**Education and Skills. Schools in Russia**

**Vocabulary**

the right to education – право на образование

a duty – долг, обязанность

compulsory education – обязательное образование

primary education – начальное образование

secondary education – среднее образование

curriculum – учебный план, программа

a subject – предмет (в т. ч. учебный)

Russian – русский язык

Maths – математика

Reading – чтение

Drawing – рисование, ИЗО

PT (Physical Training) – физкультура

Computer Science – информатика

core curriculum – базовый учебный план

a pupil / a student – ученик

Literature – литература

Physics – физика

Chemistry – химия

foreign language – иностранный язык

Geography – география

Biology – биология

History – история

uniform – униформа, школьная форма

classes – уроки, занятия

a break – перерыв

school year – учебный год

a term – семестр (четверть)

holidays – каникулы

comprehensive school – общеобразовательная школа

entrance exams – вступительные экзамены

specialized school – специализированная школа

a lyceum – лицей

a gymnasium – гимназия

profound knowledge – глубокие (основательные) знания

elective subjects – предметы по выбору, необязательные предметы

future work – будущая работа

further education – дальнейшее образование

a university – университет

a college – колледж

to study – учиться

extracurricular activities – внеклассные занятия

social and cultural life – социальная и культурная жизнь

a club – клуб (в т. ч. по интересам)

a society – общество

according to something – в соответствии с чем-л.

preferences – предпочтения

to enter – поступать

**Answer the questions:**

1. For how many years does the school education in Russia last?
2. At what age does the primary education start? How long does it last?
3. Which subjects do Russian children study in the primary school?
4. Which subjects do they study in the secondary school?
5. How long does the secondary school last?
6. How many terms do school students have? And students of a college or university?
7. What is the difference between ordinary schools and specialized ones?
8. What are elective subjects? Name some examples.
9. How many exams must students pass at the end of the 9th form? And at the end of the 11th one? Which of the exams are compulsory?

**True / False?**

1. School education in Russia is compulsory.
2. Higher education in Russia is compulsory.
3. Primary education lasts for three years.
4. Pupils study Biology and Geography during the primary education.
5. Pupils study English or another foreign language during the secondary education.
6. All the students must wear uniform.
7. The school year includes two terms.
8. To start the school education, a student must pass entrance exams.
9. “Electives” are some additional subjects not necessary for everybody.
10. Russian school students have a lot of different extracurricular activities.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Did you like your studying at school? Why / why not?
2. Do you think the school gave you any important knowledge?
3. Do you think the school education is necessary or it’s possible to study at home?
4. Which advantages does school education have? Why is it useful?
5. Which advantages does studying at home have?
6. What was your favourite subject?
7. What would you like to change in Russian school education?

**Fill in the gaps with verbs in a correct form. Use Present Simple, Present Continuous or Past Simple:**

1. I (think) the school (be) an important part of our life. It (teach) us to be a part of the society, (develop) our personality. However, sometimes teachers (be) not able to give equally profound knowledge to all students: classes (be) very big, so it (be) hard to communicate with each student in an individual way and control his / her studying.
2. – What (you, do) now?

– I (learn) History, I (have) an exam tomorrow.

1. When my mother (study) at school, she (not learn) English, she (learn) German.
2. My younger brother (study) at a lyceum. First of all, he (enter) a comprehensive school, but then my parents (notice) that he (be) very good at Maths. So they (decide) to change his school. In my opinion, it (be) a correct decision: he (like) his new classmates, teachers and curriculum. Of course, the last one (be) rather complicated, but it (help) him to deal with more interesting tasks.
3. – When (you, finish) school?

– In 2012.

– What (be) your favourite subject?

– Well, I (think) it (be) Geography. It (be) really interesting for me to know something new about other countries, cities and cultures. But I always (hate) Chemistry, combining those elements (be) terrible, I (not understand) it at all!.. By the way, now I (to be going to) pass some Chemistry video courses to improve (улучшить) my knowledge.

1. Look at those children! They (play) and (have fun). It (be) obvious (очевидно) that they (be) at the summer holidays, right?
2. Tom (want) to take an elective Law course, because he (plan) to enter the Law college. It must be helpful for his future career.

**Fill in the gaps with “there is / there are”, translate:**

1. many people at the railway station.
2. – an airport in your city? – Yes, it’s called Pulkovo.
3. only one train that arrives at 5:00 p.m.
4. some buses near the bus stop.
5. – any subway stations near your house? – only one. It’s called Devyatkino.
6. a big airport in Moscow. many planes arriving to it and departing from it.
7. several trains from my city to my grandmother’s village.
8. – Are you ordering a taxi? – Yes, but no free cars.
9. – The subway in Saint Petersburg is too complicated for me. – But a subway map, you can use it.
10. five cars in the parking lot. many parking lots in a big city. I drive a car, so it’s important for me.

**Fill in the gaps with verbs in Present Simple or Past Simple:**

1. I (visit) Finland last year. It (be) an exciting travel.
2. Tom (like) traveling very much. Every year he (visit) a new country.
3. Traveling by plane (become) more and more popular.
4. We (spend) June in a small town near the sea. It (be) wonderful! We (swim) in the sea, (sunbathe) and (eat) tasty local food.
5. I (watch) a good film yesterday. It (be) about Germany. I would like to visit this country.
6. – What (be) your favourite way of traveling? – I (like) traveling by train. It (be) so interesting to talk to different people and to enjoy a beautiful view of the countryside.
7. Now Mary (spend) her vacation in Italy, in Rome. Every day she (eat) pizza and pasta in small nice restaurants, (walk) along ancient streets and (take) photos.
8. – Which museums (you, visit) last week? – Oh, I (visit) many interesting museums: Archeological Museum, Art Gallery and the Museum of Chocolate.
9. Yesterday I (go) sightseeing. There (be) a lot of interesting places here. Some buildings (be) very old and beautiful. I (take) a lot of photos. Local architecture (be) wonderful.
10. Niagara Falls (be) a famous complex of waterfalls in the USA. I (think) it (be) the most beautiful place in the world.
11. I (not like) excursions with a guide. For me it (be) more interesting to explore a city or a museum myself.
12. – How many countries (you, visit) in your life? – I (visit) three of them: Greece, Turkey, and Poland. The travel to Greece (be) the best one.
13. Jim often (ride) a bike when he (come) to Ireland. He (like) riding a bike and enjoying the view of green hills.
14. I (spend) my vacation in Paris and (buy) a lot of souvenirs for my friends.
15. If someone (want) to see the most beautiful architecture in Russia, he or she should go to Saint Petersburg.

**Adjectives: Degrees of Comparison (Степени сравнения прилагательных)**

Чтобы сравнить один объект с другим, в английском, как и в русском, используются степени сравнения прилагательных. Например: Эта школа лучше той. – *This school is better than that one.* Среднее образование глубже начального. – *Secondary education is more profound than the primary one*. Психология – самый интересный дополнительный курс для меня. – *Psychology is the most interesting elective course for me*.

Прилагательное в английском не изменяется по числам и падежам (a new book – new books). Необходимо запомнить только степени сравнения.

От начальной формы прилагательных образуются две СС: **сравнительная** (если один объект сравнивается с другим / другими – лучше, выше, больше, более новый и т.д.) и **превосходная** (если выделяется из остальных – лучше всех, выше всех, самый высокий и т.д.). Правило для **односложных прилагательных**: сравнительная степень образуется с помощью суффикса -er, превосходная – с помощью суффикса -est. Превосходная степень всегда употребляется с артиклем the.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Положительная степень** | **Сравнительная степень** | **Превосходная степень** |
| high (высокий) | higher (выше) | the highest (самый высокий) |

Правило для большинства **двусложных** и всех **многосложных** прилагательных: сравнительная степень образуется с помощью слов more (более) и less (менее), превосходная – с помощью слов the most (самый, наиболее) и the least (наименее). Превосходная степень также всегда используется с определённым артиклем.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Положительная степень** | **Сравнительная степень** | **Превосходная степень** |
| difficult (трудный) | more difficult (более трудный / труднее) / less difficult (менее трудный) | the most difficult (самый трудный) / the least difficult (наименее трудный) |

Исключения – прилагательные good (хороший), bad (плохой), little (маленький), far (далёкий):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Положительная степень** | **Сравнительная степень** | **Превосходная степень** |
| good (хороший) | better (лучше) | the best (самый лучший) |
| bad (плохой) | worse (хуже) | the worst (самый худший) |
| little (маленький) | less (меньше) | the least (самый маленький) |
| far (далёкий) | farther (дальше, более далёкий – буквально, в пространственном смысле);  further (дальше – в переносном смысле: дальнейший) | the farthest, the furthest |

Основные **сравнительные конструкции**:

as … as – такой же… как (as high as)

not so … as – не такой… как (not as high as)

… than – более … чем (higher than…, more difficult than…)

Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на -e, в сравнительной степени добавляют только -r: large – larger.

Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на одиночную согласную, в сравнительной степени удваивают её: big – bigger.

В прилагательных, оканчивающихся на -y, меняют её на -i: easy – easier.

Наречия, употребляющиеся в сравнительных оборотах: much – намного (напр., much more expensive, much slower), a little / a bit / slightly – немного, слегка (a bit slower), by far – безусловно (*This book is by far the most interesting in the library*).

Наречия, оканчивающийся на -ly, образуют степени сравнения по модели многосложных прилагательных: quickly – more quickly – the most quickly. Другие наречия могут образовывать их по модели односложных: *We must do this work faster.*

**Exercises**

**Fill in the gaps using Degrees of Comparison:**

1. Planes are (fast) than trains.
2. Traveling by bus is (cheap) than traveling by plane.
3. Personal transport is (comfortable) than public one.
4. I think planes are (expensive) type of transport. But it’s (fast) transport, too.
5. I like riding a bike. A bicycle is (cheap) and (eco-friendly) transport. Besides, it’s useful for the health.
6. This city is (far) than I thought. I think going by train is (good) than going by bus.
7. Mary hates buses. She thinks it’s (bad) transport in the world.
8. – We can go there on foot. – Yes, but it’s much (slow)!
9. Our bus stop is closed! It’s (bad) news in the world for me. Now it’s (convenient) to get to my office, because the subway station is far from my house.
10. You can take a taxi. Of course, it’s (expensive) than going on foot or by bus, but it’s (fast).
11. – What do you think about this car? – I think it’s (bad) than that Toyota. It’s (cheap), but I prefer another variant.
12. Last summer I went from my city to Moscow by bus. It was (convenient) than traveling by train, but much (cheap).
13. Nowadays electric scooters become (popular) in big cities.
14. Subway is (good) transport in a big city. It helps you to travel long distances very fast.
15. – Are you ordering a taxi? – Yes. I’m waiting for the (far) instructions.

**Fill in the gaps using constructions: as … as, not so … as, (more) … than …:**

1. Trains are (expensive) as planes. But planes are (convenient) than trains. Besides, they are (fast).
2. I think traveling by bus is (convenient) as traveling by train.
3. Jim drives a car, so he uses his personal transport to get to work. It’s (fast) as going by bus or taking a taxi, but much (comfortable).
4. In a big city, buses are sometimes (fast) as the subway, especially when there is a traffic jam.
5. This train is (fast) as that one. It arrives at 5:00 p.m. as well. What train to choose?
6. Going somewhere by an electric scooter is (nice) as riding a bike. I think it’s much (good) than going on foot.
7. Lisa takes a taxi every Saturday, because on Saturdays she finishes the work too late. Taking a taxi is (cheap) as using public transport, but she has no choice.
8. I’m choosing a flight to London. This one is (cheap) and (long) than that one. That one is fast, but the arrival time is (convenient) for me as in this case.
9. – Excuse me, how can I get to the Palace Square? – You should go to (near) subway station and take the train to Gostiny Dvor. Then you should go on foot along Nevsky Avenue. You can go on foot right from here, but it’s (fast and convenient) than going by subway. – Thank you very much!

**Answer the questions:**

1. What was the worst school subject for you?
2. What is better for you: studying at school or at the college? Why?
3. Which discipline at the college is the most interesting for you?
4. What was the longest travel in your life? When did it happen? What city or country did you visit?
5. Who is the most sociable person in your family?
6. What is the most useful thing you have?

**Translate using Degrees of Comparison:**

1. Самолёты – самый дорогой, но самый быстрый транспорт.
2. Учёба в школе – самый интересный период в жизни.
3. Поезда быстрее автобусов.
4. Самолёты дороже поездов.
5. Биология интереснее математики.
6. Учебная программа в гимназии глубже, чем учебная программа в общеобразовательной школе.
7. Высшее образование сложнее среднего.
8. Вторая четверть короче третьей.
9. Летние каникулы нравились мне больше, чем учебный год.
10. Для меня школа менее интересна, чем колледж или университет.
11. Я выше своего брата.
12. Моя сестра – самая умная девочка в классе.
13. Девочки обычно общительнее мальчиков.
14. Россия – самая большая страна в мире.
15. Мэри так же красива, как Джейн.
16. Санкт-Петербург не такой большой, как Москва.
17. Гостиная – самая красивая комната в нашем доме.

**Future Simple (Простое будущее время)**

FS употребляется для обозначения действий и событий в будущем. **Образование**: вспомогательный глагол will + начальная форма глагола без частицы to (для 1 л. ед.ч. и мн.ч. (I, we) – иногда shall, но этот вариант употребляется всё реже): *I will (shall) go home. They will play football.*

В вопросах, как и в других временах: вспомогательный глагол + подлежащее + основной глагол (*Will you go home?*).

В отрицательных предложениях, как и в других временах: подлежащее + вспомогательный глагол + частица not + основной глагол (*She will not go home*).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Утвердительная форма** | **Вопросительная форма** | **Отрицательная форма** |
| I shall / will read, we shall / will read.  (I’ll / we’ll read) | Shall / Will I read?  Shall / Will we read? | I shall not / will not read.  We shall not / will not read.  (I shan’t / won’t read; we shan’t / won’t read) |
| He / she / it will read.  (He’ll / she’ll / it’ll read) | Will he / she / it read? | He / she / it will not read.  (He / she / it won’t read) |
| You / they will read.  (You’ll / they’ll read) | Will you / they read? | You / they will not read.  (You / they won’t read) |

FS **употребляется**:

1. для обозначения обычного хода событий, повторяющихся действий в будущем (We will go to Moscow in summer. We will live with our grandparents there);
2. для обозначения однократного действия в будущем (I’ll bring you the documents in a few hours);
3. для обозначения нескольких последовательных действий в будущем (She will go to the shop and buy a new dress);
4. для обозначения регулярно повторяющихся действий в будущем (I will call you every week).

**Слова-маркёры FS:**

tomorrow – завтра

next week / month / year – на следующей неделе / в следующем месяце / в следующем году

in a week – через неделю

in a few days – через несколько дней

in a few hours – через несколько часов

some day – когда-нибудь, однажды

one of these days – на днях

later – позже

soon – скоро

in future – в будущем

today – сегодня

tonight – сегодня вечером / ночью

**Exercises**

**Fill in the gaps using Future Simple:**

1. I (go) to Mexico in July. It (be) hot there.
2. Planes (be) the most popular transport in future.
3. Mary’s train (arrive) at 8:00 a.m.
4. We (meet) at the railway station in the evening.
5. What (you, do) tomorrow?
6. Sarah and Sam (have dinner) at the restaurant tonight. They (eat) salads and pasta and (drink) juice and red wine. Then they (dance) and (listen) to a beautiful music.
7. – When (the boys, play) football? – In a few hours.
8. She (not go) abroad in summer. She (stay) at home.
9. – (you, live) in Saint Petersburg in future? – No, I (move) to another country in a few years.
10. – Let’s go sightseeing in the evening? – Oh, no, I’m tired. I (take a shower) and (go to bed) in an hour.

**Translate:**

1. Завтра мы будем играть в теннис.
2. Джим поедет в Лондон на следующей неделе.
3. Через несколько лет Мэри будет выше, чем её сестра.
4. Я поеду туда на автобусе.
5. Он позавтракает позже.
6. Они купят билеты и поедут в отпуск в следующем месяце.
7. – Что ты будешь делать завтра? – Завтра я сделаю домашнюю работу и пойду гулять.
8. – Ты купишь что-нибудь в магазине? – Да, я куплю немного хлеба и сыра.
9. – Джессика будет есть мороженое? – Нет, не будет.
10. – Том пойдет в бассейн завтра? – Да, пойдёт.
11. – Они найдут автобусную остановку? – Да, найдут. Я помогу им.
12. – Ты поедешь куда-нибудь летом? – Нет, не поеду. Я останусь дома.