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Кафедра іноземних мов

HIGHER EDUCATION
IN THE UNITED STATES

(навчальний посібник)

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Посібник призначено для студентів вузів денної та заочної форми навчання і складено відповідно до вимог «Програми з курсу англійської мови для немовних спеціальностей».

Lesson One

Higher education in the United States takes many forms and differs in some ways from higher education in other countries. Understanding the unique features of the U.S. education system gives the background to compare it with other educational systems.

Higher Education in the U.S. at First View

- **Public or Private**

U.S. universities and colleges can be public or private. Public institutions receive a large percentage of their funding from state governments. Private, or independent, institutions rely on student tuition, private contributions, and government support for their operating funds.

No matter whether they are public or private, universities and colleges in the United States are not controlled by any central government authority, instead, each is governed by a board of trustees. Institutions enjoy freedom in making decisions affecting their educational offerings and campus matters in general. The terms “public” and “private” refer only to funding — they are not an indication of status or rank.

But one should remember that U.S. colleges and universities must be accredited to receive U.S. federally funded financial aid. Coursework or a degree from a non-accredited institution may not be accepted by other institutions, prospective employers, and ministries of education in other countries.

- **Structure**

Higher, or postsecondary, education in the United States builds on 12 years of schooling at the primary and secondary levels. After completion of secondary school at about age 18, a student may enter a college or university to work toward a bachelor's degree (usually

four years of full-time study) or a two-year community college or a technical school for other training. This is called the undergraduate level. Training beyond a bachelor's degree is known as graduate training.

Although not identical, the terms "college" and "university" are often used interchangeably in the United States. Colleges may be independent, offering only undergraduate programs, or they may be part of a university that offers both undergraduate and graduate degrees. Universities emphasize research and often include professional schools, undergraduate colleges of arts and sciences, and graduate schools.

At the graduate level, a student may undertake a one- to three-year master's degree program, or he or she may move directly into a predoctoral program. Some students complete a master's degree and then enter a doctoral program.

Topical Vocabulary

at the first view	на перший погляд
to differ in some ways	дещо відрізнятися □
a background	підґрунтя
a large percentage	великий відсоток
tuition	плата за навчання
private contribution	приватні внески
central authority	центральний керівний орган
a board of trustees	попечительська рада
to enjoy freedom	бути вільним
to affect	мати вплив
campus	університетське містечко
to be accredited	мати акредитацію
financial aid	фінансова допомога

prospective employer	майбутній роботодавець
primary level	початковий рівень
secondary level	середній рівень
a bachelor's degree	ступінь бакалавра
a master's degree	ступінь магістра
interchangeably	взаємозамінно
to emphasize	надавати особливого значення
a predoctoral program	програма підготовки для отримання докторському ступеню

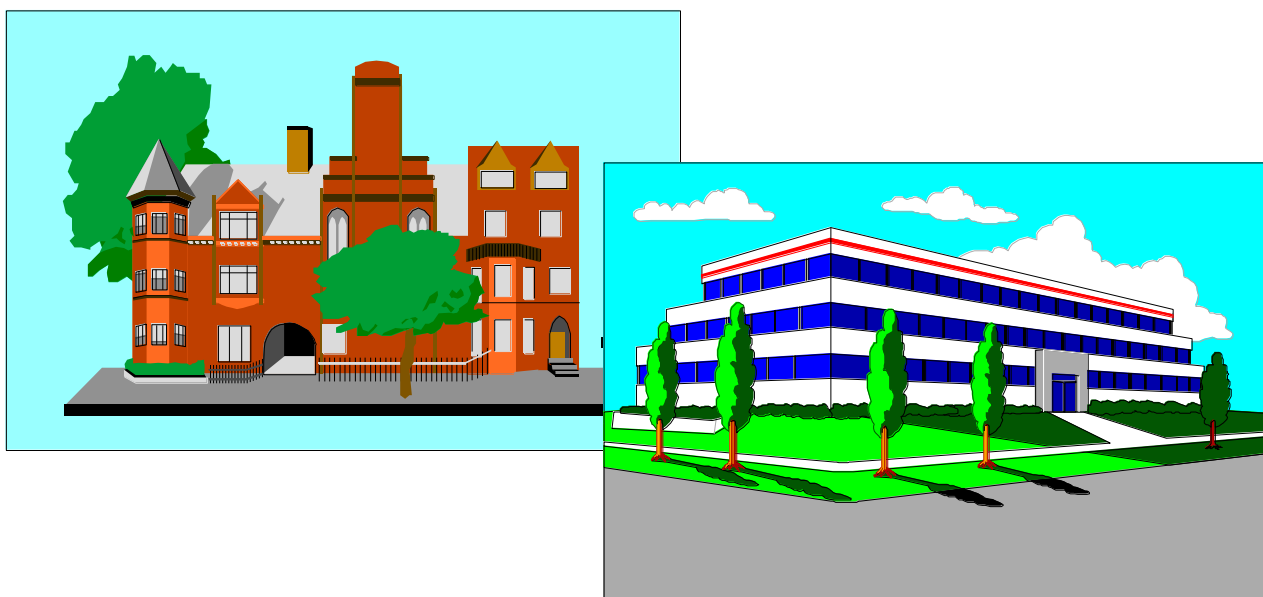
Answer the questions:

1. What is the difference between public and private institutions?
2. Does any central government authority control them?
3. Who controls them?
4. Why the U.S. colleges and universities must be accredited?
5. What academic degrees do you know?
6. What students may enter a college or university to work toward a bachelor's degree?
7. What do they call undergraduate and graduate levels?
8. Why the terms "college" and "university" are often interchangeable in the United States?

Translate into English:

1. Система вищої освіти США має деякі відмінності від систем інших країн.
2. Вищі навчальні заклади США можуть бути як громадськими, так і приватними.

3. Вищі навчальні заклади США не підпорядковані жодному центральному керівному органу.
4. Університети вільні приймати рішення щодо загальних навчальних питань та питань діяльності університетських містечок.
5. Поняття “громадський” та “приватний” відносяться тільки до джерел фінансування і не впливають на статус чи ранг навчального закладу.
6. Ступінь, здобутий в неакредитованому навчальному закладі, може бути не прийнятий в іншому навчальному закладі, або під час влаштування на роботу.
7. Вища освіта в США базується на дванадцятирічному навчанні на початковому та середньому рівнях.
8. Університети надають особового значення науковим дослідженням.
9. Деякі студенти отримують ступінь магістра і приступають до виконання докторської програми.



Lesson Two

Out of more than three million students who graduate from high school each year, about one million go on for higher education. A college at a leading university might receive applications from two percent of these high school graduates, and then accept only one out of every ten who apply. In this lesson you will find more details concerning ...

... College and university admission requirements

Successful applicants at colleges are usually chosen on the basis of:

- 1) application including personal information;
- 2) high school report including:
 - a) class rank;
 - b) a transcript with the list of all the courses taken and all grades received in high school with courses failed or repeated;
 - c) test results, SAT*, ACT ** and Achievement Test *** scores;
 - d) a general assessment of the applicant's character such as academic motivation, creativity, self-discipline, leadership, self-confidence, warmth of personality, sense of humor, etc.;
- 3) one or more recommendations by school teachers;
- 4) personal commentary such as:
 - a) major extra-curricular activities and hobbies;
 - b) special awards or prizes;
 - c) work or travel experiences;
 - d) educational and/or career goals and the reasons for the choice of this particular university;
- 5) personal interview.

* SAT — the Scholastic Aptitude Test in mathematics and verbal ability is taken in the 11th grade of high school. Many educators point out that SAT scores are related to family income — the higher the income, the higher the SAT scores and certain minorities have not

scored well because of low incomes and bad schools. SAT can be taken two or three times (in the 11th and 12th grades), generally preceded by PSAT (preliminary), a test to give students a warm-up exercise for the SAT and indicate their probable SAT scoring range.

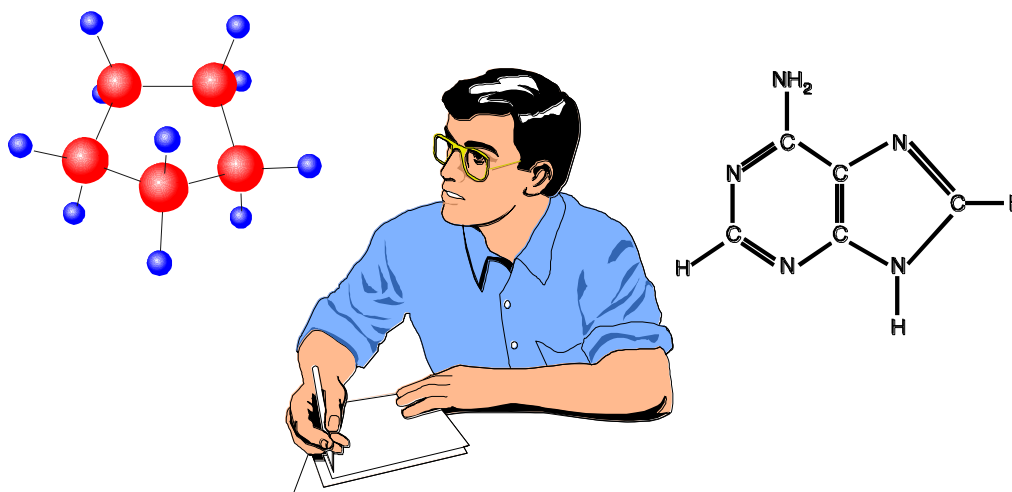
** ACT — the American College Testing program — is similar to SAT but scores social studies and the natural studies. The ACT is taken when required by certain colleges or universities. This test is meant to be taken only once.

*** Achievement tests — special tests in a discipline required by some colleges for admission.

These tests are widely used in the admission process of US colleges and universities. Their results are sent to the colleges or universities to which the students have applied.

Besides, the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) is used to measure one's English language proficiency. If applying to a college or university, the TOEFL scores will help the admission staff to determine whether an applicant's skills are adequate for enrollment into the selected program of study.

In defense of using the examinations as criteria for admission, administrators say that the SATs provide a fair way for deciding whom to admit when they have ten or twelve applicants for every first-year student seat.



Topical Vocabulary

to graduate from application	випускатись з університету
to apply admission requirement	заява
rank	подавати заяву (на роботу)
grade	прийняття (на роботу)
to fail	вимога
assessment	категорія, ранг
leadership	оцінка
family income	не здати (провалити екзамен)
minority	оцінка, атестація
to measure	керівництво
proficiency	сімейний прибуток
skill	меншість
enrollment	оцінювати, визначати
	досвідченість, вміння
	вміння
	реєстрація

Answer the questions:

1. What do usually students do after graduating from high school?
2. On the basis of what requirements are the successful applicants usually chosen?
3. What is to be included in high school report?
4. What is the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)?
5. How many times can SAT be taken and what is it usually proceeded by?
6. What is the American College Testing program (ACT)?
7. What do you know about the Achievement tests?
8. What test is used to measure one's English language proficiency?

Fill in the missing words:

1. Successful at colleges are usually chosen on the basis of some
2. High school report must include ; a with the list of all the courses taken and all received in high school; test results,,, scores; academic motivation,, self-discipline, self-confidence,,
3. The applicant must have one or more by teachers.
4. Many educators point out that scores are related to
5. ACT is similar to SAT but scores studies and the studies.
6. Achievement tests are widely used in the process of US colleges and
7. TOEFL is used to measure one's English
8. The TOEFL score will help the admission to determine whether an applicant's are adequate for into the selected program of study.

For each sentence mark the letter of the best answer

(two variants are possible):

1. Students who graduate from high school usually go on for:
 - a) secondary school
 - b) independent school
 - c) higher education
2. Successful applicants at colleges are usually chosen on the basis of:
 - a) achievement tests
 - b) class rank
 - c) personal interview

3. The Scholastic Aptitude Test is the test in:
 - a) mathematics and verbal ability
 - b) social studies
 - c) natural studies
4. SAT is generally preceded by:
 - a) ACT
 - b) PSAT
 - c) TOEFL
5. The American College Testing program scores:
 - a) natural studies
 - b) mathematics
 - c) social studies
6. Special tests in a discipline required by some colleges for admission:
 - a) TOEFL
 - b) Achievement tests
 - c) PSAT
7. The test which is used to measure one's English language proficiency:
 - a) ACT
 - b) TOEFL
 - c) SAT

Use the following words and phrases in sentences. Retell the text.

To graduate from; higher education; applicant; admission requirements; grades; test results; a general assessment of the applicant's character; recommendation; mathematics and verbal activity; family income; social studies and natural studies; special tests in a discipline; language proficiency; to determine; skills; enrolment.

Lesson Three

Across the United States, there are more than 3,500 accredited institutions of higher education. In this lesson you can look at typical campuses and learn about the different types of institutions.

U.S. Campuses

- **Two-year Institutions**

Two-year institutions include community colleges and private two-year schools, sometimes called junior colleges, which offer certificate programs as well as associate degrees.

Community colleges are public institutions designed to provide educational opportunities to a broad spectrum of people at an affordable price. These colleges sponsor educational programs primarily to meet the training needs of the local population. Frequently, a community college may be a stepping-stone to a more advanced degree — on completing the first two years at a community college or junior college one may transfer to the four-year college or university.

- **Liberal Arts Colleges**

Liberal arts colleges are private institutions that provide broad undergraduate education in the humanities, languages, social sciences, and physical and natural sciences, generally over a four-year period. Many universities maintain undergraduate liberal arts programs similar to those offered by liberal arts colleges.

- **Comprehensive Colleges and Universities**

Comprehensive colleges and universities (public and private) offer a wide range of undergraduate majors and specializations. They can also include master's programs, professional schools, and doctoral programs. These universities, in addition to providing a broad general education, emphasize the practical application of knowledge in such fields as agriculture, engineering and marine

applications.

- **Specialized or Professional Institutions**

Specialized or professional institutions concentrate on a single field of study. They may stand alone or may form a college within a larger university. Theological seminaries, medical and other health-related schools, teachers colleges, and schools of engineering, business, art, and law are examples of specialized institutions.

- **Religiously Affiliated Schools**

Religiously affiliated schools are private institutions. Many private colleges originally were established for religious purposes. Most now have only a loose affiliation with a sponsoring church and accept students of any faith, although a few actively pursue religious affiliation, with corresponding required activities.

- **Technical and Vocational Institutions**

Technical and vocational institutions offer non-degree, short-term training programs in technical and vocational subjects. These private, profit-making institutions feature vocational and paraprofessional training in such fields as food-service management, automotive technology, and computer programming.

Topical Vocabulary

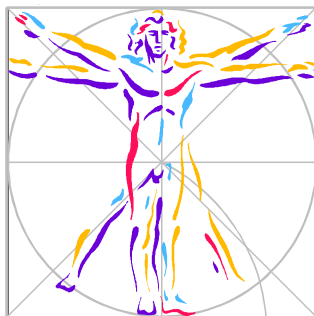
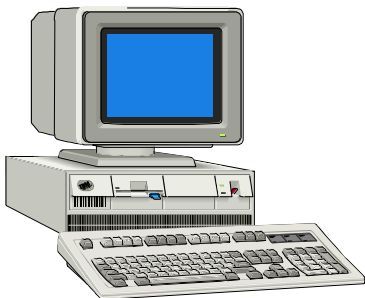
a junior college	неповний (дворічний) коледж
associate degree	молодший науковий ступінь
a broad spectrum	широкий спектр
affordable price	прийнятна ціна
a stepping-stone	засіб для досягнення
liberal arts = humanities	гуманітарні науки
comprehensive college	загальноосвітній коледж
major	профілююча дисципліна
marine	морський

professional institution
to stand alone
health-related
religiously affiliated
a church
a faith
to pursue
technical
vocational
short-term
profit-making
paraprofessional
automotive

професійний заклад
бути самим по собі
має відношення до здоров'я
з релігійним уклоном
церква
віра
переслідувати (мету)
технічний
професійно-технічний
короткостроковий
прибутковий
пов'язаний з професією
автомобільний

Answer the questions:

1. What different types of institutions do you know?
2. What do they call junior colleges?
3. What means “a stepping-stone to a more advanced degree”?
4. What do liberal arts colleges provide?
5. What programs can comprehensive colleges include?
6. What institutions concentrate mostly on a single field of study?
7. What institutions were established for religious purposes?
8. What institutions offer non-degree, short-term training programs in technical and vocational subjects?



Match the type of institution with the corresponding features:

(a) emphasize the practical application of knowledge in such fields as agriculture, engineering and marine applications	(1) two-year institutions	(b) concentrate on a single field of study
(c) offer non-degree, short-term training programs in technical and vocational subjects	(2) liberal arts colleges	(d) offer a wide range of undergraduate majors and specializations
(e) were established for religious purposes	(3) comprehensive colleges or universities	(f) may be a stepping-stone to a more advanced degree
(g) private, profit-making institutions feature vocational and paraprofessional training	(4) specialized or professional institutions	(h) may stand alone or may form a college within a larger university
(i) provide broad undergraduate education in the humanities, languages, social sciences, and physical and natural sciences	(5) religiously affiliated schools	(j) include community colleges and private two-year schools
(l) provide educational opportunities to a broad spectrum of people at an affordable price	(6) technical and vocational institutions	(k) sometimes are called junior colleges
		(m) actively pursue religious affiliation with corresponding required activities

Lesson Four

Any of the institutions, in any category, might be either public or private, depending on the source of its funding. Some universities and colleges have, over time, gained reputations for offering particularly challenging courses and for providing their students with a higher quality of education. The most selective are the old private north-eastern universities, commonly known as ...

... the Ivy League Universities

The factors determining whether an institution is one of the best or one of the lower prestige are quality of the teaching faculty; quality of research facilities; amount of funding available for libraries, special programs, etc.; and the competence and number of applicants for admission, i.e. how selective the institution can be in choosing its students. The Ivy League Universities are famous for being intellectual elite centers.

The Ivy League includes:

- **Harvard Radcliff** (more than 17 thousand students every year) is situated in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the urban area of Boston. It was founded in 1636 as a college and named after George Harvard (since 1639) who had left his fortune to the college.
- **Yale University** (about 11 thousand students) is situated in New Haven, Connecticut, between Boston and New York. The oldest university in the USA was founded in 1701 as a private university.
- **Columbia College** (more than 18 thousand students) is situated in New York. It was founded in 1754, but its university status and modern title gained only in 1912.
- **Princeton University** (more than 6 thousand students) is situated in Princeton, New Jersey. Founded in 1746, the university is a large educational and scientific research center in the fields of aeronautics and space research.

- **University of Pennsylvania** (17 campuses - about 67 thousand students) is situated in Lewiston. This state university was first founded in 1855 as a farmers' school but in 1862 was reorganized in an agricultural college and finally gained its university status in 1953.

Besides, the Ivy League comprises Brown University, Cornell University and Dartmouth College.

With their traditions and long established reputations these institutions occupy a position in American university life rather like Oxford and Cambridge in England, particularly Harvard and Yale.

Topical Vocabulary

public	державний
private	приватний
to gain	добиватися, здобувати
reputation	репутація, добре ім'я
prestige	престиж
faculty	здатність, дар; факультет
facility	легкість, зручність
funding	капітал, фонд
available	доступний, посильний
urban	міський
to be named after	бути названим на честь
status	громадське положення
aeronautics	аеронавтика
ivy	плющ
to comprise	включати, містити
to occupy	займати
league	ліга
space research	космічні дослідження

Answer the questions

1. How do we call the old American private north-eastern universities?
2. What are the factors determining whether an institution is one of the best or one of the lower prestige?
3. What are the Ivy League Universities famous for?
4. What universities does the Ivy League include?
5. What is the oldest university in the USA?
6. With what English universities can you compare these institutions?

Choose one of the three possibilities that best completes the sentence

1. The factors determining whether an institution is one of the best or one of the lower are various.
 - a) level
 - b) range
 - c) prestige
2. The Ivy League Universities are famous for being centers.
 - a) middle classes
 - b) elite
 - c) religious
3. George Harvard had left his to the college.
 - a) money
 - b) knowledge
 - c) fortune
4. The Princeton University is a large educational and research center.
 - a) scientific
 - b) electronic
 - c) cultural

5. With their and long established reputations these institutions occupy a position in American university life rather like Oxford and Cambridge.
- a) traditions
 - b) customs
 - c) history

Translate into English

1. Будь-яка установа, в будь-якій сфері діяльності, може бути як державною, так і приватною, залежно від джерела її фінансування.
2. Чинники, що визначають чи є навчальний заклад високого або низького рівня, такі: якість викладання, рівень дослідницьких можливостей; кількість доступної літератури для бібліотек; спеціальні програми і т.д.
3. Університет Принстон – великий навчальний та науково-дослідницький центр в сфері аеронавтики та космічних досліджень.
4. Такі навчальні заклади як університет Пенсильванії, Єльський університет, Гарвард Редкліф, маючи гарні традиції та довголітню професійну славу можуть бути прирівняні до таких англійських університетів як Оксфорд та Кембрідж.



Lesson Five

Applying to study in U.S. colleges and universities can be an exciting and challenging experience. It can also, at times, be frustrating — but it doesn't have to be that way. What makes the difference is careful planning and knowing the facts well in advance to take a student through ...

... Study Planning Process

At first, future students should take time to consider their long-term educational goals and what educational institutions can help to achieve their longings. They have to think over academic eligibility and interests before determining a level and field of study.

As a rule they are consulted by Educational Advising Centers (EAC) which have trained staff to provide general information about the U.S. higher educational institutions, locate research resources, answer questions about procedures, and offer guidance on things to consider if a student-to-be wants to study at one or another university or college. In other words, EACs guide enrollees in making decisions that match their interests.

On entering the university or college any student ought to pass through the procedures of course selection and registration. That means that before attending classes, a student must register for courses and pay all tuition and fees at the beginning of each term.

To arrange the schedule of classes, a student should consider graduation requirements, class meeting times, and total number of credit hours he or she will carry, known as the course load. To select courses he or she consults with academic advisers, peer counselors, and the university catalog or bulletin, which lists all courses being offered.

At U.S. colleges and universities, the students are responsible for their academic progress outside of the classroom as well. Good study practices require stringent time management to get to class on time, complete assigned reading requirements outside of class, prepare

notes taken in class, prepare and type written assignments, and use libraries and labs for class-related projects.

For most colleges and universities, the academic year runs from September to May and includes two semesters, or academic terms. Other colleges and universities follow a trimester or quarter system in which the academic calendar is divided into three or four terms and usually includes a summer term. Exams are given over a period of several days at the end of each term.

Most campuses break for several weeks in December and January, and for one week in the spring; they may be closed for the summer. During most breaks, campuses are closed, and students who live on-campus must arrange to stay elsewhere.

Topical Vocabulary

to frustrate	розладжувати
in advance	заздалегідь
to achieve	досягати чогось
longing	сильне бажання; прагнення
eligibility	право на вибір
to provide	забезпечувати
locate	місце знаходження
resource	ресурси
procedure	методика проведення
guidance	керівництво
registration	реєстрація
to attend	відвідувати
tuition	навчання; плата за навчання
fee	плата за навчання
schedule	розклад
load	навантаження
peer	пер, лорд
counselor	радник; адвокат
to be responsible for	бути відповідальним за

stringent
assignment

суворий, обов'язковий
призначення; завдання

Answer the questions

1. What should the student do before entering any university and determining a level and field of study?
2. What organization are the students consulted by?
3. What does this organization provide?
4. What procedures ought any student to pass through on entering the university?
5. What must the student do before attending classes?
6. What should the student consider to arrange the schedule of classes?
7. What are the requirements of studying at U.S. colleges and universities?
8. What is the academic year?

Use the following words and phrases in sentences. Retell the text.

Experience, in advance, educational goals, to achieve, academic eligibility, course selection, registration, tuition, fee, schedule, academic advisers, library, academic year, campus.



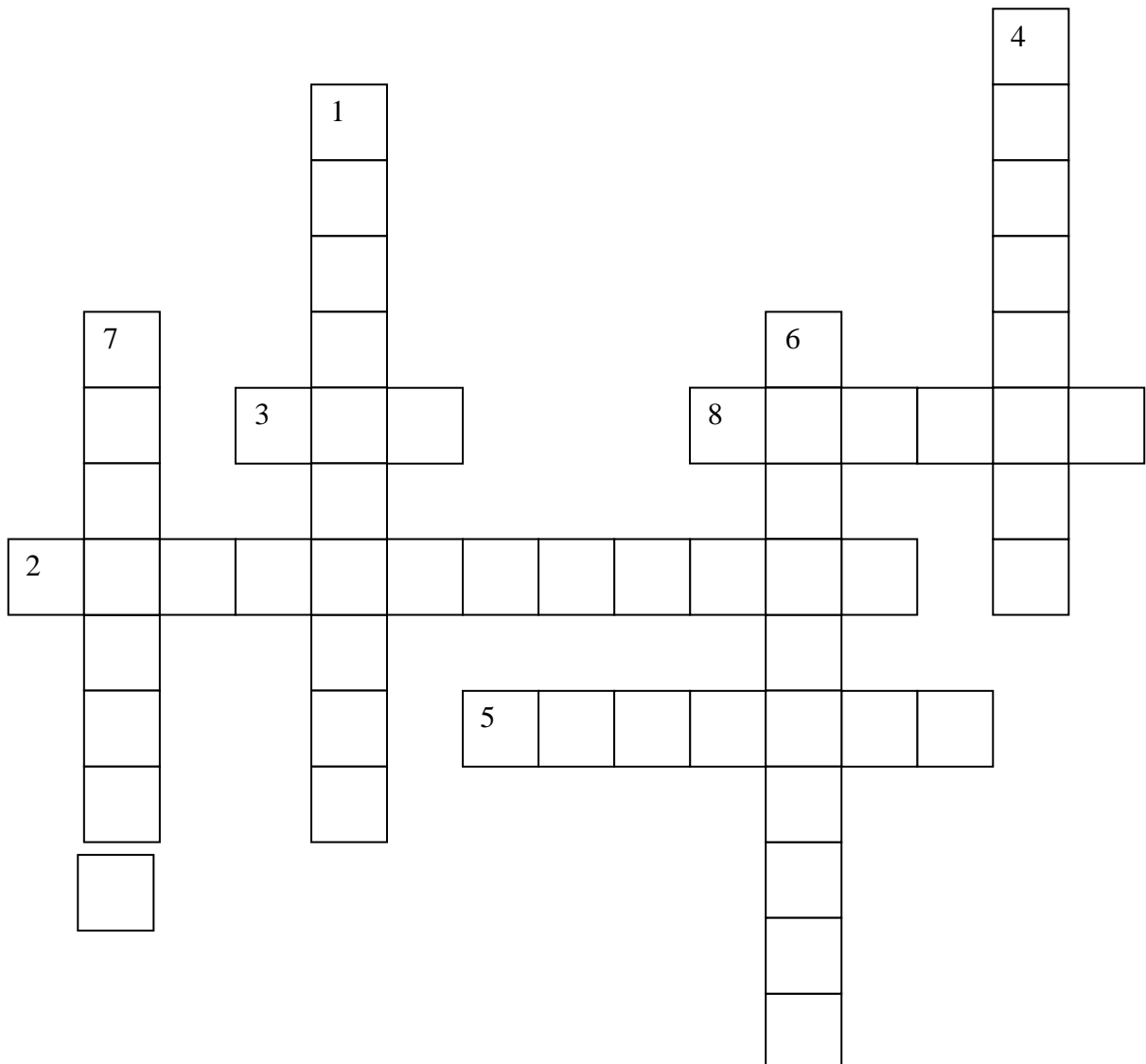
Crossword

Across:

2. Students' enrollment. 3. The payment for education. 5. The institution, where the students can get books. 8. The territory, where the students live during their studying at the university.

Down:

1. The higher institution, where the students study. 4. The list of subjects at the university. 6. The institution, where the students can listen to different records, to watch video films etc. 7. Period of time, when the students study.



Lesson Six

Students must earn a specified number of credit hours, take a specified number of courses in the major fields of study, complete a specified number of general education and elective courses, and meet corresponding requirements for specific programs to graduate and earn their...

... Academic Degrees

- **The Associates' degree** — the Associate of Arts (A.A.), the Associate of Science (A.S.) — is usually awarded at a community or junior college upon completion of 2 years of study — it represents the same level as completion of the first two years of a four-year college or university and students with A.A. or A.S. may transfer to four-year institutions.
- **The Bachelors degree** normally requires 4 years of academic study beyond the high school diploma: the Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), the Bachelor of Science (B.S.); the Bachelor of Education (B. Ed.); the Bachelor of Fine Arts (B.F.A), etc.
- **The Master's degree** — programs leading to the degree usually require 1 or 2 years of advanced study in graduate-level courses and seminars. Frequently a thesis is required or a final oral or written examination. (M.A. — the Master of Arts, etc.)
- **The Doctor's degree** — usually the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) (equal to the Ukrainian candidate of Science, Philology, etc.) — the highest academic degree, it requires a minimum of 2 years of course work beyond the Master's degree level, success in a qualifying examination, proficiency in one or two foreign languages and/or in a research tool (such as statistics) and completion of a doctoral dissertation.

One must also know the following:

Professional degrees such as a **Bachelor of Law** (LL.A.) or a **Bachelor of Divinity** (B.D.) take additional three years of study and require first a B.A. or B.S. to be earned by a student.

Gradual schools in America award Master's and Doctor's degrees in both the arts and sciences. Tuition for these programs is high. The courses for most graduate degrees can be completed in two or four years. A thesis is required for a Master's degree; a Doctor's degree requires a minimum of two years of course work beyond the Master's degree level, success in a qualifying examination, proficiency in one or two foreign languages and/or in a research tool (such as statistics) and completion of a doctoral dissertation.

Topical Vocabulary

to earn	заробляти, заслужити
credit	залік (амер.)
elective courses	вибіркові дисципліни
degree	вчений ступінь
to award	присуджувати, надавати
junior college	коледж з двоохрічним курсом
completion	завершення, закінчення
diploma	диплом, свідоцтво
thesis	тезис, дисертація
proficiency	досвідченість, вміння
divinity	богослов'я
law	правознавство
beyond	після, по закінченні чогось
research tool	дослідницький засіб

Answer the following questions:

1. What academic degrees do you know?
2. What is meant by the Associates' degree?
3. What are the prospects for the students with A.A. or A.S.?
4. What Bachelor degrees do you know?
5. What does the Master's degree require?
6. What is the highest academic degree?

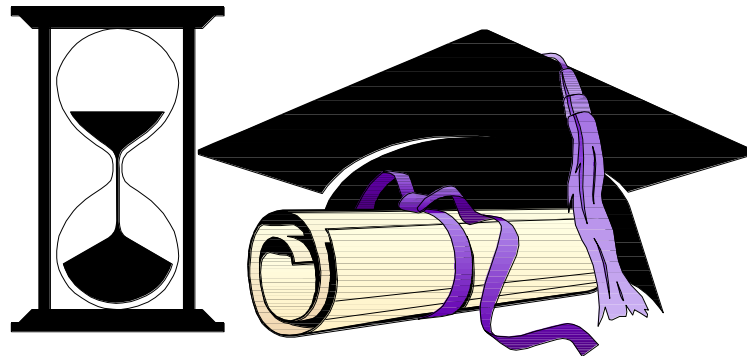
Say which of the following statements are true and which are false?

1. The Associates' degrees are usually awarded at a community or junior college upon completion of 2 years of study.
2. The students with A.A or A.S. may transfer to four-year institutions.
3. The Bachelors degree requires 2 years of advanced study.
4. The Master's degree requires a thesis or a final oral or written examination.
5. The Doctor's degree usually requires 4 years of academic study beyond the high school diploma.
6. The courses for most graduate degrees can be completed in 5 years.

Fill in the words omitted:

1. Students must earn a specified number of , take a specified number of courses in the major fields of study, complete a specified number of ... education and , and meet corresponding ... for specific programs to graduate and earn their
2. The is usually awarded at a community or junior college upon completion of 2 years of study.

3. The requires a thesis or a final ... or ... examination.
4. The requires 4 years of academic study beyond the high school
5. The is the highest academic degree, it requires a minimum of 2 years of course work beyond the ... level.
6. Graduate schools in America award Master's and Doctor's degree in both the ... and



THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Lesson Seven

U.S. colleges and universities use a variety of evaluation techniques, rather than a single year-end exam. Tests, quizzes, writing assignments, lab reports, “papers” (research assignments of various lengths), participation in classroom discussion, and even classroom attendance are all the means of ...

... Grading and Evaluation

All these items are taken into account and may be used in calculating a student's final grade, or mark, for each course. Professors place a high value on originality in a student's work. The “honor code” at colleges and universities refers to the concept of individual achievement and integrity in one's work. Honor codes prohibit students from giving or receiving unauthorized help on examinations and other assignments, and from using words or ideas from a book or article without giving proper credit to the author.

A student receives a grade report following the completion of each academic term. The most commonly used grading scale assigns a letter ranging from A (superior) to F (failure). These letter grades are used to determine “grade point average,” or GPA, which in turn determines class rank. A summary of all classes taken and grades received is recorded on a student's transcript.

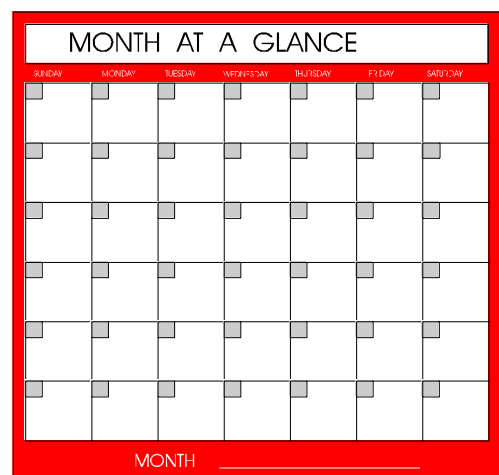
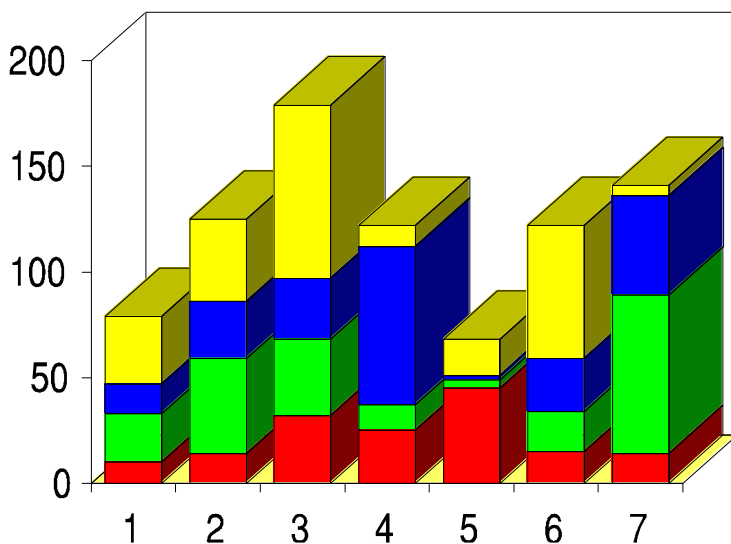
An example of the typical grading scale is shown here:

Grade	Grade Points per Unit	Definition
A	4.0	Outstanding
A-	3.7	Extremely good work
B+	3.3	Very good work
B	3.0	Good work
B-	2.7	Quite a bit better than average
C+	2.3	Better than average
C	2.0	Average: satisfactory work
C-	1.7	Almost satisfactory

D+	1.3	Not good
D	1.0	Barely passing
F	0	Failure

To graduate from a program and earn a degree, a student must earn a specified number of credit hours (units institutions use to record the completion of courses with passing or higher grades), take a specified number of courses in the major field of study, complete a specified number of general education and elective courses (courses chosen freely for credit toward an intended degree), and meet requirements for a specific academic program.

For many graduate programs, a student must pass comprehensive exams and achieve a minimum grade point average, which is calculated by multiplying the numerical grade received in each course by the number of credit hours assigned to that course. Many graduate programs require the completion of a thesis and/or dissertation in addition to course work.



Topical Vocabulary

evaluation	оцінка
quiz	передчасне опитування
item	пункт
to calculate	підррахувати
grade	ступінь, клас, рівень, ранг
value	цінність, оцінка, значимість
integrity	цілісність, недоторканість
honor	честь, пошана, нагорода
to prohibit	забороняти
scale	шкала оцінювання
transcript	запис, копія
failure	невдача, провал
numerical	числовий

Answer the following questions:

1. What ways of evaluation do you know?
2. What is the “honor code”?
3. What do the “honor codes” prohibit from?
4. What is the most commonly used grading scale?
5. What is GPA?
6. What must the student do to graduate from a program and earn a degree?
7. What must the student pass for many graduate programs?
8. What do many graduate programs require?

Complete the sentences:

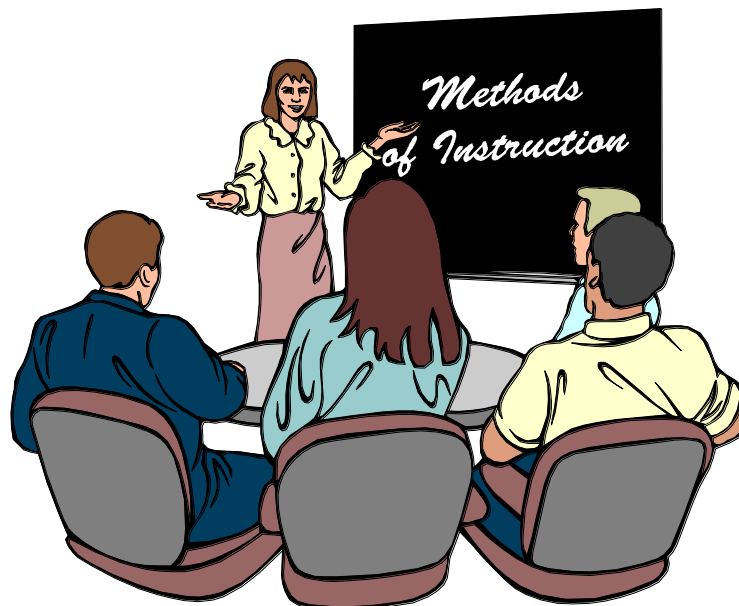
1. U.S. colleges and universities use a variety of ...
2. The results of tests, quizzes, writing assignments, lab reports may be taken into account and may be used in ...
3. Professors place a high value on ...

4. The “honor code” at colleges and universities refers to ...
5. “Honor codes” prohibit students from ...
6. The letter grades from A to F are used to determine ...
7. To graduate from a program and earn a degree, a student must
8. The student must pass ...

Use the following words and phrases in sentences of your own

Evaluation techniques, grading and evaluation, final grade (mark), the “honor code”, integrity, to prohibit, examination, academic term, grading scale, “grade point average”, to earn a degree, credit hours, elective courses, requirements, comprehensive exam, to achieve, a thesis, a dissertation

**Compare the Ukrainian system of grading and evaluation
with the American one**



Lesson Eight

University and college classes can take a variety of forms. Interaction with teachers is often informal, and students are encouraged to speak out and ask questions. Academic activity foresees different ...

... Methods of Instruction

- **Lecture courses** — (especially at the introductory level of study): a professor presents lectures and answers questions. The size of the class can range from 20 to several hundred students. Large lecture courses may be supplemented by smaller discussion group meetings. These smaller groups are often led by a teaching assistant, who is usually a graduate student.
- **Seminar courses** — focus on more specialized areas of study: students are expected to contribute significantly to the discussion and may be required to make presentations. Classes are usually small, fewer than 20 students.
- **Laboratory courses** — students carry out individual, practical work and are graded on the results. This format includes language labs as well as labs in the sciences.
- **Independent study** — a student takes an active role in designing the course curriculum and relies on frequent, one-to-one meetings with a professor for guidance and assessment.

Besides, several types of on-campus advising resources are available to the students on most college and university campuses.

Advisers in an international students office handle specific concerns, such as cross-cultural orientation, visa issues, housing, and adjustment to campus life. They can also arrange special-interest programming. Academic advisers assist students in the selection of appropriate course program. Typically, each new student is assigned an academic adviser. Peer advisers may also be available to give advice.

For any student — American or international — who encounters

difficult personal problems, campus counseling can help in addressing these problems, whether they are due to academic, family, financial, or other causes.

Most U.S. colleges and universities have study-skills centers. These centers have resources for learning to use a computer, writing term papers, and basic reading and writing skills. Campus libraries offer many services to meet study needs, such as reference materials, microfilms readers, computers, CD-ROMs, database searches, and books and periodicals.

Topical vocabulary

interaction	взаємодія
informal	неофіційний
to encourage	підтримувати, заохочувати
to foresee	передбачати
introductory	вступний
to range	коливатися
to supplement	поповнювати
assistant	помічник, асистент
to contribute	сприяти, робити внесок
significantly	значно, суттєво
lab (laboratory)	лабораторія
designing	планування; проектування
curriculum	навчальна програма, курс
to rely	полягатись на когось
frequent	частий
guidance	керівництво
assessment	оцінка; атестація
to handle	керувати
concern	справа; значення
adjustment	регулювання

Answer the questions

1. What is meant by the lecture course?
2. How many students can be in the class?
3. What do the seminar courses focus on?

4. What do you know about the laboratory courses?
5. What is meant by an independent study?
6. What are the duties for advisers in an international students office?
7. What are they supposed to do?
8. What study-skills centers do you know?

**Choose one of the three possibilities
that best completes the sentence**

1. The courses where a professor presents the new material and answers questions are called ...
 - a) seminars
 - b) lectures
 - c) independent lessons
2. The size of the class in the lecture courses can range ... students.
 - a) from 20 to several hundred
 - b) fewer than 20
 - c) more than several hundred
3. During the seminar courses students are expected to contribute significantly to the discussion and may be required to make
 - a) reports
 - b) presentations
 - c) dialogues
4. During the ... students carry out individual, practical work and are graded on the results.
 - a) individual study
 - b) lecture courses
 - c) laboratory courses
5. ... in an international students office can arrange special-interest programming.
 - a) students
 - b) advisers
 - c) teachers
6. Most U.S. colleges and universities have ... centers.
 - a) intellectual
 - b) physical
 - c) study-skills

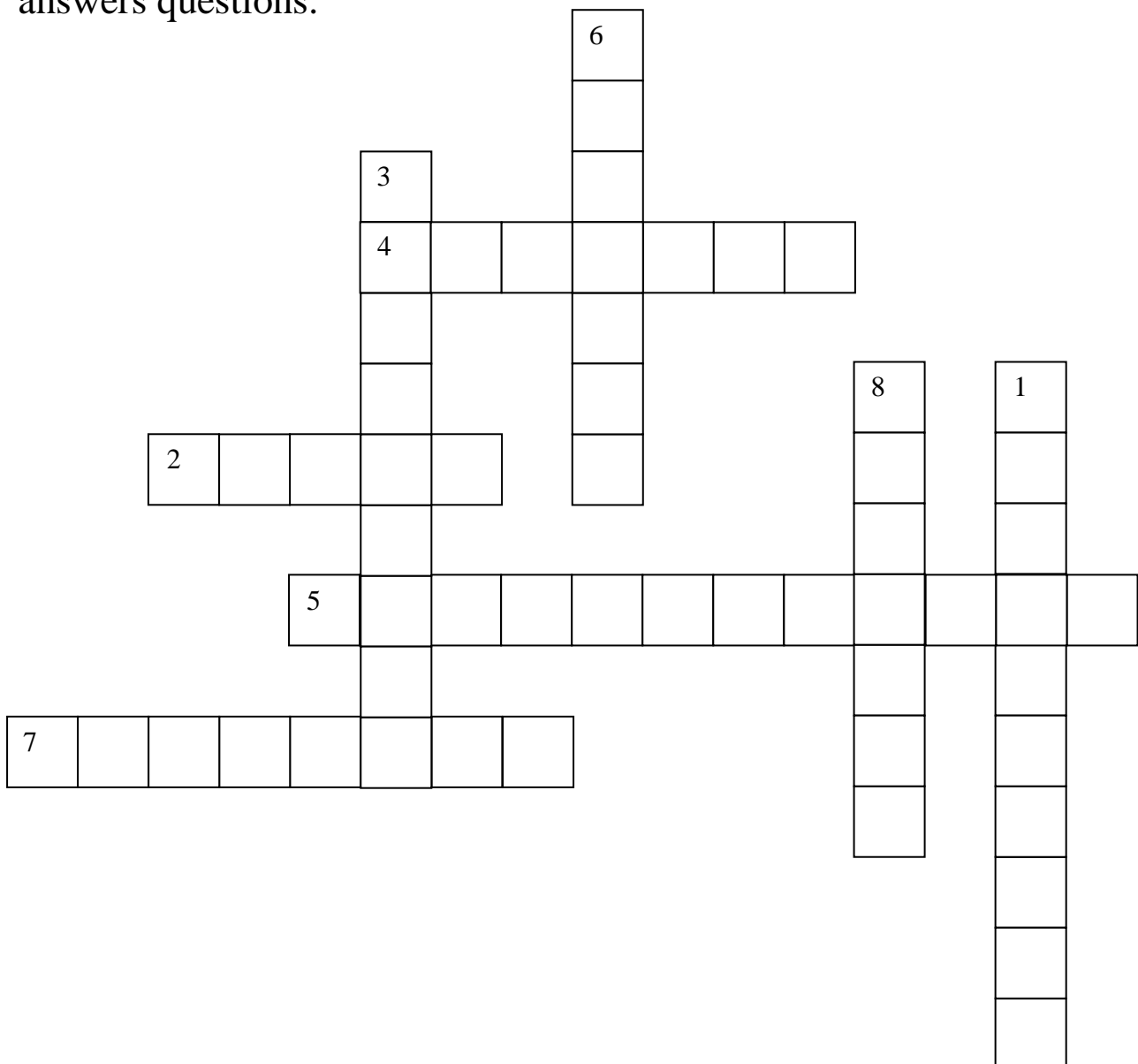
Crossword

Across:

2. Group, number of students.
4. The kind of courses which focus on more specialized areas of study.
5. The kind of courses, where the students carry out individual, practical work and are graded on the results.
7. The modern technical source of getting information.

Down:

1. The university study program of different subjects.
3. A graduate student, who usually helps teachers.
6. A teacher, professor, who gives advises and helps the students to arrange special-interest programming.
8. The kind of the courses, when a professor presents reports and answers questions.



Lesson Nine

Having been accepted at a U.S. college or university, one is responsible for locating a place to live. Housing arrangements must often be secured before leaving home. Depending on students' needs, there are several options of ...

... Housing and Food

- **On-campus housing**: Many universities and colleges require that first-year undergraduate students live on-campus in residence halls. Housing applications are generally included with the letter of acceptance. If a student prefers to live on-campus, he should return the housing application as soon as possible. Residence halls are geared toward single students; they usually include simple furnishings and on-campus meals, and are on or close to campus.

Types of residence halls include coed (men and women living in the same housing unit but not sharing a room), single-sex (an all-female or all-male dormitory), university apartments, fraternity and sorority houses, international student housing, and married student housing.

Room arrangements may be single-, double-, triple-, or four-person; most share “community” bathrooms. The most common room arrangement is a double, that is, two students (called “roommates”) sharing a room. Roommates are usually assigned by the campus housing office, which tries to match students who have similar interests.

Residence halls usually provide shared facilities such as laundries, small kitchens, recreational space, television lounges, small group study rooms, vending machines, and computer labs. Most residence halls have security systems and resident assistants who live in the housing unit to advise students on daily living issues.

But residence halls usually close during vacations, and it is necessary to make alternate living arrangements for these periods.

- **Off-campus housing**: If a student elects to live off-campus, a number of housing options are available. Types of accommodations include furnished and unfurnished apartments and houses, privately operated dormitories, cooperative residence halls, and rooms in private homes. In considering off-campus housing, one needs to weigh factors such as rental costs, furnishings, distance from the campus, monthly utility bills, food costs, safety features, and transportation options.

Meal plans are usually included as part of a college or university's housing application package. Meals are available at on-campus cafeterias that are open during scheduled hours and offer a menu with choices. Those who live off-campus and do not select a meal plan can purchase food items at local grocery stores and restaurants.

Topical vocabulary

to locate	визначати місце, поселятися
housing	забезпечення житлом
to secure	гарантувати заздалегідь
residence hall	гуртожиток (амер.)
acceptance	прийняття
to gear	приспосовуватись
coed	змішаного типу
dormitory	студентський гуртожиток
female	жінка
male	чоловік
fraternity	братство
sorority	сестринство
roommate	співмешканець
laundry	пральня
lounge	кімната для відпочинку
vend	продавати, торгувати
vocation	покликання, професія

alternate	перемінний
option	вибір
available	доступний
accommodation	приміщення; житло
to weigh	зважити, обмірковувати
rental	сума орендної платні
utility	зручність
bill	рахунок
to purchase	купувати, придбати
grocery	бакалія, гастроном
store	великий магазин

Answer the questions

1. What are we responsible for, having been accepted at a U.S. college or university?
2. Where are the first-year undergraduate students supposed to live?
3. What do the types of residence halls include?
4. What room arrangements do you know?
5. What is the most common room arrangement?
6. What facilities do the residence halls usually provide?
7. Why is it necessary to make alternate living arrangement for some periods?
8. What factors should we weigh in considering off-campus housing?

Fill in the missing words

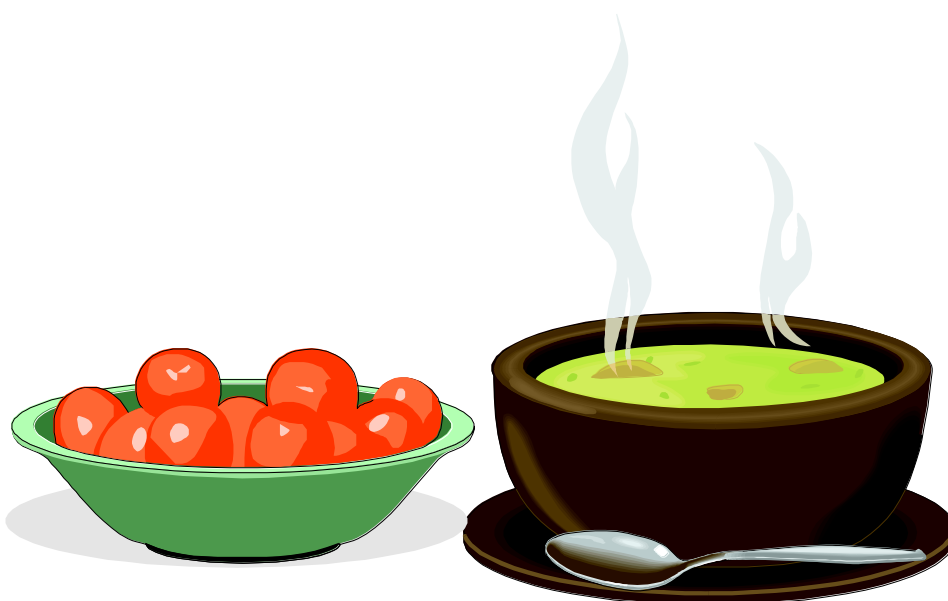
1. Many universities and colleges require that first-year live on-campus in
2. are generally included with the letter of acceptance.
3. are geared toward single students; they usually include simple furnishings and on-campus meals, and are on or close to campus.

4. Types of residence halls include ..., ...-..., university apartments, ... and ... houses, international student housing, and married student housing.
5. Room arrangements may be ...-,...-,...-, or ...-person; most share ... bathrooms.
6. ... are usually assigned by the campus housing office.
7. Residence halls usually provide shared ... such as ... , small kitchens, ... , ... , television ... , small group study rooms, ... machines, and computer labs.
8. Most residence halls have ... systems and resident ... who live in the housing unit to advise students on daily living issues.
9. Residence halls usually close during
10. If a student elects to live ...-.. , a number of housing options are available.
11. In considering off-campus housing, one needs to weigh factors such as , ... , ... ,from the campus, monthly , food costs, safety features, and transportation options.
12. Those who live off-campus and do not select a meal plan can ... food items at local and

Translate into English

1. Вступивши до будь-якого навчального закладу студент одразу повинен подбати про житло.
2. Багато університетів вимагають від абітурієнтів першокурсників, проживати на території студентського містечка у гуртожитках.
3. Гуртожитки бувають змішані (тобто дівчата і хлопці живуть в одному корпусі, але в різних кімнатах), гуртожитки тільки для дівчат або хлопців, університетські квартири, корпуси братств та сестринств, окремі корпуси для іноземних студентів та одружених.

4. В гуртожитках передбачені такі побутові умови як пральні, кухні, кімнати відпочинку, навчальні класи, комп'ютерні лабораторії та ін.
5. Якщо студент вирішує жити за межами студентського містечка, то існують такі види житлових приміщень як, мебльовані, немебльовані квартири та будинки, приватні гуртожитки, змішані гуртожитки та окремі кімнати в приватних будинках.
6. Харчуватись студенти можуть в спеціальних кафе, на території студентського містечка, які відчинені в перервах за розкладом, і пропонують великий вибір страв.



Lesson Ten

Financial costs to attend a U.S. college or university should be considered early in the planning process. One should research all the expenses involved to evaluate his ability to finance an education in the U.S. So this lesson is dedicated to the concerns of ...

... Finances

In assessing the ability to finance an education, one should consider total studying and living costs over a period of several years. These costs include: tuition, fees, room and board, books and supplies, health care, transportation, and personal expenses. Preparing a financial worksheet will be helpful to estimate these costs. Average academic fees per quarter in a public university are given in this table:

Colleges	Tuition	
	non-residential students	residential students
Two Year Colleges	\$ 753	\$ 1796
College of Applied Science	\$ 753	\$ 1796
University College (part-time rates per hr.)	\$ 63	\$ 150
<i>Baccalaureate Colleges</i>		
Art & Science, College-Conservatory	\$ 753	\$ 1796
School of Education, Evening College, Business Administration (part-time rates per hr.)	\$ 63	\$ 150
<i>Graduate and Professional Programs</i>		
Medicine (M.D.) (part-time per hr.)	\$ 2188 \$ 182	\$ 4204 \$ 350
Law (J.D.) (part-time per hr.)	\$ 1192 \$ 99	\$ 2323 \$ 194
Graduate programs (part-time per hr.)	\$ 1171 \$ 98	\$ 2303 \$ 192
Room	\$ 642	
Board (10 meals a week)	\$ 1045	

And to compare, average college expenses of private University of Pennsylvania comprise:

Tuition and General Fee	\$ 11,976
Room and meals	\$ 4,865
Books and supplies	\$ 380
Educational Technology	\$ 200
Personal expenses (e.g. clothing, laundry, recreation)	\$ 1,009
Total:	\$ 18,430

Managing personal finances is an extremely important part of studying. Whether one lives on- or off-campus, he will need money to cover general living expenses. In order to access money, it might be necessary to establish a bank account. Banks are located throughout the country and offer different types of services such as checking accounts, savings accounts, traveler's checks, cashier's checks, and safety deposit boxes. Some banks offer banking privileges 24 hours a day through “automatic teller machines”, also called ATMs.

Some students are provided with student financial aid – sums of money for those who need financial aid to attend college or university. When a family applies for aid, an analysis is made of the parents’ income. Financial aid is normally awarded as part of a package:

- part grant – a grant needn’t be repaid, parts of which might come from several sources – federal, state, private scholarship, college scholarship;
- part loan – to be repaid after college;
- part work – colleges normally expect students on aid to earn some of the money they need by working summers on the campus.

Most international students are supported by private funds or home-country scholarships. Obtaining U.S. financial and scholarship aid is limited and highly competitive. Working outside the university

or college is restricted by U.S. immigration regulations and should not be considered as a potential source of income.

Topical vocabulary

cost	ціна, вартість
to consider	розглядати, обговорювати
expense	витрати
to evaluate	оцінювати
to dedicate	присвячувати
ability	здатність, вміння
to finance	фінансувати
health	здоров'я
care	турбота, догляд
to estimate	оцінювати, підраховувати
to access	мати доступ
account	рахунок
saving	заощадження
cashier	касир
deposit	внесок (в банк)
aid	допомога
loan	позика
to earn	заробляти
to obtain	отримувати
competitive	конкурентноспроможний
to restrict	обмежувати

Answer the questions

1. Should the financial costs to attend a U.S. college be considered early in the planning process?
2. What should these costs include?

3. What are the average academic fees per quarter in a public university?
4. What are the average college expenses of private University of Pennsylvania?
5. What services do the banks offer in order to access money?
6. What is the student financial aid?
7. What is part grant; part loan; part work?
8. What financial supports do the international students have?

Read the first part of the sentence in A and find the second part in B.

A

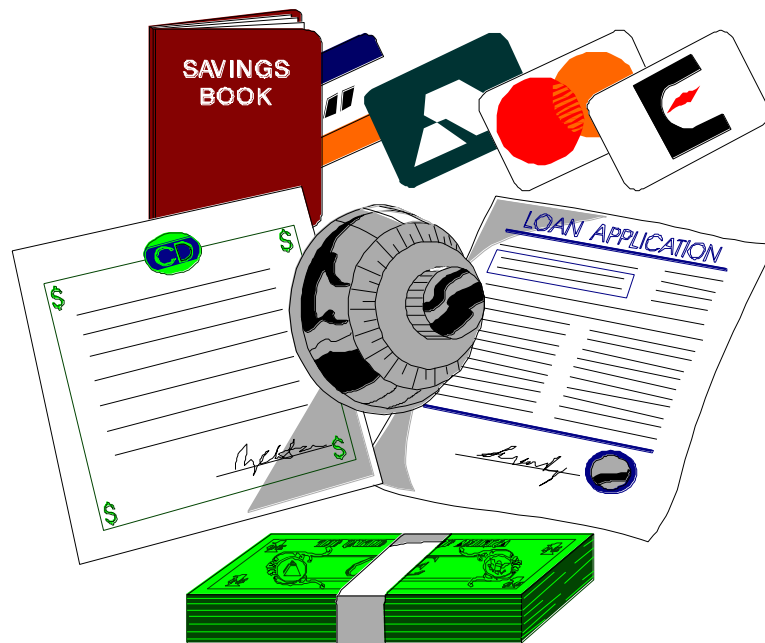
B

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. One should research all the expenses involved ... | a) students on aid are expected to earn money by working summers on the campus. |
| 2. To finance an education, one should ... | b) consider total studying and living costs. |
| 3. Whether one lives on-or off-campus, he will need money ... | c) to be repaid after college. |
| 4. In order to access money, it might be necessary ... | d) parents are not able to pay for education |
| 5. Only those students are provided with financial aid, whose ... | e) to cover general living expenses. |
| 6. When a family applies for aid ... | f) need not be repaid, parts of which might come from such sources as, federal, state, private scholarship. |
| 7. Part grant is a grant ... | g) to establish a bank account. |
| 8. Part loan is a loan ... | h) to evaluate his ability to finance an education in the U.S. |
| 9. Part work is a kind of financial aid when ... | j) an analysis is made of the parents' income. |
| 10. The international students are supported by ... | k) private funds or home-country scholarships. |

Use these words and phrases in the sentences

financial costs, expenses, to evaluate, total studying and living, tuition, books and supplies, health care, personal expenses, worksheet, a bank account, student financial aid, part grant, part loan, part work, to for aid, to earn, private funds, scholarship.

Compare the American financial costs for education with the Ukrainian ones.



Lesson Eleven

Campus life offers many opportunities outside of the classroom for everyone to interact with other students and with the community, such as special-interest clubs and organizations, performing arts groups, sporting events, shopping, student organizations, and cultural events. By taking advantage of these opportunities, one can experience true ...

... Students' Life

There are many social, cultural, political, and sports activities at U.S. colleges and universities, which are called extracurricular activities. Plays, concerts, films, lectures, and art exhibitions are usually advertised in school publications and newspapers and on campus bulletin boards. Most campuses have a variety of clubs and organizations that give you opportunities to write, perform, govern, and participate in community-service projects.

Sports are a favorite recreation in the United States, and many campuses have facilities where one can watch sporting events, participate on intramural and intercollegiate teams, and receive training in personal fitness. Even being unfamiliar with U.S. sports, one should try to attend at least one event. The spirit and excitement of these competitions are a large part of campus life.

At many universities, the centers of these social and cultural out-of-class activities are the Students Unions. These are the community centers of the campuses, providing social and recreational activities for students, faculty, and administrators. The facility may include an auditorium; a post office; a snack bar; rooms for games; photocopying and other services; space to study or relax between classes; rooms for student meetings; and offices for student organizations. They have various clubs, film societies, jazz and rock groups, newspapers, magazines, radio stations, athletic events.

Some community colleges or universities maintain major resident fraternity and sorority houses. There are also a large number of national fraternities and sororities with chapters (branches) at

almost 500 colleges and universities. These organizations, Greek letter societies, are descendants of the 18th century library and social clubs which flourished in the early American colleges. No society has more than one chapter in any one college. While those societies are secret in character there is seldom any overemphasis of ritual or mystery in their conduct. The Greek alphabet is generally used in naming the fraternity, sorority or a chapter. It has become quite the practice for students of a particular fraternity to reside together during their college course in their "chapter" house.

Students who live outside the colleges or universities live in cooperatives (cooperative housing associations providing lodgings), rooming houses or apartment complexes.

Topical vocabulary

to offer	пропонувати
to interact	взаємодіяти
to take advantage of	скористатися перевагою
activity	діяльність
extracurricular	необов'язковий
to advertise	афішувати, рекламувати
bulletin	періодичне видання
recreation	відпочинок
intramural	внутрішній
intercollegiate	міжуніверситетський
fitness	фізична підготовленість
union	союз, спілка
auditorium	велика зала, аудиторія
snack	легка закуска
resident	постійно проживаючий
descendant	нащадок
to flourish	квітнути, процвітати
chapter	відділок, філіал організації
ritual	ритуальний
lodging	помешкання

Answer the questions

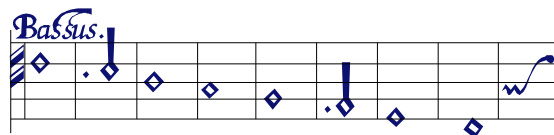
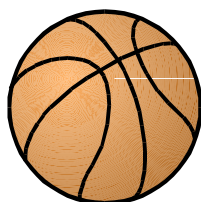
1. What is meant by “to experience true students’ life”?
2. What activities are called extracurricular?
3. How do the students come to know about different actions?
4. What activities are considered to be a favorite recreation in the United States?
5. What is the difference between intramural and intercollegiate competitions?
6. Why should one try to attend at least one of the sports events?
7. How do we call the centers of social and cultural out-of-class activities?
8. What facilities do these centers usually include?
9. How do you understand the terms “fraternity” and “sorority”?
10. What can you say about their background?
11. Why do you think the students of a particular fraternity are eager to reside together?
12. Who lives in cooperatives, rooming houses and other apartment complexes?

Translate the following sentences into English

1. Життя у студентському містечку пропонує кожному багато можливостей для взаємодії з іншими студентами та спільнотою.
2. Театральні вистави, концерти, кінофільми та виставки творів мистецтва зазвичай афішуються в місцевих виданнях та за допомогою університетських дошок оголошень.
3. У Сполучених Штатах Америки заняття спортом вважають найулюбленішим видом відпочинку.
4. В багатьох університетах студентські спілки є справжніми центрами громадського та культурного позакласного життя.

5. Вони мають різноманітні клуби, спілки любителів кіно, джазові та рок групи, газети, журнали, радіостанції та атлетичні змагання.
6. У майже п'ятистах коледжах та університетах існує велика кількість національних братерств та сестринств.
7. Ці організації є нащадками бібліотечних та соціальних клубів, які процвітали в ранніх американських коледжах ще у вісімнадцятому сторіччі.
8. Це вже стало доволі звичною практикою для студентів, що належать до відповідного братерства, проживати в одному спільному помешканні.

Compare the American opportunities to get use of different out-of-class activities with the Ukrainian ones.



GLOSSARY

- **Academic adviser:** Member of the faculty who helps and advises the student on academic matters. He or she may also assist the student during the registration process.
- **Academic year:** The period of formal academic instruction, usually extending from September to June. Depending on the institution, it may be divided into terms of varying lengths — semesters, trimesters or quarters.
- **Accreditation:** Approval of colleges, universities and secondary schools by nationally recognized professional associations. Institutional accreditation affects the transferability of credits from one institution to another before a degree program is completed .
- **Admission:** Permission by an educational institution to enroll as a student.
- **Assistantship:** A study grant of financial aid to a graduate student that is offered in return for certain services in teaching or laboratory supervision, as a teaching assistant, or services in research, as a research assistant.
- **Associate degree:** A degree awarded upon completion of a two-year academic program. This degree is comparable to the first two years of college work and often may be applied toward future study at a four-year institution.
- **Baccalaureate degree:** The degree of "bachelor" conferred upon graduates of most U.S. colleges and universities.
- **Bachelor's degree:** Degree conferred by an institution of higher learning after the student has accumulated a certain number of undergraduate credits. Usually a bachelor's degree takes four years to earn, and it is a prerequisite for studies in a graduate program.

- **Board of Regents:** also called Board of Trusts or Board of Records. The governing body of a university.
- **Campus:** The land on which the buildings of a college or university are located.
- **College:** An institution of higher learning that offers undergraduate programs, usually of a four-year duration, which lead to the bachelor's degree in the arts or sciences (B.A. or B.S.). The term "college" is also used in a general sense to refer to a postsecondary institution.
- **Community, technical or junior college:** An institution of higher learning that offers programs of up to two years' duration leading to an associate degree in the arts or sciences (A.A. or A.S.) or to a technical degree. Credits earned at a community or junior college are usually transferable to a four-year institution with programs leading to a bachelor's degree. Students on a two-year program prepare for semiprofessional or technical employment. Community and junior colleges usually require a secondary school diploma or its equivalent for admission.
- **Comprehensive colleges and universities:** Institutions that offer a wide range of undergraduate majors and specializations. They can also include master's programs, professional schools, and doctoral programs.
- **Course:** Regularly scheduled class sessions of one to five (or more) hours per week during a term. A degree program is made up of a specified number of required and elective courses and varies from institution to institution. The courses offered by an institution are usually assigned a name and number ("Mathematics 101," for example) for identification purposes.
- **Credits:** Units institutions use to record the completion of courses of instruction (with passing or higher grades) that are required for an academic degree. The catalog of a college or university defines the amounts and kinds of credits that are required

for its degrees and states the value in terms of degree credit — or "credit hours" or "credit points" — of each course offered.

- **Degree:** Diploma or title conferred by a college, university or professional school upon completion of a prescribed program of studies.
- **Doctorate (Ph.D.):** The highest academic degree conferred by a university on students who have completed at least three years of graduate study beyond the bachelor's and/ or master's degree and who have demonstrated their academic ability in oral and written examinations and through original research presented in the form of a dissertation.
- **Dormitories:** Housing facilities on the campus of a college or university reserved for students. A typical dormitory would include student rooms, bathrooms, common rooms and possibly a cafeteria. Also known as a residence hall.
- **Electives:** Courses that students may "elect" (choose freely) to take for credit toward their intended degree as distinguished from courses that they are required to take.
- **Fees:** An amount charged by schools, in addition to tuition, to cover costs of institutional services.
- **Financial aid:** A general term that includes all types of money, loans and part-time jobs offered to a student.
- **Foreign student adviser:** The person associated with a school, college or university who is in charge of providing information and guidance to foreign students in such areas as U.S. government regulations, student visas, academic regulations, social customs, language, financial or housing problems, travel plans, insurance and certain legal matters.
- **Fraternity:** A social organization of men. (A similar organization for women is called a "sorority.") Membership is by invitation and is usually limited to undergraduates. Members may

live together in a large house, called a fraternity (or "frat") house.

- **Freshman:** A first-year student at a high school, college or university.
- **Grade:** The evaluation of a student's academic work.
- **Grade point average:** A system of recording academic achievement based on an average calculated by multiplying the numerical grade received in each course by the number of credit hours studied.
- **Grading system or scale:** Schools, colleges and universities in the United States commonly use letter grades to indicate the quality of a student's academic performance: A (excellent), B (good), C (average), D (below average), and E or F (failing). Work rated C or above is usually required of an undergraduate student to continue his or her studies. Grades of P (pass), S (satisfactory), and N (no credit) are also used. In percentage scales, 100 percent is the highest mark, and 65-70 percent is usually the lowest passing mark.
- **Graduate:** A student who has completed a course of study, either at the high school or college level. A graduate program at a university is a study course for students who hold a bachelor's degree.
- **Higher education:** Postsecondary education at colleges, universities, junior or community colleges, professional schools, technical institutes and teacher-training schools.
- **Independent study:** A method of receiving credit for study or research independent of the assignments of any specific course.
- **Institute of technology:** An institution of higher education which specializes in the sciences and technology, such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).
- **International student advisers:** University or college employees who handle concerns of the international student, such as visa issues, housing, and adjustment to campus life.

- **Laboratory courses:** Individual, practical course work to supplement classroom lectures and readings. Languages and the sciences are two common subjects which require laboratory work.
- **Lecture:** Common method of instruction in college and university courses; a professor lectures in classes of 20 to several hundred students. Lectures may be supplemented with regular small group discussions led by teaching assistants.
- **Liberal arts:** A term referring to academic studies of subjects in the humanities (language, literature, philosophy, the arts), the social sciences (economics, sociology, anthropology, history, political science) and the sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry). Also called "liberal arts and sciences," or "arts and sciences."
- **Master's degree:** Degree conferred by an institution of higher learning after students complete academic requirements which usually include a minimum of one year's study beyond the bachelor's degree.
- **Postsecondary:** The educational level attained after the secondary level (usually known as "high school.") After completion of high school, students may enter a college or university or a two-year community college or technical school for other training.
- **Professional school:** An institution devoted to the exclusive study of business, medicine, dentistry, law or other professional specialty.
- **Quarter:** Period of study of approximately 10 to 12 weeks' duration.
- **Quiz:** Short written or oral test, less formal than an examination.
- **Recommendation, Letter of** (also called "personal recommendation," "personal endorsement", or "personal reference "): A letter appraising an applicant's qualifications, written by a professor or employer who knows the applicant's character and work.

- **Registration:** Process through which students select courses to be taken during a quarter, semester or trimester.
- **Religiously affiliated schools:** Private educational institutions which have a loose affiliation with a sponsoring church. These schools accept students of any faith, although a few actively pursue religious affiliation, with corresponding required courses or required activities.
- **Research institutions:** U.S. colleges and universities, hospitals and laboratories that provide opportunities for scholars to conduct specialized research.
- **Residence halls:** Housing facilities on the campus of a college or university reserved for students. A typical residence hall would include student rooms, bathrooms, common rooms and possibly a cafeteria. Also known as a dormitory.
- **Semester:** Period of study of approximately 15 to 16 weeks' duration, usually half of an academic year.
- **Seminar:** A form of small group instruction, combining independent research and class discussions under the guidance of a professor. Seminars are usually open to undergraduate seniors and graduate students.
- **Test:** Examination. Any procedure measuring the academic progress of a student.
- **TOEFL:** The "Test of English as a Foreign Language," a standardized test often required for admission to a U.S. university or college.
- **Transcript:** A certified copy of a student's educational record containing titles of courses, the number of credits and the final grades in each course. An official transcript will also state the date a degree has been conferred.
- **Transfer credit:** Credits earned from postsecondary courses in the United States, or the equivalent at a non-U.S. institution which

may be applied toward study at the bachelor's degree level.

- **Trimester:** Period of study consisting of approximately three equal terms of 16 weeks during the academic year.
- **Tuition:** The money an institution charges for instruction and training (does not include the cost of books or supplies).
- **Undergraduate studies:** Two- or four-year programs in a college or university after high school graduation, leading to the associate or bachelor's degree.
- **University:** An educational institution that usually maintains one or more four-year undergraduate colleges (or schools) with programs leading to a bachelor's degree; a graduate school of arts and sciences awarding master's degrees and doctorates (Ph.D's); and graduate professional schools.
- **Vocational schools:** Institutions which prepare students for semiprofessional or technical employment.

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