

Исследовательская работа по теме:

«Образовательная система России и Великобритании»

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Школа, учителя, одноклассники, учебные предметы, тестирования и экзамены - это то, без чего не может себя представить ни один из моих сверстников. А как получают среднее образование дети в Англии - стране, язык которой я изучаю? В исследовательской работе сравнивается российская система образования, которой удается сохранить фундаментальность и качество подготовки, с образовательной системой Великобритании, имеющей свои особенности, но помогающей школьникам делать осознанную карьеру.

Среднее образование — это первый и очень серьезный шаг, который делают будущие ученые, юристы, врачи, бизнесмены.

Возможно, системы образования в разных странах не сильно отличаются друг от друга, но имеют свои особенности.

Основным звеном в системе образования является общеобразовательная школа, которая готовит молодое поколение к жизни и работе на современном производстве. Поэтому в своей работе мы более подробно остановимся на сравнении среднего образования России и Великобритании.

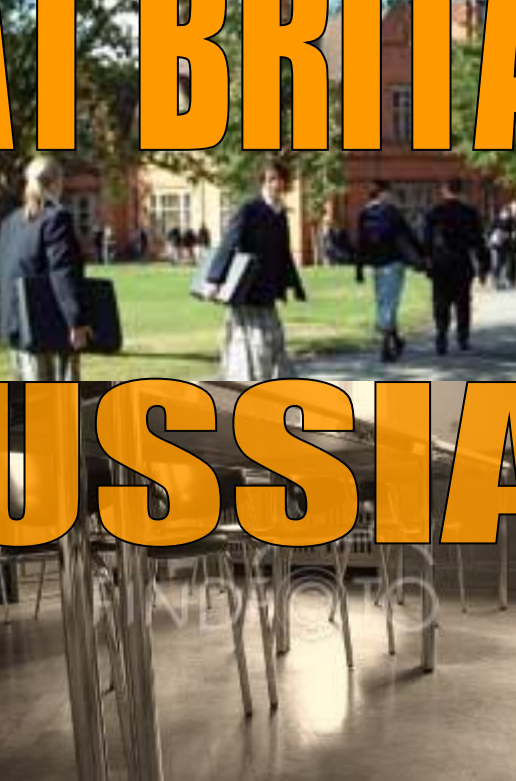
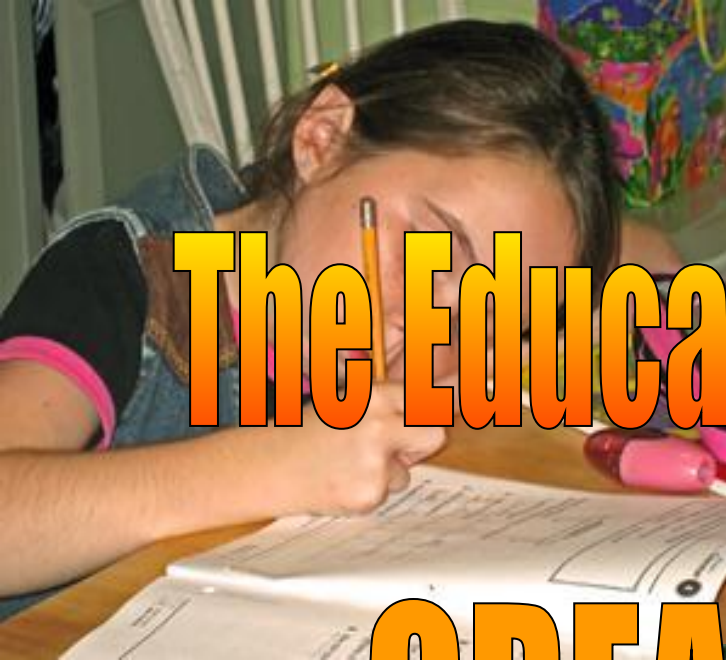
- **Цель данной работы** заключается в сравнении системы среднего образования России и Великобритании и воспитании понимания ценности образования как средства развития культуры личности.

Задачи:

- Обогащение страноведческих знаний
- Развитие интеллектуальных способностей и личной активности
- Развитие познавательного интереса, умения наблюдать и анализировать.
- Воспитание уважительного и терпимого отношения к системам образования различных стран

ГИПОТЕЗА:

Данное исследование помогает не только вникнуть в систему образования России и Великобритании, но и дает возможность лучше овладеть английским языком через знакомство с различным лингвострановедческим материалом и осознать роль английского языка как средства межкультурного общения.



The Educational System in

GREAT BRITAIN

RUSSIA

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

class	school		age
	nursery school or kindergarten		3 4
Year 1	Infant school	Primary school	5 6
Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 year 6	Junior school		7 8 9 10 11
Year 7 Year 8 Year 9 Year 10 Year 11	Secondary school		12 13 14 15 16

“Education brings a child into the world”

Many British children start school at the age of 3 or 4 if there is a play school near their house.

These schools are nursery and they are not compulsory.

Children are taught to sing, draw, they play different creative games.

Compulsory education begins at the age of 5, when children go to primary school.



PRIMARY EDUCATION



All children start primary school by the age of 5. Primary education lasts for six years.

A primary school is subdivided into an infant school for children from the age of 5 to 7 and a junior school for children from the age of 7 to 11.

Some parents pay for their children to attend a private school, but all children have the right to go to a state school which is free.

Private schools are called public schools.

Most of them are boarding schools.

More than 90% of British children attend state schools.

In English schools pupils have to address men teachers "Sir" and women teachers "Miss" or "Mrs".

- In Primary School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School they learn geography, history, religion and a foreign language.



IT'S INTERESTING



- The most famous public schools in Britain are Eton, Harrow, Winchester.
- A year at Eton costs 17,000 pounds. It is very old, and a lot of important people used to be students there. It is an all-boys school.
- Prince William, the Queen's grandson, went to Eton too.



SECONDARY EDUCATION



After six years of primary education children take exams in core subjects and go to a secondary school.

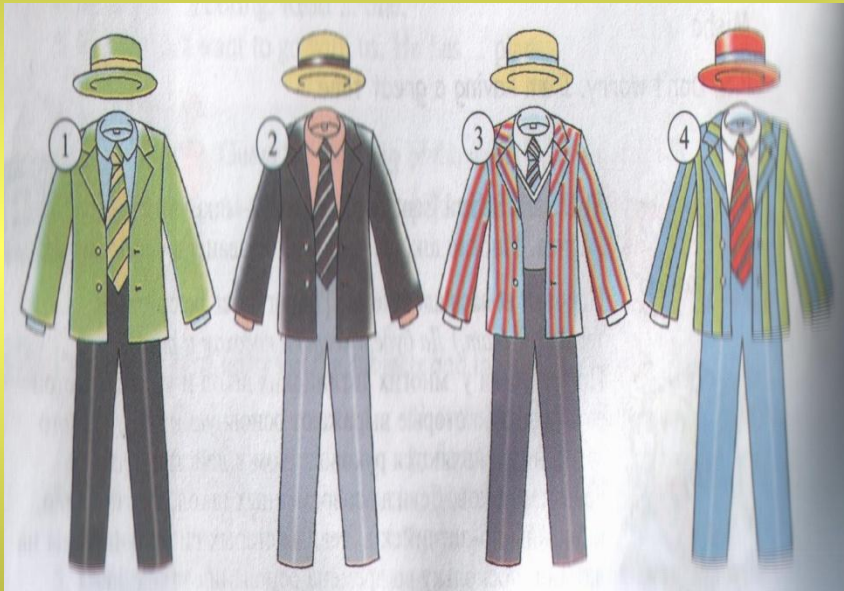
Children study compulsory subjects:

- English, Literature
- Mathematics
- IT (information technology)
- Religious Education

and optional courses:

- one foreign language
- one science subject
- one art subject
- History
- Geography
- PE (physical education)
- Design and Technology

SCHOOL UNIFORM



A lot of people think that school uniforms in England are for the children from rich families at the country's best schools.

But it isn't always true. In fact, uniforms first came to schools for poor because they were cheaper.

Today a lot of British schools have uniforms. Usually they differ only in colours but include a blazer, a pullover, a shirt (a blouse), trousers (a skirt), tights or socks, shoes and boots, a scarf and gloves of a certain colour, a cap or a hat. School badge is on a cap and on a blazer's pocket.

One of the most important elements of the uniform is a **school tie**.

IT'S INTERESTING



**School tie – у англичан есть выражение "To be true to your school tie"-
"Быть верным своему школьному галстуку". Это означает, что и
через много лет выпускники сохраняют верность своим
школьным друзьям и всегда готовы помочь им.**

**Для выпускников престижных частных школ такой галстук является
не только символом дружбы и взаимопомощи, но и пропуском в
общество самых известных и влиятельных людей страны.**



SECONDARY EDUCATION

After five years of secondary education, pupils take GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) examination.

Compulsory education ends at 16.

Some people leave secondary school and go to colleges for further education.

Some choose to stay at secondary school for two years more and prepare for a university.



MARKS

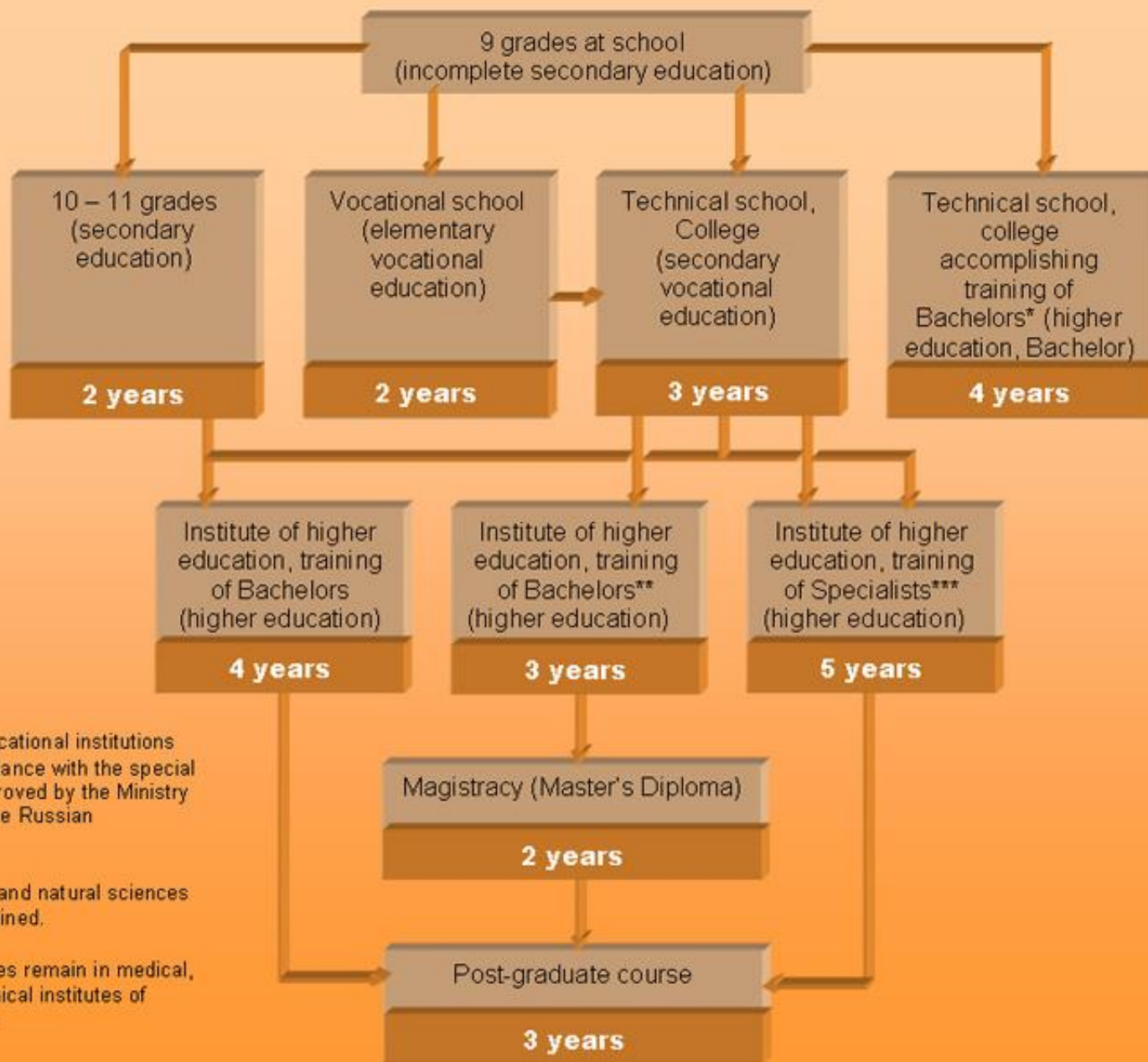
ENGLISH		RUSSIAN
A* (star)	Excellent	-
A	Very good	5
B	Good	4
C	Satisfactory	3
D	Poor	2
E	Very poor	1
F	Awful	-

If we compare the educational systems of Russia and Great Britain, we will see that they have something in common.



THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN RUSSIA

class	school	age
	Pre-school education (KINDERGARTENS)	3 4 5 6
Form 1-4	Primary General Education	7 8 9 10
Form 5-9	Basic General Education	12 13 14 15 16



* Only at the educational institutions working in accordance with the special programmes approved by the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation.

** Humanitarian and natural sciences specialists are trained.

*** These degrees remain in medical, military and technical institutes of higher education.

The system of education in Russia also consists of three stages: primary, secondary and higher education.



Children under 6 can attend nursery schools and kindergartens.

Primary school begins at the age of 6 or 7. They study there for 4 years. The subjects they study are: Russian, Maths, History, PE, Music, Handicraft, Art and a foreign language.



Pupils go to the secondary school at the age of 10. Some new subjects are added to those they study in the primary school, such as: Literature, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography, Computer Science, Social Studies, World Culture and others. After finishing the 9th form pupils take Basic level exam for the Certificate of Basic Education.



School Uniform In Russia

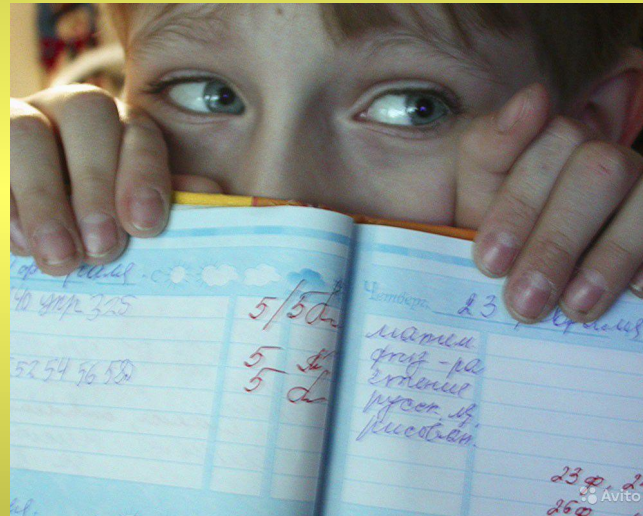
Today a lot of Russian schools have uniforms. Each school has its own uniform. Usually it differs in colours, girls wear a blouse, a skirt or a sundress (a sarafan), a vest or a jacket, boys wear a shirt and trousers, a tie and a jacket. In some schools girls wear a dark dress with a black apron or a white one.



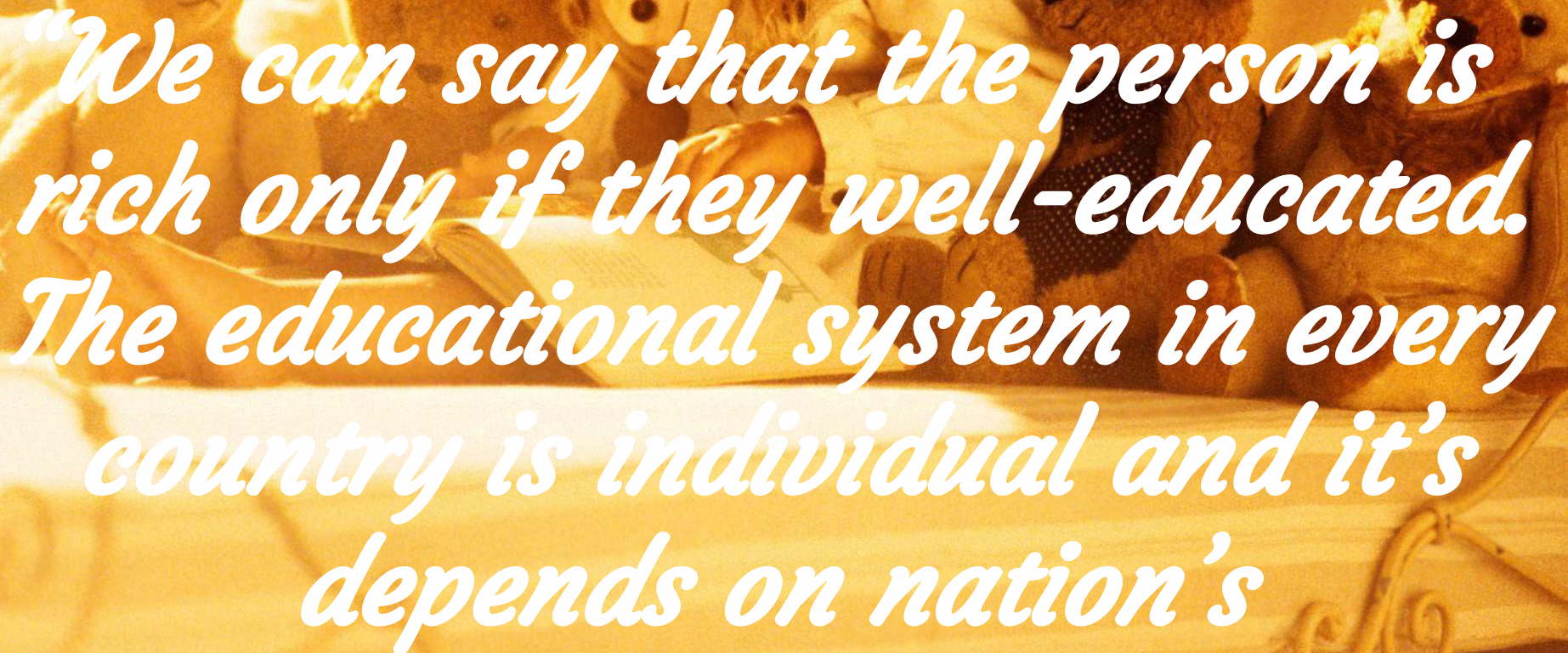
Assessment (grades)

Students are graded on a 5-step scale

- 5 – “excellent”
- 4 – “good”
- 3 – “satisfactory”
- 2 - “unsatisfactory”
- 1 – “failure”



Each student has a personal book of records of academic achievements where the teacher would record the grades for the student after a test or an oral report.

A young girl with blonde hair is sitting up in bed, reading a book. She is surrounded by several teddy bears of various sizes. The room is dimly lit with a warm, golden glow, suggesting a night lamp or soft light. The bed has a white metal headboard with ornate scrollwork. The overall atmosphere is cozy and intimate.

"We can say that the person is rich only if they well-educated. The educational system in every country is individual and it's depends on nation's

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