**Довідкові матеріали**

**HISTORY OF EDUCATION**

Education developed from the human **struggle for survival and enlightenment**. It may be formal or informal. Informal education refers to the general social process by which human beings **acquire the knowledge and skills** needed to function in their culture. Formal education **refers to** the process by which teachers instruct students in courses of study **within institutions**.

Before the invention of reading and writing people lived in an environment in which they struggled to survive against natural forces, animals, and other human beings. To survive **preliterate people** developed skills that grew into cultural and educational patterns.

The earliest educational processes involved sharing information about gathering food and providing shelter; making weapons and other tools; learning language; and acquiring the **values**, behaviour and religious rites or practices of a given culture.

Through direct, informal education parents, elders and priests taught children the skills and roles they would need as adults. Since they lived before the invention of writing, preliterate people used an oral tradition or story telling to pass on their culture and history from one generation to the next. By using language, people learnt to create and use symbols and words or signs to express their ideas. When these symbols grew into letters, human beings created a written language and made **the great cultural leap to literacy**.

In ancient Egypt priests it temple schools taught not only religion but also principles of writing, the sciences, mathematics and architecture. Similarly in India, priests conducted most of the formal education. They taught the principles of the Veda, the sacred texts of Hinduism, as well as science, grammar and philosophy. Formal education in China dates to about 2000 B. C. The **curriculum** stressed philosophy, poetry, religion, and the teachings of Confucius, Laozi, and other philosophers.

Ancient Greece was divided into small and often competing city-states. Athens and Sparta were two of them. Athens **emphasized a humane and democratic society and education,** but only about one-third of people in Athens were free citizens. Only the sons of free citizens attended schools. The Athenians believed only a free man should have a liberal education in order to perform his **civic duties** and for his **own personal development**. Women had no legal or economic rights. Most of them didn’t attend schools.

Sparta was a dictatorship that used education for military training and drill. In contrasts to Athens, Spartans girls received more schooling but it was almost exclusively athletic training to prepare them to be healthy mothers of future Spartan soldiers.

The Homer’s “Iliad and Odyssey” **served important educational purposes**. The legendary Greek warriors, such as Agamemnon, Odysseys, and Achilles, were heroes who served as models for the young Greeks.

In 387 B.C. Plato, a famous Greek philosopher, established a school in Athens and called it the Academy. He wrote a book called the Republic, one of the most notable works on education in Western Philosophy.

The Romans **were preoccupied with** war, conquest, politics, and civil administration. Schooling was for those who had the money to pay for **tuition** and the time to attend classes. While girls from wealthy families occasionally learnt to read and write at home, boys attended a primary school. In secondary schools boys studied Latin and Greek grammar, taught by Greek slaves, called pedagogues. After primary and secondary schools, wealthy young men often attended schools of rhetoric or oratory that prepared them to be leaders in government and administration.

**Task 1**. **Learn the vocabulary notes from the text above.**

**Task 2**. **Decide whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Prove your answers with the facts**.

1. Informal education refers to the process by which teachers instruct students in courses of study within institutions.
2. Before the invention of reading and writing people struggled to survive against natural forces, animals, and other human beings.
3. Preliterate people used a written language to pass on their culture and history from one generation to the next.
4. In ancient Egypt priests it temple schools taught only religion.
5. In India, priests conducted most of the formal education.
6. Most women in Athens had rights for education.
7. In Sparta education was used for military purposes.
8. The legendary heroes of Iliad and Odyssey served as models for the young Romans.
9. Plato, a famous Greek philosopher, established a school in Athens and called it the Republic.
10. Schooling in Rome was only for wealthy people.

**Task 3. In what order are the following points used in the text?**

1. Plato and his Republic.
2. Story telling and creation of a written language.
3. Schooling in ancient Rome.
4. General notions of formal and informal education.
5. Education in Athens and Sparta.
6. Points which were involved into the earliest educational processes.
7. The legendary heroes of Homer.
8. Education in ancient Egypt, India and China.

**Task 4. Match the words with the definitions.**

Survival - the subjects included in a course of study or taught at a school

Value - a country ruled by dictator

Curriculum – the ability to read and write

Literacy – unable to deal or think about anything else, busy with smth

Tuition – the state continuing to live or exist in spite of difficulty

Dictatorship – teaching or instruction in small groups

Preoccupied – moral or professional standards of behaviour

**Task 5. Match the words with the opposites.**

Acquire waste

Development forget

Value destroy

Literate infamous

Create illiterate

Notable reverse

Sufficient

**Task 6. Match the words with the synonyms.**

Emphasize resident

Citizen studies

Tuition visit

Model example

Attend stress

Pattern ideal

Guest

**Task 7. Match the words with the parts of speech.**

Noun occasionally

Verb wealthy

Adverb established

Adjective conquest

Preposition within

Pronoun 387

Numeral their

Achilles

**Лексичні завдання репродуктивного характеру для самостійного опрацювання**

1. Чим ви займаєтесь? Я менеджер зі збуту у цій акціонерній компанії.
2. Сьогодні усі вакансії ви можете знайти в Інтернеті.
3. Ми можемо запропонувати вам лише часткову зайнятість у нашій фірмі.
4. Ви погано виконали роботу і мусите переробити її.
5. Резюме кандидатів на посаду менеджера на моєму столі.
6. Для багатьох службовців компенсація (грошова винагорода) є найважливішим компонентом їх роботи.
7. Минулого року я отримала підвищення по роботі.
8. Ми мали більше ніж 30 претендентів на вакантну посаду адміністратора.
9. Боюсь, що ви не маєте вибору (альтернативи), то ж починайте працювати.
10. Це лише навчальне судно, але під час тренувань ви повинні виконувати усі ваші функціональні обов’язки.
11. Найкращі фахівці отримають високу зарплату і 3 вихідні дні.
12. Ваш технічний малюнок мав кілька серйозних помилок.
13. На цій вулиці ви можете знайти кілька серйозних кадрових агенцій.
14. Рекрутмент як новий вид українського бізнесу виник на початку 90-их років.
15. Вона дійсно ділова жінка, тому краще передзвони їй заздалегідь.
16. Не забудьте написати офіційну назву вашої компанії.
17. Усе їх корпоративне майно було – старий автомобіль і квартира у центрі міста
18. Наш інститут вирішив закрити свою столову і скористатися послугами спеціалізованої компанії.
19. Троє учасників виділялися з-поміж інших (були вищими від інших).
20. Багато людей в Україні отримують допомогу з безробіття.