

System of Education

1. Vocabulary:

- Educate, v – давать образование
- education – образование, воспитание, обучение
- the right to education – право на образование
- universal education – всеобщее образование
- compulsory education – обязательное образование
- free (of charge) education – бесплатное обучение
- to give an education – давать образование
- to get / to receive an education – получать образование
- primary / elementary education – начальное образование
- secondary / high education – среднее образование
- higher / university, college education – высшее образование
- Educational – образовательный, воспитательный
- educational system – система образования
- educational institution – учебное заведение
- higher educational establishment – высшее учебное заведение
- educated / uneducated – образованный / необразованный
- Train, v – воспитывать, приучать к хорошим навыкам, дисциплине; тренировать (-ся); обучать, готовить; e. g.: *The BSU trains highly-qualified specialists in different branches of science.*
- training – обучение, тренировка, подготовка
- vocational training – профессиональное обучение
- Bring (brought, brought) – воспитывать, растить
- upbringing – воспитание

Training – Education – Upbringing:

Training: the act of systematical teaching, drilling; the state of being trained,
e. g.: *He had much training before he became a good teacher.*

Education is used in a wider sense than the word *training*. *Training* is to *education* as a part to a whole.

Education is: 1. the teaching and training of the young; e. g.: *No country can neglect education.* 2. the knowledge and abilities developed through teaching and training; e. g.: *She received a good education.*

Upbringing comprises the methods of forming the character of a young person,

- ability – способность, умение;
- abilities – дарования
- able – способный, умелый

- Capacity – способность

Note: in some contexts the words *capacity* and *ability* would be interchangeable. *Ability* is generally used absolutely, *capacity* – with a reference to a particular talent, e. g.: *He is a man of ability.* (= *a clever man*)

She has a remarkable capacity for learning languages.

- capable / bright – способный
- incapable / dull – неспособный, тупой
- inclination – склонность
- to be good at smth – иметь способности к чему-либо
- to have a good command of a language – хорошо владеть языком
- to work hard at smth – упорно работать над чем-либо
- progress – успеваемость, успехи
- to make normal / good progress (in) – успевать (по), делать успехи
- to make poor progress – не успевать, отставать
- to be careless about one's studies – небрежно относиться к учебе
- to fall / to get, to lag behind (the group) – отставать (от группы)
- to catch up with (the group) – догнать (группу)
- to attend – посещать
- attitude – отношение, позиция
- Bachelor's degree – степень бакалавра (низшая ученая степень в университетах Великобритании и США)
- Master's degree – степень магистра
- Doctor's degree – степень доктора
- Candidate of Sciences – кандидат наук
- to take a degree – получить ученую степень
- to be engaged – быть занятым
- census – перепись населения
- citizen – гражданин
- common human values – общечеловеческие ценности
- continuity – преемственность, непрерывность
- to correspond – соответствовать
- to embrace – включать, заключать в себе, содержать
- to guarantee / to ensure – гарантировать
- to envisage – предусматривать, предполагать

- resource – ресурс
- to seek – добиваться, стремиться
- sense of ecological purpose – экологическая направленность
- trend – тенденция, уклон
- to send / to put a child to school – отдать ребенка в школу
- to enter school – поступить в школу
- (school-leaving) certificate – аттестат зрелости
- *Student:*
 - first- (fifth-) year student – студент первого (пятого) курса
 - former student – бывший студент
 - to be a part-time student – учиться без отрыва от производства
 - to be a full-time student – учиться с отрывом от производства
 - to be in one's first (last) year – быть студентом первого (последнего) курса
- diploma – диплом
- post-graduate – аспирант
- post-graduate courses – аспирантура
- to take post-graduate courses – поступить в аспирантуру
- thesis (*pl* theses) – диссертация
- diploma thesis – дипломная работа
- to present / to support one's thesis – защищать диссертацию
- lecture (about, on) – 1. лекция (о); 2. читать лекции
- report (on) – доклад (о)
- to make a report (on) – делать доклад (о)
- to consult (in) – консультировать (по)
- consultation (in) – консультация (по)
- to cram – зубрить
- cramming – зубрежка
- crib – шпаргалка
- rector – ректор
- rector's office – ректорат
- senior / head teacher – старший преподаватель
- dean – декан
- dean's office – деканат
- hostel – общежитие
- Latin – латинский язык
- linguistics – языкознание

- profound knowledge – глубокие знания
 - to put / to apply one's knowledge in (into) practice – применять знания на практике
 - diligence / industry – прилежание, усердие
 - diligent / industrious – прилежный, усердный
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- nursery school – детский сад (в Англии)
 - infant school – школа для малолетних (в Англии)
 - junior school – школа для детей от 7 до 11 лет (в Англии)
 - grammar school – средняя классическая школа (в Англии)
 - modern school – современная школа (средняя школа в Англии)
 - comprehensive school – всеобщая единая школа (средняя школа в Англии)
 - elementary school – начальная школа (в США)
 - high school – средняя школа (в США)
 - staff – штат, персонал
 - head / headmaster – директор школы
 - headmistress – директриса
 - undergraduate – студент
 - graduate school – аспирантура
 - to carry on scientific research – вести научно-исследовательскую работу
 - the humanities – гуманитарные науки

2. Education in Belarus

Scientific and intellectual potential is the main strategic resource of Belarus. In 1950s Belarus became the country of universal literacy. In 1989, according to the results of the census, 899 per each thousand engaged in the national economy had higher and secondary education; 144 people among them were the graduates from the higher educational establishments. Thus, we can say that Belarus had a developed system of education. It embraced 11.000 educational establishments; 430.000 teachers worked there; 33 per cent of population attended different forms of classes.

Nowadays the number of students attending different educational establishments has not changed. The republic guarantees its citizens the right to universal secondary education and creates means for further professional education. It tries to preserve the democratic character of education, paying much attention to common human values, developing independent critical thinking instead of simple perception of information.

The republic is reforming its system of education today with the aim of creating an independent, qualitatively new national school, corresponding to international standards and ensuring each citizen the right to the high-quality education according to his abilities and inclinations. The reform envisages a continuity of study at all stages, such as pre-school, secondary school, vocational training and specialized secondary school, and at the higher school level. It gives teachers and students freedom in the choice of educational forms and methods, while the results must correspond to the state educational standards.

5. Possibility for masters to obtain doctoral degree.

There have been changes in the organization of education itself. New types of educational establishments have appeared: gymnasiya, lyceum, experimental school, college. There appeared non-state-owned schools of various kinds, private kindergartens, schools at home, commercial institutes. So, it stimulates effectiveness of education, creates non-idealistic attitude to society on students' part.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. In 1989, according to the results of the ..., 899 per each thousand ... in the national economy had ... and ... education; 144 people among them were ... from the
2. The republic tries to ... the democratic character of education, paying much attention to, developing independent critical thinking instead of simple ... of information.
3. The republic is ... its system of education today with the aim of creating an independent, ... new national school, ... to international standards and ... each citizen the right to the high-quality education according to his ... and
4. So, it stimulates ... of education, creates to society on students' part.

II. Finish the sentences using the following variants:

1. *Scientific and intellectual potential is ...*
 - a. the national pride of Belarus.
 - b. the main historical value of Belarus.
 - c. The main strategic resource of Belarus.
2. *Nowadays the number of students attending different educational establishments ...*
 - a. has increased.
 - b. has not changed.
 - c. Has lowered.
3. *The republic gives teachers and students freedom ...*
 - a. in the choice of educational forms and methods.
 - b. in the choice of textbooks.
 - c. In attending schools.
4. *The reform envisages ...*
 - a. 11 year secondary education.
 - b. compulsory 10 year education.
 - c. 12 year secondary education.

III. Answer the questions:

1. What is the main strategic resource of Belarus?
2. What is the system of education in Belarus like?
2. Has the number of students changed in Belarus nowadays?

2. New types of educational establishments.
3. The educational reform.
4. The guarantee of the right to education.
5. The main principles of educational system in Belarus.

V. Using the facts from the text, give information about ...

1. The system of education in Belarus.
2. The educational reform of 1996 – 2010.

3. Oral practice

1. Give synonyms to the following words and expressions:

qualified, principal, class, elementary education, to get education, to lag behind (the group), to put to school, a child of school age, to educate, to train, faculty.

2. Give opposites to the following:

profound knowledge, literacy, experienced, senior form, to enter school, ignorant, incapable (pupil), to be left back, to do well at an exam, final exams.

3. Complete the sentences:

1. If a person is unable to read, we say that he is 2. When a person knows a foreign language well, we may say that he has 3. If a teacher has worked for many years and knows his subject well, we say that he is 4. When a student is ill and misses many lessons we are anxious that he may 5. Citizens of the Republic of Belarus have the right 6. When a student was given a bad mark at an examination, we say the he 7. Studying at an university the students receive 8. When a person studies much and knows a lot we say he is 9. Teachers must be well- 10. A sum of money paid for schooling is called 11. All schooling in Belarus is free to all 12. A person graduating from a University is called a 13. The secondary school in the United States is called 14. A Bachelor's degree is given to a person who 15. Master's degrees are given to those person who

4. Supply the missing words:

1. The pupil made many mistakes in his composition and ... a bad ... for it. 2. Last year my son ... school, and in four years he will ... the University. 3. My younger brother is 6 years old and my parents will ... him to 4. He ... in Latin, for he was not well prepared. 5. You must work hard to ... with group. Don't forget that the ... are coming. 6. His ... for work is amazing. He never seems to need sleep. 7. She is a clever girl and ... of doing any work. 8. His ... for knowledge was so great that he seemed never to be tired of studies. 9. Speech skills and habits need hard work and regular 10. If children are hardly ... they don't know how to behave. 11. He was ... at home, not at school. 12. I don't say that he is a ... student, he does nothing during the term and crams the last fortnight.

5. Fill in the prepositions:

1. All the children in our country have the right ... education. 2. Thousands ... part-time students study ... correspondence. 3. Before the examination we had a consultations ... grammar. 4.

6. Insert prepositions in the following text:

Grammar schools historically were shools founded ... the 16th century or earlier, principally for the teaching ... Latin. One ... the definitions ... a grammar school is one “ ... which the learned languages are taught grammatically.” Two other characteristics may be noticed ... them. They were ... children, chiefly boys, either belonging ... the more prosperous classes, or selected ... thier ability, and they were accustomed to send their best pupils ... the Universities.

The first grammar school is said to have been founded ... Canterbury ... about the year 597 or 598. Its purpose was to teach native priests the Latin tongue so that they could conduct services, and the nobles so that they could understand the Christian doctrines. Now these are schools ... a literary and scientific curriculum.

7. Answer the following questions:

1. Who has the right to education in our country? 2. What is an elementary school? 3. What is a primary school? 4. Is a secondary education compulsory in our country? 5. Who can receive a higher education? 6. When do you take entrance exams? 7. What is your favourite subject at the University? 8. Do you pass your exams with equal success? 9. How do your spend your holidays? 10. What do students receive on graduating from the University? 11. Who usually studies by correspondence? 12. What is the required period of studies in universities? 13. Is education in our republic free?

8. Read the quotations and sayings and explain them:

1. A man is never too old to learn.
2. Knowledge is power. (Francis Bacon)
3. Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers*. (Alfred Tennyson) (*медлить, задерживаться)
4. All work and no play makes back a dull boy.
5. Better untaught than ill taught.