

39 Education

Stages in a person's education

Here are some names that are used to describe the different types of education in Britain.

play-school nursery school	} pre-school (2-5 years old)	{ mostly play with some early learning
	↓	
infant school junior school	} primary (5/6-12/13)	{ basic reading, writing, arithmetic, art, etc.
	↓	
comprehensive school or grammar school	} secondary (12/13-16/18)	{ wide range of subjects in arts and sciences and technical areas
	↓	
college or polytechnic or university	} further/higher (18+)	{ degrees/diplomas in specialised academic areas

Note: Comprehensive schools in the UK are for all abilities, but grammar schools are usually by competitive entry. Public schools in the UK are very famous private schools. Polytechnics are similar to universities, but the courses tend to be more practically-oriented. Colleges include teacher-training colleges, technical colleges and general colleges of further education.

B Exams and qualifications



take/do/sit/resit an exam



pass / do well in an exam



fail / do badly in an exam

Before an exam it's a good idea to revise for it.

If you skip classes/lectures, you'll probably do badly in the exam. [informal; miss deliberately]

Some schools give pupils tests every week or month to see if they are making progress. The school-leaving exams are held in May/June. In some schools, colleges and universities, instead of tests and exams there is continuous assessment, with marks, e.g. 65%, or grades, e.g. A, B+, for essays and projects during the term. If you pass your university exams, you graduate /'grædjueit/ (get a degree), then you're a graduate /'grædjuət/.

C Talking about education

Asking somebody about their country's education system.

What age do children start school at?

What's the school-leaving age?

Are there evening classes for adults?

Do you have state and private universities?

Do students get grants for further education?

Note: A professor is a senior university academic, not an ordinary teacher. University and college teachers are usually called lecturers or tutors.

Exercises

39.1 Make a table for the various stages and types of education in your country, like the table at A opposite. How does it compare with the UK system and with the system in other countries represented in your class or that you know of? Is it possible to find satisfactory English translations for all the different aspects of education in your country?

39.2 Fill the gaps in this life story of a British woman.

At 5, Nelly Dawes went straight to (1) school, because there were very few (2) schools for younger children in those days. When she was ready to go on to secondary school, she passed an exam and so got into her local (3) school. Nowadays her own children don't do that exam, since most children go to a (4) school. She left school at 16 and did not go on to (5) education, but she goes to (6) once a week to learn French. She would like to take up her education again more seriously, if she could get a (7) or scholarship from the government. Her ambition is to go to a (8) and become a school-teacher.

39.3 Correct the mis-collocations in these sentences.

- 1 I can't come out. I'm studying. I'm passing an examination tomorrow.
- 2 Congratulations! I hear you succeeded your examination!
- 3 You can study a lot of different careers at this university.
- 4 I got some good notes in my continuous assessment this term.
- 5 She's a professor in a primary school.
- 6 He gave an interesting 45-minute conference on Goethe.
- 7 She got a degree in personnel management from a private college.

39.4 What questions could you ask to get these answers?

- 1 No, they have to finance their own studies.
- 2 There isn't much difference; it's just that the courses are more practical in a polytechnic instead of being very academic.
- 3 Well, they learn one or two things, like recognising a few numbers, but most of the time they play around.
- 4 Because I wanted to be a teacher, no other reason.
- 5 It's sixteen, but a lot of kids stay on until eighteen.
- 6 Well, I've been up all night revising for an exam.
- 7 No, ours are given in grades, you know, B+, A, that sort of thing.
- 8 No, I was ill. I didn't miss it deliberately.

Follow-up: The education system in the USA is a bit different from in the UK. How could you find out what the following terms mean in the US education system?

high-school college sophomore graduate school

79 Education: university

A Subjects

You can normally **do/study** these **subjects** at university but not always at school:

<u>m</u> edicine	law	phil <u>o</u> sophy	eng <u>in</u> eer <u>in</u> g
psy <u>ch</u> ology	soci <u>o</u> logy	<u>a</u> rchitecture	<u>p</u> olitics
<u>b</u> usiness studies	<u>a</u> griculture	<u>h</u> istory of <u>a</u> rt	

Note: The underlined letters in some of the words above show the syllable with the main stress. Also note that the first syllable of **psychology** is pronounced /sai/ like 'my'.

B Studying at (a British) university

If you want to go to (= **enter** *fml*) university, you must first **pass examinations** that most students take at the age of eighteen (called 'A' levels). Most students take three 'A' levels (three examinations in three different subjects) and they must do well in order to **get/obtain** a place at university because the places are limited. At the moment, approximately 30% of young adults go to university in Britain.

If you get a place at university, the **tuition** (= the teaching) is free, and some students also **get** (= receive) a **grant** (= money to pay for living expenses, e.g. food and accommodation) as well. Students at university are called **undergraduates** while they are studying for their first degree.

Most university courses **last** (= go on for / continue for) three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they are **doing/studying** history, or **doing / studying** for a degree in history, for example. When they finish the course and pass their examinations, they receive a **degree** (the qualification when you complete a university course successfully). This can be a **BA** (= Bachelor of Arts) or a **BSc** (= Bachelor of Science), e.g. I have a friend who has a BA in history, and another who has a BSc in chemistry.

C Postgraduate courses

When you complete your first degree, you are a **graduate**. (In the US, students also use this word as a verb and say, they 'graduated in history' or 'graduated in chemistry', for example.) Some students then go on to do a second course or degree (**postgraduate course / postgraduate degree**). These students are then **postgraduates**. There are usually three possible degrees:

MA (Master of Arts) or MSc (Master of Science); usually one year

MPhil (Master of Philosophy); usually two years

PhD (Doctor of Philosophy); at least three years

When people study one subject in great detail (often to find new information), we say they are **conducting / doing / carrying out research** (U); e.g.

I'm **doing** some **research into/on** the languages of different African tribes.

D School vs. university

At school, you have **teachers** and **lessons**, at university, you have **lecturers** and **lectures**. When a lecturer **gives/does** a lecture, the students listen and **take/make notes** (= write down the important information), but do not usually say much, except to ask occasional questions.

Exercises

79.1 Read these sentences spoken by university students. What is each person studying?

- 1 We have to know every bone in a person's body.
- 2 I'm concentrating on the modernist style and the work of Le Corbusier and Frank Lloyd Wright.
- 3 The way we use fertilizers is much more precise than twenty years ago.
- 4 We're going to concentrate on Freud and Jung this term.
- 5 I've been reading some books on time management.
- 6 Expressionism was really a reaction to the work of the Impressionists.
- 7 We've spent a lot of time on American foreign policy and how it has been affected by various domestic problems.
- 8 You must know this case – it's one of the most famous in legal history.

Now mark the stress on each of your answers, check with the answer key, and practise saying the words.

79.2 What do you call:

- 1 the money some students receive if they get a place at university?
- 2 the qualification you get at the end of university?
- 3 the name we give students during this period at university?
- 4 teachers at university?
- 5 students when they have completed their first degree?
- 6 students studying for a second degree?
- 7 the study of one subject in great depth and detail, often to get new information?
- 8 the talks that students go to while they are at university?

79.3 Replace the underlined verbs with different verbs that have the same meaning in the context.

- 1 Who is giving the lecture today?
- 2 Did she receive a grant for her course?
- 3 Is it more difficult to obtain a place at university?
- 4 You have to pass the exams before you can enter university.
- 5 He's studying physics, I think.
- 6 I think they're carrying out some research into the cause of asthma.
- 7 I didn't take any notes in the lecture yesterday.
- 8 The course goes on for three years.

79.4 How similar is university education in your own country? Answer these questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else from your own country and/or someone from a different country.

- 1 Do you need to pass examinations before you can go to university?
- 2 Do some students get a grant to study at university?
- 3 Is the tuition free if you go to university?
- 4 Do most students go to university at the age of 18 or 19?
- 5 Do more students go to university in your country than in Britain?
- 6 Do most degree courses last three years?
- 7 What is your equivalent of the British BA or BSc?
- 8 Do you have similar postgraduate degrees in your country?

Text 1. Universities (with mp.3)

by *Richard Sidaway*

Cairo, Bologna, and Paris have been offering them the longest. What am I talking about? A university education, of course. So who goes to university and what do they get out of their experience? More than a quarter of the working population of the USA has one.

Admission

Most universities don't let just anyone in. Grades in the subjects you take in the final years of secondary education are what usually count and in many countries people also have to do an entry test. While most participants in higher education are in the 18-25 age group, some people choose to take a break from work later on in life and opt for the role of mature student, bringing experience of work and the real world to their studies.

Which one to go to

In many countries there is a pecking order to the universities, with a few high status institutions at the top turning out an intellectual elite and attracting the best minds in teaching and research. Take a quick name check of the leading writers, politicians or scientists in the UK or the USA and you should find the majority chose to spend their student years sitting in the dining halls and libraries of Oxford and Cambridge or Harvard, Princeton and Yale. The training grounds for medicine, law or engineering in Britain tend to be the metropolitan 'redbrick' universities slightly lower down the list.

Money

When entrance was restricted to a lucky few in Britain, the state actually paid the sons and daughters of the middle classes not only their tuition fees but also a yearly grant towards living expenses as well. These days most European and North American students are given a loan which they have to pay back to the government once they are in full-time employment, or they finance themselves by working their way through college with part-time jobs in the evenings or at weekends.

Where to live

For the majority of students, attending a university in a town or city near to where they live is the only financially viable option, but in Britain for many years going to university meant leaving home, with all the freedom and independence that implied. Universities traditionally offer cheap and clean accommodation in halls of residence or student houses. After a year or so, many students opt to share private rented accommodation outside the university, which often pushes their culinary and hygiene skills to the limit.

Year out

These days if you haven't taken time off between finishing school and embarking on higher education, you haven't really lived. The gap year can be devoted to working for charities in different parts of the world, or simply to travelling, but it can at least concentrate the mind and perhaps give you a few more ideas about what you should do with the rest of your life. If you want to study abroad, you can often get a year out as part of a language course, or enter a scholarship programme such as Erasmus to support you while studying at a foreign university. Business or management students often devote time away from university in the form of a work placement, to help them gain practical experience in a professional environment.

Teaching & learning

A common feature of any university is attending lectures, which involves taking notes while a lecturer, a university teacher, is speaking to a large group of students. In Britain, you are also expected to present a subject perhaps once a term and comment on it in tutorials. These are small

group discussions led by a lecturer at which closer analysis of a particular area is undertaken. Science-oriented courses also involve practical lessons and field trips which enable students to get to grips with their chosen course of study in the laboratory or beyond the university walls.

How you are doing

As at school, progress is measured by examinations, either divided into Parts I & II, or taken at the end of the course, and known as Finals. Alternatively, it can be based on continuous assessment and coursework. An important component of most systems is the extended dissertation, a piece of writing measured by the number of words a student has to produce, say 10,000. This must be based on some original research from primary as well as secondary sources and on some sort of gathering and interpretation of data.

Social life

There is an old saying that 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy', and prospective students expect a rich and varied social life. Friendships forged in the student union bar or in the many and varied clubs & societies that exist at most universities may last a lifetime. In the USA fraternities & sororities encourage a similar bond.

Life after university

Well before the graduation ceremony, when students queue up to receive their degrees from the Chancellor of the university at a special ceremony, the careers office has been busy assessing future graduates for the kind of employment paths they should take by giving them an aptitude test, arranging interviews, company presentations and recruitment fairs. For those attracted by the academic life, there are further opportunities for study on Masters and Doctorate (PhD) programmes and on into further research and teaching.

And what does university education all add up to?

This was the opinion of Theodore Roosevelt, a former US American President - A man who has never gone to school may steal from a freight car; but if he has a university education he may steal the whole railroad.

Or is it as an American journalist, Sydney Harris, said? - The primary purpose of a liberal education is to make one's mind a pleasant place in which to spend one's time.

Text 2. I'm a Student Now

My name is ... I am a first-year student at National Aviation University. Since I applied to the University and passed the test and the interview, National Aviation University has become my Alma Mater. I received my student ID card and a student record book. And now I am living a student life like thousands of other young boys and girls here.

I am doing my full-time undergraduate study at the Institute of Humanities. I go to the University every day except Saturday and Sunday. We usually have three periods every day: lectures, seminars and practical classes. The first-year curriculum includes many subjects: Ukrainian, Practical English Course, Phonetics, History of Ukraine, Physical Training, Latin, Foreign Literature, Computer Science and some others.

I should say, I am very busy with my studies now. As I became a student my life has changed dramatically. I have to take more responsibility myself, to schedule my time so that to cope with all the daily workload. I have to attend all lectures and seminars, prepare numerous papers and projects, read a lot of recommended books and write module tests regularly. Truancy is forbidden as we have a credit-and-module system and must get the necessary number of points to get our credits. Though sometimes it seems quite boring, I know I have to work hard as I must get profound knowledge of many subjects and develop many practical skills such as computer skills, fluency in English, analytical and organizational skills and many others. It will help me in future when I face the challenges of my independent life and the growing competition in the

labour market. I fully realize that my knowledge is my only wealth and I am going to turn it into my capital.

My life is really different now. I have to contact many people every day. First of all, it's my fellow students, the so-called "group-mates", - it is important to get on well with all of them, as we are a team. We also have the group manager, whom we elect ourselves from among the students of our group. We regularly meet our tutor, the dean of the faculty, the deputy dean, the secretary at the dean's office. Then, it's my roommates with whom I share the room in the hall of residence, and the administrator of the hall of residence. Besides I have to deal with librarians, computer labs' assistants, employees of the Personnel and the Accounts departments. And the teachers, of course. All subjects are taught by different teachers, mostly full professors and associate professors.

As everyone knows, student life is not only studies. Socialising is as important as that. We like to arrange parties, go to discos and concerts, just get together to have fun and enjoy ourselves. Those who can sing or dance well or have some other artistic talents attend studios and clubs at the Culture and Art Centre at the University. Personally I like sport. I often go to the gym. I am just planning to join the fitness club.

To make a long story short, my student's life is great!

Translate Text 3 and learn it by heart.

Text 3. My studies

I am an ambitious person. I've always dreamt about **going to** university.

Now I am a first-year student, a **freshman**, of National Aviation University. I go to the Institute of **the Humanities**. As a **full-time student** I have to attend all lectures, seminars and practical classes. I am **doing my undergraduate course** which lasts for 4 years in Ukraine. My **major** is English. I am majoring in Philology. **In my first year** I study many courses (Fundamentals of Law, Introduction to Linguistic Study, Practical English Course, subdivided into Vocabulary Study, Phonetics and Grammar, and many others.

Grading is determined by our classroom participation, completion of home assignments and a **research project** and by our performance in **module tests** and end-of-semester or **final exams**. Bad students sometimes **drop out** or have to **make up** their tests again and again.

I am good at English but I have to work hard to show progress in my **studies** and to get a **grant**. My **tuition** is funded by the state. But many of our students study on a contract basis. They have to **pay tuition fee**.

When I **have obtained** my first **degree**, Bachelor of Arts (BA), I may choose to apply for the graduate programme to earn Master's degree in Translation (MA).

Text 4. What's a University Education Worth?

Every year, it costs British students more and more to attend university. Students are graduating with larger and larger debts. So is a university degree really worth it?

In 2006, the UK government started to allow universities in England and Wales to charge British students tuition fees. As a result, more than 80% of students in England and Wales now take out a student loan in order to go to university. They use the loan to pay for tuition fees, books and living expenses. Although the interest on student loans is quite low, it begins as soon as the student receives the loan.

The average student in England and Wales now graduates from university with debts of around £12,000. Students of medicine, who study for longer, usually have debts of more than £20,000. That is a lot of money. It means graduates cannot afford to buy a house for many years. They even struggle to pay rent on a flat, because they have to start paying back the student loan when they reach the April after graduating (or after leaving a course). If you start to earn over £15,000

a year, the government takes repayments directly from your monthly salary. Is it any surprise, therefore, that the average British person does not leave their parents' home until they are 30 years old?

You might think that a British person with a degree will find it easy to get a well-paid job. However, most people in "white-collar jobs" seem to have a degree these days, so there is a lot of competition. Also, British companies tend to value work experience over a piece of paper. Like everyone else, graduates usually have to start at the bottom and work their way up. That can be very frustrating for them, since they are often over-qualified for the work they are doing. While at university, they had dreams of getting an exciting, challenging job. Therefore, life after university ends up being quite disappointing for a lot of graduates.

All of the above is beginning to make British people question whether a university degree is really worth the money. Even before the credit crunch started, the BBC stated, 'The number of British students at UK universities has fallen for the first time in recent history... from 1.97 million in 2007 to 1.96 million last year [2008]'. It looks like the figures will continue to decline, since loan companies are now telling some students that there are no loans available for them. Forecasts are that between 2009-19 there will be a fall of 6% in the number of 18-25 year-old university applicants across the UK.

Education

There are many options for getting an education, including taking online courses and pursuing an online degree. Yet, it probably isn't for everyone, especially if you enjoy face-to-face interaction with fellow students and teachers. Listen to the words below and consult a dictionary if you need a definition. Write a sample sentence for each word to learn how it is used in context. You can use the Internet to find sample sentences and related information.

1. apply	11. flunkoutofschool
2. attend	12. graduate (from)
3. audit a class	13. major (in)
4. bachelorsdegree	14. mastersdegree
5. cramfor a test	15. midtermexam
6. credits	16. onlinecourse
7. distanceeducation	17. registerfor
8. drop a class	18. skipclass
9. enroll (in)	19. transcript
10. freshman/ sophomore / junior / senior	20. transfer (to)

1. Because she had an interest in languages and culture, she decided to _____ Spanish.

- A. attend B. major in C. transfer

2. My brother decided to _____ a distance learning program because there were no local schools in his area that offered a program in his field of study.

- A. enroll in B. skip class C. go

3. After I get my undergraduate degree, I'm thinking about going on and getting a _____.

- A. masters degree B. bachelors degree C. major

What are the advantages and disadvantages of attending a traditional college versus enrolling in a distance education program where you can also receive a degree online? Search the Internet and see if you can find an institution that offers an online course or degree in your major. How much is the course and how long will it take to complete to class or degree?

III. Match the words with their definitions

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Scholarship | a) a sum of money given by a government or other organization for a particular purpose |
| 2. Qualification | a person who holds a second or furtherdegree |
| 3. Tutorial | b) a mark indicating the quality of a student's work |
| 4. Bachelor | an academic research degree awarded in a number of countries throughout the world |
| 5. Specialist | c) a person who concentrates primarily on a particular subject or activity; a person highly skilled in a specific and restricted field |
| 6. DSc | a person who holds an undergraduate degree from a university or college (only in titles or set expressions) |
| 7. Master | a period of tuition given by a university or college tutor to an individual or very small group |
| 8. Grade | d) a pass of an examination or an official completion of a course , especially one conferring status as a recognized practitioner of a profession or activity |
| 9. Exam | e) a grant or payment made to support a student's education, awarded on the basis of academic or other achievement |
| 10. Grant | f) a grant or payment made to support a student's education, awarded on the basis of academic or other achievement |

Dialogues

College Majors

Getting a University Degree

Man: I wonder if this is going to be an interesting class.

Woman: Yeah. Me too. So, what's your major?

Man: Well, I've been batting around the idea of going into business, but I haven't decided yet. And my dad keeps telling me I have to choose a major, but I'm undeclared at the moment.

Woman: Ah, that's what happened to me in my freshman year.

Man: Oh, so what year are you in school?

Woman: I'm a senior, and I only have to take 10 more credits to graduate. Yeah!

Man: Well. That must feel great to be almost finished with school.

Woman: You can say that again, but once I graduate, I have to start repaying a student loan, so I'm not looking forward to that.

Man: But didn't your parents help you out with your college tuition?

Woman: No. My dad said he wasn't made of money, so he thought I should earn my own education, so I worked like crazy in the summer and part-time during the school year to cover most of my costs. [Well, that's parents for you.] And, I received some financial aid and a scholarship one year, which really saved me. [Ah, that's nice.] But this past year, school has been more demanding, so I haven't been able to work as much.

Man: Well, you know, at least you see the light at the end of the tunnel.

Woman: That's true.

Man: Well, have you lined up a job yet?

Woman: Not yet, but I'm trying to line up a few interviews at the job fair next month.

Man: Well, at least you have some ideas on your future. I mean, I'm taking a business class right now, and the teacher always lectures us by saying that life is difficult, and we should prepare for our futures by setting realistic goals. And the only place that success comes before . . .

Woman: . . . work is in the dictionary. {Yeah!?!} Yeah. I've heard that all before. Let me guess. Is your teacher Paul Jones?

Man: Yeah. How do you know? I mean, did you have him too? I mean, the guy is, you know, he's just really . . .

Woman: He's my dad. Yeap.

Man: Your dad? I mean, I didn't mean anything by what I said. I wasn't bad-mouthing him or anything. I mean he's a good teacher and all. It's just that . . .

Woman: . . . he's a dad. That's what dads do. Lecture. He has about a thousand sermons on life, and he always shares them in his classes.

Man: Yeah. Well, um . . . , nice talking with you. I have . . . I have to go.

Woman: Same here. Bye. I'll tell Mr. Jones you said hello, and maybe we can study together at my house? [Nah, nah, nah . . .]

Vocabulary Notes:

- **bat around (idiom):** consider different choices, including the positive and negative points of each option
 - My daughter batted around a few ideas on where to travel over the holidays until she settled on Hawaii.
- **you can say that again (idiom):** used when completely agreeing with someone
 - So, you think the teacher is too difficult? You can say that again.
- **help out (phrasal verb):** help someone who is in need, especially when they have problems
 - Because my parents are old, I try to help them out whenever I can.
- **see the light at the end of the tunnel (idiom):** something that gives you hope for the future after a period of difficult problems or challenges
 - College life was difficult, but by my last semester, I felt more relaxed because I could see the light at the end of the tunnel: graduation was just around the corner.
- **line up (phrasal verb):** arrange
 - I need to line up an appointment with my school advisor by the end of the week.
- **realistic (realistic):** actually possible
 - My younger brother isn't very realistic; he thinks he can get a great-paying job right out of high school without any training.
- **bad-mouth (idiom):** criticize
 - He always bad- mouths people behind their backs. If you have anything to say about people, it's best to say it to their faces.
- **sermon (noun):** a talk with moral advice about life
 - The minister gave an interesting sermon at church this past week about serving others in need.

Choose the right answer:

Where does the conversation most likely take place?

- A. in a college dormitory
 - B. in a university classroom
 - C. at the school's library
2. What year is the woman in college?
- A. second year
 - B. third year

- C. fourth year
3. Which statement is NOT true about her paying for college?
 - A. She is currently repaying student loans.
 - B. She has worked to earn college tuition.
 - C. She received a scholarship.
 4. What is her future job situation?
 - A. She will work in her father's business after she graduates.
 - B. She wants to go on to graduate school the following month.
 - C. She hopes to have interviews with different companies soon.
 5. What surprising information do we find out at the end of the conversation?
 - A. The woman is dating the man's business teacher.
 - B. Paul Jones, a college teacher, is the woman's father.
 - C. The man and woman are actually long-lost relatives.

College Life (audio – www.esl-lab.com)

Maria: Oh, hi Dave. Long time, no see!

Dave: Hi Maria. I was in the neighborhood, so I thought I'd drop by.

Maria: Come on in. [Thanks.] Take a seat. Would you like anything to drink? I have Sprite or orange juice.

Dave: Sprite would be fine. Uh, so, how have you been?

Maria: Oh, not bad. And you?

Dave: Oh, I'm doing okay, but school has been really hectic these days, and I haven't had time to relax.

Maria: By the way, what's your major anyway?

Dave: Hotel management.

Maria: Well, what do you want to do once you graduate?

Dave: Uh... I haven't decided for sure, but I think I'd like to work for a hotel or travel agency in this area. How about you?

Maria: Well, when I first started college, I wanted to major in French, but I realized I might have a hard time finding a job using the language, so I changed majors to computer science. [Oh]. With the right skills, landing a job in the computer industry shouldn't be as difficult.

Dave: So, do you have a part-time job to support yourself through school?

Maria: Well, fortunately for me, I received a four-year academic scholarship [Wow] that pays for all of my tuition and books.

Dave: Wow. That's great.

Maria: Yeah. How about you? Are you working your way through school?

Dave: Yeah. I work three times a week at a restaurant near campus.

Maria: Oh. What do you do there?

Dave: I'm a cook.

Maria: How do you like your job?

Dave: It's okay. The other workers are friendly, and the pay isn't bad.

Vocabulary Notes:

- **hectic** (adjective): very busy
- Life is always very hectic when you're trying to work and go to school at the same time.
- **major** (noun): course of study
- I'm thinking about majoring in computer science next year.
- **land (a job)** (verb): to secure, win, or get a job
- It is becoming increasingly difficult to land a job in the field of language teaching.
- **work (your way) through (school)** (verb): think through, in this case, work while going to school to support yourself

- Since my parents had no money, I had no choice but to work myself through school
- Sometimes we just have to work through many new experiences before we understand the language and culture.

Choose the right answer:

1. What does the man want to do after he graduates?
 - A. He wants to become a teacher.
 - B. He hopes to go on to graduate school.
 - C. He'd like to work at a hotel.
2. What is the woman majoring in?
 - A. history
 - B. French
 - C. computer science
3. How does the woman pay for college?
 - A. She has a part-time job.
 - B. She received a scholarship.
 - C. Her parents are paying for it.
4. Where does the man work part-time?
 - A. at a bakery
 - B. in a library
 - C. at a restaurant
5. What thing did the man NOT say about his job?
 - A. His co-workers are friendly.
 - B. He works long hours.
 - C. The pay is okay.

Translate.

I.

1. В этом году моя сестра поступила на факультет иностранных языков педагогического института. Курс обучения на этом факультете длится пять лет.
2. Кате хорошо даются гуманитарные дисциплины. Она самая лучшая студентка в нашей группе. Она не пропускает занятия, посещает научные кружки и очень много работает.
3. Какие новые предметы вы будете изучать на втором курсе? - Я еще не знаю, надо посмотреть новое расписание.
4. Звонок уже был? Что у нас сейчас? – Лекция по Ведению в языкознание (Вступу до мовознавства). Но я не помню номера аудитории. Давай позвоним старосте.
5. Он болел и отстал по Практическому курсу английского языка. Помогите ему догнать группу. Боюсь, он провалит экзамен. Аня, у тебя хорошо с английской грамматикой, объясни ему времена глаголов, пожалуйста.
6. Завтра у нас начинаются зимние каникулы. А сессия – после каникул. Надеюсь, смогу подготовиться, хотя предметы очень трудные, особенно Основы правоведения. Если я провалюсь, то не буду получать стипендию.
7. Я навчаюсь в університеті, я на першому курсі Гуманітарного університету НАУ. Наш основний (профілюючий) предмет – “Практичний курс англійської мови”, який включає фонетику, граматику, лексику, домашнє читання.
8. Крім практичних занять ми повинні відвідувати лекції та семінари. Серед наших викладачів є професори та кандидати наук.
9. На другому курсі ми почнемо вивчати другу іноземну мову – німецьку, французьку або іспанську.
10. Я хочу стати перекладачем зі ступенем магістра, але треба навчатися чотири роки на рівні бакалавра, щоб отримати перший ступінь вищої освіти – ступінь бакалавра.

II.

1. В 11 класі я вирішив, що мені потрібно одержати вищу освіту.
2. Після закінчення школи я подав заяву до НАУ, одного з найкращих університетів в Україні.
3. Я мав гарні оцінки в атестаті зрілості. І коли я успішно склав вступний іспит, я був прийнятий до університету.
4. Зараз я першокурсник на денному відділенні гуманітарного інституту.
5. Вчора я провів 3 години в університетській бібліотеці.
6. Спочатку я готувався до семінару, потім писав курсову роботу.
7. Скоро у нас перша сесія, тому зараз я і мої однокурсники дуже зайняті.
8. Наш куратор каже, що треба багато вчити, щоб скласти екзамени успішно.
9. Але ті, хто має хороші оцінки протягом семестру, можуть не хвилюватися, - вони мають всі шанси закінчити семестр без академічних заборгованостей.
10. Розкажи мені про своє навчання в університеті. Що ви вивчаєте на першому курсі? Чи відвідування лекцій обов'язково? Хто викладає курс фонетики? Мабуть, професор чи кандидат наук? Коли ви маєте канікули?
11. Ти задаєш дуже багато запитань, просто як наш викладач з граматики.
12. Чесно кажучи, я такий зайнятий та знервований зараз – скоро наша перша сесія, я маю закінчити курсову роботу та перескласти першу модульну контрольну. Давай зустрінемося під час канікул та поговоримо за чашкою чаю.
13. Перша пара в університеті починається о 8 годині ранку. Ті хто живе в гуртожитку, мають перевагу – їм не треба вставати дуже рано, їм треба лише чверть години, щоб дістатися до навчального корпусу.
14. Ти бачив наш розклад на завтра? Яка в нас перша пара? – Фонетика чи граматика. Давай запитаємо у старости (monitor), вона має все знати.