

Группа: ТЭК 1/2
Дата проведения: 01.06.2023 г.
Специальность: 38.02.05 Товароведение и экспертиза качества потребительских товаров
Дисциплина: ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык
Тема занятия: Образование

Цели занятия:

Дидактическая: углубить и расширить знания и представления студентов по теме;

Развивающая: развивать творческий потенциал студентов;

Воспитательная: воспитывать стремление к совершенствованию английского языка; воспитывать умение работать самостоятельно.

Вид занятия: практическое занятие

Основная литература:

Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для ссузов: учебное пособие. – Москва: Проспект, 2015. – 288 с.

Дополнительная литература: Интернет-ресурсы.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qWeTlbFRSxY>

Домашнее задание

1. Изучите лексику по теме. Посмотрите видео.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qWeTlbFRSxY>

Education – Образование

compulsory education — обязательное образование

general education — общее образование

pre-school education — дошкольное образование

primary education — начальное образование

secondary education — среднее образование

vocational education — профессиональное образование

higher education — высшее образование

Pre-School Education. Дошкольное образование

nursery (school) - ясли

kindergarten - садик

playgroup (playschool) - дошкольная группа в садике

School Education. Школьное образование

School - школа

primary school - начальная школа

secondary school - средняя школа

gymnasium - гимназия

lyceum - лицей

Further (Specialized Secondary) Education. Среднее специальное образование.

vocational school - профессионально-техническое училище

art school (college) - художественное училище

technical school - техникум

medical school -медицинское училище
military school — военное училище
institute — институт
university — университет
academy — академия

Forms of Teaching. Формы обучения.
Lecture - лекция
Class - практическое занятие
Seminar - семинар
Tutorial - консультация

2. Прочитайте тексты, письменно дополните пропуски в таблице.

The Russian education system

In Russia children go to school at the age of six or seven. They spend four years at primary school, five years at secondary school and two years at senior school.

School normally starts at 8:00 am and finishes at 2-3 pm though this may vary slightly from school to school. Young students have 3-4 lessons a day and older students have up to 7 lessons a day. This means that the school week can be either 5 or 6 days long. In large cities where there are a lot of students attending the same school, there are sometimes separate morning and afternoon sessions. There are usually around 20-30 students in a class.

There is a wide range of school subjects for students aged 12-17. These include Russian, Literature, Maths (including Algebra and Geometry) History, Social Science, Biology, Geography, Physics, ICT, Chemistry and others. English is the main and most popular foreign language although students can also learn Spanish, German or French. Almost all classes involve the use of computers and media technology. Some schools may specialize in certain subjects, Maths and Science, for example. There are also vocational schools that train students in a specialized profession, such as music or dance, alongside their usual lessons.

The school year is usually divided into four terms with three breaks. School starts on 1st September and finishes on 31st May. The summer holiday starts on 1st June and lasts for three months but Year 9 and Year 11 students take their exams in June.

The British Education System. State Education in Britain.

All state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies.

Nine million children attend 35.000 schools in Britain. Education is compulsory from 5 till 16 years. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a pre-school playgroup to prepare them for the start of compulsory education.

Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. Most children are taught together, boys and girls in the same class. At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensives which accept a wide range of children from all backgrounds and religious and ethnic groups. Ninety per cent of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-educational.

At 16 pupils take a national exam called «G.C.S.E.» (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education.

Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the sixth form at school or at a sixth form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for a national exam called «A» level (advanced level) at IS. You need «A» level to enter a university.

Other 16-year-olds choose to go to a college of further education to study for more practical (vocational) diplomas relating to the world of work, such as hairdressing, typing or mechanics.

Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with «A» levels from 18. Students study for a degree which takes on average three years of full-time study.

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

Education in Great Britain	Education in Russia
1. All state schools in Britain are ____. 2. Education is compulsory from ____ till ____ years. 3. At 11 most pupils go to ____. 4. At ____ pupils take a national exam called ____. 5. Other 16-year-olds choose to go to a ____.	1. Children go to school at the age of ____ 2. They spend ____ years at primary school, ____ years at secondary school and ____ years at senior school. 3. English is the main and most popular foreign language although students can also learn ____, ____ or ____. 4. The school year is usually divided into ____ terms with three breaks. 5. Some schools may specialize in certain subjects, ____ and ____, for example.

3. Прочитайте текст, выпишите и переведите слова, касающиеся темы «Education».

Let's try to imagine the world without education, without any schools, colleges and universities. What would that be like? No school means no knowledge and skills. No university means no doctors, no engineers and no scientists. Therefore, it means no development and no inventions. Would you like to live in the world that is deteriorating? The answer is quite obvious: it's vitally important to study and get an education.

Nowadays there're different kinds of education, but the most wide-spread is still the traditional one that includes the set of establishments providing education. For the vast majority of people, the first step is a primary school where students get the basic skills of reading, writing and counting. The next stage is secondary school which gives broad knowledge about various subjects and prepares students for future professional education. At the end of the last form school children take exams and after school graduation they have several options: to stop studying and get a job or get professional education in college or university. Students' life is not easy because they have to take exams every term and study hard to succeed. Nevertheless, most people remember students' years as the best time of their lives, full of fun and entertainment.

However, modern world is full of new opportunities to get education. More and more schools and universities provide on-line courses and trainings. It has some advantages for sure, because you study in a comfortable place at comfortable time. Also, some alternative ways are becoming more and more popular, e.g. home education or some approaches connected with developing the mind without books and strict systems.

Фото выполненных заданий высылаем на почту

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**В письме обязательно указать фамилию, группу, число, за которое
сделали домашнее задание!**