1. Дисциплина: Иностранный язык (английский)

2. Преподаватель: Нугаева Л.Р.

3. Название темы: Система образования России (4 ч.)

4. Задание:

**1. Прочитайте и переведите текст (устно).**

Education in the Russian Federation

 Russians have always shown a great concern for education. The right to education is stated in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. It is ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools, and higher education establishments. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarships and grants.

 Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling in Russia are: primary education for ages 6-7 to 9-10 inclusive; secondary education including intermediate school for ages 10-11 to 12-13 inclusive, and senior school for ages 13-14 to 14-15 inclusive. If a pupil of a secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary school together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a “core curriculum” of academic subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, a foreign language, PT. Lyceums and gymnasiums offer programs giving profound knowledge in some field of study.

 After finishing the 9th form one can go on to a vocational school which offers programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field, or a profession.

 After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go on in higher education. All applicants must take competitive entrance examinations. Higher education institutions, that is, institutes or universities, offer a 5-year programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields, as well as a post graduate course. If one finishes a post graduate course and writes a thesis, he or she receives a candidate’s degree or a doctoral degree.

 Higher educational establishments are headed by Rectors. Prorectors are in charge of academic and scientific work. Each institute or university has a number of faculties, specializing in a certain field of study. The faculties are headed by the Deans. There are departments within the faculties.

 The system of secondary and higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reform are: to decentralize the higher education system, to develop a new financial mechanism, to give more academic freedoms to faculties and students. All secondary schools, institutes and universities until recently have been funded by the state. Now there is quite a number of private fee-paying primary and secondary schools; some universities have fee-paying departments.

 In terms of the ratio of students to the total population Russia ranks among the top ten countries in the world.

 The Russian educational policy is a combination of economic and social objectives. An educated person contributes more to the society, and education on the other hand gives a person the prospect for professional advance.

**2. Прочитайте и переведите следующие словосочетания:**

 to guarantee the right to education;

 specialized secondary education;

 specialized course;

 academic work;

 educational policy;

 the combination of economic and social objectives;

 technical training schools.

**3. Переведите на английский язык.**

 а) образование, обязательный, предмет, право, (проф)училище, знания, абитуриент, готовить, диссертация, выпускник, декан, кафедра, факультет, программа, степень;

 b) право на образование, средняя школа, платная частная школа, высшее учебное заведение, заочное обучение, государственные стипендии, глубокие знания, вступительные экзамены, быть ответственным (за), вносить вклад.

**4. Дополни предложения:**

 1. Every citizen of our country has the right to ... .

 2. The right to education is guaranteed by ... .

 3. Every boy or girl must get ... .

 4. At school pupils study ... .

 5. Institutes and universities ... specialists in different fields.

 6. A course at institutes or universities ... 5 years.

 7. At most schools ... is free.

 8. Students of institutes or universities get ... .

**5. Исправьте неверные утверждения:**

 1. Children enter school at the age of 9.

 2. The academic year begins on the first of January.

 3. At colleges students give lectures to professors.

 4. Pupils study 8 years at primary school.

 5. Higher education is compulsory in Russia.

 6. A course at institutes or universities usually takes 10 years.

 7. There are no private schools in Russia.

 8. After finishing 9 forms of secondary school young people can enter the institute.

5. Итоговую работу сдать **до 01.06.2020 г.**