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School Education in Russia and Great Britain

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INTRODUCTION

School education is a very important part of general education in a modern society. One of the most important functions of school is to maintain the continuity of social life by handing down traditions, experiences, values and customs of the society; from one generation to the other. The progress of the society depends upon the transmission of knowledge and skills from one generation to the next. This important function is faithfully and efficiently performed by the school.

School. For each of us this word means something particular. We come to school at the age of 6 and for 11 years school becomes the foundation of our future life. We learn to read, to write here, we learn to understand the difference between good and evil. School helps us to understand ourselves better, find our place in the world. And everybody remembers his school all his life.

So school takes a big part in our life. Everybody knows that the government in every country pays much attention to our education and work, they try to make our education as good as they can, but sometimes adults and children have different views on a perfect school.

The aim of our project is to learn some more information about School education in Russia and other countries, different types and examples of it, ways of getting high-quality school education.

To achieve this aim we have learnt a great amount of information from the Internet, books and magazines and held the investigation – we asked our schoolmates (pupils of 9-11 forms) and teachers some questions connected with the topic.

The objectives of the work are:

- to develop skills of research work and their application to the solution of actual practical tasks;
- to study the literature on the topic that is available on the internet and in the libraries and summarize the valuable information;
- to conduct a survey and to discuss the results of our research paper at the school conference;
- to share opinions with our teachers about the school of our dream.

The object of the investigation is school education.

The subject of the investigation is the learning process in Russian and British schools.

1. SCHOOL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Education is an important part of modern life. Being educated means to know a lot of necessary and useful things for life, which is why every decent person studies at school.

Russian people have always shown a great concern for education. The right of education is stated in the constitution of the Russian Federation.

It is ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools and higher establishments. In our country it is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarships and grants.[2]

Year of education	Age	Types of schools					Professional Schools Colleges Technical Schools	Stages of education	
		General secondary schools	Specialized schools	Gymnasiums	Lusees	Private Schools			
11	17	Upper school						General Secondary Education	Compulsory Education
10	16								
9	15	Middle school							
8	14								
7	13								
6	12								
5	11								
4	10	Primary school						Elementary Education	
3	9								
2	8								
1	7								
	6	Kindergarten						Pre-school Education	
	5								
	4								
	3								

Russian children go to school at the age between 6 and 7 depending on individual development of each child. Eleven-year secondary education in Russian is compulsory since September 1, 2007. School starts on September 1, also called the Day of Knowledge in Russia and remains in session till the end of May, with June being the month of exams. The school year is comprised of 4 terms with vacations in between: one week in November, two weeks in January, one week in the end of March and almost 3 months in summer (except for the time when students are busy with their exams). Most schools run with a program six days. Russian schools use five-point grading system. Study program in schools is fixed; unlike in some Western countries, schoolchildren or their parents have no choice of study subjects.

Almost all Russian schools even in the rural areas are computerized nowadays. Nowadays Russian educational system is undergoing extensive modernization to have the students develop up-to-date skills by means of computer literacy, internet connectivity and use of modern digital technologies in pedagogical process.

Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive.

The stages of compulsory schooling in Russia are: primary education for ages 6-7 to 9-10 inclusive; secondary education including intermediate school for ages 10-11 to 12-13 inclusive, and senior school for ages 13-14 to 14-15 inclusive.

If a pupil of secondary school wishes to go on in a higher education, he (or she) must stay at school for 2 more years.

Primary and secondary school together comprise 11 years of study. Each school has academic subjects, which are required for studying, for example: Russian, Literature, Maths, History, a foreign language and others. Lyceums and gymnasiums offer programs, giving a profound knowledge in some field of study.

After 9th form pupils have to sit for examinations. Also they have a choice between entering the 10th grade of a general secondary school and enrolling in a specialized secondary or vocational school which offers programs of academic subjects and a program of training in a technical field of a profession.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go on in higher education. Persons who finish the general secondary school, get a secondary education. Entrance examinations are held in July and August. Institutions are headed by rectors; certificate, giving them the right to enter any higher educational establishment. One has to study in the institute for 5 years. Higher educational institutions train students in one or several specializations.

All secondary schools until recently have been funded by the state. But, education in the Russian Federation is free at most schools. Nowadays there is a great number of private fee-paying secondary schools.

Russians say: "Training is light, and not training is darkness". I think it is a true statement.

2. SCHOOL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Twelve million children attend about 40,000 schools in Britain. Education in Great Britain is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 5 and 16. There are many children who attend a nursery school from the age of 3, but it is not compulsory. In nursery schools they learn some elementary things such as numbers, colours, and letters. Apart from that, babies play, have lunch and sleep there. Whatever they do, there is always someone keeping an eye on them. [2]

Year of education	Age	Types of schools			Stages of education		
14-18	18-23		Professional Schools, Colleges, Technical Schools			Compulsory Education	
13	17	Grammar Schools			Secondary Education		
12	16		Modern Schools	Comprehensive Schools			Private Schools
11	15						
10	14						
9	13						
8	12						
7	11						
6	10	Primary Schools	Junior School		Primary Education		
5	9						
4	8						
3	7						
2	6		Infant School				
1	5						
	4	Nursery school			Pre-school Education		
	3						

Compulsory education begins at the age of 5 when children go to primary school. Primary education lasts for 6 years. It is divided into two

periods: infant schools (pupils from 5 to 7 years old) and junior schools (pupils from 7 to 11 years old). In infant schools children don't have real classes. They mostly play and learn through playing. It is the time when children just get acquainted with the classroom, the blackboard, desks and the teacher. But when pupils are 7, real studying begins. They don't already play so much as they did it in infant school. Now they have real classes, when they sit at desks, read, write and answer the teacher's questions.

Compulsory secondary education begins when children are 11 or 12 and lasts for 5 years. Secondary school is traditionally divided into 5 forms: a form to each year. Children study English, Mathematics, Science, History, Art, Geography, Music, a Foreign language and have lessons of Physical training. Religious education is also provided. English, Mathematics and Science are called "core" subjects. At the age of 7, 11 and 14 pupils take examinations in the core subjects. [3]

There are 3 types of state secondary schools in Great Britain. They are:

1) comprehensive schools, which take pupils of all abilities without exams. In such schools pupils are often put into certain sets or groups, which are formed according to their abilities for technical or humanitarian subjects. Almost all senior pupils (around 90 per cent) go there;

2) grammar schools, which give secondary education of a very high standard. Entrance is based on the test of ability, usually at 11. Grammar schools are single sexed schools;

3) modern schools, which don't prepare pupils for universities. Education in such schools gives good prospects for practical jobs.

After five years of secondary education, at the age of 16, pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) examination. When they are in the third or in the fourth form, they begin to choose their exam subjects and prepare for them.

After finishing the fifth form pupils can make their choice: they may either leave school and go to a Further Education College or continue their education in the sixth form. Those who stay at school after GCSE, study for 2 more years for "A" (Advanced) Level Exams in two or three subjects which is necessary to get a place at one of British universities.

There are also about 500 private schools in Great Britain. Most of these schools are boarding ones, where children live as well as study. Education in such schools is very expensive, that's why only 5 per cent of schoolchildren attend them. Private schools are also called preparatory (for children up to 13 years old) and public schools (for pupils from 13 to 18 years old). Any pupil can enter the best university of the country after leaving this school. The most famous British public schools are Eton, Harrow and Winchester.

After leaving secondary school young people can apply to a university, a polytechnic or a college of further education.

There are 126 universities in Britain. They are divided into 5 types:

The Old ones, which were founded before the 19th century, such as Oxford and Cambridge;

The Red Brick, which were founded in the 19th or 20th century;

The Plate Glass, which were founded in 1960s;

The Open University It is the only university offering extramural education. Students learn subjects at home and then post ready exercises off to their tutors for marking;

The New ones. They are former polytechnic academies and colleges.

The best universities, in view of "The Times" and "The Guardian", are The University of Oxford, The University of Cambridge, London School of Economics, London Imperial College, London University College. [3]

Universities usually select students basing on their A-level results and an interview.

After three years of study a university graduate get the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering. Many students then continue their studies for a Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree (PhD). [4]

This summer I was in Great Britain. I spend 3 weeks there. I lived in a small town – Stratford-upon-Avon. It is Shakespeare birth place. I studied in the Stratford-Upon-Avon College (Appendix 2). It was something like English courses. It looked like lessons, but more funny than in our schools, because there were a lot of students from different countries. And it was the best way to make my English better. We had to speak English all the time. Firstly I was scared that I couldn't do it. But later I understood that my English was enough for talking to other students and teachers.

In our free time we had some activities like playing football, volleyball, or watching films, or going to excursions. Excursions weren't so interesting, because we only walked around beautiful places, but nobody told something to us. We visited Oxford, Warwick castle, London, Blenheim palace and lots of interesting places. Some students lived in campus, but I lived in host-family. I share room with 2 girls, from Spain and France. They were very communicative and friendly.

I think that this experience helped me to become more independent, communicative and confident. I spent a lot of time with my host-family. It was really useful and interesting. But more interesting was studying in the college. There I met lots of new friends from different countries. We studied 5 days a week, about 3 hours a day and we had just English lessons. But I saw some difference between Russian and English education. One thing surprised me, and this thing was vacation. Summer vacation in Britain starts just in July and finishes in September.

Our English teacher could explain everything that we wanted and they made it so interesting. Classrooms weren't big and so more comfortable. At the college there was a big football pitch and sports gym. One canteen and two cafés. But I dislike their food because it was just fast food, in our school the food is much better.

3. MY SCHOOL

School is a place where we spend a great amount of time.

I suppose, one of the most important periods of our life is the period of studying at school. It's actually the whole epoch for schoolchildren: they get major knowledge about outside world, obtain certain skills and get the experience of living in the society. At school we learn to behave according the situation and to cope with difficulties.

I'm a pupil of the 10th form of the secondary school №67.

My school is nice. In front of the school you can find a lot of trees, bushes and flowerbeds. Behind the school there is a playground and a football pitch.

My school is a three-storey building. My school is considered to be one of the largest and most progressive ones in our district, so I'm glad to study there. It consists of two buildings, which were recently renovated. One of the buildings is for the pupils aged 7-9 and the second one is for the teens aged 10 to 18. As for me, I have already moved to the second building, but when I was younger I attended the first one. The teaching staff in each building is different. The principal of the school resides in our building, where the teens study. From the outer look our school looks humble. However, the classrooms inside are well-equipped. We even have the electronic boards instead of blackboards in many classrooms. Our building comprises of three floors and has a well-equipped gym.

Also, there are a dressing room, a canteen and a library on the 1st floor. The library is well-stocked with books from the reading list of recommended books for pupils. In our library you can get any book you want. Our librarian is very friendly and is always ready to help us. There you can find an office of a school nurse. There are a lot of classrooms on each floor. They are light, spacious and airy.

Almost all the classrooms are supplied with modern equipment. Almost every week we have some kind of activities: contests, exhibitions, sports competitions, concerts, scientific conferences, etc.

All pupils and guests of our school can visit our school museum (Appendix 2). It is worth seeing a big collection of cups, medals and honorary diplomas of our teachers and students. Here you can study the history of our school, the oldest (it is 79 years old) and one of the best schools of our district. There are portraits and personal things of famous people who studied at our school. Among them – Karushin Alexandr Fyodorovich, a Hero of the Soviet Union, the participant of Great Patriotic War, Igor Voznesenskii, ruined in Afghanistan, famous writers, sportsmen, scientists. We are proud of our school-leavers!

It is interesting to notice that there are a lot of old books, copybooks, pupil's mark-books there. You can also see an old school uniform, a pioneer tie, a bugle and a drum. The leader of museum Cherkasskaya Olga Vladimirovna is a very creative person. She often organizes exhibitions of pupils' works – paintings, hand-made things. Olga Vladimirovna tells the pupils about our school and carries out different subject contents. There are photos of teachers, who worked in our school many years ago and teachers who work at present time. We come to our school museum again and again! And every time we find there something new and interesting!

Teachers are people, leading us to our life-goals and the subjects we have at school are very important for us. School gives us secondary education and all subjects are essential. To do good at school one should always listen to a teacher at the lesson, do homework and spend 2-3 hours a day, studying independently.

I have a lot of friends among my classmates. We usually spend our free time together after classes (Appendix 2).

I consider school years are happy for me.

If I were a teacher at my school, I would make some changes in our school-life.

First of all, I would organize my lessons in an interesting and fascinating way: my pupils would be involved in various creative activities: watching educative movies, using modern equipment, discussing topical issues, having some researches.

I'd like to be patient, attentive to all the students' opinions. My main aim would be to teach students to be responsible for their deals, to argue if it is necessary, to be able to observe a problem from different points of view. In the school of my dream I would also include more excursions and school trips in the schedule.

We asked our schoolmates to tell about their favourite teachers and subjects and what they would change in our school if they were teachers or a director of the school.

If I were a director of the school...

- ✓ I haven't got any favourite subjects. I like them all. At IT we work on computers. At English we write, read stories, learn new words, listen to dialogues and speak English. At History we study the past. At Music we sing songs and listen to classic and modern music. At PE we run, play volleyball and basketball. In winter we ski and skate. If I were a director I would make a swimming pool. I like swimming very much!
- ✓ My favourite lesson is English. It's important for me because I want to communicate with people in English. Our teacher tells us many interesting facts from the history and culture of England, America, Australia and other English-speaking countries. Recently we have read about beautiful sights of London, its parks and museums, cathedrals and bridges, customs and traditions of Britain.

- ✓ If I were a director or a teacher of our school I'd organize a music club, where we could sing every day. And during the breaks all the pupils will be able to sing and dance! I like music!
- ✓ I like sport. I am for healthy way of life. There is a football section in our school. Our football team is a champion of Russia. If I were a director I would make a hockey section too, because many of my friends love hockey. I wouldn't start every lesson with checking homework. I'd ask children about their health, temper, about their pets for example. Then, I would make the breaks between lessons longer. The next step is holidays. Summer holidays are long enough but I would make autumn, winter and spring holidays longer to let pupils to spend more time out or to travel.
- ✓ My favourite school subject is Biology so in my ideal school I would like to have this subject every day. It is a good idea to have more practice and different researches or projects. Sports, Music, Arts should be the main subjects and the teachers have to be friendly, happy and experienced. And they have to be well paid! If I were a director of the school I would introduce a school uniform, because it creates a beautiful design of a school. Also it is prestigious. In high school, since the tenth form, students should choose which subjects to study in depth. It would be very useful for students, because they would study subjects they would pass exams. In the school of my dream I would also include more excursions and school trips in the schedule. I think it is very important to travel with classmates and to share impressions. This is the idea of the school of my dream.
- ✓ Director of the school is a very important and responsible person. He manages and controls the school every day. If I were a director of the school I would introduce a school uniform, because it creates a beautiful design of a school. Also it is prestigious. The beginning of the school would be at 9:00 am, because 8:00 am is very early for pupils. I would

have thought the situation with our the school canteen: each class should eat at certain time, to avoid queues. We should use modern technologies in education. In high school, since the tenth form, students should choose which subjects to study in depth. It would be very useful for students, because they would study subjects they would pass exams. I believe that these changes will benefit the work of the school.

- ✓ If I were an official of our school I would make a swimming pool, expand a canteen and auditoriums. I would like to organize a music club and hire more workers.
- ✓ If I were a director of our school I would organize a hockey section and shower room in the sports gym, expand medical office.
- ✓ If I were a teacher I would try to create such atmosphere, when all students want to get knowledge.
- ✓ If I were a director or a teacher of our school I would take into consideration all students' opinions and wishes. Also I would encourage them.

4. INVESTIGATION INTO THE PROBLEM

We held a survey [1] of senior pupils (9-11 classes) and teachers at our school.

33 pupils and 15 teachers took part in this questionnaire.

Questionnaire (for pupils)

1. Are you satisfied with the quality and the volume of knowledge, getting at school?

- Yes
- Rather yes than no
- Rather no than yes
- No
- It is difficult to answer

2. What country has the highest level of education?

- Russia
- Western Europe
- The USA

3. What disadvantages does our school have?

- Insufficient equipment of modern techniques, computers
- Too strict discipline
- Uninteresting teaching

- Useless subjects
- Insufficiently strict discipline
- Your variant

4. Would you like to study abroad?

- Yes
- No

5. What country would you like to study in?

- England
- The USA
- Canada
- Western Europe
- The Czech Republic

Questionnaire (for teachers)

1. Are you satisfied with the quality and the volume of knowledge, getting at school?

- Yes
- Rather yes than no
- Rather no than yes
- No
- It is difficult to answer

2. What country has the highest level of education?

- Russia
- Western Europe
- The USA

3. What disadvantages does our school have?

- Insufficient equipment of modern techniques, computers
- Too strict discipline
- Uninteresting teaching
- Useless subjects
- Insufficiently strict discipline
- Your variant

According to the results of the questionnaire (Appendix 1) only 12% of our students are completely satisfied with the quality and volume of knowledge, that they get at school. More than a half of students (55%) said that they are rather satisfied than not.

21 % of the interviewed are likely to be dissatisfied.

6 % of the respondents are not pleased with the education, given them at school.

It was difficult to answer for 6 % of schoolchildren.

An average Russian considers the level of school education abroad much more higher.

For example, 70 % of the respondents suppose that the quality of education in Western Europe is better than in Russia.

About 18 % of students prefer school education in the USA to school education in other countries. Only 12 % of the respondents think that school education in the Russian Federation is the best.

Most students (75%) would like to study abroad.

48% of the students would prefer to study in England. If 36 % of the interviewed had a chance they would study in the USA. About 8% of the respondents are willing to study in the Czech Republic. 4% of our schoolmates would be glad to study in Canada and in Western Europe.

33% of our schoolmates think that the most important disadvantage of our school uninteresting subjects and uninteresting teaching of some teachers. 28% of them consider insufficient amount of modern equipment (including computers) to be the main problem. 9% of the respondents think that teaching doesn't meet requirements.

9% of them share the opinion that there are no disadvantages at all. 6% of students suppose that discipline is extremely regulated. 6% of them guess that there are some useless subjects at school. About 3% of respondents have a point of view that we need school uniform.

Only 27% of our teachers are satisfied with our school education.

Most teachers (60%) are rather pleased with our school standards than not. It was difficult for 7% of the interviewed to answer this question. About 6% are likely to be unsatisfied.

67 % of the teachers consider the level of school education to be higher in Russia.

About 33% of them suppose that school education is better in Western Europe. No one think that the best school education is in the USA.

22% of the respondents suppose that there are no disadvantages at our school.

20% of the teachers think that the main problem of our school is insufficient amount of modern equipment.

15% of the interviewed share the opinion that the weakest aspects of our school system are too strict regulations.

15% of the respondents consider lazy pupils, having difficulties with studying to be the main problem.

7% of them suppose that uninteresting teaching is considered to be a barrier to educational process.

7 % of the teachers think that pupils of our school are too busy with their obligations they have to follow.

7 % of them think that it is necessary to expand the territory of the sports gym.

7 % of them suppose that more hours on complicated subjects are required.

CONCLUSION

A school is an institution designed for the teaching of students (or "pupils") under the direction of teachers. Most countries have systems of formal education, which is commonly compulsory. The names of these schools vary in different countries (Appendix 3), but generally they include primary school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have got primary education. An institution where higher education is taught, is commonly called a university college or university.

In addition to these core schools, students may also attend schools before and after getting primary and secondary education. Kindergarten or pre-school provides some schooling to very young children (typically ages 3–5). University, vocational school, college or seminary may be available after secondary school. A school may also be dedicated to one particular field, such as a school of economics or a school of dance. Alternative schools may provide nontraditional curriculum and methods.

There are also non-government schools, called private schools. Private schools may be required when the government does not supply adequate, or

special education. Other private schools can also be religious, such as Christian schools, yeshivas, and others; or schools that have a higher standard of education or seek to foster other personal achievements. Schools for adults include institutions of corporate training, Military education and training and business schools. In home schooling and online schools, teaching and learning take place outside of a traditional school building.

Education in its general sense is a form of learning in which knowledge, skills, and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through teaching, training, research work. Generally, it occurs through any experience that has a certain effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts.

Education is becoming increasingly international. The most represented case is the spread of mass schooling. Mass schooling has implanted the fundamental concepts that everyone has a right to be educated regardless of his/her cultural background and gender differences. The system has also promoted the global rules and norms of how the school should operate and what is education. Though the system can have variations in local, regional, and country level, the similarities – in systems or even in ideas – that schools share also enable the exchange among students at all levels which are also playing an increasingly important role in globalization process. This facilitates the globalization of education.

In modern times, when science and technical knowledge are progressing so fast, governments of countries living a complex modern life cannot but pay much attention to their national education systems to keep leading positions in the world ranks.

The Government pays a great attention to the quality, choice and diversity so that every talented person could develop his skills. Every school is committed to promoting the best habits of independent thought and learning; providing a broadly-based education designed to enable all children to discover their

strengths, and to make the most of their talents within school and beyond; demonstrating respect for individuality, difference, the importance of teamwork; supporting pastoral care that nurtures physical health, emotional maturity and spiritual richness; fostering self-confidence, enthusiasm, perseverance, tolerance and integrity.

According to the results of the survey we can make some conclusions and give some advice to our school leaders and teachers. To make the level of our school education better and the process of teaching more effective we should do the following:

- ✓ To increase the number of computers at school. Every school study should have computers and other techniques.
- ✓ To improve the quality of training of teachers. All of them should be able to work on computers.
- ✓ To pay more attention on sports activities for pupils: to organize different sports clubs.
- ✓ To give students more possibilities to have a good rest. To organize music clubs.
- ✓ The teachers should be more tolerant, patient and encouraging.

We are sure that good education is the key to a nation's greatness.

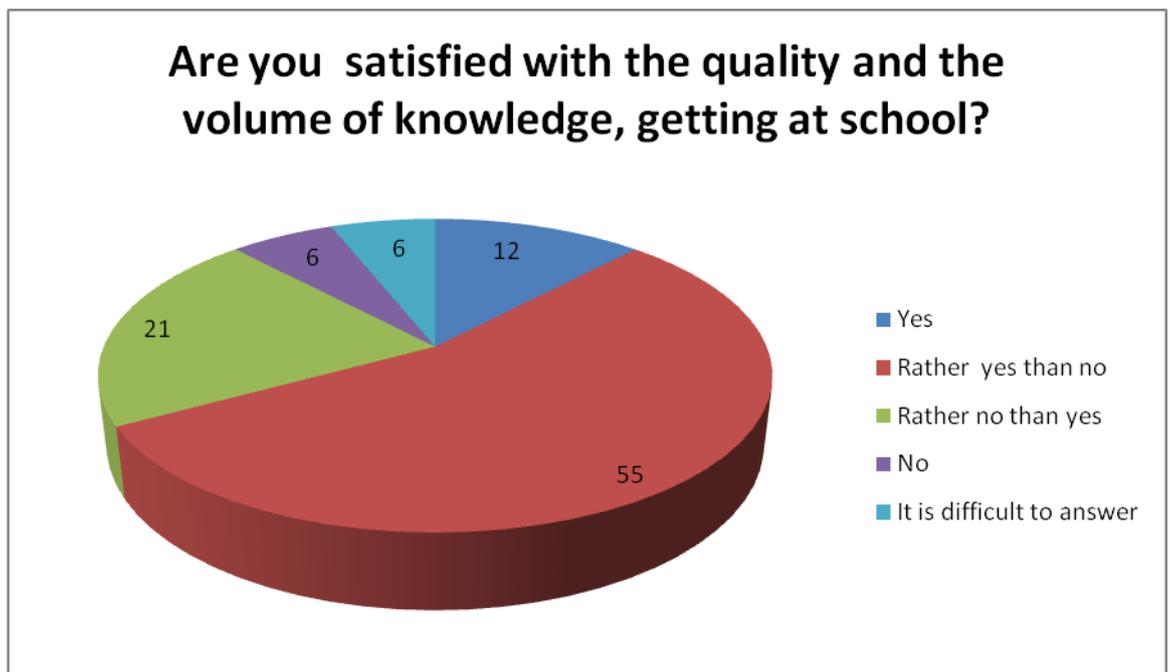
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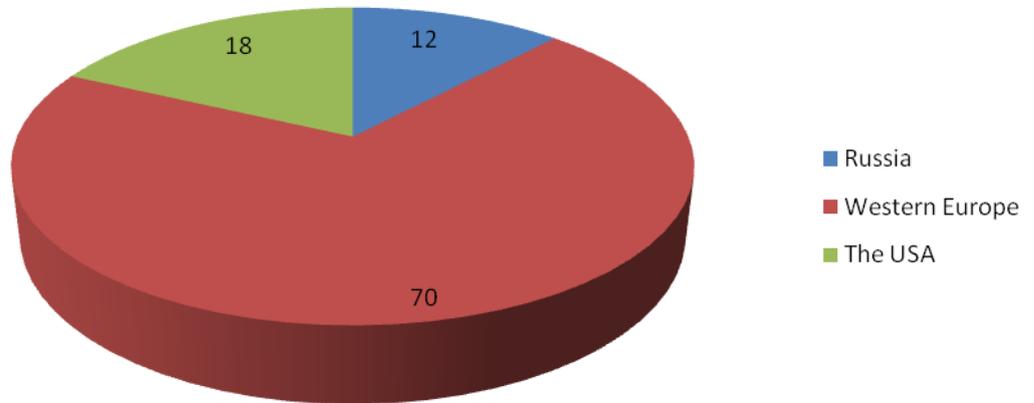
Appendix 1

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

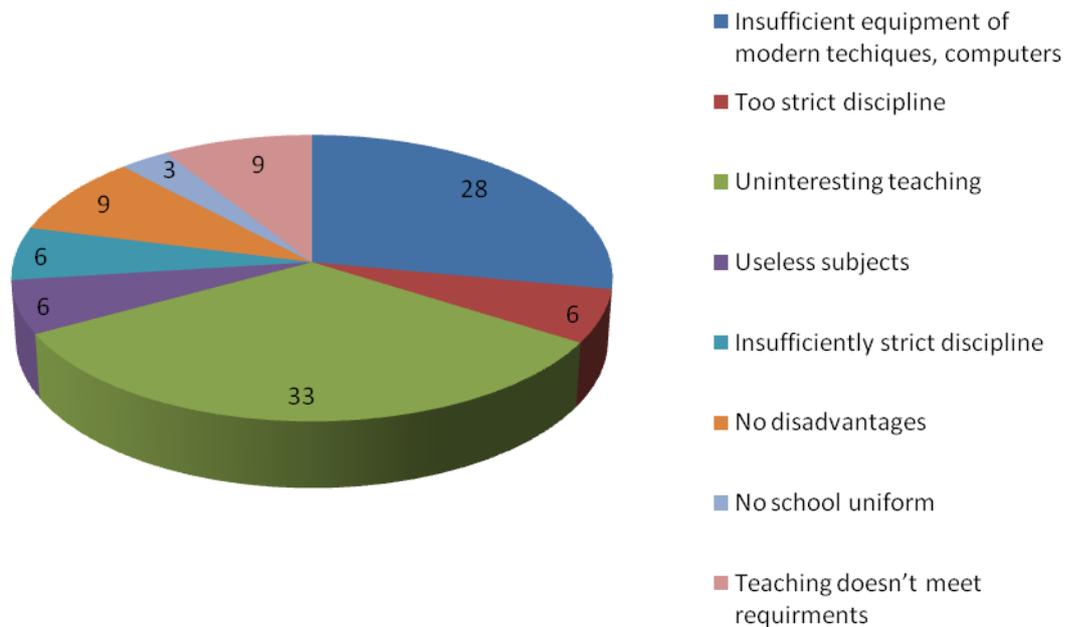
Students (33 students were asked)



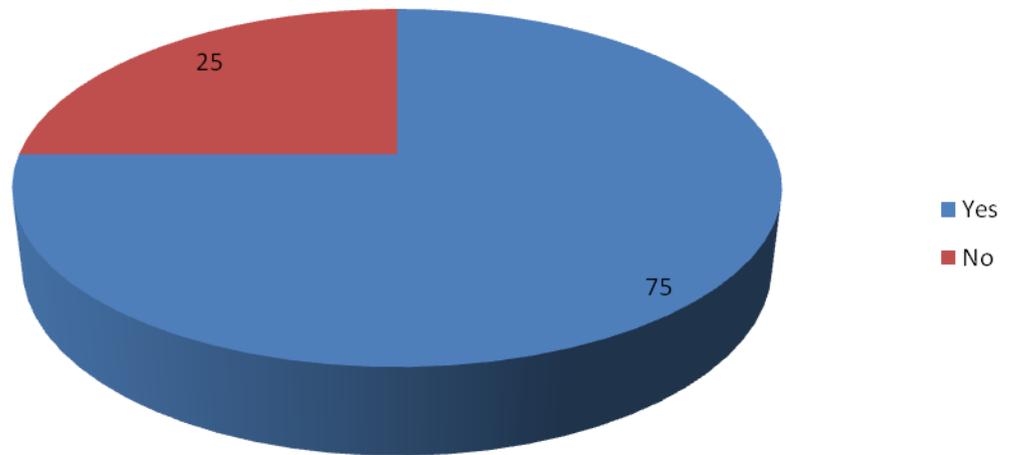
What country has the highest level of education?



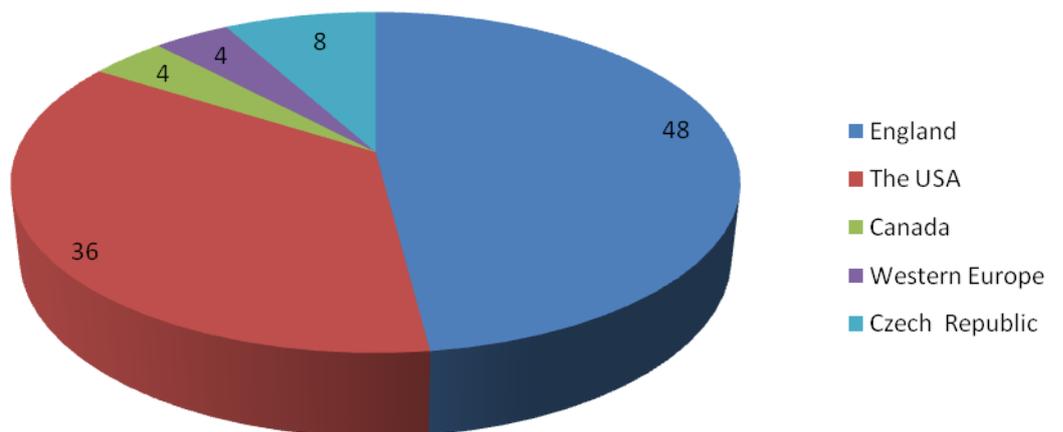
What disadvantages does our school have?



Would you like to study abroad?

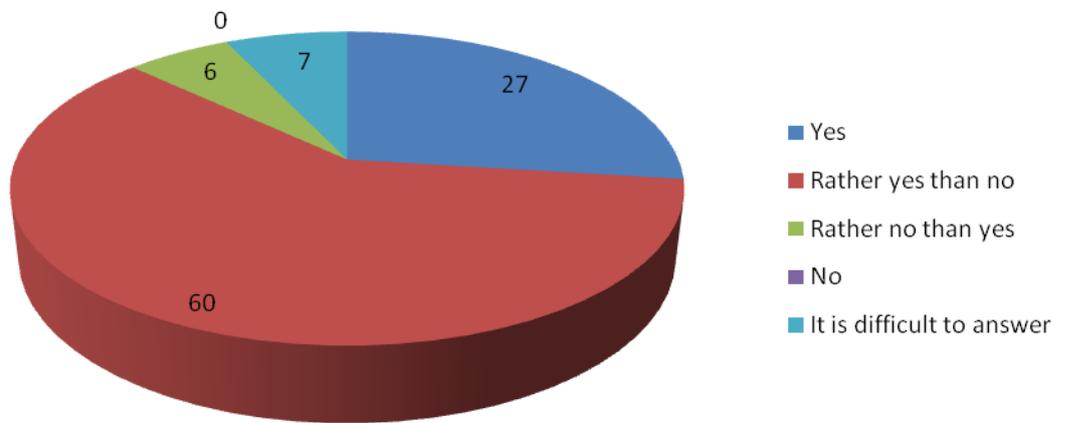


In which country would you like to study?

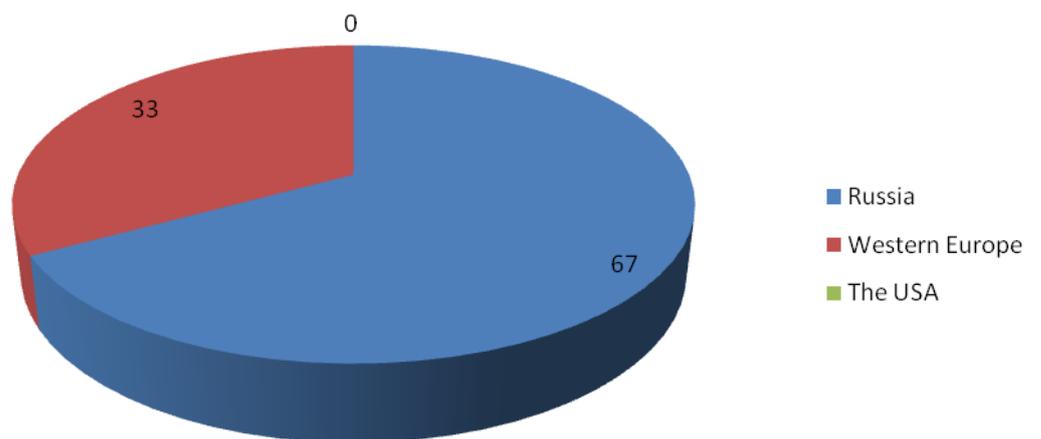


Teachers (15 teachers were asked)

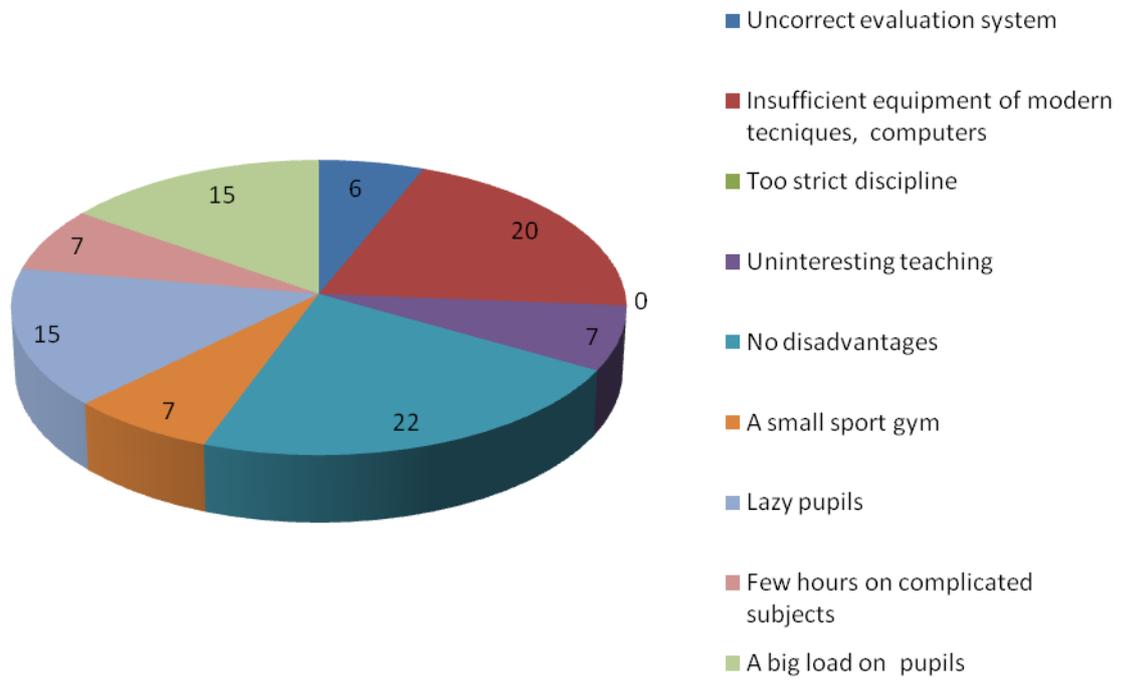
Are you satisfied with the quality and the volume of knowledge, getting at school?



What country has the highest level of education?



What disadvantages does our school have?



Appendix 2

SCHOOL LIFE



School in the UK



Students from different countries in the UK



Students from different countries in the UK



Our school. The day of "the last bell"



At the school conference



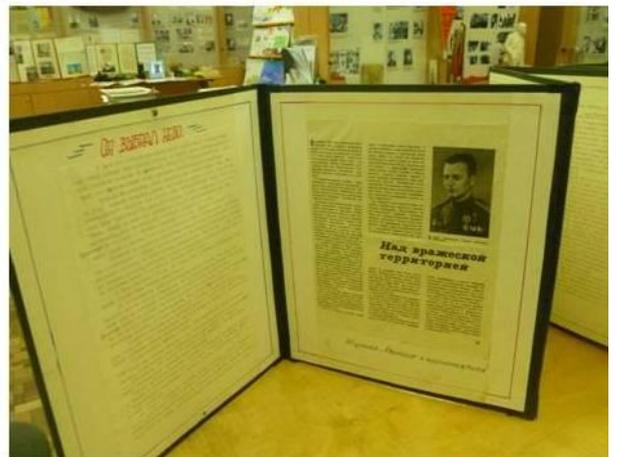
At the lesson



The day of self-government



Sports competitions



Our school museum



The leader of our school museum O.V.Chercasskaya



Our school museum



School concert

SCHOOL EDUCATION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Australia

Quality of education in Australia is controlled by the state. All educational institutions: public and private - are regularly inspected by the Ministry of Education. The cost of studying and living in Australia is cheaper than in Europe and the U.S.

The structure of the schools. All schools in Australia are divided into: public, private and independent. Public schools in the lead (70% of pupils). Others prefer private schools, including the common boarding school, taking children from abroad. There are also separate schools for children with extraordinary abilities (Selective) and parochial schools. For admission to them it is necessary to pass the entrance exam.

The education system in Australia is arranged on the model of the English school, which is considered the best in the world. Pupils learn not only academic subjects, but also drawing, music, paid much attention to sports.

On average, Australian children start school at the age of six. This stage of education in Australia is 12 years and consists of the following steps:

primary education (from 1 to 6 or 7 classes);

secondary education (class from 7-8 to 12);

junior college (from 7-8 to 10);

high school or higher college (11 and 12).

Germany

Each school in Germany submits to the government of the land. Therefore, programs, regulations, and even the duration of training in various areas of the country differ. The total duration of training in Germany is 13 years.

The school system is composed of two stages:

Elementary School. Training lasts from 4 to 6 years. The educational program at this stage of training is the same for all schools in the country.

Secondary schools in Germany vary by type. Their curricula and learning pathways are significantly different. That is, a student in high school makes a choice, expert level and what direction he wants to be.

Secondary education in Germany is given in the grammar schools, schools, basic, professional and integrated schools.

Grammar School (Gymnasium) - the most prestigious type of secondary school. Duration of training - 9 years (from 5 to 13 form).

Real school has a fairly high status and provides professional training in the areas of service, trade, and public service. Highest score obtained in a real school, allows entry to senior high school class.

Basic school is designed for students who do not intend to go to university. Professional school are mainly aimed at students who want to learn some of the working profession and do not plan to pursue higher education. Joint school gives both humanitarian and technical education. Students of General school who passed high school program, are able to go to university.

The USA

The school system in the U.S. is very different from the world's. In America, there are no united standards of education. Each state independently controls the quality of educational programs in secondary schools located in its territory. This leads to the fact that educational programs, and the final assessment will be different depending on the location of the school.

Graduates of the average American schools actually have different training. The level of training offered by secondary schools can be divided into three types:

Academic: give education sufficient to enter university.

Professional: prepare students for the practice.

Multiple disciplines are divided into different departments. The most common of these are: general, commercial, industrial, agricultural.

The first year at school (Kindergarten and Elementary school), is compulsory for all children at the age of 5 years. The second year is the first year of primary school. In general, a primary school in the United States consists of five years of training from 1st to 5th grade.

Primary schools (Elementary schools, Grade schools, or Grammar schools) usually teach children from the age of five to eleven or twelve. Classes are conducted by one teacher. Compulsory subjects: math (elementary algebra), reading and writing, with an emphasis on improving spelling and vocabulary, as well as the foundation of the natural and social sciences. With 11-12 years of American children go to secondary school, which usually consists of seven years of study: from the 6th to 12th grade. In high school, as opposed to the primary, one teacher teaches one subject. Students are required to study only five compulsory subjects, typically math, English, science, history, science. Sports play an important role in American high school.

Secondary education is divided into three stages for years. Common to all these stages are:

The number of school: 170-186 days. The five-day school week.

Duration of studies: 5-6 hours a day (from 8.30 to 15.30). High School – the final stage of secondary education in the United States, from the 9th to 12th grade. Pupils prepare for entrance to university. In high school, students have the right to choose subjects in the curriculum. The only condition

is the fulfillment of the minimum criteria for certification, which sets the school board.

Canada

Canada has two official languages: English and French, but in some provinces English is widely spreaded. Foreign citizens have the opportunity to learn both English and French.

Unlike many developed countries, Canada does not have a single state body governing education. Education system in every province of the country is also different and controlled by the state. Each system of education reflects the religion, history and culture of the province.

The education system in Canada includes the public, private and Catholic schools. Education in public elementary and secondary schools for Canadians is free. The administration of public schools have made the decision on the admission of foreign students recently. For them, education is paid. The program is the same for all public schools. Private schools - a great alternative for families who want to give their children a quality education abroad. Private schools can be just for boys, for girls only or joint. Some schools offer full board, others - only full-time education.

Primary and secondary education is compulsory for children from 6 years. Depending on the province, the country's primary school is from 6 to 8 years, and the total training period is 11-13 years. The first 6 years (in some provinces 7 and 8) children are educated in primary school and then go to high school, which consists of 5-6 classes. Secondary school consists of 11-13 levels depending on the province.

Japan

School education in Japan consists of 12 years. In Japanese classes can contain 45 children. The school year in Japan is long - 240 days. It begins on April 1 and ends on March 1 next year. School year is divided into 3 terms : April-July and September-December and January-March. In Japan, a multi-level system of education:

Elementary school (grades 1-6)

High School (Grades 7-9)

High School (grades 10-12)

The profile of training : general academic, technical, natural sciences, commercial, art.

About 70% of students choose a general curriculum.

VIDEO "MY SCHOOL"

<http://nsportal.ru/video/my-school>

Социальная сеть работников
образования nsportal.ru

My School. Видеофильм о школе и школьной жизни



Скачать: <http://www.youtube.com/v/k10QCaf7Xfs&rel=0&fs=1>