**Близнюк Т. О.** Завдання з розвитку комунікативних здібностей : навч.-метод. посібн. [ для вчителів середніх і загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів та учнів старших класів ] / Т. О. Близнюк. – Івано-Франківськ : Видавець Кушнір Г. М., 2008. – 75 с.

**ТЕМАТИЧНІ СЛОВНИКИ**

**Словник-мінімум для вчителя**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| № | Термінологія англійською мовою | Термінологія українською мовою |
|  | education system | система освіти |
|  | kindergarten | дошкільний заклад |
|  | scientific subjects | наукові предмети |
|  | compulsory education | обов’язкова освіта |
|  | primary school | початкова школа |
|  | secondary school | середня школа |
|  | comprehensive school | загальноосвітня школа |
|  | school (teaching) practice | шкільна (навчальна) практика |
|  | private school | приватна школа |
|  | polytechnic (poly) | політехнічний заклад |
|  | to specialize in teacher training | спеціалізуватися в підготовці учителів |
|  | main subject | основний предмет |
|  | age-range | вікова група |
|  | junior students | студенти третього курсу |
|  | senior students | студенти випускного курсу |
|  | audio-visual facilities | аудіо, відео засоби |
|  | part-time student | студент заочного відділення |
|  | full-time student | студент денної форми навчання |
|  | to hold examinations | проводити іспити |
|  | final examinations (finals) | державні іспити |
|  | changing room | роздягальня |
|  | university | університет |
|  | to give (set) homework | задавати домашнє завдання |
|  | to check homework | перевіряти домашнє завдання |
|  | to hand in exercise-books | збирати зошити |
|  | to hand out exercise-books | роздавати зошити |
|  | to have classes | мати заняття |
|  | to stay away from classes | не бути присутнім на заняттях |
|  | to write a test | писати контрольну роботу |
|  | to do homework orally | робити домашнє завдання усно |
|  | to do homework in written form (writing) | робити домашнє завдання письмово |
|  | knowledge | знання |
|  | to make a report | робити доповідь |
|  | to make a mistake | робити помилку |
|  | to correct a mistake | виправляти помилку |
|  | in break | на перерві |
|  | group register | журнал |
|  | to wet the duster | намочити ганчірку |
|  | education | навчання |
|  | timetable | розклад уроків |
|  | habit | звичка |
|  | gymnasium (gym) | спортзал |
|  | Physical Education (P.E.) | фізичне виховання |
|  | teaching staff | штат викладачів |
|  | imagination | уява |
|  | experience | досвід |
|  | to live in hall | жити у гуртожитку |
|  | Bachelor | бакалавр |
|  | Doctor of Philosophy | доктор філософії |
|  | supervisor (tutor) | наставник, вчитель, керівник |
|  | to take a degree | одержувати науковий ступінь |
|  | graduate | випускник |
|  | practical classes | практичні заняття |
|  | specialize in | спеціалізуватися у |
|  | to memorize | запам’ятовувати |
|  | definition | визначення |
|  | subject | предмет |
|  | to observe a lesson | споглядати урок, спостерігати за ходом уроку |
|  | to call the register | робити перекличку |
|  | to be interested in | бути зацікавленим у |
|  | to leave/finish school | закінчувати школу |
|  | school leaver | випускник |
|  | to consider teaching as a career | розглядати вчителювання як кар’єру |
|  | to accept responsibility | приймати відповідальність |
|  | to pass the exam | здати екзамен |
|  | to take an exam | здавати екзамен |
|  | term | чверть, семестр |
|  | to cope with | впоратися з, справитися |
|  | academic year | навчальний рік |
|  | to attend school | відвідувати школу |
|  | headmaster | директор школи |
|  | staff meeting | педагогічна рада |
|  | parent-teachers’ association | батьківський комітет |
|  | extra-curricular activities | позакласна робота |
|  | curriculum | навчальна програма |
|  | holidays | канікули |
|  | boarding school | школа-інтернат |
|  | school-uniform | шкільна форма |
|  | admit to school | приймати до школи |
|  | first-year student/freshman | студент першого курсу |
|  | second-year student/sophomore | студент другого курсу |
|  | research | дослідження |
|  | scientist | науковець |
|  | to enter the University | поступати до університету |
|  | dean | декан |
|  | professor | професор |
|  | student | студент |
|  | tuition | навчання |
|  | tuition fee | плата за навчання |
|  | scholarship, grants | стипендія |
|  | entrance examination | вступний іспит |
|  | final examination | випускний іспит |
|  | to fail in exam | не скласти іспит |
|  | to do well | добре вчитися |
|  | punishment | покарання |
|  | History | історія |
|  | Humanities | гуманітарні науки |
|  | Literature | література |
|  | Chemistry | хімія |
|  | canteen | їдальня |

**Free School**

School Rules — ok? You mustn’t smoke or wear make-up. You must do your homework on time. You mustn’t fight in the playground. Even if you like school, it seems that someone is always telling you what to do.

That is why a lot of children don’t like school. And now a few teachers believe that is why some kids don’t learn. People learn better and faster when they have more choice in what they learn, and when and how they learn it.

At White Lion Street Free School, people believe that school should teach what children need and want to learn. School should help a child to think for himself or herself. After all, when you leave school, you have to make important decisions by yourself. There is no punishment for missing school. But many kids spend more time here than other children spend in ordinary schools. This school is open in the evenings and some weekends. The kids complain, if holidays last longer than two weeks.

There are no compulsory lessons. Each child has one adult who follows his progress through school. Together they decide what he needs to learn next, and the child does this in his own time. Sometimes kids work on their own, sometimes with an adult, sometimes in a group.

A lot happens outside school. They believe you can’t learn everything in one building. They visit local factories, markets, shops, fire and police stations. They talk to people about their jobs, visit exhibitions, go roller-skating and horse-riding, make trips to the country or the sea and go camping.

It’s not a very big school — only 50 kids, between the ages of 3 and 17 — or a rich school. There are very few Free Schools in England.

Afternoons are for a great variety of things. Adults “advertise” what they’re doing in their rooms on certain days. The kids choose which group to join. There are no special times when they must start a lesson. Each day there is a list of activities they can choose between.

**Проаналізувавши зміст тексту, напишіть, котре з нижче приведених тверджень є правдиве (true), а котре - неправдиве (false).**

1. A lot of children don’t like school because they are punished by teachers.

2. Free school is always close at weekends. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. The kids of White Lion School are eager to have long holidays. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. All lessons aren’t compulsory. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. The teachers help the children to decide what they need to learn next. \_\_\_\_\_\_

6. The children can learn about everything in one building. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. The kids have an excellent opportunity to communicate with the people they are interested in. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. There aren’t many Free Schools in Great Britain. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Cambridge**

The story of the University begins, so far as I know, in 1209 when several hundred students and scholars arrived in the little town of Cambridge after having walked 60 miles from Oxford.

These students were all churchmen and had been studying in Oxford at that city’s well-known schools. It was a hard life at Oxford for there was constant trouble, even fighting, between the townsfolk and the students. Then one day a student accidentally killed a man of the town. The Mayor arrested three other students who were innocent and they were put to death by hanging. In protest, many students moved elsewhere, some coming to Cambridge; and so the new University began.

Of course, there were no Colleges in those early days and student life was very different from what it is now. Students were of all ages and came from anywhere and everywhere. Those from the same part of the country tended to group themselves together and these groups, called “Nations”, often fought one another.

The students were armed; some even banded together to rob the people of the countryside. Gradually the idea of the College developed, and in 1284 Peterhouse, the oldest College in Cambridge, was founded.

Life in College was strict; students were forbidden to play games,to sing, to hunt or fish or even to dance. Books were very scarce and all the lessons were in the Latin language which students were supposed to speak even among themselves.

In 1440 King Henry VI founded King’s College, and other colleges followed. Erasmus, the great Dutch scholar, was at one of these, Queens’ College, from 1511 to 1513, and though he writes that the College beer was “weak and badly made” he also mentions a pleasant customthat unfortunately seems to have ceased.

“The English girls are extremely pretty”, Erasmus says, “soft, pleasant, gentle, and charming. When you go anywhere on a visit the girls all kiss you. They kiss you when you arrive. They kiss you when you go away and again when you return”.

Many other great men studied at Cambridge, amongst them Bacon, Milton, Cromwell, Newton, Wordsworth, Byron and Tennyson.

Practical jokes seem always to have been common, and there is an amusing tale of one played on the poet Gray by the students of Peterhouse College where he lived. Gray was a rather nervous man with a fear of fire,and every night he used to hang a rope-ladder from his window for use in case a fire broke out. One night there was a great noise and shouts of “Fire! Fire!” Dressed only in his night-gown Gray opened his window, climbed onto his ladder and slid down as fast as he could — into a barrel of cold water put there by a joking student!

**Проаналізувавши зміст тексту, напишіть, котре з нижче приведених тверджень є правдиве (true), а котре - неправдиве (false).**

1. The story of the University begins when sever­al hundred students and scholars arrived in the little town of Oxford. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Once a student accidentally killed a townsman of Oxford. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The students couldn’t play games or dance while studying at college. \_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The great Dutch scholar Erasmus liked College beer most of all. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A lot of outstanding scientists studied at Cambridge. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Gray was a rather calm man with a fear of fire. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The poet always hung a rope-ladder from the window in case of fire. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Gray slid down into a barrel of hot water. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Pencil Box (by Doris Sanford)**

I was deep in thought at my office, preparing a lecture to be given that evening at a college across town, when the phone rang. A woman I had never met introduced herself and said that she was the mother of a seven-year-old boy and that she was dying. She said that her therapist had advised her that discussing her death with her son would be too traumatic for him.

Knowing that I worked with grieving children, she asked my advice. I told her that our heart is often smarter than our brain and that I thought she knew what would be best for her son. I also invited her to attend the lecture that night since I was speaking about how children cope with death. She said she would be there.

I wondered later if I would recognize her at the lecture, but my question was answered when I saw a frail woman being half-carried into the room by two adults. I talked about the fact that children usually sense the truth long before they are told and that they often wait until they feel adults are ready to talk about it before sharing their concerns and questions. I said that children usually can handle truth better than denial, even though the denial is intended to protect them from pain. I said that respecting children meant including them in the family sadness, not shutting them out.

She had heard enough. At the break, she hobbled to the podium and through her tears she said, “I knew it in my heart. I just knew I should tell him”. She said that she would tell him that night.

The next morning I received another phone call from her. She could hardly talk, but I managed to hear the story through her choked voice. She had awakened him when they got home the night before and quietly said, “Derek, I have something to tell you”.

He quickly interrupted her, saying, “Oh, Mommy, is it now that you are going to tell me that you are dying?”

She held him close, and they both sobbed while she said, “Yes.”

After a few minutes, the little boy bent down. He said that he had something for her that he had been saving. In the back of one of his drawers was a dirty pencil box. Inside the box was a letter written in simple scrawl. It said, “Good-bye, Mom. I will always love you.”

How long he had been waiting to hear the truth, I don't know. I do know that two days later the young mother died. In her casket was placed a dirty pencil box and a letter.

**Проаналізувавши зміст тексту, напишіть, котре з нижче приведених тверджень є правдиве (true), а котре - неправдиве (false).**

1. The woman had a seven-year-old daughter who was ill. \_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The young mother attended the professor’s lecture. \_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The professor said that respecting children meant shutting them out. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The young mother did not tell her son about her situation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The son was shocked when he found out that his mother was dying. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The boy had been saving a letter for his mother. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The letter was kept under the boy’s pillow. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. A dirty pencil box and a letter were put in the woman’s casket. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**STUDYING AT A BRITISH UNIVERSITY**

If you want to go to (enter)university, you must first pass examinations that most students take at the age of eighteen (called “A” levels). Most students take three “A” levels (three examinations in three different subjects) and they must do well in order to get a place at university because the places are limited. At the moment, approximately 30% of young adults go to university in Britain. If you get a place at university, the tuition (the teaching) is free, and some students also get a grant as well. Students at university are called undergraduates while they are studying for their first degree.

Most university courses last three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they are studying history, or studying for a degree in history, for example. When they finish the course and pass their examinations, they receive a degree. This can be a BA (Bachelor of Arts) or a BS (Bachelor of Science), e.g. I have a friend who has a BA in History, and another who has a BS in Chemistry.

***Postgraduate courses***

When you complete your first degree, you are a graduate. (In the US, students also use this word as a verb and say, they “graduated in history” or “graduated in chemistry”, for example.) Some students then go on to do a second course or degree (postgraduate course/ postgraduate degree). These students are then postgraduates. There are usually three possible degrees: MA (Master of Arts) or MS (Master of Science); usually one year MPh (Master of Philosophy); usually two years PhD (Doctor of Philosophy); at least three years. When people study one subject in great detail, we say they are carrying out research.

**Проаналізувавши зміст тексту, напишіть, котре з нижче приведених тверджень є правдиве (true), а котре - неправдиве (false).**

1. The students must do well in order to obtain a place at university. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. All students also receive money to pay for living expenses. \_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Students at university are called undergraduates while they are carrying out their research. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The qualification when students complete a university course successfully is called a degree. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. When student complete their first degree they are called graduates. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. After getting the first degree the study is finished. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The students that go on to do a second degree are called graduates. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. At lectures the students listen and write down the important information. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Professor**

Mr. Jones woke early one morning, before the sun had risen. It was a beautiful morning, so he went to the window and looked out. He was surprised to see a neatly dressed, middle-aged professor, who worked in the university just up the road from Mr. Jones's house, coming from the direction of the town. He had grey hair and thick glasses, and was carrying an umbrella, a morning newspaper and a bag. Mr. Jones thought that he must have arrived by the night train and decided to walk to the university instead of taking a taxi.

Mr. Jones had a big tree in his garden, and the children had tied a long rope to one of its branches, so that they could swing on it.

Mr. Jones was surprised to see the professor stop when he saw the rope, and look carefully up and down the road. When he saw that there was nobody in sight, he stepped into the garden (there was no fence), put his umbrella, newspaper, bag and hat neatly on the grass and took hold of the rope. He pulled it hard to see whether it was strong enough to take his weight, then ran as fast as he could and swung into the air on the end of the rope, his grey hair blowing all around his face. Backwards and forwards he swung, occasionally taking a few more running steps on the grass when the rope began to swing too slowly for him.

At last the professor stopped, straightened his tie, combed his hair carefully, put on his hat, picked up his umbrella, newspaper and bag, and continued on his way to the university, looking as quiet and correct and respectable as one would expect a professor to be.

**Проаналізувавши зміст тексту, напишіть, котре з нижче приведених тверджень є правдиве (true), а котре - неправдиве (false).**

1. Mr. Jones went to the window and looked out of it because he heard a piercing scream. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mr. Jones saw the professor coming from the direction of the town. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The professor was carrying a beautiful bouquet of flowers. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. It was a beautiful morning so the professor decided to go to the university on foot. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The children wanted to swing on the tree so they had tied a long rope to one of its branches. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Mr. Jones was swinging, occasionally taking a few more running steps on the grass. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. While swinging the professor twisted his ankle. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Mr. Jones saw the professor change and look quiet and respectable. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary drill**

1. **Утворіть слoва з поданих букв:**

OT NAECL ETH CKALBBDARO

DUTIECANO METSSY

PISSCOHARHL

MIRYCTSHE

GEA-GERNA

INGBDRAO LOSOHC

GAKIDETENNRR

SEREAHCR

GINGNACH MORO

DETUNST

2. **Вставте наступні слова у речення:** *education system, kindergarten, elementary, observe lessons, pass an exam, attend school, taking any exams, specialize in, knowledge, curriculum, tests, doing homework, memorize, education, final examinations.*

1. The first academic institution that a student attends is called ‘…’ or ‘grammar school’. 2. All children go from one school to another without ... and without being selected according to their abilities. 3. If the students …, they go on to public school, where they usually remain until they are 18. 4. Most Americans… at least until high school graduation, when they are 17 or 18 years old. 5. American ... has been greatly influenced by the writings of a famous 20th-century philosopher named John Dewey. 6. It’s common for the public school ... to include a campaign against smoking and drug abuse.7. Free public education begins with ... classes for five-year-olds. 8. Generally, the class has the same teacher for most subjects, although art, music and physical education are usually taught by teachers who ... these areas. 9. Students may be ... in a study hall, participating in activities such as school orchestra, newspaper or math club. 10. Many ...are unfair to highly creative students because most tests do not require creative and divergent thinking. 11. As human … has expanded and life has become increasingly complex, the schools have had to go far beyond the original three R’s (reading, writing and arithmetic) that were created to teach. 12. The poem you are reading makes you stop dead, you hear the voice of the poet meld with your thought-process, the poem was written especially for you... You ... because you like it so much... 13. Improving the … is one of the nation’s top priorities. 14. In Great Britain senior students spend fifteen weeks on teaching practice, so they are able to... and take an active part in discussing them with a supervisor. 15. Examinations are held at the end of each term.... are taken at the end of the course.

**3.Знайдіть правильне тлумачення терміну:**

a) Subject - secondary school for children of all abilities from the same district.

b) Tuition - a period in which a break is taken from work or studies for rest.

c) Grant - any of the divisions of the academic year, during which a school, College, etc, is in session.

d) Education - a male principal of a school.

e) Curriculum - any branch of learning considered as a course of study.

f) Time-table - schedule; a list of table of events arranged according to the time when they take place.

g) Term - a list of all the courses of study offered by school or college.

h) Headmaster - instruction, esp. that received in a small group; teaching.

i) Holidays - a sum of money provided by a government, local authority or public fund to finance educational study, building repairs, etc.

j) Comprehensive school - a formal test of somebody’s knowledge or ability in a subject.

k) Examination – the act or process of acquiring knowledge esp. systematically during childhood.

1. **Утворіть словосполучення з поданих слів у двох колонках:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| To pass | to school |
| To do | an exam |
| To call | school |
| To make | well |
| To leave/ finish | the register |
| To write | a mistake |
| To give | responsibility |
| To take | test |
| To live | homework |
| To accept | in a hall |

1. **Утворіть з поданих слів відповідні частини мови за допомогою суфіксів чи закінчень:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Noun** | **Verb** | **Adjective** |
|  | imagination |  |
| memorize |  |  |
|  |  | experienced |
| define |  |  |
|  | knowledge |  |
|  |  | special |
|  | research |  |
| educate |  |  |
|  |  | correctable |
| punish |  |  |

1. **Виберіть зайве слово з п’яти поданих у рядку:**

Newsreel professor kindergarten changing room term

Punishment finals curriculum attorney tuition fee

Parent-teachers’ association headmaster to fail in exam prescription scholarship

Academic y stock market practical classes secondary school to do well

School-uniform dean education insurance company timetable

Staff meeting school leaver broadcasting to call the register subject

Scarlet fever group register polytechnic in break Bachelor

To make a report gymnasium oil colours specialize in supervisor

Audio-visual facilities boarding school holidays set homework witness

Finish school to live in hall sophomore age-range election

1. **Вставте пропущені літери:**

H\_\_maniti\_s

Pol\_tec\_nic

Sop\_omor\_

S\_perv\_sor

S\_i\_ntist

Te\_ching sta\_f

Entr\_nce exam\_nation

To do homework in wri\_ten fo\_m

To have cl\_s\_es

S\_hool le\_ver

1. **Утворіть усі можливі запитання до речень:**
2. The children talk to people about their jobs, visit exhibitions, go roller-skating and horse-riding. 2) There are no special times when the kids must start a lesson. 3) The Mayor arrested three students and they were put to death by hanging. 4) Gray opened his window, climbed onto his ladder and slid down as fast as he could. 5) The children usually can handle truth better than denial, even though the denial is intended to protect them from pain. 6) In the back of one of the boy’s drawers was a dirty pencil box. 7) At the moment, approximately 30% of young adults go to university in Britain. 8) The students listen and take notes when a lecturer gives a lecture. 9) Mr. Jones was surprised to see a neatly dressed, middle-aged professor. 10) The professor had grey hair and thick glasses, and was carrying an umbrella, a morning newspaper and a bag.
3. **Знайдіть і виправте 15 помилок у тексті:**

***Early Childhood Education***

By the age of five, about 87% of American child are attending school, most of them in pre-academic classes called kindergarden. However, many American youngsters is introduced to their first school seting even before the age of five, through nersery school or day care attendance. At fact, about 29% of three-year-olds and 49% of four-year-olds are enrolled in one or the other.

The typical nursery school are equipped with toys, building blocks, book puzzles, art supplys, and an outdoor playground. This pre-school programmes usually charge tuition, although some are subsidized, and some offer scholaships. Day care programmes are similar facilities that off all-day care for the children of working parents.

**10. Напишіть есе на одну з поданих тем:**

- What does the following phrase mean: “The teacher should try mentally to get into the child’s shoes?”

- Difficulties awaiting young teachers.

- Education is the responsibility of teachers and parents shouldn’t interfere.

- In the near future schoolteachers will be replaced by computers.

- Good teachers are born, not made.

- The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet. (Aristotle)

**11. Прочитайте жарти та знайдіть у них тематичну лексику:**

***TEENAGERS TALKING***

Judy: Are you still at school, Alison?

Alison: Yes. I’ve always wanted to be a doctor, and to do that you have to take A- levels and go to medical school.

Judy: Is it more difficult for a girl than a boy to get into medical school? Do you know if there’s any discrimination?

Alison: I don’t think there is... our careers teachers tell us that there are as many women medical students as men. I’m sure that nowadays everybody knows that women can be brilliant doctors.

Judy: So you’re going to spend another six or seven years as a student! Does this bother you?

Alison: Well, not really! I’ve always thought I’d go to college or university or I can get the kind of job I want. And I’ll earn much more money later because I’m staying at school now.

Judy: When are you going to take A-levels?

Alison: In a couple of months. I’m busy reading for my exams now.

Judy: I’d better dig into my studies too. I’ve been lazy too long.

***UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE***

A prospective student is usually called to the universities he or she has applied to, for an interview. Read the answers given by a fictional student to the typical questions asked at an interview.

Teacher: How many A-levels are you sitting?

Student: Four. I’ll be sitting A-levels in English, French, History, Social Studies.

Teacher: What grades do you expect to get?

Student: It’s hard to say, but I expect a Grade One in English. I’m not so sure about the others.

Teacher: What branch of science are you most interested in and what do you want to specialize in?

Student: Oh, I’m most interested in Linguistics. I’d like to specialize in foreign languages, I think.

Teacher: What work do you want to do after graduating?

Student: I don’t know, but I don’t want to teach.

Teacher: Why have you decided to apply to this University, so far from your home?

Student: I just want to leave home and establish myself as an individual. And this University has a good reputation for teaching Linguistics.

Teacher: How often do you intend to go home each term?

Student: I suppose I’ll go home once or twice a term, not too often - I shan’t be able to afford that!

Teacher: What do you do in your spare time?

Student: I swim and I enjoy disco dancing when I have some spare time. These days I seem to be working all the time.

Teacher: Do you read much around your subject?

Student: Yes, I do. The local library has a good Linguistics section and I try to keep abreast of the developments in this science.

Teacher: Where would you expect to live if you came here?

Student: In my first year I would like to live in the hostel and, perhaps, move into a flat in my second year.

Teacher: Have you applied to any other universities? Which is your first choice?

Student: Yes, I have applied to two Scottish universities but this is my first choice.

***CHOOSING IS NOT SO EASY AS IT LOOKS***

Jane: Hallo, Bob!

Bob: Hallo!

Jane: Oh, you’ve just left college, haven’t you?

Bob: Yes.

Jane: What are you going to do?

Bob: Er... well, it looks like a choice between teaching or going into an office and... I think I’d much prefer to go in for teaching, because... well you get long holidays.

Jane: But, Bob, wouldn’t you get bored with the same routine year after year teaching... teaching the same material to the children. And... a sense of responsibility you need, all those children, all those parents.

Bob: Oh, look, it wouldn’t be as boring as... as working in an office. Teaching is terribly stimulating. It’s ... new every day — I’m sure I’d enjoy it.

Jane: But I mean, there’s so much variety in office work! Look at my job: I’m dealing with people and their problems, there're new situations to cope with all the time.

Bob: Yes, that’s quite true, but I think, there is a number of differences between teaching and office work and, well, I think I’ll go in for teaching because... it really attracts me.

***Jokes***

**I.** In most schools and universities teachers give their students marks for their work. All students hate a "D" and are happy if their teachers give them an “A.” Now, at one American University the students and the lecturers must work hard if they want good marks.

II. During classes the students give their lecturers marks. Each desk has a “boredom button” on it. If a student thinks that the lecture is boring he can press the special button. When he does this, he switches on a light at the back of a classroom. There is one light there for every student. The lecturer can look at the lights and he can see if his students think the class is interesting or boring. The lecturer cannot see which students are pressing the buttons. So the students can be completely “honest.”

III. If too many lights come at the back of his class, a lecturer knows that he must do something quickly and make the class more interesting.

IV. My most embarrassing experience happened when I had just finished college. I had just started teaching at a high school in Denver. One morning my alarm clock didn’t go off — I had forgotten to set it. I woke up at 8:00, and school started at 8:30. Quickly I washed, shaved, dressed, jumped in my car, and drove to school. When I got there, classes had already started. I didn't go to the office or the teacher’s room but went straight into my first period class. After two or three minutes the students started laughing, and I couldn’t understand why. Suddenly I looked down and understood. I had put on one black shoe and one brown shoe!

V. Pupil (on phone): My son has a bad cold and won't be able to come to school today.

School Secretary: Who is this?

Pupil: This is my father speaking!

VI. Mother: How was your first day at school?

Son: It was all right except for some man called “Teacher” who kept spoiling all our fun!

VII. Teacher: You aren’t paying attention to me. Are you having trouble hearing?

Pupil: No, teacher I’m having trouble listening!

VIII. Teacher: Class, we will have only half a day of school this morning.

Class: Hooray.

Teacher: We will have the other half this afternoon!

XIX. Teacher: Why can’t you ever answer any of my questions?

Pupil: Well if I could, there wouldn’t be much point in me being here!

***THE ATTRACTIVE UNDER GRADUATE***

One day, a very attractive under graduate visited the professor’s office. The under graduate pulled the chair closer to the professor, smiled at him shyly, bumped his knee "accidentally", etc.

Finally, the undergraduate said, “Professor, I really need to pass your course. It is extremely important to me. It is so important that I'll do anything you suggest.”

The professor, somewhat taken aback by this attention, replied, “Anything?”

To which the undergraduate cooed, “Yes, anything you say.”

After some brief reflection, the professor asked, “What are you doing tomorrow afternoon at 3:30?”

The student lied, “Oh, nothing at all, sir. I can be free then.”

The professor then advised, “Excellent! Professor Palmer is holding a help session for his students. Why don’t you attend that.”

***PRESENTS FOR TEACHER***

On the last day of kindergarten, all the children brought presents for their teacher. The florist's son handed the teacher a gift. She shook it, held it up and said, “I bet I know what it is – it’s some flowers!”

“That's right!” shouted the little boy.

Then the candy store owner’s daughter handed the teacher a gift. She held it up, shook it and said. “I bet I know what it is – it’s a box of candy!” “That's right!” shouted the little girl.

The next gift was from the liquor store owner’s son. The teacher held it up and saw that it was leaking. She touched a drop with her finger and tasted it. “Is it wine?” she asked.

“No,” the boy answered.

The teacher touched another drop to her tongue. “Is it champagne?” she asked.

“No,” the boy answered.

Finally, the teacher said, “I give up. What is it?”

The boy replied, “A puppy!”

***A VALUABLE LESSON IN STUDENT LIFE***

A college student picked up his date at her parent’s home. He’d scraped together every cent he had to take her to a fancy restaurant.

To his dismay, she ordered almost everything expensive on the menu. Lobster, champagne . . .the works.

Finally he asked her, “Does your Mother feed you like this at home?”

“No,” she said, “but my Mother’s not looking to get laid.”