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Exercise 3. Read the text and translate it into Russian.**STUDENTS' LIFE**

Dear Helen,

I am so happy! I passed all the entrance exams successfully last summer and now I am a student of Moscow State Medicine and Dentistry University. It's the leading dental school in Russia. Apart from the Dentistry faculty there are also general medicine, secondary dental education and some others. The number of its departments is enormous, about a hundred in all. And all that started from a modest dental school way back in 1932, can you imagine?

We study different subjects such as the history of medicine, Latin, foreign languages, Anatomy, Biology, Physics, etc. No sign of dentistry yet. These are so-called pre-clinical subjects. At the end of the third year, after we have studied some special subjects, we'll have our first practical training. Then we'll be allowed to diagnose and treat patients on our own, even if under the guidance of our teachers.

I live in Hall, like many other students who do not come from Moscow. It is rather far from the main building of our university and it takes me about an hour to get there. Fortunately, the bus stop is quite near. Our classes usually begin at 9 in the morning and end at around 3–4 p.m. Unlike at school, they last for 90 minutes. During a break we may have some rest or get a snack at the university's canteen. Apart from practical classes we also have a lecture or two every day.

When back in Hall I have my dinner and sit down to prepare my homework. I'm often tired, but I like it just the same. Every day we learn a lot of interesting things in different fields of science. We often work in laboratories and have to read additional literature on some subjects in the library, too. Everybody understands that the knowledge we acquire at present will be necessary for our future work. When I happen to have some free time, which is very seldom, I listen to the music or watch TV.

But now I'm working harder than ever. My first term here is coming to an end. There are two terms in the academic year and at the end of each one, in winter and in spring, we have examination sessions: several credit-tests and examinations. Those who get good marks get stipends. I hope I won't fail. Anyway, I'm going to do my best.

Well, I must finish now. It's already past midnight and I've got to get some sleep or I won't be able to get up in the morn. I miss you very much. There'll be a lot to talk about when the examination session is over and I am back home again, for a holiday.

Love, Kate

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Give the English for the following Russian words and word combinations.

поступать в университет, сдавать вступительные экзамены, сдавать зачеты, не сдать экзамен, посещать занятия, ходить на лекции, доклинические дисциплины, стоматологическая практика, приобретать знания, упорно работать, жить в общежитии, получать стипендию

Exercise 2. Give good Russian for the following words and word combinations.

under the guidance of, at around 3 p.m., for about an hour, a lot of interesting things, no sign of dentistry yet, to do one's best, to be over, even if, unlike at school, anyway

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with prepositions where necessary. Translate the sentences.

1. He could not enter ____ the university ____ last year.
2. Two times a year students ____ higher schools take examinations ____ different subjects.
3. Usually I get ____ early ____ the morning and leave ____ the university ____ around 8 a.m.
4. How long does it take you to get ____ the university ____ time?
5. Ann always prepares ____ the library ____ her Anatomy class.
6. We were a little tired ____ the session but happy that it was ____.
7. ____ Fridays we usually have a lecture ____ Physics.
8. ____ the library I usually go back ____ Hall.
9. ____ the lecture the professor told us ____ the application ____ physics ____ medicine.
10. Our classes usually last ____ 90 minutes, and breaks ____ 10–15.
11. We will need the knowledge we acquire ____ our future work.
12. He did not attend ____ lectures in Anatomy and therefore failed ____ the exam.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with words from the active vocabulary. The first letters are given to help you.

1. They all are students of the D_____ faculty.
2. Third-year students will have their first p _____ t _____ in summer.
3. Every day, those who study at a university a _____ c _____ in different s _____.
4. Those who do not come from Moscow live in H _____.

5. To get a s ____ you must study well and pass c ____ and examinations successfully.
6. During their classes and lectures future dentists a ____ the knowledge in many f ____ of science.
7. Fourth-year dental students are allowed to treat patients under the g ____ of their teachers.
8. A full-time course of dental education in Russia l ____ for five years.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with correct forms of the verbs in brackets, paying special attention to IF- and WHEN-clauses.

1. Tomorrow ____ (be) my first day at the university.
2. In three weeks' time, at the end of their practical training at dental clinics the students ____ (have) a holiday.
3. Five years ____ (have to pass) before you ____ (get) a master's degree.
4. If you ____ (wait) for some time, I ____ (find) the book for you.
5. I ____ (see) you later, then. Don't forget, we are going to the theatre today.
6. When I ____ (get) back home it ____ (be) too late to start doing anything.
7. Nobody knows when the professor ____ (arrive).

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying special attention to future forms.

1. Завтра занятия у нас начнутся позже, в 10 утра.
2. Лекции по физике будут проводиться в главном здании университета.
3. Если поступишь в университет, экзамены придется сдавать два раза в год.
4. Если студенты сдадут сессию успешно, они будут получать стипендию.
5. На следующей неделе я уезжаю домой на каникулы. Поедешь со мной?
6. Если быстро подготовимся к занятиям, успеем сходить в кино.
7. Я собираюсь в магазин. Тебе ничего не надо?

SPEECH EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Answer the questions based on the text.

1. Where do you study?

2. What is your faculty?
3. What year are you in?
4. Could you say a few words about your university?
5. What is the academic year?
6. What subjects do you study?
7. What about your classes? When do they start? How long do they last?
8. What do you do when your classes are over?
9. Do you find it hard to study at the university?
10. How do you spend your free time?
11. What is your favorite pastime?
12. What do you think of your studies?

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text below paying special attention to the words in italics. Answer the questions that follow.

DENTAL EDUCATION ABROAD

The goal of all dental school programs in the USA and Canada is to produce graduates who are competently educated in the basic biological and clinical sciences, and capable of providing quality dental care to all segments of the population. The traditional dental school program requires four academic years of study.

Years One and Two.

Students generally spend the major part of the first two years studying the *biological sciences* to learn about the structure and function of the human body and its diseases. Students also *receive instruction about basic sciences* such as human anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, microbiology and pharmacology, and *dentally oriented biological sciences* such as *oral anatomy, oral pathology, and oral histology*. They also learn the *basic principles of oral diagnosis and treatment* and begin *mastery of dental treatment procedures through practice on models of the mouth and teeth*. In many programs, students begin *interacting with patients* and *provide basic oral health care*.

Years Three and Four.

The focus of the final two years of dental school generally *concentrates on clinical study*. Clinical training *is designed to provide competence in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of oral diseases and disorders*. Students apply basic principles and techniques involved in oral diagnosis, treatment planning, restorative dentistry, periodontics, oral surgery, orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, prosthodontics, endodontics, and other types of treatment *through direct patient care*. They learn to attend to chronically ill, disabled, special care, and

geriatric patients and children. In addition, dental schools provide instruction in *practice management* and in working effectively with *allied dental personnel* to provide dental care. The D.M.D. (Doctor of Dental Medicine) and the D.D.S. (Doctor of Dental Surgery) are equivalent *degrees that are awarded* to dental students upon completion of the same types of programs.

Basic dental training in the United Kingdom consists of *a full-time course leading to a Bachelor's degree*. The degree course lasts for five years and includes an academic education supporting clinical practice of the care of patients. Graduates from UK dental schools must undertake a further year of *vocational training (hands-on contact with patients)*, after registering with the General Dental Council (GDC), before they can practice in the UK.

Questions:

1. How long is the traditional dental training course in the USA, Canada and UK?
2. What do students learn during the first two years at American dental schools?
3. What do the final two years of instruction focus on?
4. What degrees are awarded to graduates of American and Canadian dental schools?
5. What does the basic dental training in the UK involve?
6. How long does the degree course last?
7. What does it include?
8. What degree is awarded to British graduates upon completion of dental training?
9. What is necessary for a UK graduate to start practice in his/her own country?

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text below using a dictionary. Be ready to say what you think of introducing the Bologna principles in Russia.

RUSSIA AND THE BOLOGNA PROCESS

Russia joined the Bologna Process in 2003 and is in the process of actually transforming its higher education system to make it compatible with Bologna principles. In particular, Russia has essentially moved to the two-tier, bachelor's-master's or four-plus-two year system. The actual transformation is yet to happen, but all the legal foundations are in place. Universities that want to build internationally competitive, and internationally compatible, undergraduate and masters programs have all the necessary tools.

The switch makes real sense. The Bologna Process, which started in 1999, is now a union of about 50 countries, including most European states, as they try to establish a unified higher education area, capable of competing with North America.

The «Bologna ideology» means it will be normal to find a job after a bachelor's degree rather than go on to study for a master's. The Bologna Process gives Russian universities an instrument for bilateral student exchanges and therefore wakes them up to the realities of the European educational system. It provides Russian universities with opportunities to create new programs both broad undergraduate programs and specialized master's programs.

Exercise 4. Revise the material of the lesson and get ready to speak on one of the following topics making out a plan for it first.

1. My University.
2. My Working Day.
3. Dental Education in Russia and Abroad.