and its development in Russia?

2. When did technical education in Russia start?

3. What was the first technical school?

4. When was Moscow Engineering School founded?

5. How many students studied there?

6. When was Petersburg Engineering School organized?

7. What was the significance of the School for Mathematical and Navigational Crafts for the history of engineering education in Russia?

8. What was the first name of Bauman Moscow State Technical University?

9. When did it get its current name?

10. How many faculties are there?

11. Name the most famous technical universities in Russia.

16. Make a plan of the text.

17. Prepare a short summary of the text using the following expressions:

The main idea of the text is....

The problems/statements/points mentioned/discussed/described in the text are...

The text is divided into... logical parts.

The first/second/third logical part deals with the problems/statements/points of/contains information about/gives the definition of..

In my opinion/ to my mind the text is... for me as a future ICT specialist and a citizen of my country.

UNIT 3. NOVOSIBIRSK STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY. NSTU NETI

TEXT 1

Vocabulary:

Establish, *v* – учреждать, организовывать, основывать
Gain, *v* – получать
Flagship university – опорный университет
Stand for, *v* – обозначать
Exceed, *v* – превышать
Faculty member – преподаватель вуза
Employee, *n* – сотрудник
Additional training – дополнительное образование
Automation and Computer Engineering – автоматика и вычислительная техника
Physical Engineering – физико-технический
Applied Mathematics and Computer Science – прикладная математика и информатика
Mechatronics and Automation – мехатроника и автоматизация
Radio Engineering and Electronics – радиотехника и электроника
Aircraft, *n* - летательный аппарат
Power Engineering - энергетика
Mechanical Engineering and Technologies – механико-технологический
Humanities, *n* – гуманитарные науки
Institute of Social Technology and Rehabilitation – институт социальных технологий и реабилитации
Part-time learning – заочное обучение
Institute of Distance Education – институт дистанционного образования
Institute of Further Vocational Education – институт дополнительного профессионального образования
Folk Faculty – народный факультет
School of thought – научная школа
Electric power system – электроэнергетическая система
Energy conservation – энергосбережение
Materials science – материаловедение
Collaborate, *v* – сотрудничать
Launch, *v* – запускать, начинать

Representative, *n* – представитель
Issue, *n* – вопрос, проблема
Implementation, *n* – внедрение, воплощение, реализация
Diploma Supplement – приложение к диплому
Double degree – программа двойных дипломов
Campus, *n* – студенческий городок
Hall of residence – студенческое общежитие
Undergraduate student – студент программы бакалавриата
Graduate student – студент магистратуры, магистрант
Postgraduate student – студент аспирантуры, аспирант
Within walking distance – в шаговой доступности
Ski depot – лыжная база

1. Read the following citations about studying in a university. Say whether you agree or disagree with the authors. Why?

1) “Study without desire spoils the memory, and it retains nothing that it takes in.”

– *Leonardo da Vinci*

2) “A university is just a group of buildings gathered around a library.”

– *Shelby Foote*

3) The true university of these days is a collection of books

– *Thomas Carlyle*

4) The exquisite art of idleness, one of the most important things that any University can teach.

– *Oscar Wilde*

2. Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions with a partner:

1) What springs to mind when you hear the word “university”?

2) Do you think everyone should go to university?

3) Are universities the best system of educating people?

4) Do you think university today is different from one hundred years ago?

5) How are the universities in your country different from each other?

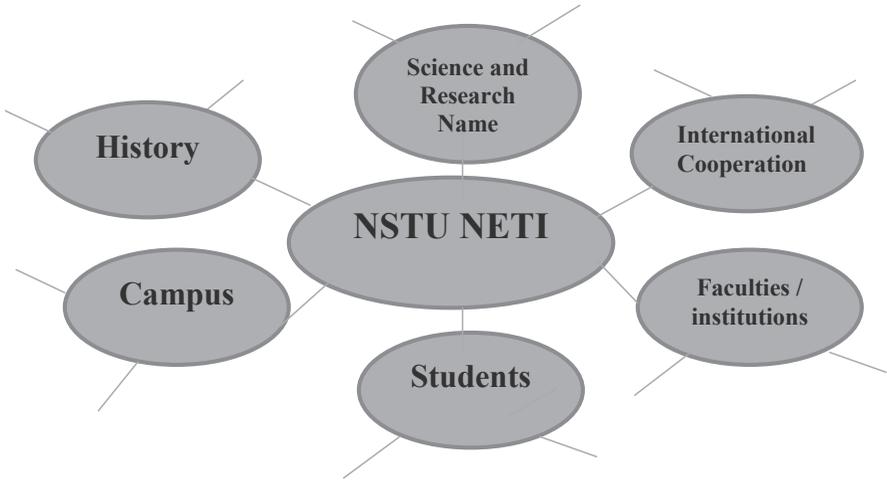
6) Is university life more about studying or having fun?

7) What university would you really like to study at and why?

8) Will all universities change over to distance learning one day?

**3. Finish the sentence: I've chosen NSTU NETI for studying, because ...
Share your ideas with the group.**

4. Fill in the following mind map with the information you know about Novosibirsk State Technical University NSTU NETI. Add as many ideas as you can.



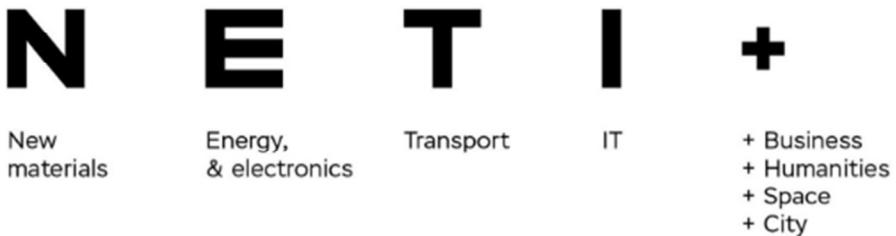
5. Read text 1 about NSTU NETI and fill in the following chart while reading.

Things I've already known	New information

NSTU NETI: a Flagship University



Novosibirsk State Technical University is one of the largest and leading universities in Siberia. Being established in 1950 as Novosibirsk Institute of Electrical Engineering (**NETI**), it grew from a small institute focused on one industry to one of the largest polytechnic universities in modern Russia. In 1992 NETI gained the status of a university, and in 2017 it became one of the 22 flagship universities of the Russian Federation. In 2019 NSTU returned its historical name, now NETI stands for:



Today the University offers about 100 programs of study in technical, economic, and humanitarian fields at the Bachelor's, Master's, Ph. D., and post-doctoral levels. The total number of students exceeds 13 thousands. Approximately 2000 faculty members and employees work at the University. Nowadays NSTU trains specialists and offers additional training at 16 faculties and institutions:

- 1) Faculty of Automation and Computer Engineering
- 2) Faculty of Physical Engineering
- 3) Faculty of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science
- 4) Faculty of Mechatronics and Automation

- 5) Faculty of Radio Engineering and Electronics
- 6) Faculty of Aircraft
- 7) Faculty of Power Engineering
- 8) Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Technologies
- 9) Faculty of Business
- 10) Faculty of Humanities
- 11) Institute of Social Technology and Rehabilitation
- 12) Institute of Distance Education
- 13) Institute of Further Vocational Education
- 14) Advanced Training Faculty
- 15) Faculty of Pre-university Education
- 16) Folk Faculty

The direction of scientific research corresponds to the individual areas of specialization of the faculties. The University has its own schools of thought. The most famous of these deal with fundamental research in the following directions: synthesis of automatic control systems, electric power systems control, micro- and nano-electromechanical systems, energy conservation in electrical systems, electrophysics of high voltages, mathematical logic, algebra and number theory, computer methods of data analysis and statistical regularities research, problems of modern materials science, etc.

NSTU conducts a number of international, all-Russian and regional conferences for students, post-graduate students and scientists. The University scientific publications include “NSTU Bulletin”, “Metal Working and Material Science”, “Proceedings of the Russian Higher School Academy of Sciences”, etc.

The key feature of the educational process of NSTU is to train students in conditions close to practical work. The University is the leader in the ideology of practical, project-based learning (“learning by doing”). This provides students with the experience that opens the doors to high-tech companies while they are still studying. The student business incubator “Garage” was opened in 2019. This is the place where students can try themselves as start-up teams, introduce their ideas and collaborate with experienced coaches to launch their business. “Boiling Point” was opened on the basis of the business incubator as a specialized teamwork site aimed at bringing together representatives of education, science, business and government.

A special attention in NSTU is focused on international cooperation. The University has more than 100 agreements on cooperation with foreign universities and production companies around the world. DAAD and Goethe Institute offices, German and French centers, «East-West» Center, Confucius Institute have been opened at the university. Students learn English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Polish, Chinese, Korean and Japanese languages and have an opportunity to continue their education in England, Germany, France, China, Japan, and Korea. Traditional international forums, conferences, seminars and schools held in NSTU are dedicated to strategic technologies (IFOST), advanced topics in electronic instrumentation, Micro/Nanotechnologies and Electron Devices (EDM), optical lasers, issues of laser technologies and innovative materials. Every year more than 500 foreign students enter NSTU. Today, citizens of 32 countries are NSTU students.

The University coordinates the implementation of the main principles of Bologna declaration. Its graduates are granted European Diploma Supplements and double master degrees with European partner universities.

NSTU campus has a developed infrastructure; it contains 8 academic buildings, facilitated with all necessary equipment and software; 8 halls of residence for undergraduate, graduate, postgraduate, and international students within walking distance from the university; a library and a publishing house; a clinic, a cultural center, a sports palace, a ski depot, a swimming pool, and two summer camps located on the Ob Sea shore and in Gorny Altay. Thus, NSTU provides its students with everything for their student lives to be convenient and full of various events.

6. Work in pairs. Turn back to the table in ex.5 and discuss what new things you have learnt about NSTU.

7. Turn back to the mind map in ex. 3 and fill it up to the end, correct wrong ideas and put new information you've learnt from the text.

8. Here are the photos of different objects belonging to NSTU. What are they? What can students do there?

9. Choose one of the objects from ex.8 and find more detailed information about it on the official site of NSTU NETI <https://nstu.ru/> Make a short monologue and share this information with your groupmates.

A



B



C



D



E



F



10. Make an advertisement about NSTU. Provide all the necessary information; make your project interesting and bright.

UNIT 4. STUDENT LIFE IN RUSSIA

TEXT 1

Vocabulary:

condition – состояние, условие

to appreciate – ценить

attendance – посещаемость

participation – участие

significant impact – значительное влияние

respectively – соответственно

to offer accommodation – соответственно

shared apartment – коммунальная квартира

residence hall – общежитие

campus – студенческий городок, кампус

exhibition – выставка

competition – соревнование

contest – конкурс

field trips – полевая экскурсия, поездка, научная командировка

sights of historical significance – достопримечательности исторического значения

discount – скидка

opportunity – возможность

necessary – необходимый

1. Before you read:

1. How do you like your student life? (What is your attitude to the present period of life?)

2. Can you describe differences between your present life and the previous one?

3. What helps you adapt to the present conditions?

2. Read the text:

STUDENT LIFE IN RUSSIA

A lot of students enter universities located in different places. The decision to move to another city or even country is a real and serious step. It needs thorough preparation. You'll need to adapt to different conditions in a new life: another culture, psychology of local citizens or a different climate.

Having overcome the significant period of the adaptation process, students can appreciate other sights of student life.

Study

There is the multilevel system for training specialists with higher education in our country. The period of study lasts from 4 to 6 years, depending on the degree obtained. The classroom attendance and participation are monitored carefully and may have a significant impact on final grades. Teachers create an atmosphere where each student, both Russian and a foreigner feels at home. The academic year is divided into two parts: from September to January and from January to June, with winter and summer exams, respectively.

Housing

Universities in Russia offer accommodation to a lot of Russian or foreign students with full-time education. Students studying with distance education are offered accommodation for an examination period. If you do not want to live in a university residence hall, you can rent a flat or a room in a shared apartment.

Transport

If you choose accommodation in a residence hall on campus, you'll live near the university. If you live far from University, you should buy a student travel card for using public transport. Public transport for students is 50 % cheaper.

Free time

In Russian Universities student life is very active and interesting – you can take part in conferences, exhibitions and science or educational seminars. You can also take part in sport activities, in each university there are basketball, football, volleyball, and other teams. Cultural life is also rich. There are creative competitions, beauty contests and KVN (clubs for funny and inventive people). They are humor contest clubs run by university students.

Social life and student culture in Moscow, Saint-Petersburg and other big cities have a lot to offer. Students may visit museums, take part in boat tours, interact person-to-person, and have field trips to other cities or sights of historical significance. It should also be noted that students often have discounts up to 50% in museums, cafés, sport, and fitness club or even some shops.

All this gives students, especially foreign ones, a great opportunity to make a lot of friends and learn the cultural peculiarities. Cultural and intellectual life provides them with the skills necessary for their future professional career in the globalizing world.

DEVELOPING ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

3. The following words are all from the text above. Find them in the text:

opportunity significant foreign obtained interact

4. For each word, read the sentence it occurs in and answer the questions:

- a) Is the word positive, negative or neutral?
- b) Is it a noun, adjective, adverb or verb?
- c) Can you think of a word with a similar meaning (synonym) and one with an opposite meaning (antonym)?

READING COMPREHENTION

5. Answer the questions:

1. What do you need if you have decided to move to another city or country to get an education?
2. When can students appreciate different sights of their student life?
3. How long is the period of study to get a higher education in our country?
4. What does it depend on?
5. Is classroom attendance compulsory?
6. What influences your final grades?
7. How long is the academic year?
8. Where can a person live studying at university?
9. What privileges do students have when using public services?
10. What can students do in their leisure time?
11. What cultural events can students participate in?
12. What provides students with the skills necessary for their future professional career?

6. Complete the sentences:

1. You'll need to adapt...
2. There is the multilevel system for...

3. Teachers create an atmosphere...
4. The academic year is divided...
5. Students studying with distance education...
6. If you live far from...
7. You can also take part in sport activities...
8. There are creative competitions...
9. Social life and student culture in Moscow...
10. It should also be noted that...
11. All this gives students...
12. Cultural and intellectual life provides...

7. Match the words with their definitions:

1. adapt	a) knowledge about the structure and behaviour of the natural and physical world
2. culture	b) to change your behaviour in order to deal more successfully with a new situation
3. science	c) the powerful effect that something has on somebody/something
4. accommodation	d) the act of being present at a place
5. impact	e) that must be done because of a law or a rule
6. attendance	f) a place to live, work or stay in
7. citizen	g) to recognize the good qualities of somebody/something
8. competition	h) a country, group, etc. with its own beliefs
9. compulsory	i) an event in which people compete with each other to find out who is the best at something
10. appreciate	j) a person who has the legal right to belong to a particular country

8. Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

- оценить другие стороны
 тщательная подготовка
 посещение занятий
 значительное влияние
 сессия
 коммунальная квартира
 проездной билет
 принимать участие

веселые и находчивые
конкурс красоты
историческое значение
полевая экскурсия
культурные особенности
глобальное общество

9. Translate into English:

1. Каждый год все большее число студентов выбирают Россию, чтобы получить высшее образование.
2. Адаптация иностранного студента к новой среде должна быть гибкой.
3. Поэтому студентам при выборе университета необходимо учитывать определенный уровень базовой подготовки и индивидуальную способность к обучению.
4. Важно также принимать во внимание уровень владения русским языком и особенности национального менталитета.
5. Изучение русского языка не вызывает особых затруднений и, как правило, обеспечивается на очень высоком уровне.
6. Чем лучше студент владеет языком, тем эффективнее происходит адаптация.
7. Образовательные системы США, европейских стран и России имеют различия.
8. В России студенты обращаются к учителям не по имени, а по имени и отчеству.
9. Русские друзья помогают адаптироваться иностранным студентам.
10. Экскурсии и прогулки отличный способ познакомиться ближе с культурой русских людей.
11. Иностранные студенты принимают активное участие в жизни университета.
12. Вместе с российскими студентами они выступают на концертах, организуют студенческие вечеринки, участвуют в конкурсах, фестивалях и спортивных мероприятиях.

10. Listening

a) Watch the video “Study in Russia: Education in Russia for Foreigners” <https://yandex.ru/video/preview/?filmId=38493239894616780>

67&from=tabbar&parent-reqid=1596257091836175-958839239096481545000251-production-app-host-vla-web-yp-280&text=education+in+russia and answer the question:

Why do these students choose education in Russia?

How many ideas have you got? Discuss them with your partner.

b) Watch the first part of the video and match the people with their reasons to get higher education in Russia:

1. Polinka Petkova	a) Russia provides very good knowledge in computer science
2. Nelson Ariel Rodriguez	b) Russia has very equipped IT facilities
3. Yusuf Kilic	c) education in Russia is very high quality
4. Moleele Natasha Tashian	d) because of high reputation of Russian education
5. Rik Boonstra	e) it is faster and easier
6. Yami Mzumara	f) Russia is a growing economy
7. Issac Boutaleb	g) Russia offers huge amount of opportunities, grants and scholarships
8. Yevgeniya Litvinova	h) studying here is hard but interesting
9. Yu Hanbo	i) dreamed about Russia, wants to speak this language
10. Avci Ahmet	j) wants to learn Russian
11. Zhang Welli	k) Russia is the best in aerospace and aviation

c) Watch the final part of the video? Do you remember:

1. Who likes winter?
2. Who thinks that it's affordable and exciting to study in Russia?
3. Who thinks that Russia has high education level?
4. Who says that studying in Russia is difficult but romantic?
5. Who likes culture and safety in Russia?
6. Who says that Russian Universities have everything the person needs: modern laboratories and leading professors?
7. Who thinks that Russia is strong in physics and mathematics?

SPEAKING

11. Speak about differences and similarities of higher education in Russia and abroad. Use the following questions as a plan:

1. What are the conditions to be admitted to Universities and Academies?

2. What can you say about educational programmes in each country?
3. Who is the head of the University?
4. How are Universities financed in both countries?
5. In what ways can higher education be received: free of charge or on the commercial basis?
6. Do students receive grants?
7. How long is the academic year in Russia and Britain?
8. How many terms does it consist of?
9. What should students do at the end of each term?
10. How many vacations do students have and how long are they?
11. Where do students have longer summer vacations?
12. Can students get extra-mural education?
13. How long does the course of study at British and Russian universities last?
14. What English and Russian scientific degrees do you know?
15. Which diploma is more effective in other countries?
16. What are the advantages and disadvantages of studying in both countries?
17. What famous British and Russian universities do you know?

You can also use the following phrases:

1. In comparison with the British (Russian) system of education...
2. Just as in Britain (in Russia)...
3. Both in Britain and in Russia...
4. In contrast to Britain, in Russia...

UNIT 5. HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

TEXT 1

Vocabulary:

separate – отдельный

significant – значительный

ancient – древний

therefore – таким образом

to remain competitive – оставаться конкурентоспособным

cultural diversity – культурное многообразие

according to statistics – в соответствии со статистическими данными
respectively – соответственно
to reduce tuition fee – снизить оплату за обучение
an applicant – абитуриент

1. Before you read:

What do you know about the system of higher education in Great Britain and its structure?

2. Read the text:

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Education in the UK is attracting more and more students from year to year. The prestigious Oxford and Cambridge universities with a centuries-long history are located here, as well as dozens of other world-famous educational institutions and research centers, which put Britain in the top of the QS Higher Education System Strength Rankings, second only to the USA[1].

The United Kingdom is unique as it consists of 4 historical countries, each having a separate educational system. And while England, Wales, and Northern Ireland largely follow the same standards, education in Scotland has significant differences.

Advantages of studying in the UK

- Centuries-old traditions. It was the ancient British universities that the Ivy League schools and other famous universities were modelled on. Therefore, the main feature of education in the UK is respect for the rules that were formed centuries ago. This in a good sense conformity supports the system that has been considered most effective for generations. At the same time, the UK education does respond to acute changes in the world. It is flexible enough to remain competitive.
- Cultural diversity. From cosmopolitan cities like London to historic counties like Yorkshire, the UK is a place of cultural contrasts. According to recent statistics, there are more than 500000 international students at British universities (21% of all students) which makes the United Kingdom one of the top destinations to study in the world, second only to the USA[2].
- Short programmes. In most countries, undergraduate studies take 4 years, and master's programmes take 2-3 years to complete, while in the UK they often last 3 years and 1 year, respectively. First, it makes the

educational process very intensive and full of specialized courses. Second, it helps to reduce overall tuition fees and accommodation costs.

- Improving the English language. Today, English is the language of all international activities from business to research. While studying in Britain, a student can improve his language skills in a natural English-speaking environment quite fast. Many foreign students begin to think and dream in English just in a month.

Disadvantages and features of studying in the UK

- Early career planning. In most cases, each stage of education requires an applicant to have experience or qualifications relevant to the programme. Changing one's major is a rare occurrence in British universities. That is why a future student has to choose his profession at the stage of high school or preparatory programmes involving taking exams in specific disciplines.

- Uncertainty over visa regulations. Currently, EU citizens do not need any visas to study, work and live in the UK, which also means being free from restrictions on working hours and duration of stay. This is not to change until 31 December 2020, or even 30 June 2021. But Brexit situation is still surrounded by great uncertainty over the rights and status of European students studying in Britain. The situation can even be more uncertain for Russian students who wish to study in GB.

DEVELOPING ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

3. The following words are all from the text above. Find them in the text:

occurrence *conformity* *duration*

4. For each word, read the sentence it occurs in and answer the questions:

- a) Is the word positive, negative or neutral?
- b) Is it a noun, adjective, adverb or verb?
- c) Can you think of a word with a similar meaning (synonym) and one with an opposite meaning (antonym)?

5. Match the words to their translations:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. world-famous | a) гибкий |
| 2. educational institution | b) проживание, размещение |
| 3. consist of | c) черта |

4. feature d) образовательное учреждение
 5. support e) поддержка
 6. flexible f) всемирно известный
 7. accomodation g) состоять из

6. Match the words to their definitions:

1. Ivy League	a) the fact of many different types of things or people being included in something; a range of different things or people
2. occurence	b) an American collegiate athletic conference comprising eight private universities in the Northeastern United States
3. diversity	c) epistemic situations involving imperfect or unknown information.
4. regulation	d) the management of complex systems according to a set of rules and trends.
5. uncertainty	e) something that happens

7. Match the words to make up phrases:

1. top	a. diversity
2. cultural	b. studies
3. specialized	c. planning
4. undergraduate	d. courses
5. career	e. destination
6. English-speaking	f. environment
7. preparatory	g. centers
8. visa	h. regulations
9. research	i. programs
10. working	j. hours

READING COMPREHENSION

8. Answer the questions:

1. What are the most prestigious universities in Great Britain?
2. What is the main feature of education in the UK?
3. Why does the UK education remain competitive?
4. What makes the United Kingdom one of the top destinations to study in the world?
5. How long do undergraduate studies usually take to complete?
6. What can a student improve while studying in Britain?

7. What stage does a future student have to choose his profession at?
8. What is the visa regulation situation in GB now?

9. Read the statements and say whether they are True (T) or False (F). Correct the false ones.

1. The United Kingdom is unique as it consists of 4 historical countries, each having a similar educational system.
2. The main feature of education in the UK is respect for the rules that were formed quite recently.
3. Undergraduate studies take 3 years, and master's programmes take 1 year to complete.
4. While studying in Britain, a student can improve his language skills in various world languages quite fast.
5. Changing one's major is a usual occurrence in British universities.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE: I/WE/YOU/THEY SPEAK

HE/SHE/IT SPEAKS

QUESTIONS:

Do _____

Does _____

e.g. Does she write letters to her friends?

NEGATIVE: I/WE/YOU/THEY DO NOT SPEAK

HE/SHE/IT DOES NOT SPEAK

e.g. He does not work.

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

V-ed for regular verbs

2nd form for irregular verbs

QUESTIONS:

Did _____

e.g. Did they study English?

NEGATIVE: e.g. They didn't study English.

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

will do

QUESTIONS: Will _____

e.g. Will they go to the University tomorrow?

NEGATIVE: e.g. They will not go to the University tomorrow.

10. Open the brackets and use the Present Simple, the Past Simple or the Future Simple. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- a) Thousands of people (to possess) copies of this book.
- b) The Earth (to rotate) around its axis.
- c) Next week we (to make) a report on cargo transportation.
- d) This professor (to graduate) from our University 25 years ago.
- e) Our Dean (to publish) 3 books and (to take part) in numerous conferences and symposia.
- f) The researchers (to write) an article on the results of their work in 2 months.
- g) The conference usually (to end) on Saturday.
- h) Such experiments (to help) us obtain reliable data in future.
- i) He (to obtain) his doctorate degree 2 years ago.
- j) Close contacts of Universities (to help) students to learn more.
- k) I (not/ to advise) this approach.
- l) These scientists (to appreciate) our methods in their prospective research.
- m) The library (to supply) students with all necessary books.
- n) Most English Universities (to combine) faculties of engineering with science faculties.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

I am doing

He, she, it is doing

We, you, they are doing

QUESTIONS: Is he writing a test?

NEGATIVE: He is not writing a test.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

I / he / she / it was doing

You / they/ we were doing

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

I / he / she / it / we / you / they will ('ll) be doing

1. Open the brackets and use the Present Continuous, the Past Continuous, the Future Continuous tenses. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- Our students (to conduct) an experiment in the laboratory now.
- a) Professor Smith (to analyze) the results at 3 o'clock yesterday.

- b) They (to develop) new equipment right now.
- c) The researchers (to put down) all the details the whole evening tomorrow.
- d) The team of Russian scientists (to complete) a series of experiments currently.
- e) Unemployment among young people (to increase) constantly.
- f) Siemens (to use) automatic technology to support the development of production.
- g) The customers (to expect) our answer at 7 o'clock tomorrow.
- h) They (to deploy) self-ordering kiosks for customers.
- i) Chrysler (to keep up) their production number currently.
- j) We (to use) reprogrammable robots during our last series of experiments.
- k) The quality of the samples (to rise) constantly.
- l) The students (to make) considerable progress in their work now.
- m) The factory (to handle) a different type of material during next year of production.
- n) The scientists (to observe) the experiment process the whole day yesterday.

12. Translate the sentences into English using the Present/Past/ Future Simple, the Present/ Past/ Future Continuous tenses.

- a) Они проводили лекцию с 10 до 16 вчера.
- b) Мой друг получил степень бакалавра 2 года назад.
- c) Мы сдали два экзамена в прошлом году.
- d) Через два года я буду защищать диплом.
- e) Фирма разрабатывает новое оборудование в настоящее время.
- f) В современном образовании компьютеры помогают человеку.
- g) Ассистенты будут проводить эксперименты всю следующую неделю.
- h) Наш преподаватель не советует нам применять данный подход.
- i) Я полагаю, что ваши методы не очень эффективны.
- j) Уровень образованность молодых людей постоянно возрастает.
- k) Эти работы не соответствуют требованиям преподавателя.
- l) Библиотека обеспечила всех студентов книгами в прошлом семестре.
- m) Вода кипит при температуре 100°C.
- n) Соль необходима для жизни.

LISTENING COMPREHENTION

13. Listen to the text:

<https://www.ed.ac.uk/global/study-abroad/why-choose-edinburgh>

14. Listen to the text one more time and fill in the gaps:

1. The University of Edinburgh was founded in
2. We're proud to be one of the world's top 20 universities ranked 4th in the UK for and 23rd in the world for the ... of our graduates.
3. We encourage our students to get involved with as many ... and ... as possible while in Edinburgh.
4. The University's sport and exercise ... are considered some of the very best in the UK.
5. There are sports clubs to choose from at the University of Edinburgh.

SPEAKING

15. Use the Internet to search for the information about British Universities. Make a short presentation of the University you like most of all. Share the information with the rest of the group.

UNIT 6. THE USA HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

TEXT 1

Vocabulary:

be recognized worldwide – являться всемирно признанным

bachelor's degree – степень бакалавра

master's degree – степень магистра

doctor's degree – степень кандидата наук

enrollment – поступление, набор, зачисление, прием, регистрация

admission requirements – требования к приему

to diminish – уменьшать, ослаблять, принижать

to permit a high degree of autonomy – позволять некую степень автономности

1. Before you read:

What do you know about the system of higher education in the USA and its structure?

2. Read the text:

THE USA HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Higher education in the US is recognized worldwide for its quality and variety. There are three main levels of higher education: undergraduate studies (bachelor's degree), graduate studies (master's degree) and postgraduate studies (doctor's degree). The minimum age for enrolment at university is usually 17 or 18. Degree level courses are offered by over 4000 accredited colleges and universities, with a wide variety of admission requirements and programs. Of the total college population of 19 million students, around 1 million are international students. American colleges recruit students from countries such as China, the UK, India and South Korea.

An American university typically offers a blend of natural and social sciences, technical, and humanistic studies. In undergraduate programs, students are usually 18 to 22 years old and attend college for four years to earn a bachelor's degree in arts or science (BA or BS).

The academic standards of American colleges and universities vary greatly, and some institutions are better known for the quality of their social life or sports teams than for their academic achievements.

The main difference between higher education in the US and that in many other countries is that in the US, the system is designed to keep people in education rather than screen them out. Some 70 percent of American high school graduates (57 percent of whom are female) go on to some sort of higher education (a total of over 19 million). Many Americans see a bachelor's or master's degree, rather than high school graduation, as the natural completion of school life. With certain exceptions, American colleges and universities are geared to the average rather than the brighter student.

The academic standards required to earn a Bachelor's degree in the US are lower than in many other countries. Some colleges accept almost any high school graduate and are referred to as 'diploma mills' (which has diminished the value of degrees). It's at the graduate level (where students

study for a master's degree) that American universities are seen at their best and where students receive an education rivaling that of any country.

The generous salaries American universities can offer professors enable them to attract the best brains, many from abroad. Professors have a much higher social standing than school teachers and are permitted a high degree of autonomy in their teaching methods.

Most colleges and universities have two terms (semesters) or sessions a year of around 14 weeks each: fall, from September to late December, and spring, which extends from late January to late May (some divide the academic year into three sessions: fall, spring and summer). Those who miss or fail a course can catch up by attending summer school, an intensive eight-week course offered between terms.

Entry qualifications for American colleges and universities vary considerably; generally the better the university (or the better the reputation), the higher the entrance qualifications are. Some specialist schools, such as law schools, have a standard entrance examination. Usually, overseas qualifications which would qualify students to enter a university in their own country are taken into consideration. Whatever your qualifications, each application is considered based on its merits.

Applications for colleges and universities are usually done online. If you plan to apply to highly popular schools, such as those in California, you must apply in the summer or autumn (fall) for admission to the following fall term (August/September), although you should start the process 18 months in advance. State universities in California are closed to foreign students by December for admission the following autumn. For less popular universities, the latest a foreign student can apply for September admission is March of the same year, as overseas applications usually take at least six months to process.

Following acceptance by a college or university, students are advised to apply for a place in a university dormitory (dorm) or in other college accommodation. Campus accommodation is limited, although many universities give priority to foreign students. College accommodation and meals (room and board) cost an average of \$10,000 per year. Many students live in university housing the first year and then rent rooms in shared apartments or houses the following years. However, in many areas this kind of accommodation is difficult to find and expensive.

DEVELOPING ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

3. The following words are all from the text above. Find them in the text:

considerably accredited achievement completion extend

4. For each word, read the sentence it occurs in and answer the questions:

- Is the word positive, negative or neutral?
- Is it a noun, adjective, adverb or verb?
- Can you think of a word with a similar meaning (synonym) and one with an opposite meaning (antonym)?

5. Match the words to their translations:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. undergraduate | a) требование |
| 2. establishment | b) заявление, обращение |
| 3. to emphasize | c) подчеркивать, акцентировать |
| 4. to enroll | d) достигать, добиваться |
| 5. to attain | e) зачислять, зарегистрировать |
| 6. requirement | f) студент ВУЗа |
| 7. application | g) учреждение |

6. Match the words to their definitions:

1. academic	a) an independent legal entity set up for charitable purposes
2. expulsion	b) an academic rank at university
3. foundation	c) done in schools, colleges and universities, especially work which involves studying and reasoning
4. degree	d) a qualification awarded to students upon successful completion of a course of study in higher education
5. professor	e) permanent exclusion, removal or banning of a student from university, due to violating of rules

7. Match the words to make up phrases:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. academic | a. students |
| 2. intensive | b. course |
| 3. bachelor's | c. A diploma |
| 4. to recruit | d. standards |
| 5. private | e. institutions |
| 6. social | f. education |

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 7. higher | g. standing |
| 8. college | h. requirements |
| 9. entry | i. campus |
| 10. to prove | j. degree |

READING COMPREHENSION

8. Answer the questions:

1. How many main levels of education are there in the US universities?
2. How can the academic standards of American colleges and universities be characterized ?
3. What is the main difference between higher education in the US and that in other countries?
4. What level of higher education system are American universities seen at their best?
5. How can students who miss or fail a course catch up?

9. Choose the correct answer to the questions:

1. Degree level courses are offered by 40.000 accredited colleges and universities which have
 - a) A wide diversity of admission requirements and programs.
 - b) A close similarity in admission requirements
 - c) A close similarity in programs
2. The total number of American high school graduates who go on to some sort of higher education is
 - a) 57 percent of female high school graduates
 - b) 57 percent of American high school graduates
 - c) Over 19 million
3. If you are going to apply to popular schools, you must apply
 - a) In the summer or in the autumn
 - b) 18 months in advance
 - c) In December

GRAMMAR FOCUS

The Passive Voice

10. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the Passive Voice:

1. Higher education in the USA is recognized for its quality and variety.

2. John was educated in Harvard University.
3. The students are being examined by their professor now.
4. At the end of the course they will be awarded Bachelor's degree.
5. Each application is considered based on its merits.
6. Overseas qualifications are also taken into consideration.
7. Applications for colleges and universities have been done online this year.

11. Fill in the table with the passive form of the sentences given:

They award their students Bachelor's degrees.

They are awarding their students Bachelor's degrees.

They have awarded their students Bachelor's degrees.

They awarded their students Bachelor's degrees.

They were awarding their students Bachelor's degrees.

They will award their students Bachelor's degrees.

ADJECTIVES. DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

Adjectives change in form when they show comparison.

Positive Degree: An adjective is said to be in the positive degree when there is no comparison.

Comparative Degree: An adjective is said to be in the comparative degree when it is used to compare two nouns/pronouns.

Superlative Degree: An adjective is in the superlative degree when it is used to compare more than two nouns/pronouns. We use the article 'the' before the superlative degrees.

Formation of Comparative & Superlative Degrees of Adjectives

Adjectives usually form their comparative and superlative degrees:

1) by addition of '-er' and '-est' to the positive degree: fast-faster-the fastest

2) by addition of '-r' and '-st' to the positive degree ending in 'e': brave-braver-the bravest

3) When the positive ends in 'y' and has a consonant before it, we change 'y' into 'i' and then add 'er' and 'est': Easy-easier-the easiest

4) when the positive degree ends in a consonant with a vowel before it, we double the consonant & then add '-er' and '-est': big-bigger-the biggest

5) by addition of '-er' and '-est' to the positive degree when it ends in '-y': grey-greyer-the greyest

6) by placing 'more' and 'most' before the positive form brilliant-more brilliant-the most brilliant

Some adjectives do not follow any of the rules explained earlier. They are compared irregularly. Here are the different forms of such adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
evil	worse	worst
good	better	best
ill	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
well	better	best
late	later	latest (time)
late	later	last (position)
little	less	least
much	more	most
many	more	most
near	nearer	nearest
old	older	oldest
old	elder	eldest

12. Fill in the gaps with the suitable form of the adjective:

1. Higher education in the USA is one of ... in the world. (good)
2. Admission requirements and programs are ... than in other countries.(wide)
3. Such universities as Princeton and Yale are considered to be ... than the local ones.(prestigious)
4. Not only ... students can study there.(smart)
5. Professors at American universities have a much ... social standing than school teachers. (high)

13. Choose the correct answer:

1. American higher education system is not ... British one. (strong)
 - a. so strong as
 - b. strong as
 - c. stronger
2. Education in the USA is one of ... in the world. (expensive)

- a. more expensive
- b. the most expensive
- c. the expensivest

3. Do you think American universities are ... to enter than Russian ones?(difficult)

- a. the most difficult
- b. most difficult
- c. more difficult

4. Go to the Library of Congress if you need ... information.(far)

- a. farther
- b. further
- c. farer

5. This is ... university in the USA.(old)

- a. the eldest
- b. an older
- c. the oldest

14. Fill in the table. Write the comparative and the superlative degrees of the adjectives:

- limited
- near
- generous
- busy
- bad

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

15. Listen to the text and fill in the gaps:

1. There are three main levels of higher education: ... studies, ... studies and ... studies.

2. The minimum age for ... at university is usually 17 or 18.

3. American colleges ... students from all over the world.

4. An American university offers of natural and ... sciences, technical and ... studies.

5. Major universities are usually ... for the ... of their teaching.

SPEAKING

Speak about the advantages and disadvantages of American higher education system. Follow the plan:

1. The main levels of education.
2. Enrolment age .
3. Students diversity.
4. The academic standards.
5. Teachers and teaching methods.
6. Study schedule.
7. Admission requirements and procedure.
8. Cost of tuition.

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

Text 1

1. Before you read:

1. What do you know about the history of MSU?
2. When was it founded?
3. Who was the founder of the University?
4. What important dates and university events can you name?

2. Read the text and check your answers.

The history of Lomonosov Moscow State University

Moscow State University (MSU) is the oldest classical university in Russia, founded over 260 years ago. A large research and educational center ranks first in the ranking of Russian universities. The main university building on the Sparrow Hills is an iconic landmark of Moscow.

The opening of the first university in Russia was possible thanks to the active work of an outstanding scientist-academician Mikhail Lomonosov (1711–1765), who repeatedly raised the question of the need for training scientific personnel. **On January 25, 1755**, Empress Elizaveta Petrovna signed a decree establishing the university.

The initial fundamental training of students took place at the Faculty of Philosophy. For further specialization, it was possible to continue studying at the same faculty or switch to medical or legal. Students and teachers were admitted to Moscow University, regardless of social status. Some lectures became open to public attendance. In 1756, the first public library was opened. In 1804, the **charter of the university** was adopted, thanks to which the autonomy of the university was significantly expanded. From that point onward, the rector and deans were elected. Students studied at the

university for 3 years in 4 areas of science (moral and political, physical and mathematical, medical, verbal).

During the war of 1812, university buildings were severely damaged by fires. By the joint efforts of teachers and students, in September 1813, classes were resumed at the university, and by the 30s of the 19th century the number of students had reached 500 people.

After the abolition of serfdom, in connection with the development of industry, agriculture and trade, the importance of university education has grown. Since 1863, the number of academic disciplines and teachers has expanded, more time has been devoted to practical exercises and seminars. As a result of the 1917 revolution, two significant changes took place at the university: the **tuition fees were canceled**, but about half of the teachers and students left the university for political reasons. Despite the difficulties, by the beginning of World War II, the university had defended its first dissertations, the number of students grew to 5000, more than 30 teachers became members of the Academy of Sciences. In January 1940, the university **was named after M.V. Lomonosov**.

Moscow University spent the war years in evacuation. In 1953, Moscow State University opened its doors in a **new complex on the Sparrow Hills**. The significantly increased budget gave an impetus to the opening of specialized laboratories and research centers, and allowed to improve the facilities. The university has opened faculties of psychology, oriental studies, computational mathematics. By 2000 the number of students has grown to 31000, and the number of faculties has reached 34. Thanks to close cooperation with foreign partners, Moscow State University has become an international scientific and educational center.

3. Make up the detailed plan of the text and discuss it in small groups.

4. Ask your partner some other questions on the topic.

5. Retell the text one by one in the group.

Text 2

1. Before you read:

1. Would you like to study at MSU? Why/Why not?
2. Can you name the advantages of studying at University?
3. Are there any disadvantages?

2. Read the text:

The advantages of studying at MSU

Prestige of the University. Moscow State University takes 1st place in the ranking of the 100 best universities in Russia. In 2019, the university entered the top 50 world universities in 5 disciplines: linguistics, physics and astronomy, modern languages, mathematics and computer science. MSU diploma is highly rated among Russian employers. In 2018, the university led the ranking of demand for graduates.

Strong teaching staff. Leading scientific experts of the country teach at the university, including academics, members of RAS and RAE, more than a thousand professors.

The international cooperation. Moscow State University collaborates with educational institutions in Europe, America, Asia and Africa. The university provides an opportunity for students and graduate students to undergo training and internships abroad in partner universities.

Large selection of training programs. In total, there are more than 300 programs of bachelor's, specialist, and master's studies at Moscow State University, some of which are unique. For example, in 2017, the only Faculty of Space Research in Russia was opened. In addition, MSU students have the opportunity to attend interdisciplinary courses (for example, bioinformatics, the fundamentals of nanotechnology), and inter-faculty courses (business planning, legal support for startups, literature in the media space, etc).

Fundamental education. The country's leading university provides an opportunity to receive a classical education, engage in fundamental or applied sciences, and develop an academic career. The structure of the university includes more than 30 scientific centers and institutes.

Convenient location and developed infrastructure. The buildings of Moscow State University are located in the central regions of Moscow, close to metro stations. The educational center has its own Science Park, Botanical Garden, Science Library, publishing and printing house.

3. Can you admit the fact that it is one of the best universities in the world?

4. Which facts prove it?

5. Make up a list of other pluses and minuses of studying at Russian Universities.

6. Compare it with you partner.

Text 3

1. Before you read:

What were the admission requirements at NSTU?

2. Read the text:

Are there any differences between admission requirements at NSTU and MSU?

Requirements for admission

International students can apply for *admission* by quota or by paying for the tuition. Applicants must contact the foreign department of the faculty where they plan to study and fill out an *application form*. After this, it is necessary to submit the following list of documents to the Moscow admission committee in person:

Application for admission (the form is set separately for each faculty and study program, you can select and download the corresponding document on the website of the unified *admissions committee* of Moscow State University);

Certificate of education with a transcript (the full list of subjects and grades) that passed the legalization procedure in the country of issue;

Translation of education certificate with a transcript, notarized in Russian Federation;

Negative AIDS test result issued no later than 3 months before arrival in the Russian Federation;

Passport, visa and migration card;

6 photos 3*4.

Entrance tests for foreign applicants are held in the form of face-to-face interviews in priority subjects. The list of programs with corresponding subjects can be found on the official website. For admission to *state-funded seats* under the quota, *applicants* must pass the entrance examinations on the same terms as citizens. The *competitive* selection period is from June 15

to July 10 or to July 20. Please check with the MSU website for the acute dates.

3. Make up a list of new vocabulary.

4. Use the new words and expressions in sentences of your own.

5. Explain the meaning of the words and phrases in italics.

Text 4

1. Read the text to learn some more interesting facts about student life at MSU.

Student life

Student council. A self-government body in which a team of leaders with the support of the university administration decides on educational, domestic and cultural issues. For example, the organization of bicycle parking, the introduction of unified payment cards for services on campus, the approval of the calendar of cultural and sports events at Moscow State University.

Creative groups. On the basis of the university there are dance, theater and vocal studios. The Academic Choir of Moscow State University is the oldest folk choir in Russia, in which students, graduates and university teachers participate. Lectures, creative meetings and presentations of new books are held in the classroom of the Literary Studio "Ray". Dance mastery is taught at Grazia-MSU and Saraswati.

Sports organizations. On the Klyazma reservoir there is a Yacht Club, which hosts the classes of the MSU sailing club. To participate it is not necessary to have the experience of a yachtsman. Club coaches will teach the tricks of navigation, provide a yacht and prepare for the competition. For students and graduate students classes are free. MSU students can choose another sports area: the university has at least 40 clubs.

Tatyana's Day. January 25 is a special day in the life of Moscow State University. Every year, on the founding day of the university, festive events are held, the main of which is a concert organized by members of student groups.

2. Compare student life at MSU with the opportunities which your university offers. Do you have more pluses or minuses?

Text 5

- 1. Read the text and tell in short about University infrastructure.**
- 2. Ask you partner some questions to discuss new information.**

Infrastructure of the University

The main building of Moscow State University is one of the most recognizable sights of Moscow. It is located in a picturesque place on the Sparrow Hills, which offers a panoramic view of the city. The observation deck is located on the 32nd floor of a 240 meter building, built in the 1950s. University faculties are located in the central regions of Moscow. In total, the university has about 600 buildings at its disposal.

Moscow State University library is the oldest public library in Russia and one of the largest: the collection contains more than 10 million items. 50 departments of the scientific library are located in 17 buildings of the university.

Dormitories Moscow State University has 7 campuses at its disposal. The infrastructure of the complexes includes apartments for teachers, block-type dormitories, shops, recreation areas and gyms. All towns have Internet access and medical units. The cost of living in rooms for 2-3 people is 2 USD/month for state-funded and international students, 1 USD/month – for those studying at the preparatory programs. Fee-paying students pay between 9 USD and 187 USD per month depending on the dorm and living conditions^[11]. It takes from 15 minutes to half an hour to get to the university.

Text 6

- 1. Read the text to learn some other interesting facts about MSU. Is there anything that surprised you the most?**

Interesting facts about Moscow State University

Among the graduates of Moscow State University there are 11 Nobel Prize winners and 6 Fields Medal winners.

On the main building of Moscow State University there is the largest watch in Moscow: the diameter of their dial is 9 meters.

The university has a unique Zoological Museum with a rich collection and the oldest Herbarium of Russia.

On the territory of the university there is the Botanical Garden, founded on the basis of the Moscow Pharmaceutical Garden in 1706.

Famous graduates

Aleksandr Herzen (1812–1879) – an outstanding Russian teacher, philosopher, and publicist. Publisher of the revolutionary weekly newspaper *The Bell*.

Nikolai Sklifosovsky (1836–1904) – Emeritus Professor of Medicine, military field surgeon. Author of scientific papers on abdominal surgery. Introduced antiseptic practices during surgical operations.

Ernst Neizvestniy (1925–2016) – Soviet and American sculptor, author of the famous sculpture *The Tree of Life* and the sketch of the country's main television award – TEFI.

Lyudmila Alekseeva (1927–2018) is a Russian public figure, one of the founders of the Helsinki Group, Russia's oldest human rights organization.

Mikhail Gorbachev (1931) – the first and only President of the USSR, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Elvira Nabiullina (1963) – Chairman of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, statesman and politician.

2. Can you continue the list? Search the net if necessary.

3. Choose any person from the list to tell in brief about him/her.

Text 7.

1. Read the text about Saint Petersburg State University.

2. Create the glossary for the text

Word	Transcription	Translation

3. Translate the text using the glossary.

Saint Petersburg State University (SPbU)

Saint Petersburg State University (SPbU) is a Russian federal state-owned higher education institution based in Saint Petersburg. It is the oldest and one of the largest universities in Russia.

Founded in 1724 by a decree of Peter the Great, the University from the very beginning has had a strong focus on fundamental research in science, engineering and humanities.

It is made up of 24 specialized faculties and institutes, the Academic Gymnasium, the Medical College, the College of Physical culture and Sports, Economics and Technology. The university has two primary campuses: one on Vasilievsky Island and the other in Peterhof.

During the Soviet period, it was known as Leningrad State University. It was named after Andrei Zhdanov in 1948.

Governance

The university is a federal state institution of higher education managed by the government of the Russian Federation. It has 24 faculties and institutes which are further subdivided into departments, and other main structural subdivisions, including the Sports Department, Rectorate, Gorky Scientific Library, Academic Gymnasium, publishing house, and clinic.

The superior body of self-government of the university is its Assembly, which elects the Rector and the Academic Board of the University for a five-year term. The Assembly of the University consists of the members of the Academic Board of the University and the staff delegated by the general assemblies of the main structural subdivisions according to quotas set by the Academic Board of the University. The general administration of the university is vested in the Academic Board, which consists of the Rector, who presides over it, as well as the President of the University, vice rectors and representatives of the main structural subdivisions.

Likewise, the general administration of a faculty is vested in its respective academic board elected by the faculty assembly for five years. The procedure of election and department quotas are decided by the faculty-level academic board itself. The dean, who leads the faculty and presides over its academic board, is elected for five years by the faculty academic board.

Academic year

The academic year in St. Petersburg State University according to the Routine Regulations normally starts on September 1. One lesson normally lasts an hour and a half (two academic hours). As in other higher education institutions in Russia, the academic year is divided into two semesters. The first semester (term) ends by late December, the second starts in mid-February and lasts until late May. Each term is followed by a series of preliminary tests (in the last week of December/May) and exams (in January/June).

Campuses

The university has two main campuses: on Vasilievsky Island in the historic city center and in Peterhof (formerly Petrodvorets), a southwestern suburb, which can be reached by railway from the city's Baltiysky Rail Terminal. The main building of the university, Twelve Collegia, is on Vasilievsky Island and includes the Library, the Faculty of Biology and the Institute of Earth Sciences. The Faculty of Philology and the Faculty of Oriental Studies share the nearby 18th-century Petrine Baroque building on Universitetskaya Embankment of the Bolshaya Neva, designed by Domenico Trezzini and originally built as the Palace of Peter II of Russia. The New Gostiny Dvor designed by Giacomo Quarenghi and built in the 19th century in that part of the island is occupied by the Institute of History, Institute of Philosophy. The Faculty of Psychology is in front of it on Admiral Makarov Embankment of the Malaya Neva. The Graduate School of Management, School of Journalism and Mass Communications, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry and Medical Technologies, Faculty of Law and Faculty of Military Studies are on Vasilievsky Island, but farther to the west. Four other social science faculties are east of the city center on the southern bank of the Neva: the Faculty of Economics is not far from the Chernyshevskaya metro station, while the Faculty of Sociology, Faculty of Political Science and the School of International Relations occupy historical buildings of Smolny Convent.

The new suburban campus consists of the Faculty of Applied Mathematics and Control Processes, Institute of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Mechanics, and Faculty of Physics, which are in modern buildings in Peterhof. Nearby the Peterhof campus there is a beautiful park area called Sergievka. In the Sergievka park there are buildings of the Faculty of Biology. One of the Sergievka's park sights is a carved from a boulder head of a hero.

Faculties and Institutes

SPbSU is made up of 24 specialized faculties, which are:

- Faculty of Applied Mathematics and Control Processes
- Faculty of Biology Institute of Chemistry
- Faculty of Dentistry and Medical Technology
- Faculty of Economics
- Institute of Earth Sciences
- Institute of History
- School of International Relations
- Faculty of Law
- Faculty of Liberal Arts and Sciences
- Faculty of Mathematics and Mechanics
- Faculty of Medicine
- Faculty of Oriental Studies
- Faculty of Arts
- Faculty of Philology
- Institute of Philosophy
- Faculty of Physics
- Faculty of Political Science
- Faculty of Psychology
- Faculty of Sociology
- Graduate School of Management
- Military Faculty
- School of Journalism and Mass Communications
- Faculty of Applied Communications
- Faculty of Journalism
- There is also a Department of Physical Culture and Sports.

Notable alumni and faculty

Saint Petersburg State University has produced a number of Nobel Prize winners. The Russian revolutionary and the founder of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Lenin was an alumnus. Prime Ministers Pyotr Stolypin and Dimitry Medvedev of Russia, the President and former Prime Minister of Russia Vladimir Putin, and the President of Lithuania Dalia Grybauskaitė are alumni, as is the mathematician Mikhail Gromov.

Eight of the graduates of the university are Nobel Prize recipients: Ivan Pavlov (Physiology and Medicine, 1904), Ilya Mechnikov (Physiology and

Medicine, 1908), Nikolay Semyonov (Chemistry, 1956), Lev Landau (Physics, 1962), Aleksandr Prokhorov (Physics, 1964), Wassily Leontief (Economics, 1973), Leonid Kantorovich (Economics, 1975) and Joseph Brodsky (Literature, 1987).

Grigori Perelman and Stanislav Smirnov are two graduates awarded by the Fields medal.

Among the renowned scholars affiliated with St-Petersburg State University have been Leonard Euler, Mikhail Lomonosov, chemist Dmitri Mendeleev, mathematicians Mikhail Ostrogradsky, Pafnuty Chebyshev, Vladimir Smirnov, Andrey Markov, Sergei Sobolev, Vladimir Steklov, Aleksandr Lyapunov, Solomon Mikhlin, Yuri Linnik and Aleksandr Aleksandrov, physicists Boris Rosing, Vladimir Fock, Elena Besley, astrophysicist Viktor Ambartsumian, botanists Vladimir Komarov and Vladimir Sukachev, physiologists Ivan Sechenov, Kliment Timiryazev, philosopher and sociologist Pitirim Sorokin, historians Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayan, Yevgeny Tarle and Boris Grekov, philologists Ivan Turgenev, Ilya Chavchavadze, Alexander Blok, Lev Shcherba, Vladimir Propp, Viktor Zhirmunsky, orientalist Vasily Struve, Joseph Orbeli, Boris Piotrovsky, artist Nicholas Roerich, Zare Yusupova and others.

Composer Igor Stravinsky attended the university from 1901 to 1905.

The American novelist Ayn Rand attended the university from 1920 to 1924, graduating with honors in history.

Ukrainian nationalist and publicist Dmytro Dontsov studied law at the university for some time after 1900.

Joseph Shor, a student of the School of Mathematics and Mechanics, is known as the main protege of Ostap Bender. Igor Artimovich is known for creating Festi. Yakov Rekhter is known for creating BGP.

Pavel Durov graduated the department of philology while his brother Nikolai Durov received his PhD from the department of mathematics.

4. Make a written summary of the text.

Text 8

Novosibirsk State University

Novosibirsk State University (NSU) is one of Russia's leading institutions of higher-education. It is located in Novosibirsk, a cultural and

industrial center in Siberia. NSU has an important profile as the producer of much of Russia's academic elite. The University was founded in 1958 on the principles of the integration of education and science, the early involvement of students with research activities at all levels, and the engagement of leading scientists in its teaching programmes.

Facts about NSU

- Second Best University in the QS University Rankings: Emerging Europe and Central Asia, 2016
- 2500 current staff members
- 73 Academicians of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- 250 position in the main QS Ranking (NSU is among the top 2 % of the best universities in the world)
- 7000 enrolled students
- More than 1400 international students from 52 countries
- 138 scientific laboratories and research centers using advanced equipment and techniques
- 36% publications with international co-authors
- NSU research groups are currently involved in 38 international collaborations
- 28 scientific internships available for international students
- 22 international joint programs
- 119 partner universities from 24 countries
- 80 % of the Novosibirsk State University instructional faculty is affiliated with the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences

History

From the perspective of natural resources, vast Siberia has always been, and remains, the essential region for all of Russia. In the late 1950s, Siberia provided the country with 75 % of its coal and possessed 80 % of the nation's hydroelectric resources. Siberia quickly became industrialized, but science then was largely of the applied variety and did not satisfy its needs. The USSR Academy of Sciences came to understand that there was a need to develop fundamental science. In 1958, this concept was implemented with the establishment of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union at Akademgorodok, near the large industrial city of Novosibirsk. From the very beginning, the founders of the Siberian Branch of the Soviet (now Russian) Academy of Sciences were concerned about providing the future scientific center with highly-trained personnel. In order

to create a consistent source of personnel replenishment for Siberian scientific institutions, it was necessary to provide advanced training on the spot, thus the idea was born to establish a university in Novosibirsk. Now the third-most populous city in Russia, Novosibirsk is ranked 93 on the QS Best Student Cities rating.

Following its establishment in 1958, Novosibirsk State University quickly grew. During its first nine years, 900 professionals were trained on its campus which comprised eight departments, had an instructional faculty of 270, and conducted research in a total of 46 sections.

Russia's premier scientists lectured at the University and many new applied science programs were established throughout the Soviet Union.

Novosibirsk State University was from its inception a unique institution, existing in close collaborative association with research and development institutions of which there are several dozen within an area of only 1.5 square km. The project of an "akademgorodok," an academic town with a University as its core, was even exhibited at the 1967 World Expo in Montreal, after which Novosibirsk's Akademgorodok became model for other academic towns throughout the Soviet Union.

Research

Novosibirsk State University is Russia's largest scientific and educational centre. Situated in the research center of Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences - Akademgorodok - with its 35 research institutes and innovative technopark, NSU's students have the opportunity to perform research in more than 100 research laboratories. The University aims to train high-profile specialists to assume leadership roles in science, education and science-intensive industries.

Novosibirsk State University's principal areas of teaching and research include, but are not limited to elementary particle physics, photonics and quantum optics, Arctic research, biomedicine and cancer therapy, chemical engineering, low-dimensional hybrid materials, omic technologies, mathematics, archaeology and ethnography, and linguistics among other disciplines.

Interdisciplinary Centre for Elementary Particle Physics and Astrophysics

The Novosibirsk State University Interdisciplinary Centre for Elementary Particle Physics and Astrophysics (ICEPPA) links 13

laboratories working in the fields of elementary particle physics and astrophysics.

The Interdisciplinary Centre's Laboratories participate in large international collaborative scientific projects including experiments in the fields of high energy physics, astrophysics and cosmic ray physics. The Centre is currently engaged in the following research projects:

- Astrophysics Cosmology and Cosmic Rays
- Experiments on electron-positron colliders
- Experiments on hadron colliders
- Search for new physical phenomena in experiments with intense muon beams. The Laboratory for Exploration for Interactions Outside the Standard Model Framework participates in the preparation of two experiments at Fermilab (USA). One experiment, Mu2e, is the search for the conversion of a muon into an electron when interacting with nuclei, while the other experiment, g-2, is devoted to a precise measurement of the magnetic moment of the muon.
- Development of new detectors and colliders.

The Aston-Novosibirsk State University International Centre for Photonics

The main objective of the Centre is to develop a physical platform aimed at the application of advanced knowledge in laser technologies, in long-distance communication and in medical sensing devices technologies.

The Centre's principal areas of research include:

- advanced concepts and fundamental new theories in nonlinear photonic devices and systems
- new technologies for optical communications, lasers, safe data transmission and medicine
- practical applications of developed technologies in high-speed coherent optical communications, in advanced laser systems for scientific, industrial and medical applications, and in innovative systems for safe data transmission.

The Center for Photonics was created in partnership with Aston University (UK) and offers NSU students access to world-class laboratories in the field of high-speed optical communications, fiber-optic and femtosecond laser technologies.

International collaborations

Research groups are involved in 38 international collaborations;

NSU has six international collaborations in the field of physics, elementary particles and astrophysics and 12 ongoing collaborations with the Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

NSU has partnership agreements with 141 universities representing 27 countries.

Principal Internal Divisions

- Department of Mechanics and Mathematics
- Department of Physics
- Department of Natural Sciences
- Department of Geology and Geophysics
- Department of Economics
- Department of Information Technologies
- Institute for the Humanities
- Institute for the Medicine and Psychology
- Institute for the Philosophy and Law

Academics

Novosibirsk State University provides modern, internationally competitive, classical fundamental education. The university offers BA, MA, and PhD degrees.

NSU offers training in the Russian language in 23 Bachelor's programs, 17 master's programs, 13 postgraduate courses, one specialty program and nine lines of residency in the medical faculty. To facilitate learning the Russian language, NSU offers six levels of Russian as a Foreign Language. There are 12 MA programs, one specialty program in medicine and one PhD program offered in the English language. NSU also offers a variety of short-term training programs: Siberian Summer School, Russian Language Summer School, Research Internships, Russian Language Courses.

Education for International Students

Grants and Scholarships

Every year, international students have an opportunity to apply for the Russian Government Scholarship which covers full tuition and provides a monthly living allowance. Travel costs, living expenses and a health

insurance policy are not included. These Scholarships are granted on a competitive basis; the selection criteria and procedures as well as the number of scholarships available depend on the home country of applicant. The application procedure begins in January each year and the deadline (March-June) varies according to the home country of the applicant.

Additionally, students from NSU's partner universities have the opportunity to freely apply to such programs as Erasmus+, DAAD, and the Fulbright Program, among others.

Distributed Education

In September 2015, NSU entered the global market of online-education by announcing its first courses delivered on the Coursera platform. By offering courses to a wider audience online, NSU provides access to high-quality education for high school students, university students, specialists, and everyone interested in recent scientific discoveries and interpretations.

Since January 2016, 12 courses have been offered on the largest international platform, Coursera, and on the Russian distributed learning platform, Lectorium.

Research Internships

NSU's research internships provide a unique opportunity to conduct research projects in the heart of the Siberian Akademgorodok science center under the supervision of NSU professors, scientists and researchers. The main feature such research internships are their interdisciplinary approach. Specialists in biology, physics, mathematics, geology, archaeology, and chemistry work closely with one another in the 35 research institutes of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, where R&D institutions specialized in multiple scientific fields are clustered together in a relatively small territory.

Siberian Summer School

Beginning in 2017, the Siberian Summer School held at NSU each July includes exclusive courses on the Chemistry of Future Materials, Big Data Analytics and the philosophical and historical aspects of East-West relationships. All Summer School courses are taught in English.

Russian Language Courses

NSU offers specialized courses for students matriculating with various levels of Russian language competence, including preparation courses for the Test of Russian as a Foreign Language (TORFL).

Inclusive Education

NSU is one of the best universities in Russia which, for over 15 years, has established a disabled students' program. The University has now gained great experience in this field and masters the full range of modern technologies which enable all students to have equal opportunities in their academic and extracurricular pursuits. Regardless of health status, all NSU students receive a high-quality education and evolve under conditions favorable to realization of their full potential.

The Specialized Educational Scientific Centre of NSU

The M. A. Lavrentiev Physics and Mathematics School at NSU is one of four specialized educational scientific centers, aka boarding schools, in Russia. Every August gifted senior high-school students after 8th,9th or 10th grade come to the school to spend the next 3 weeks at the math & science summer boot camp followed by a series of complicated exams. Once enrolled, students dive into a unique academic environment filled with various research opportunities, experiments, new achievements and educational adventures.

NSU's Specialized Educational Scientific Centre (SESC) focuses on two fields, including math & physics and chemistry & biology. An education system closely resembles the college education, with separate general lectures and small-group seminars.

Campus services and facilities

- **Accommodations.** New dormitories for international students are located a three-minute walk from the university. Comfortable double rooms with forest views are available, as well as some home-stay opportunities. The campus is located 800 meters from the Ob' Sea reservoir and its beaches.

- **Average cost of living.** Students need not pay for their books and other educational materials.

- **Support for new students.** The University offers an adaptation program for international students (pre-arrival support, welcome talk, welcome party, international student advisors, excursions to Novosibirsk city, clubs, courses on Russian culture).

- **Library.** Free educational, scientific and fictional literature; free access to the world's largest publishers and 24 global and Russian databases.

- **Sport.** The NSU sports center offers 40 sport activities to students, university staff and all interested in sports, including two swimming pools,

tennis courts, two stadiums, a small football field, and seven specialized halls: two game halls, an aerobics hall, a gymnastics hall, a wrestling hall, a boxing hall and a gymnasium.

- **Societies & Clubs.** The University caters to a large variety of tastes in dance, music, drawing, singing and theater, with different groups of students participating in various performances. Students do not need any special preparation to join most such clubs. All classes take place on the NSU campus.

1. Fill in the table:

What I have already known about NSU	New information about NSU

Text 9

1. Translate the article from Encyclopedia Britannica, telling about Stanford University. Make your own glossary.

Stanford University, official name **Leland Stanford Junior University**, private coeducational institution of higher learning at Stanford, California, U.S. (adjacent to Palo Alto), one of the most prestigious in the country. The university was founded in 1885 by railroad magnate Leland Stanford and his wife, Jane (née Lathrop), and was dedicated to their deceased only child, Leland, Jr.; it opened in 1891. The university campus largely occupies Stanford's former Palo Alto farm. The buildings, conceived by landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted and designed by architect Charles Allerton Coolidge, are of soft buff sandstone in a style similar to the old California mission architecture, being long and low with wide colonnades, open arches, and red-tiled roofs. The campus sustained heavy damage from earthquakes in 1906 and 1989 but was rebuilt each time. The university was coeducational from the outset, though between 1899 and 1933 enrollment of women students was limited to 500.

Stanford maintains overseas study centres in France, Italy, Germany, England, Argentina, Mexico, Chile, Japan, and Russia; about one-third of its

undergraduates study at one of these sites for one or two academic quarters. A study and internship program is also offered in Washington, D.C. The university offers a broad range of undergraduate, graduate, and professional degree programs in schools of law, medicine, education, engineering, business, earth sciences, and humanities and sciences. Total enrollment exceeds 16,000.

Stanford is a national centre for research and is home to more than 120 research institutes. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace—founded in 1919 by Stanford alumnus (and future U.S. president) Herbert Hoover to preserve documents related to World War I—contains more than 1.6 million volumes and 50 million documents dealing with 20th-century international relations and public policy. The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC), established in 1962, is one of the world’s premier laboratories for research in particle physics. Other noted research facilities include the Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research, the Institute for International Studies, and the Stanford Humanities Center.

The Stanford Medical Center, completed on the campus in 1959, is one of the top teaching hospitals in the country. Other notable campus locations are the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts (housing the university museum) and its adjacent sculpture garden, containing works by Auguste Rodin, and Hanna House (1937), designed by architect Frank Lloyd Wright. Adjacent to the campus is the Stanford Research Park (1951), one of the world’s principal locations for the development of electronics and computer technology. The Hopkins Marine Station is maintained by the university at Pacific Grove on Monterey Bay, and a biological field station is located near the campus at Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve.

Stanford’s distinguished faculty has included many Nobel laureates, including Milton Friedman (economics), Arthur Kornberg (biochemistry), and Burton Richter (physics). Among the university’s many notable alumni are writers John Steinbeck and Ken Kesey, painter Robert Motherwell, U.S. Supreme Court Justices William Hubbs Rehnquist and Sandra Day O’Connor, astronaut Sally Ride, and golfer Tiger Woods.

2. Find some information, prepare a speech and tell your group mates about one of the Nobel laureates of Stanford University.

Text 10

1. Read the text. Discuss the new information you learnt from it with your group mates.

9 Fun Facts about Stanford University

Looking to apply to Stanford University this application season? Or maybe you've just started your freshman year at this West Coast Ivy League! Regardless, here are some fun facts and student traditions you need to know about Stanford, one of the best and toughest colleges in the country.

1. Fountain Hopping

Stanford has a long history of fountain hopping , which is the tradition of jumping in water fountains around campus. It literally involves getting your feet wet, trying to create whirlpools. This activity is usually done by almost all freshman during New Student Orientation and Admit Weekend.

2. Hoover Tower

The Hoover Tower at Stanford is a landmark for both students and visitors. The tower was a gift from the Belgian- American Education Foundation and is part of Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, a Stanford-affiliated public policy research center founded by Herbert Hoover. Herbert Hoover was a Stanford alumni and the 31st president of the United States.

3. Stanford Mascot

The unofficial name for the Stanford mascot is - The Stanford Tree. There has been a fairly selective process to chose the students who get to play the tree, since the responsibility is in high demand. The tree costume is created new each year, though each costume has similar characteristics.

4. Stanford's Cowbell Player

In last year's NCAA March Madness, Stanford beat the odds and knocked out no. 2 seed Kansas to make through to Sweet Sixteen. But that's not what people remembered. It was the cowbell player in the Stanford Pep Band that rose to fame and appeared on Jimmy Kimmel! *If you want to watch his video, just google Stanford cowbell player!*

5. Rich Heritage of Sports

Stanford has many successful sport teams. Stanford students have won medals in every Olympic Games since 1908, winning 244 Olympic medals total, 129 of them gold. In the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, Stanford won more Olympic medals than any other university in the United States.

6. Arizona Cactus Garden

Stanford has a Cactus Garden, which is a botanical garden with cactus and succulents, made for Jane and Leland Stanford and was planted between 1880-1883. Some of the original plants were restored and are surviving.

7. Astounding Achievements

Stanford is one of the most research-oriented universities in the world. Since 1952, more than 54 Stanford faculty, staff, and alumni have won the Nobel and Stanford has the largest number of Turing award winners for a single institution. Stanford's current community of scholars includes 19 Nobel Prize laureates and 4 Pulitzer Prize winners. In addition, Stanford is the alma mater of 30 living billionaires and 17 current astronauts.

8. Stanford Motto

The motto of Stanford University is "Die Luft der Freiheit weht." Translated from the German language, this quotation from Ulrich von Hutten means, "The wind of freedom blows."

9. FMOTQ

Full Moon is celebrated annually during the fall quarter. Stanford students kiss each other under the moonlight starting from midnight. Traditionally, female freshman would line up and male seniors would line up and give the freshman a rose and a kiss. Nowadays, the event is less formal and there is usually music and performances.

GRAMMAR ASPECT

1. Put the verbs in the Present Simple form.

1. One fly _____ (to fly) , two flies _____ (to fly).
2. One girl _____ (to cry), four girls _____ (to cry).
3. When a wolf _____ (to see) the moon, it _____
(to begin) to howl (выть).
4. Wolves and sheep _____ (to be) never friends.
5. Our hens _____ (to lay [откладывать]) a lot of eggs.
6. Boys _____ (to fight) and _____ (to shout).
7. That boy _____ (to try) to catch some balls.
8. These girls _____ (to try) to run away from an angry turkey.
9. If one goose _____ (to have) one tooth, how many teeth
(to have) thirteen geese?

2. Complete the poem.

'm, end, go, have, is, is, start, starts, starts, watch

My lessons (1) _____ at ten to eight,
But, poor me! I (2) _____ always late.
English (3) _____ at ten to nine,
That's when my eyes begin to shine.
Russian (4) _____ at half past ten,
But I haven't got my pen.
It's not on my desk, or under my chair.
Oh, here it (5) _____, in Silvia's hair.
My lessons (6) _____ at five past two,
But I haven't got my shoe.
Oh, here it (7) _____, behind the door.

I'm late again, it's half past four.
At five o'clock I (8) _____ my tea,
At ten to six I (9) _____ TV.
I (10) _____ to bed at ten to eight.
To have a rest is always great!

3. Ask your friend about what Yan and Nick do in the Polish camp. Write questions using do or does. Give short answers.

E.g. Do they speak English in the camp every ? – Yes, they do. (No, they don't).

1. Yan / speak English / in the camp / every day?
2. he / play / board games?
3. Nick / eat / Polish food / in the camp?
4. they / go hiking?
5. children / go / on a trip / every day?
6. Nick / have / English classes / every afternoon?
7. they / sometimes / sit / by the fire / or / round the Christmas tree?

4. Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verbs.

teach have (2) drive leave

It's 7.30am. Suzanne Wells is in her kitchen at home. She (1) _____ breakfast. She (2) _____ breakfast at this time every morning. She (3) _____ home at 8.30am every day and (4) _____ to work. Suzanne is a teacher. She (5) _____ at a school in Canberra.

spend come teach (2) not speak

It's 10.00 a.m. now and Suzanne is at school. At the moment she (6) _____ her class of 8-year-old children. All the children in her class (7) _____ from Canberra. Many of the children (8) _____ English at home. So Suzanne (9) _____ a lot of time teaching English. She (10) _____ English to the class now.

5. Ask questions using Present Simple or Present Continuous. Give short answers.

Example:

1. Do you often wear jeans? –Yes, I do.
1 you | often | wear | jeans?
- 2 you | wear | jeans now?

- 3 it | rain | now?
- 4 it | often | rain | in your country?
- 5 you | study | English every day?
- 6 you | study | English at the moment?

6. Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous or Present Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ English exercises twice a week. (*to write*)
2. My friend _____ his homework in the afternoon as a rule. (*to do*)
3. My sister _____ her homework now. (*to do*)
4. Don't shout! The baby _____. (*to sleep*)
5. The baby always _____ after dinner. (*to sleep*)
6. What _____ you _____ now? (*to read*)
7. What books _____ you _____ for your literature lessons? (*to read*)
8. What _____ your mother usually _____ for lunch? (*to cook*)
9. _____ she _____ a cake now? (*to cook*)
10. — _____ (*You, to see*) that man over there? — Which man? The man in the brown jacket? — No, I _____ (*to talk*) about the man who _____ (*to wear*) the blue shirt. — Oh, that man! — _____ (*You, to know*) him? — No, I _____ (*not to think*) so. — I _____ (*to know, not*) him either.

7. Your friend is going on vacation. Ask questions using *be going to* or Present Continuous and the words given in brackets.

1. (how long /stay?)...
2. (when/leave?)...
3. (go/alone?)...
4. (go/by car?) ...
5. (where/stay?)...

8. Choose the Present Continuous or *be going to*. Explain your choice.

1. Why have you brought your guitar? _____ you (sing) at the party?
2. Dad _____ (play) tennis on Saturday.
3. We _____ (leave) for San Francisco tonight.
4. What _____ to do at weekends?
5. _____ you _____ (see) the doctor?

9. Choose the Future Simple or *be going to*. Explain your choice.

1. I (will/am going to) have a party tonight. Would you like to come?
2. The phone is ringing. I (will / am going to) answer.
3. What are you taking the bag for? – I (will/ am going to) buy some fruit.
4. Oh! I've lost my notebook. – I think, you (will/are going to) find it soon.
5. Have you cleaned your room, Tom? – No, I (will/ am going to) do it tomorrow.

10. Choose the Future Simple or the Present Continuous. Explain your choice.

1. I (*will go/am going*) to the theatre tomorrow night. Would you like to come too?
2. According to the weather forecast it (*will rain/is raining*) tomorrow.
3. I am not sure that Tom (*will get/is getting*) the job. He has no experience.
4. I can't meet you this evening. A friend of mine (*will come/is coming*) to see me.
5. Have you decided where to go for your holidays yet? -Yes, we (*will go/are going*) to Italy.
6. Don't worry about the dog. It (*won't hurt/isn't hurting*) you.

11. Complete the sentences with the Past Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

While I _____ (to copy) the exercise, my friends _____ (to describe) a picture.

When we came in, the children _____ (to clean) their desks.

We met her at the bus stop. She _____ (to wait) for the bus.

Some of the children _____ (to ski) while other children _____ (to skate). Everybody _____ (to have) a lot of fun.

When we came the family _____ (to get) everything ready for Christmas. Bob and Helen _____ (to decorate) the Christmas tree.

The girls _____ (to feed) the birds in the garden while the boys _____ (to make) a bird-house.

**12. Read the text. Underline the Past Continuous form of the verbs.
Answer the question:**

Who broke the window ?

At 7 o'clock the match started on TV, so Dad was still watching it at 7.30. Mum was sitting in the kitchen. She was quietly reading a woman's magazine. Rosie was trying on her Mum's clothes in her room. Nick's cousins were listening to rock music. It was very loud so they didn't hear the crash. At 7.30 the dogs were lying in front of the fire and they were sleeping. Nick went into the garden with his friend to play football. So at 7.30 he was still there.

13. Complete the sentences with the Future Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

This time next Monday, I _____ in a huge office in New York.
(work)

This time on Tuesday, Mary _____ on a beach in Italy.
(sunbathe)

Don't make noise after midnight – I _____ soundly, I hope. (sleep)

Jackeline _____ to Kenya tomorrow at this time. (fly)

Students _____ copies while he _____ the report. (make/ finish)

I _____ in my study library at 6p.m. tomorrow. (work)

This time next year we _____ the Pacific Ocean. (cross)

I _____ the dinner table while my mother _____ the meat.
(lay / prepare)

You'll recognize Molly! She _____ a pink hat. (wear)

From 7 till 12 I _____ classes. (have)

_____ you _____ your bike this evening? (use)

My auntie and uncle _____ with us this weekend. (stay)

I _____ television from ten pm to midnight. (to watch)

This time on Friday I _____ on the beach. (to lie)

What _____ you _____ tomorrow evening? (to do)

_____ you _____ late tomorrow night? (to work)

Don't ring Greg up at 10am. He _____ his music lesson. (have)

The boys of our team _____ football tomorrow morning. (play)

It _____ probably _____ when we arrive in Kongo. (rain)

It is mid-autumn, the leaves _____ soon. (fall)

14. Put the verbs into the Present Perfect Tense and translate the sentences.

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
5. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money
6. My brother and I _____ (not see) any films this week.
7. I can't play with my friends this evening. I _____ (not finish) my homework.
8. Where's Alison? We _____ (not see) her since yesterday.
9. He _____ (not win) all his matches this year.
10. I _____ (not visit) New York for three years.
11. It's my birthday party today. I _____ (not invite) many people.
12. I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos.
13. Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film!
14. Mary _____ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
15. The garden is very green. It _____ (rain) a lot this month.
16. Tom's my best friend. I _____ (know) him for three years.
17. They _____ (live) in Miami for two years.
18. 18.Jo has earache. He _____ (have) it since 7 o'clock.

15. Complete the sentences. Use for or since.

1. I've lived in Washington _____ 1997.
2. Ben has studied English _____ three years.
3. They haven't visited their grandparents _____ months.
4. Julie's ill. She's been in bed _____ Tuesday.
5. My dad has had his car _____ sixteen.
6. It's been ten years _____ we moved to Oxford.

16. Write the sentences from the words given, using the Present Perfect Tense. Kate/be/in bed/a long time.

1. She / not eat / anything / this morning.
2. She / not see / her friends / a week.
3. She / stay / at home / Tuesday.
4. She / have / a red nose / three days.
5. She / not play / basketball / last weekend.
6. She / not do / any school work / Monday

17. Complete the dialogue with the Present Perfect Tense.

Reporter: (you do) *Have you done* a lot of training this year?

Trish: *Yes, I have.* I have trained six times a week all year.

Reporter: Who _____ (1 you train) with?

Trish: With my coach, and the team.

Reporter: Where _____ (2 you play) this year?

Trish: Mostly in Britain. But we've also travelled to Holland.

Reporter : _____ (3 you win) many matches?

Trish: Yes, we (4) _____ .

Reporter: And how many matches _____ (5 you lose)?

Trish: Only three.

Reporter: That's great. _____ (6 you have) any injuries?

Trish: No, I _____ (7) _____ .

Reporter: Thanks, Trish, and good luck.

PAST SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT.

18. Complete the pairs of sentences. Use the Present Perfect in one sentence and the Past Simple in the other.

1. I (know) _____ her for six years.

I (know) _____ him when I was at school.

2. He (live) _____ in Paris from 1997 to 2000.

He (live) _____ in New York since 2001.

3. Where's Pete? I (not see) _____ him for ages.

I (not see) _____ Pete last night.

4. We (be) _____ at primary school from 1993 to 1998.

We (be) _____ in this class since September.

5. I (not watch) _____ this video yet.

I (not watch) _____ a video at the weekend.

19. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. I _____ (never/ be) to the USA. I _____ (want) to go there last summer but I couldn't.

2. He _____ (live) in this street all his life.

3. His father _____ (come back) to London last Sunday.

4. Yan _____ (write) a letter to Nick two days ago.

5. He _____ (send) his letter yesterday.

6. They _____ (just/ buy) some postcards.

20. Fill in last night, ever, ago, just, yet, always in the right place.

1. Nick's uncle went to Russia 3 years.
2. Mr. Rambler has come back from Belarus.
3. Nick has wanted to visit Belarus.
4. Mr. Rambler saw Yan.
5. They haven't visited this old castle.
6. Have you been to England?

21. Choose the correct option.

1. She has /'s had a moped since she was 15.
2. We took /'ve taken a taxi to town that morning.
3. We played /'ve played volleyball last night
4. I'm really hungry. I didn't eat / haven't eaten since last night.
5. They visited/ 've visited Colorado last summer.

22. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. Maria (get) _____ some bad news last week. She (be) _____ sad since she (get) _____ the bad news.
2. I (start) _____ school when I was five years old. I (be) _____ at school since I (be) _____ five years old.
3. I (change) _____ my job three times this year.
4. I (change) _____ my job three times last year.
5. The weather was hot and dry for many weeks. But two days ago it (rain) _____.
6. Tom (break) _____ his leg five days ago. He's in hospital. He (be) _____ in hospital since he (break) _____ his leg.
7. Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed? — I (finish) _____ it (already). I (finish) _____ my work two hours ago.
8. I (have, just) _____ a nice pot of coffee. Would you like a cup?
9. I (see, not) _____ Steve this morning yet.
10. Carol and I are old friends. I (know) _____ her since I (be) _____ a freshman in high school.
11. Maria (have) _____ a lot of problems since she (come) _____ to this country.
12. I (go) _____ to Paris in 2003 and 2006.
13. A car came round the corner and I (jump) _____ out of the way.
14. Don't throw the paper away because I (not to read) _____ it yet.

15. Is Jim going to eat lunch with us today? — No. He (eat) _____ (already). He (eat) _____ lunch an hour ago.
16. Since we (start) _____ doing this exercise, we (complete) _____ some sentences.
17. You (ever work) _____ in a shop?
18. I (work) _____ at my uncle's shop when I was younger.
19. It's the first time I (be) _____ on a ship.
20. Ann is looking for her key. She can't find it. She (lose) _____ her key.
21. How many symphonies Beethoven (compose) _____?
22. Look! Somebody (spill) _____ ink on the notebook.
23. You (have) _____ a holiday this year yet?
24. You (see) _____ any good films recently?
25. He (have, not) _____ any problems since he (come) _____ here.
26. I (cut) _____ some flowers from my garden yesterday. I (cut) _____ lots of flowers from my garden so far this summer.
27. I (not / see) _____ Tom lately.
28. The artist (draw) _____ a picture of sunset yesterday. She (draw) _____ many pictures of sunsets in her lifetime.
29. I (feed) _____ birds at the park yesterday. I (feed) _____ birds at the park every day since I (lose) _____ my job.
30. Ann (wake up) _____ late and (miss) _____ her breakfast on Monday.
31. I (forget) _____ to turn off the stove after dinner. I (forget) _____ to turn off the stove a lot of times in my lifetime.
32. The children (hide) _____ in the basement yesterday. They (hide) _____ in the basement often since they (discover) _____ a secret place there.
33. The baseball player (hit) _____ the ball out of the stadium yesterday. He (hit) _____ a lot of homeruns since he (join) _____ our team.
34. We first (meet) _____ in 2001. So we (know) _____ each other for 8 years.
35. She (change) _____ a lot since she left school.
36. I (see) _____ this film and I don't want to see it again.
37. Jazz (originate) _____ in the United States around 1900.
38. Tom Hanks (win) _____ an Oscar several times already.

39. Long ago, they (build) _____ most houses out of wood.
40. Scientists still (not/find) _____ a cure for cancer.
41. Sean (eat, never) _____ Chinese food before.
42. In my first job, I (be) _____ responsible for marketing.
43. The last job I (apply) _____ for required applicants to speak some Japanese.
44. The first modern Olympics (take) _____ place in Athens more than a hundred years ago.
45. I am writing in connection with the advertisement which (appear) _____ in December.

23. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. We lived here since 1997.
2. I've been ill since two days.
3. How long do you know him?
4. Susie has seen a good film last night.
5. We've finished our homework just.
6. I've already wrote three letters.

24. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. We went/ 've been to the seaside last summer.
2. I finished / 've finished my homework. Can I go out now?
3. I was /'ve been ill three months ago.
4. My hobby is fishing. I've caught / caught a lot of fish.
5. Jenny is in Oxford today, but she was /has been in London yesterday.
6. I played /'ve played basketball when I was younger, but I don't play now.
7. I've already seen / already saw 'Shrek'.
8. Julie has been / was ill since Tuesday.
9. I didn't see / haven't seen Josh since 1998.
10. We've stayed / stayed at our grandparents for three days. We arrived home yesterday.
11. The dog went / has gone to sleep an hour ago.
12. I had / 've had a cat for two years. Its name is Willis.
13. I've waited / waited for a bus for twenty minutes. Then I decided to walk.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

25. Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect Tense of the verbs below.

Example/

to learn the poem

– I went to bed after I had learnt the poem.

to have dinner, to do homework, to come , to read the book, to clean the room, to go shopping, to return from Australia, to finish work

1. I went to see my friend after...

2. I watched TV after...

3. They went home after...

4. He phoned me after...

5. She went to dance after...

6. We wrote a composition after...

7. They rebuilt the house after...

8. We went for a walk after...

26. Insert the verbs in the Past Perfect.

1. He went to meet his friends after he ... (to do) his homework.

2. By 8 o'clock the rain ... (to stop).

3. Alice was late because she ... (to miss) the bus.

4. She went to the post-office after she ... (to write) the letter.

5. He ... (to work) at the factory before he entered the college.

6. He got a bad mark for his test because he ... (to make) a lot of mistakes in it.

7. I went to bed after I ... (to finish) reading the book.

8. The child ... (to fall) asleep before the parents came home.

9. They ... (to marry) before they bought this house.

27. Use the Past Perfect of the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

to leave, to go, to die, to see, to live, to fly

1. I didn't read the text in class because I ... my book at home.

2. The children didn't want to go to the cinema because they ... already ... the film.

3. Kate wasn't at home last week because she ... to visit her uncle.

4. Linda never knew her father because he ... before she was born.

5. I was excited when the plane took off because I... never ... before.
6. My grandfather was always afraid of animals because he ... never ...
in the country.

28. Insert the verbs in the Past Perfect tense.

1. Jill was afraid she _____ (forget) her key at home, but she found it in her handbag.
2. Dad wasn't at home when I came back. He _____ (go) out twenty minutes before.
3. I wasn't hungry because I _____ (just/have) breakfast.
4. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody _____ (leave) it the day before.
5. I apologized I _____ (not/phone) her.
6. He told me that he _____ (come back) a fortnight before.
7. I knew him at once though I _____ (meet) him many years before.
8. We spent the night in Klin, a town we _____ (often/hear of) but _____ (never/see).
9. They couldn't believe he _____ (give up) his job in the bank. He _____ (make) a good living there.
10. Mr. Jackson said that he _____ (already/buy) everything for lunch.
11. Alice asked her brother where he _____ (arrange) to meet his friends.
12. We had no car at that time because we _____ (sell) our old one.
13. They _____ (finish) painting the ceiling by two o'clock.

29. Say what action was done before. Combine the two sentences into one. Use BEFORE

Example:

I sent a telegram. Then I met my friend.

– I had sent a telegram before I met my friend.

1. The rain stopped. I went for a walk.
2. I did my homework. My mother returned home.
3. We met in the street. We went to the park.
4. They packed their things. Then they started.
5. I had dinner. I switched on the TV set.
6. He returned home. The guests left.
7. We came to the cinema. The film began.
8. I read the book. I saw the play.
9. They lived here. They moved to another place.
10. We played a game of tennis. We went to my place

30. Connect each pair of sentences with the conjunctions before, as soon as, after.

Example:

They had lived in the country. They moved to the city.

– They had lived in the country before they moved to the city.

1. He had finished school. He went to a camp.

2. She had phoned her friend. She went to meet her.

3. I read the book. I had seen the film.

4. I had cleaned my room. I invited my friends home.

5. He entered the university. He had finished school.

6. He told me about his impressions. He had returned from his journey.

7. He was unhappy. He had got bad news.

8. I had finished the text. I handed in my exercise-book.

31. Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect.

I watched a new film after...

I went for a walk after...

I fell asleep after...

I began to read a book after...

I helped my mother about the house after...

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

COMMON COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS:

We use the **comparative** when comparing one person or thing with another.
 We use the **superlative** when comparing one person or thing with more than one.

ADJECTIVES		COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
One-syllable and some two-syllable words ending in -y, -er, -ow, -le	<i>hot</i> <i>large</i> <i>narrow</i> <i>simple</i>	... + -er	... + -est
		<i>hotter</i> <i>larger</i> <i>narrower</i> <i>simpler</i>	<i>hottest</i> <i>largest</i> <i>narrowest</i> <i>simplest</i>
Two or more syllable words	<i>beautiful</i> <i>interesting</i>	more + ...	most + ...
		<i>more beautiful</i> <i>more interesting</i>	<i>the most beautiful</i> <i>the most interesting</i>
Irregular forms	<i>good</i> <i>bad</i> <i>old</i> <i>far</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i>	<i>the best</i> <i>the worst</i>
		<i>older</i> <i>elder</i> <i>farther</i> <i>further</i>	<i>the oldest</i> <i>the eldest</i> <i>the farthest</i> <i>the furthest</i>

1. Give the comparative and superlative of the following adjectives:

Polite, happy, glad, complete, grey, honourable, shy, dry, just, free, recent, merry, uncomfortable, joyful, hot, thin, accurate, narrow, real, sweet, right, wicked, yellow, cosy, merciful, bad, fat, cheap, big, clumsy, stupid, far, miserable, narrow, virtuous, simple, regular, expensive, low, deep, sad, significant, bitter, intimate, lazy, old, serious, tiny, clever, little, considerate, good, much, dark, beautiful, dear, fit.

2. Choose the right forms in these sentences. In some cases both forms are right.

1. Is the station much (further/farther)? 2. You'll find the explanation (further/farther) on. 3. Your record is (worse/worst) than mine. 4. It's the (less/lesser) of two evils. 5. She always wears the (last/latest) fashion. 6. We have no (further/farther) information. 7. Nick skates (good/well). 8. His (latest/last) words were: 'The end'. 9. It is the (more/most) I can do for you. 10. She is the (oldest/eldest) member of our family. 11. My flat is (littler/smaller) than yours. 12. I've got (less/lesser) patience than you. 13. He is much (older/elder) than his wife. 14. This is the (more/most) beautiful picture I've ever seen. 15. His English is (best/better) than mine. 16. She is (better/best) now. 17. It's the (furthest/farthest) point west. 18. It's the (oldest/eldest) building in the city. 19. He's my (older/elder) brother. 20. I'm not hurt in the (least/less)!

3. Write sentences with the words given.

Example: Geneva/one of/modern cities in Europe.

Geneva is one of the most modern cities in Europe.

1. Venice/romantic city/Europe.
2. Paris/beautiful/spring.
3. September/best time/visit India.
4. Australia/hottest when it is winter in Europe.
5. Spain/popular destination for British tourists.
6. Americans, Germans and French people/frequent visitors to Britain.
7. Public transport in London/expensive/Europe.
8. The beaches of Europe/crowded/August.
9. There/something interesting to see/most countries.

4. Translate into English.

1. Сегодня погода была не такой хорошей, как вчера. 2. Я слышал оба доклада, первый был значительно интереснее второго. 3. Этот перевод труднее того, который мы делали в декабре. 4. Чем больше он старался, тем больше ошибок он делал. 5. Это самая большая квартира в нашем доме, она в два раза больше нашей. 6. Это кратчайший путь до озера. 7. Его старшая дочь работает теперь в нашей компании. 8. Сегодня так же жарко, как вчера. 9. Чем интереснее книга, тем быстрее она читается. 10. Вчера было намного холоднее, чем сегодня. 11. Этот фильм не хуже того, который я видел позавчера. 12. Он такой же сильный, как его брат. 13. Пальто ничуть не хуже после стирки. 14. Директор хотел видеть вас для дальнейших объяснений. 15. Новые проспекты в два раза шире старых улиц нашего города. 16. Это лучшая комната в нашей квартире, она гораздо больше и светлее остальных. 17. Он больше занят, чем ты. 18. Этот год был для нас самым трудным. 19. Ты читал его последнюю статью? 20. Ты такая же красивая, как ее мать. 21. Мне гораздо легче знать правду. 22. В прошлом году зима была не такая холодная, как в этом. 23. Чем больше мы читаем, тем больше мы знаем о нашем мире. 24. Я уже старый человек, я в два раза старше вас.

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