

Вопросы-загадки по теме “Образование в Северной Америке”

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Образование за рубежом

В наше время образование за рубежом вызывает большой интерес у школьников, студентов и их родителей. Многие российские школьники и студенты едут в разные англоязычные страны поучиться и, что называется, окунуться в языковую среду. Что реально в связи с этим можем предпринять мы, учителя и преподаватели английского языка? Мы можем на наших обычных уроках и занятиях по языку давать своим ученикам и студентам сведения, а вернее сказать, жизненно необходимые знания о том, как работает современная система образования в Северной Америке, чего следует от нее ожидать, в чем ее особенности и отличительные черты. По крайней мере, мы должны на своих уроках и занятиях сделать все возможное, чтобы, оказавшись в англоязычной стране на языковых курсах или образовательных программах в качестве студента или участника международного образовательного проекта, наши российские школьники и студенты не растерялись. Как и что нам, учителям иностранного языка, следует делать? Вот несколько идей по этому поводу:

1. “Проблемные” вопросы на уроках по теме “Образование в США и Канаде”.

Ниже приведены вопросы, которые, уверена, вызовут немало проблем с поисками ответов на них, поэтому я и называю их “проблемными”. Дело в том, что ответы на них довольно затруднительно найти в словарях, энциклопедиях и справочниках. Я собирала эти вопросы, живя и работая на североамериканском континенте, а ответы на них составлялись при помощи образованных носителей языка. Так что вопросы эти списаны прямо из современной жизни США и Канады. Из этих (и многих других, которые вы сформулируете сами) вопросов у вас, уважаемые коллеги, может получиться целый курс современного страноведения США и Канады по теме “Образование”. Разбирать с ребятами за один раз лучше один-два вопроса и не более того, отводя для этого несколько минут на наших обычных уроках. В начале урока задаем ребятам тот или иной вопрос. За 3–5 минут до звонка слушаем их версии ответов. Если правильный ответ так и не прозвучал, просим ребят подумать над вопросами дома и по-

искать самостоятельно необходимую информацию, используя самые разные источники.

2. Короткие сообщения на уроках по теме “Образование за рубежом”.

Даем ребятам заранее задания по той или иной теме, связанной с системой образования англоязычных стран. Ребята готовят короткие сообщения и делают их в начале или в самом конце наших языковых уроков. Возможно, темы подобных сообщений ребята подскажут вам сами.

3. Самостоятельная работа учащихся и студентов с Интернетом.

Пусть ребята самостоятельно отыщут сайты различных зарубежных учебных заведений, изучат их и, возможно, даже вступят в электронную переписку с официальными представителями колледжей и университетов. Задача – узнать как можно больше о зарубежных учебных заведениях разного уровня и профиля, о требованиях к абитуриентам и студентам, о возможности учиться там и о специальностях, которые можно получить. Вся найденная ребятами информация, а также распечатанные электронные ответы зарубежных учебных заведений подлежат обсуждению на уроках и занятиях по английскому языку.

4. Презентации различных зарубежных учебных заведений.

Пусть ребята сами найдут информацию о самых разных учебных заведениях англоязычных стран, используя для этого разные источники, а потом сделают презентацию того или иного учебного заведения в классе. Здесь возможна работа группами.

5. Изучение американской и канадской рекламы по теме “Образование”.

Изучению американской и канадской рекламы непременно следует уделить внимание на наших обычных уроках. Подобные рекламы и объявления – это яркие образцы аутентичной речи, несущие к тому же важную смысловую нагрузку в деле изучения культуры и менталитета других стран.

6. Сочиняем свою рекламу по теме “Образование”.

Хороши здесь и творческие задания типа: “Сочини свою рекламу на эту же тему”, или “Сделайте инсценировку рекламного ролика твоего учебного заведения”, или “Разработайте дизайн рекламного проспекта твоего учебного заведения...”. Творчеству и мысли, как известно, нет предела. Вот и давайте, уважаемые коллеги, творить со своими учениками и студентами, но творить непременно осмысленно и конструктивно и на благо освоения иностранного языка. И пусть ребята делают это в командной работе, одновременно приобретая бесценные навыки общения с людьми.

7. Встречи с людьми, обучавшимися за рубежом.

Нужно найти и пригласить на урок или на внеклассное мероприятие людей (возможно, выпускников вашего учебного заведения), которые обучались или обучаются за рубежом. Было бы любопытно

организовать с ними импровизированные (или подготовленные!) пресс-конференции, чаепития с расспросами или интервью. Основные вопросы лучше продумать и, возможно, записать заранее.

8. Ведение записей с учащимися и студентами по теме “Образование за рубежом”.

Такие краткие записи по обсуждаемому в учебной аудитории страноведческому материалу можно вести в конце общих тетрадей учащихся или студентов. Тех тетрадей, куда мы обычно записываем с ними “топики”.

9. Проведение викторины по теме “Образование за рубежом”.

Это можно организовать в конце учебного года, когда все предлагаемые ниже вопросы пройдены и подробно разобраны со слушателями, а также выполнены и многочисленные другие задания по теме “Образование США и Канады”.

10. “Проект учебного заведения моей мечты”.

Ребята работают в группах, разрабатывая свой проект идеального учебного заведения. Возможна отпечатка на компьютере рекламного проспекта придуманного учебного заведения и, вообще, любое оформление представляемых в учебной аудитории проектов.

11. Провести небольшое социологическое исследование.

Узнать, какие турфирмы в вашем городе предлагают образовательные туры и учебу за рубежом. Выяснить, что это за туры они предлагают и какие есть образовательные программы.

За подобные задания лучше всего ставить только “четверки” и “пятерки”. Ведь все предлагаемые здесь задания – повышенной сложности. Они основаны на сверхпрограммном материале и требуют от ребят большой самостоятельной подготовки или высокой эффективности работы в группах. На мой взгляд, в такого рода работе с языковым материалом не только конечные результаты (что мы обычно оцениваем!), но даже просто попытки и усилия выполнить их – чрезвычайно важны. Ведь нам, учителям и преподавателям английского языка, в конечном итоге нужны не баллы наших учеников и студентов. Нам нужна их языковая компетенция, умение разбираться с реалиями современного языка и культуры англоязычных стран, стремление искать и находить нужную информацию самостоятельно, а также понимание другого мышления, другого менталитета, а в данном случае еще и совершенно иной системы образования, значительно отличающейся от нашей, российской. И даже если наши ученики и студенты НЕ поедут учиться за рубеж, они в ходе выполнения подобных заданий лучше будут знать английский язык и ориентироваться в современных реалиях североамериканской культуры вообще и в системе образования, в частности, и еще приобретут массу навыков умственного труда и качеств личного характера.

Вопросы-загадки к интеллектуальным играм, языковым викторинам, олимпиадам и страноведческим минуткам на уроках

- 1 What is an Admit Slip or Admission Slip?
- 2 There are also Exit Slips. Can you explain what it means?
- 3 Alumni – who are they? What does an Alumni Association do? What kind of association is it?
- 4 There are many kinds of calendars in the world. What does an Anti-Calendar mean?
- 5 What is an Application to Graduate Procedures? When must and can you apply?
- 6 Do you know what Course Audit means?
- 7 Many people especially students are fond of riding a bike. What is BikeShare Expansion? In what way can students use it?
- 8 Bird Classes or Early Bird Classes – is it something from the science of Ornithology about birds' habits?
- 9 Career Development Center – does this center really develop your career? Where is it located? How does it work?
- 10 Sometimes, students are Caught Red-Handed. Does it mean that their hands are dirty with red ink because they were correcting their writing papers with a pen with red ink?
- 11 Can you explain what a Clubs Fair means?
- 12 Do you know what Commencement in different educational establishments means?
- 13 Convocation Hood and Gown Rental or Gown Rental Service. Have you heard about it? What is this service about? What and when can you rent there? What for can you do it?
- 14 Do you have any idea what a Corequisite means?
- 15 People invented many systems that help to organize different things and events. What does a Course Numbering System help to organize?
- 16 Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Services – what kind of services are these? In what way are they related to the North American system of education?

- 17 Have you heard about a Departmental Recommendation? What department gives such a recommendation? What kind of recommendation is it?
- 18 Do you know what an Evaluation Sheet means? What does it evaluate? Whom are such sheets handed out to?
- 19 An Extern Program – what kind of program is it? What can you do and learn there?
- 20 There are all sorts of events in every educational establishment in North America. What is a Freshman Advising and Registration Event? What does it advise and register?
- 21 Can you give any specific details on how a Learning Center works in a North American educational institution? What does a Freshman Learning Center do?
- 22 Do you know what a Freshman Orientation means? Whom and how does it orientate?
- 23 Have you ever heard about a Freshman Year? What is peculiar and unusual about this year?
- 24 There are lots of seminars held in different educational establishments. What is the Frosh Seminar famous for?
- 25 What is the Frosh Week known for?
- 26 Full-Time Studies Calendar, Part-Time Studies Calendar. Can you explain and give some specific details about what kind of calendars these are?
- 27 People like to take pictures. It is so pleasant to watch them later. What can you see in Grad Photos?
- 28 Do you know what Grades mean in the North American system of education?
- 29 Can you briefly explain what Grade Point Average or GPA is?
- 30 Have you ever heard about a Graduation Kit? What can be seen inside this kit?
- 31 Where can you find Group Study Rooms? What are they for?
- 32 People love weekends. What kind of weekend is a Homecoming Weekend?
- 33 All North American schools use yellow school buses. The buses are of different sizes. What is a Long School Bus?

Ответы-разгадки

1 Admit Slip / Admission Slip. It is a note from a School Guidance Office issued to a student to verify an appointment to a teacher who was expecting that student to be in class. In this note the date, start time, finish time, the reason for the appointment and some instructions will be written. An *Admit Slip* serves as an excuse for a student's absence from or lateness for class.

2 Admit / Exit Slips. These are response in writing about what students have learnt each day. These provide a way for teachers to have their students write information about what they think of their class, the topic under discussion, or a specific strategy or material being used in class. As suggested by the term, an *Admit Slip* is written the first few minutes, prior to the start of the class, and an *Exit Slip* is written during the last few minutes, at the end of the class. Students are allowed to exit the classroom after they have submitted the *Exit Slip* to the teacher. It is permissible to complete an *Admit Slip* or *Exit Slip* anonymously. This is not to be confused with an *Admission Slip* that is a note allowing a student to attend class. An *Admission Slip* serves as an excuse for a student's absence from or lateness for class. For instance, a guidance counselor will issue an *Admission Slip* to reenter a class after visiting the *Guidance Office*. In this note, the date, start time, finish time, the reason for the appointment and some instructions will be written.

3 Alumni Association. Alumni are students who have already graduated from a college or university. Every college or university has an *Alumni Association* as graduating does not necessarily mean the end of your ties with Alma Mater. Graduates of any diploma or certificate program continue to benefit from the numerous value-added services and programs that are offered by a college or university. All alumni benefits and programs are posted on the alumni website or printed in a newsletter of the educational institution. Besides, wealthy and successful alumni are expected to support their schools financially with donations.



4 Anti-Calendar / Rate Your Prof. It is a non-official document composed by public school, college or university students where teachers' and professors' ratings are listed. There is a growing trend for students to make written course evaluations. The *Anti-Calendar* is like a *Course Calendar*, but instead of summaries of the courses written by the faculty or departments, it is written by students who take them. The reviews are written by students, for students, and are meant to assist students in choosing courses. In an *Anti-Calendar*, you will find some useful information about teaching styles or the topics brought to individual classes or the materials they are using. Very often, dissatisfaction or approval of particular instructors may be mentioned. In some schools, colleges and universities such *Anti-Calendars* are published annually.

5 Application to Graduate Procedures. If you are a registered certificate student and are currently registered in your final course, it is your responsibility to obtain an "Application to Graduate with a Certificate" or "Application to Graduate" from the Information Center of your college or university, to complete the form in full, listing all courses in order of completion, and return to the Information Center by the appropriate deadline. Before this, you as a college or university student should study graduation requirements. To be eligible for a certificate program's graduation award a student must have met all academic requirements.

6 Audit / Course Audit. Auditing a subject at a college or university means that you attend a credit class for personal interest and not for academic credit. Certain courses are available to auditors. Where applicable, you may *Audit* any college or university credit subject. To audit classes a signature from the professor, program director, or department chair is required. It is essential to speak with the professor or department manager before registering in order to determine if space is available. If you *Audit* a subject, you are not entitled to examination or other evaluation privileges, and in no instance may credit standing be obtained for a subject which has been audited. If you wish to *Audit* a subject you must apply for *Audit* privileges through the Registration Office. Students have up until the third class to indicate their choice to *Audit* a subject or take it for credit. Regular tuition fees apply. But keep in mind that only "AUD" grade will appear on your transcript. This is called Course Audit Program. In some educational institutions Audit Program offers university courses to alumni and senior citizens. These courses are for a nominal registration fee and are on a not-for-credit basis. This is one way to remain connected to a University and to encourage a life-long commitment to learning. It is called Alumni Course Audit Program.



7 BikeShare Expansion. As a rule, the territory of any university campus is very big. That is why it is more convenient to use a bicycle. It is not a must to buy a bike of your own. *BikeShare* members can borrow a bike from the Students' Administrative Council and use it.

8 Bird Classes / Early Bird Classes. In big colleges and universities one and the same class as well as one and the same lecture can be held several times: in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. As a rule, university and college students have the choice of what classes to take: morning, afternoon or night. *Bird Classes* or *Early Bird Classes* are the earliest morning classes. You know birds get up earlier than anyone else.

9 Career Development Center / Career Center. It is a unit of the Student Services Division that can be found in every university or college. Its purpose is to serve the university community of students and graduates in self-assessment, to obtain occupational information, to explore the full range of employment and educational opportunities, to present themselves effectively as candidates, as well as to obtain optimal placement in employment or future professional preparations. *Career Development Center* program promotes a greater awareness of the world of work and the need for and nature of career development over a life span. This is accomplished through workshops on self assessment and career decision making, resume writing, job search strategies, as well as candidate preparation for summer work, career experience positions and career

placement, on-campus interviews, and job referrals. Some provided resources include computerized guidance tools, career library, alumni network, and career fairs. *Career Center* holds all sorts of workshops and orientations, such as: *Discovering Your skills and Options*; *Career Choice and Your Personality*; *Successful Strategies for Finding Work*; *Job Researching Using the Internet*; *Interview Techniques*; *Workplace Etiquette*; *Now that I've Graduated, and What's Next?* *Career Development Center* is the key point of contact between the university and employers. It serves members of the university community by providing information on career trends, labor market information and employment. Professional staff make presentations to and consult with student groups, faculty, staff, and administration at a university, as well as with employers. *Career Development Center* has a career library that contains reference books, company, government agency and school district career related information, as well as video tapes and general resource materials. *Career Development Center* administers a Career Test (CT) called "Choices CT". It is a computer software program that offers new ways to consider work experiences and to relate skills, interests and priorities to career and education options. The program enables individuals to connect their search between academic programs, schools, and related occupations. In *Career Development Center*, walk-in resume critiquing service is also available. This center usually has several booklets to assist you with resumes, cover letters, job search and interviewing. *Career Development Center* organizes and holds career fairs several times a year.

10 Caught Red-Handed. Students who are cheating and caught in the act during tests and exams can be caught after the fact. *Caught Red-Handed* means they are caught at the moment they are cheating. *Vocabulary notes:* cheating – списывание на экзаменах или тестах.

11 Clubs Fair. It is an exhibition of different clubs available to students at this particular university. As a rule, *Clubs Fair* takes place during the *Frosh Week* – the first week of September, so that freshmen, first year students, can get acquainted with and choose one or more of the clubs at the university. At *Clubs Fair*, students can find out what numerous university clubs have to offer their members and visitors.

12 Commencement. It is an official ceremony of conferring degrees or diplomas. It is usually held at schools, colleges and universities. Also *Commencement* means the day on which this ceremony takes place.

13 Convocation Hood and Gown Rental / Gown Rental Service. It is a long standing tradition in Western universities and colleges to wear medieval looking *Hoods and Gowns for Convocation* ceremonies. But it makes no sense to buy such an expensive outfit to use it only once or twice. That is why practically every big university or college provides *Gown Rental Service* for graduating students for traditional June and November *Convocation* ceremonies. As a rule, the office of *Convocation* does its best to provide a seamless and stress-free ceremony. Academic costumes are available for rental throughout a year.



14 Corequisite. It is a condition of enrollment consisting of a course that must be taken at the same time as another course. For example, if you wish to take Accounting 220, you must also enroll in Accounting 221. So, the course Accounting 221 is a Co-requisite to the course Accounting 220. The prefix CO- in the word Co-requisite comes from COM- which means joint, in conjunction with.

15 Course Numbering System / Course Number. It is a code system of numerical designation of all college and university courses, according to the levels of their difficulty. The Course Number itself generally indicates the level of difficulty: 010-199 – are multi-purpose courses, but not applicable to the Baccalaureate degree; a 100-series course normally indicates an introductory basic lower division course; a 400-series course is an intensive course at the senior level.

16 Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Services. Practically each big college or university provides sign language interpreters, manual or computerized notetakers and assistive listening devices for students who are deaf or hard of hearing. These support services for students are free with your tuition fees.

17 Departmental Recommendation. It is a skill or defined area of knowledge that the department faculty feel is important, if not essential, for a student to succeed in the course for which it is recommended. For example, the *Departmental Recommendation for Psychology 100* is English 101, Math 090, and passing a reading test at or above the 12th grade level.

18 Evaluation Sheet. It is a page that contains a detailed description of requirements, parameters and levels for high school students that will be used to evaluate their academic performance. These *Evaluation Sheets* are handed out to high school students before every test, essay, oral presentation or any other assignment given by a teacher.

19 Extern Program. It is a unique career exploration program designed to offer college and university students and graduates the opportunity to meet with industry professionals working in their preferred career area. *Extern Program* activities could include: conducting information interviews with professionals; attending and observing meetings; touring the establishment, department, and facilities; shadowing professionals and their colleagues in their daily work activities.

20 Freshman Advising and Registration Event. Each spring all admitted freshmen and their parents are invited to attend this special program designed to help in the transition to university by learning more about the campus and their academic major to facilitate registration for courses. The day includes several workshops, campus tours, and sometimes a free lunch. Attendance at this event ensures the earliest registration priority. Invitations for *Freshman Advising and Registration Event* are usually mailed the first week of May.

21 Freshman Learning Center / Learning Center. Such centers can be found at every college or university. Their aim is to provide for students various academic support services. Usually, a math center and a writing center are housed in a university or college *Learning Center*. Students can enroll in self-paced classes in reading or study skills, have access to computers, engage in tutoring for various subjects, have exams proctored and practice language drills. In addition, *Learning Centers* provide access to instructional audio or video tapes. Students facing challenges in their course work are encouraged to visit a *Learning Center* early and often.

22 Freshman Orientation. To fully integrate freshmen into the life of a university, *Freshman Orientation* which includes a comprehensive overnight program, is held just prior to the start of classes in September. This orientation is usually staffed by student volunteers who have participated in a comprehensive training program. This serves as a first step for new students to interact with continuing students. A one day orientation program is also offered to parents prior to the start of classes. Invitations for both events are mailed in August.

23 Freshman Year. It is the first year at university, the first year of an undergraduate program. This year is considered to be the most difficult one for many reasons: for some students, it is the first year from home; often students cannot major in any subject yet; there's a readjustment to classes and instructors. There are other reasons for that, of course.

24 Frosh Seminar. First year students are called *Freshmen* and usually referred collectively to as "the *Frosh*". It is a first year seminar offered by any university to provide freshmen with both academic and practical skills necessary for success.

25 Frosh Week / Orientation Week. It is a week assigned for orientation at a university before the beginning of classes usually held in the first week of September. As a rule, it is a series of all sorts of events, concerts, games and even a carnival. Its aim is to help new students (they are called freshmen) adjust to university life and to unite first year students, leaders and students from all university campuses. *Frosh Week* offers incoming students lots to absorb. During this week, new students can participate in an on-campus scavenger hunt that will help them become familiar with campus landmarks and services. At some universities, students are asked to bring CD players and are provided with navigational instructions on a CD. The aim of orientation programs is to make new students less anxious about campus life and to reduce the drop-out rate. You can basically do just about everything via the Internet. Some big universities have an online chat room where new students can ask volunteers, upper-year students, for tips and advice on how to make it through their first year of university unscathed. In addition to that room, every big university's website has a section devoted exclusively to first year students informing them about pre-orientation workshops held in August-September. *Frosh Week* marks the beginning of a new academic year.

26 Full-Time Studies Calendar, Part-Time Studies Calendar. It is a booklet published by each educational institution and distributed free. Such Calendars provide schedules for a semester or even an academic year and brief descriptions of each course, offered by a college or university. There you will also find information options about registration, maps of campus locations, fees for courses, financial assistance information, admission requirements, each program prerequisites, description of academic policy of this particular educational institution, information about Student Services, Bookstores, Libraries, Cafeteria, Fitness programs and much more. There are two versions of the *Student Calendar, Full-Time Student and Part-Time Student Calendars* that are published by each college and university. These Calendars are free for everyone. You can pick up one at any library or at the college or university of your choice. Libraries generally have such calendars in their stacks but, and depending on the library itself, these are not meant for circulation but to be read at the library.

27 Grad Photos. Grad Photos stand for Graduation photographs. These are photos taken at graduation ceremonies held on the occasion of graduating from school, college or university. The peculiar feature of Grad Photos is that in them people are dressed in medieval-like scholars' gowns and hoods.

28 Grades. These are a measure of the performance of a student in individual courses. Each student will be judged on the basis of how well he or she has command of the course materials and what *Grades* he / she received.



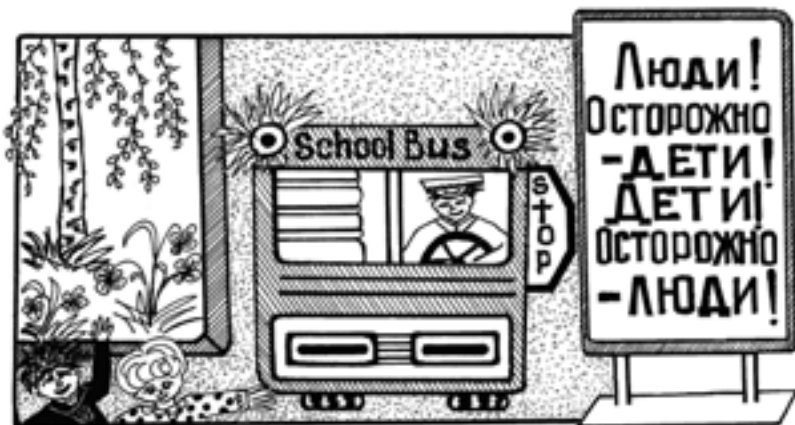
29 Grade Point Average (GPA). It is the average of all the grades received while registered in a certificate program at any college or university. A cumulative Grade Point Average is calculated as an indicator of overall academic performance in a program and is used as a criterion for graduation requirements or other academic distinctions. An initial *Grade Point Average* is not calculated until the student has received three or more course grades. The cumulative *Grade Point Average* is calculated at the end of each academic term for which additional course grades have been recorded on the student's transcript.

30 Graduation Kit. It is a set of items necessary for your graduation ceremony that is called *Commencement*. A *Graduation Kit* consists of a mortar board, an academic cap with a stiff, flat square top, a tassel, a ticket to a ceremony and if you want your *Grad Photos*. As a rule, graduates buy such a *Graduation Kit* not long before *Commencement*. A long black gown is usually rented and after your graduation ceremony you have to return it.

31 Group Study Rooms. These are library rooms available on a first-come, first-served basis for student groups needing to work together. You and your friends should close the door to keep from disturbing others. Some rooms also have chalkboards. Depending on the site, these rooms can be reserved.

32 Homecoming Weekend. It is an event in a college or university that is held on a weekend when *Alumni* come back to visit their Alma Mater. As a rule there is a football game and lots of fun on such an event. So, the college or university graduates come back "home" to their school. Very often it is a huge event and students party all weekend.

33 Long School Bus. There are two types of school buses: *Long School Bus* and *Short School Bus*. The *Long School Bus* is a regular school bus. The *Short School Bus* is meant for special needs. There is also a minivan that is used for smaller routes and fewer pick-ups.



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