



# School Subjects

HISTORY



BIOLOGY



ART



ENGLISH



COMPUTING



# GEOGRAPHY



# SPORT



# SCIENCE



MATHS



MUSIC



LITERATURE



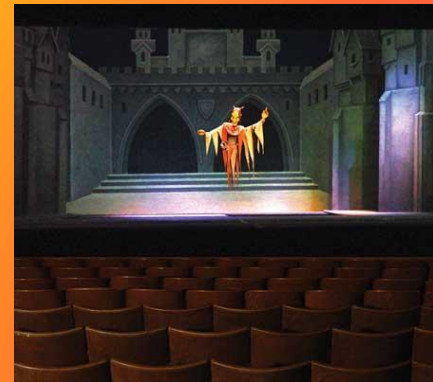
# HANDICRAFT



# COOKING



# DRAMA



# Timetable



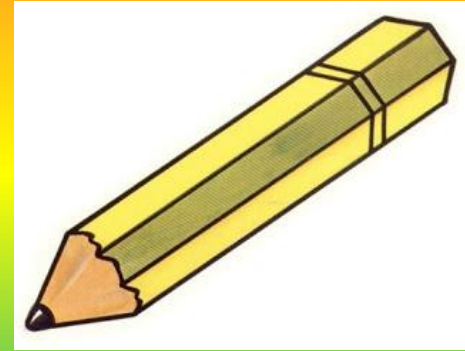
Time → Day ↓	9-10	10-11	11-12	LUNCH	13-14	14-15
Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	History Biology Art English Computing	Geography Sport Science Computing Maths	Science Music English History Biology		Literature Art Handicraft Geography Literature	English Cooking Drama Maths Sport

# School supplies

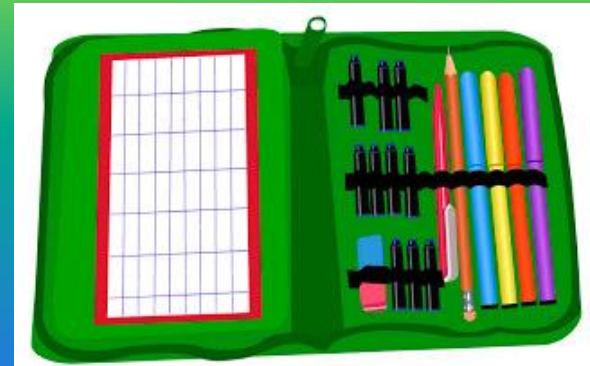
PEN



PENCIL



PENCIL CASE



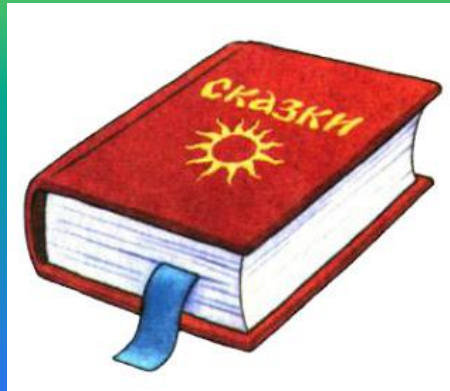


# FELT-TIP PEN

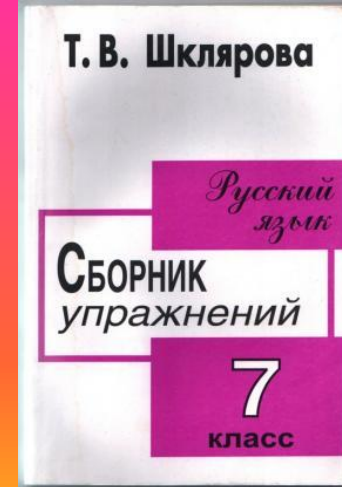
DESK



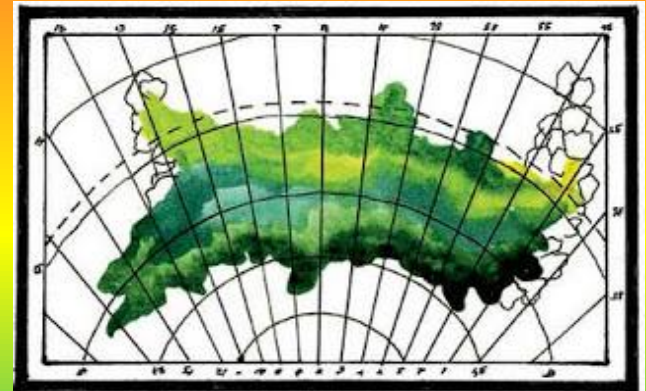
BOOK



# EXERCISE BOOK



MAP



BAG



LAMP



BLACK BOARD



STAPLER



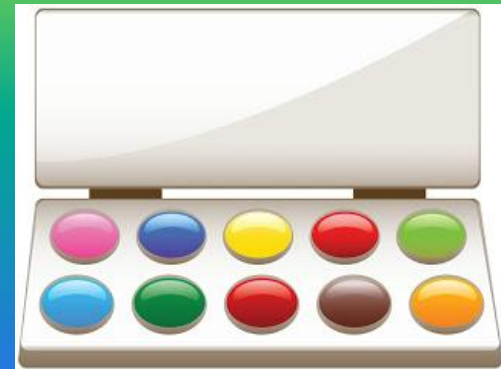
# CALCULATOR



# COMPUTER



# PAINTS



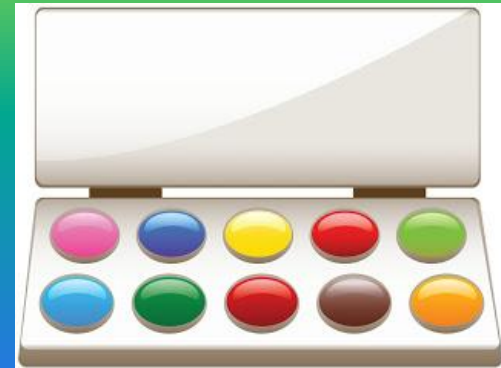
CALCULATOR



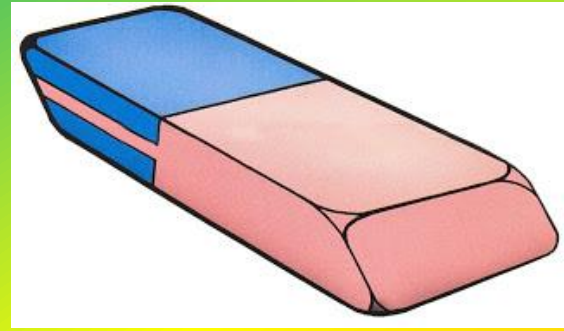
COMPUTER



PAINTS



ERASER



BRUSH



SHARPENER



# The Plan of School

Junior high

LIBRARY

SCHOOL OFFICES

4 Year olds

5 Year Olds

Canteen

N

REST ROOMS

Older 3s

AUDITORIUM

W

e

1 st Grade

Rest Rooms

Rest Rooms

2/3 combo

1 st Grade

Young 2s

2 nd Grade

7 th Grade

S

3 rd Grade

5 th Grade

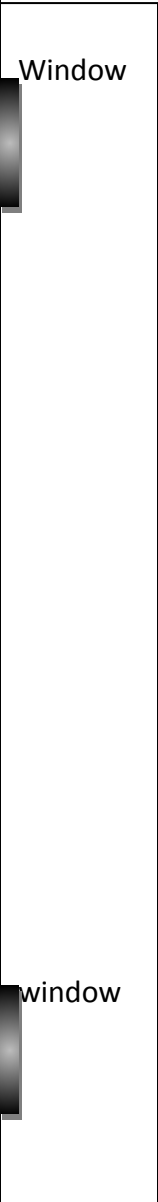
4 th Grade

FOYER

6 th Grade



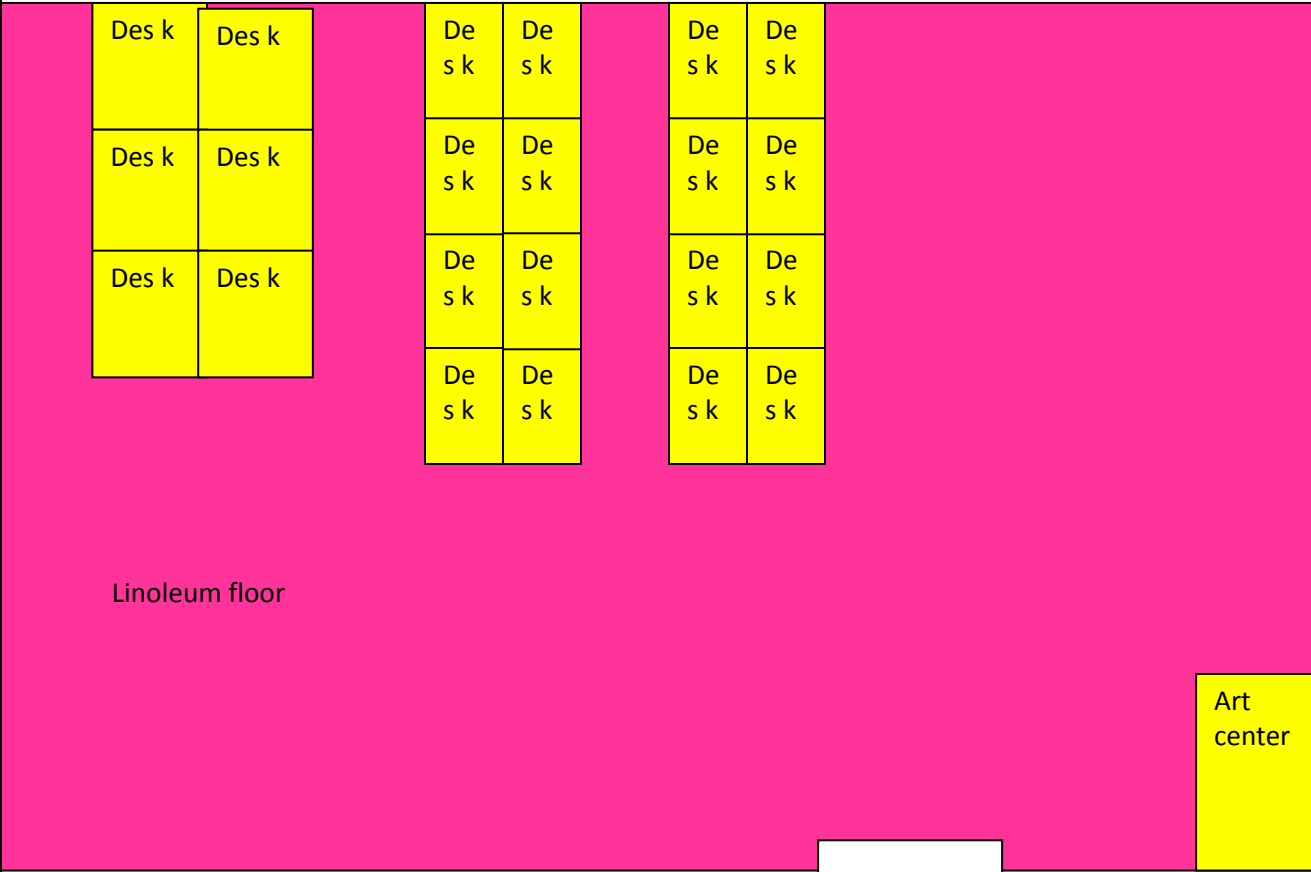
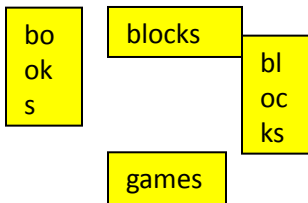
# **The Plan of Classroom**



Tubbeing cabinet

Blackboard

calender

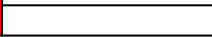
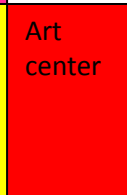
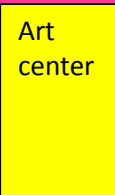


carpeting

Linoleum floor



Bulletin boared



# Schools in Britain

Children in Britain start school when they are five and stay at school until they are sixteen or older.

Many children attend nursery school from the age of about three, but they aren't compulsory. Compulsory education begins at the age of five, when children go to primary school. It lasts for six years. They attend the infant school from five to seven and then junior school until they are eleven. Then pupils go to secondary school.

Children study 10 subjects: English, mathematics, science, geography, history, art, music, physical education and a foreign language. Most secondary schools teach French and some schools offer Spanish, German, Italian and Russian. The first three are called «core» subjects.

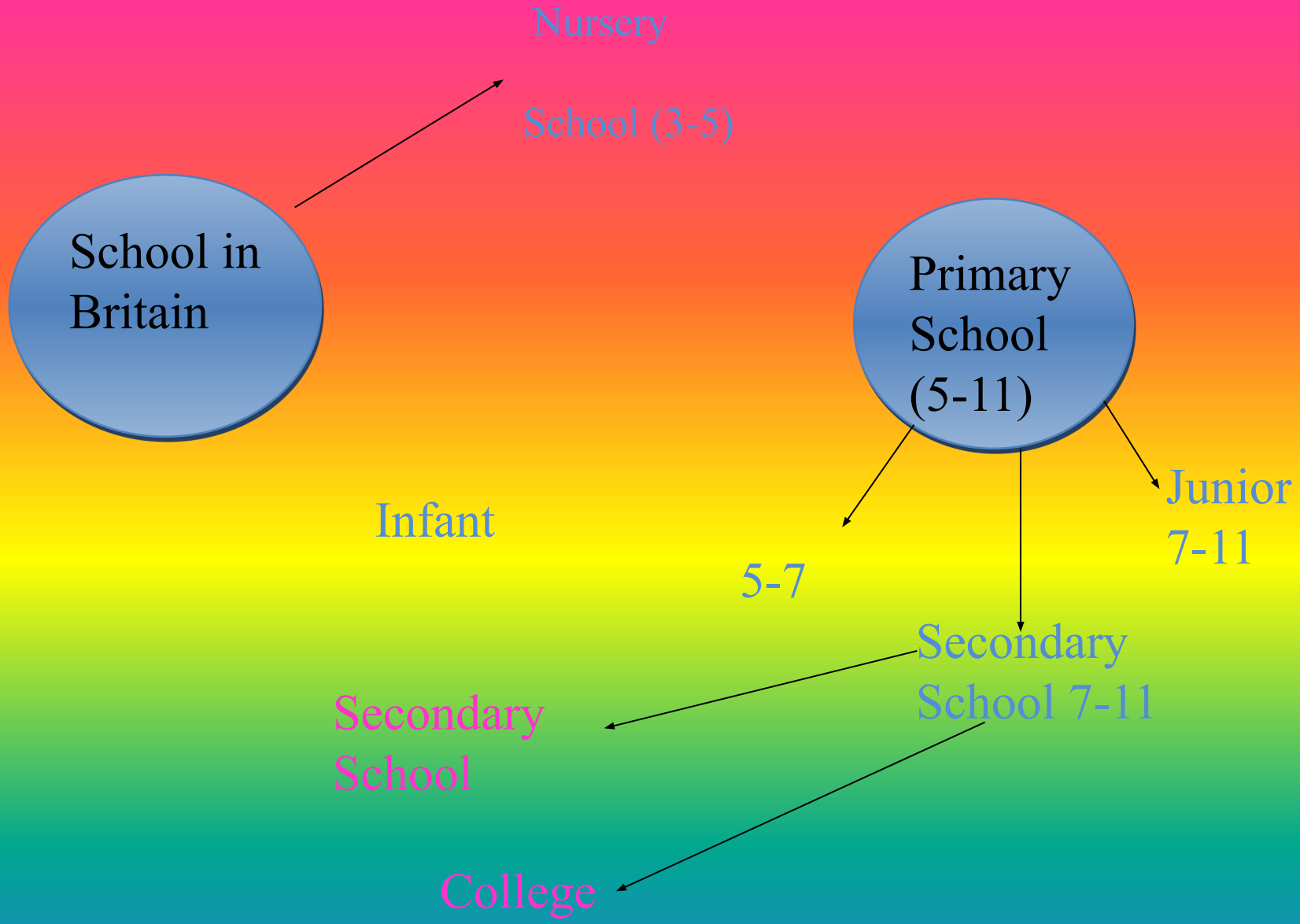
After five years of secondary education, pupils take General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) examination. Most pupils take examinations in all subjects.

Compulsory education ends at sixteen. Some people choose to stay at secondary school for a further two years. Other people leave secondary school at sixteen and go to colleges of further education.

Higher education begins at eighteen and usually lasts for three or four years. Students go to universities, polytechnics or colleges of higher education. There are now about 80 universities.

Some parents choose to send their children to private schools where they pay for their education.

State education is free. More than 90% of Britain's children attend state schools.



# The American School System

1. The American school system is divided into four levels: elementary, junior high school, high school and college. The first three are compulsory, the fourth is optional.
2. Elementary school goes from kindergarten to fifth grade (K-5). Junior high school goes from sixth to eighth grade (6-8). High school normally lasts for four years, from grades nine to twelve (9-12).
3. Students have to pass at the end of each school year in order to advance to the next grade level. They must complete the set of objectives which are required by the state.
4. In theory, if they don't complete these objectives, they may be required to do the same year again. In practice, less than 5 per cent of students have to repeat the year.

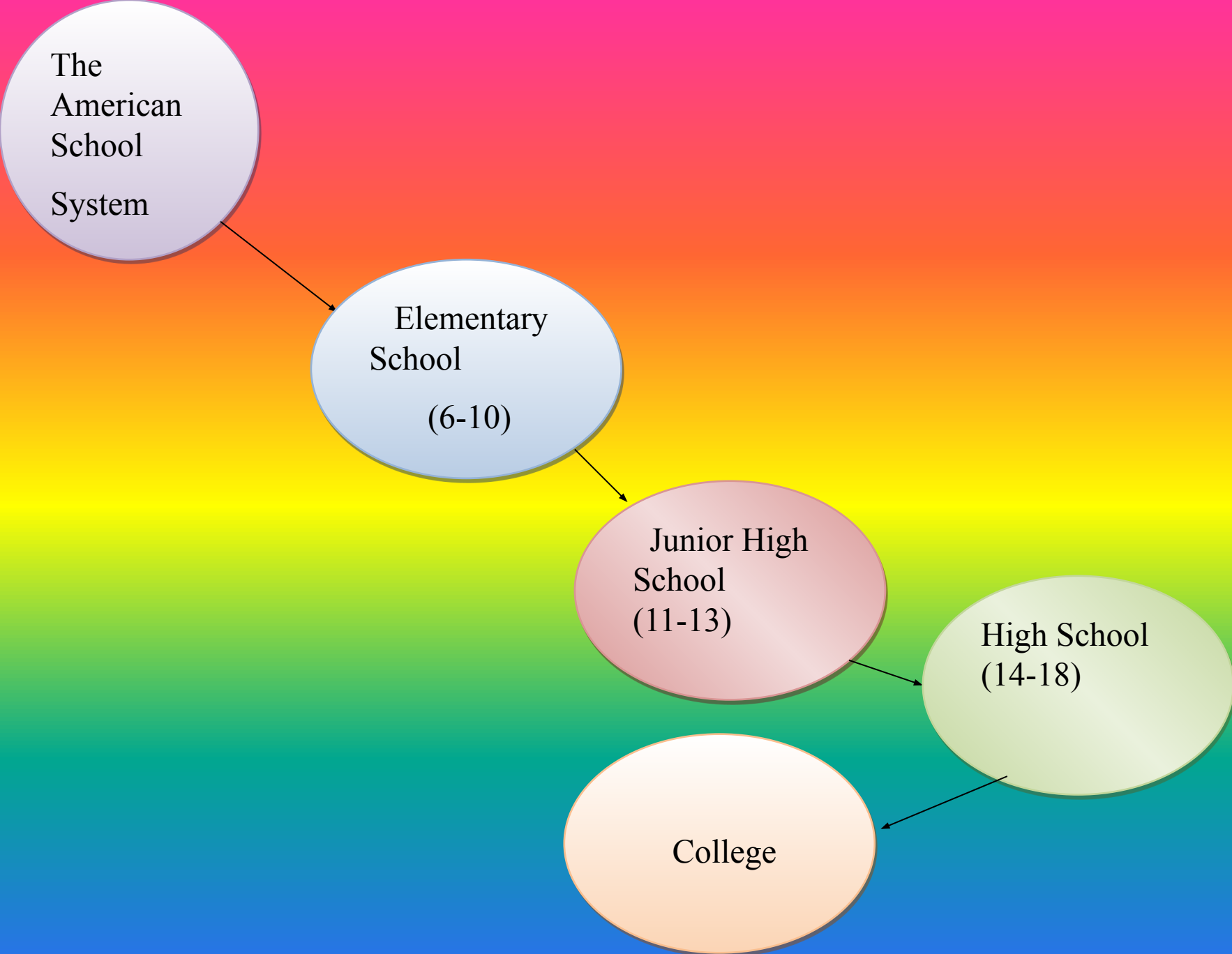
5. The teacher is the who assesses the student. The student's placement is based on the teacher's interpretation of the student's ability

6. Students receive report cards about every nine weeks. They are not required fo take an end-of-year examination.

7 Basic education is compulsory ail states. Most children are required to attend school until the age sixteen.

High school graduation is not mandatory.

8. American public schools at the primary and secondary level are run by foe local Board of Education and most of foe school funding is from foe state, and, theoretically, the federal government has no direct role in public education.





# U.S. School System

Name Of School	Grade	Age of Students	Subjects
Nursery	3-4		Games, songs, creative playing
Kindergarten	K	5-6	Games, drawing, crafts, beginning reading and writing
1	6-7		Reading, writing, spelling, adding, drawing, music
	2	7-8	English, subtraction, spelling, drawing, music
	3	8-9	English, social studies, multiplication, music
	4	9-10	English, social studies, division
	5	10-11	English, social studies, fraction
	6	11-12	English, social studies, decimals, science
Junior High or Middle School	7	12-13	English, social studies, math, science, foreign language, home economics
	8	13-14	English, social studies, math, science, foreign language, home economics

High School Freshman or Ninth grader	9 14-15 foreign language	<b>Core Courses:</b> English, algebra, social studies, biology, <b>Electives:</b> music, art, typing, bookkeeping, technical education, home economics, computer science, drama
Sophomore or Tenth grader	10 15-16 foreign language	<b>Core Courses:</b> English, geometry, social studies, chemistry, <b>Electives:</b> music, art, typing, economics, technical education, home economics, computer science, drama
Junior or Eleven grader	11 16-17 physics, foreign language	<b>Core Courses:</b> English, trigonometry, social studies, <b>Electives:</b> music, art, typing, economics, technical education, home economics, computer science, drama
Senior or Twelfth grader	12 17-18 foreign language	<b>Core Courses:</b> English, calculus, social studies, <b>Electives:</b> music, art, typing, economics, technical education, home economics, computer science, drama

# Education in Russia

Children start school at the age of six in Russia. The course of studies at school is eleven years now: four years of primary school and seven years of secondary school. Previously it was only ten years: three years of primary school and seven years of secondary school. Children under the age of six are taken to crèches and nursery schools.

There is a wide choice of schools nowadays: state schools, private schools, lyceums and gymnasiums. The majority of schools is free of charge, but in some (usually private ones) parents have to pay for the education of their children. In ordinary schools parents sometimes pay for additional subjects in the curriculum, such as a foreign language or arts. Though it is generally not a demand, most children can already read and write when they start their school: this makes education much easier for them.

In primary school there are three or four lessons a day, they usually are Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. A lesson lasts forty minutes. During the first term children get used to learning and adapt to school regulations. Beginning with the second term of the first year at school, children also take Handicrafts, Drawing, Music and Physical Education. The list of subjects under study is further extended during the second, third and fourth years and includes the World History of Arts, Fundamentals of Security, History, Geography, and others. At primary schools all lessons are usually conducted by one teacher.

At the age of ten children pass to the second stage of education, known as secondary school. In secondary school there is a wide variety of subjects under study, and teachers specialize. The transition from primary to secondary school is sometimes difficult for children. After finishing the ninth form and getting the Certificate of Basic Secondary

Education, schoolchildren may either continue their education in the tenth form, or leave school and go to technical (vocational) schools and colleges.

After eleven years at school the school leavers take examinations and get the Certificate of Complete Secondary Education. Those who have only excellent marks in the Certificate get a gold medal.

Among higher educational establishments are institutes (colleges), academies and universities. The term of studying in higher schools is from four to six years. Students can be involved in scientific research while studying. At the end of their final year at college, university or academy they take final examinations and get a diploma. Besides, they can take postgraduate courses in the chosen field.

# Kid`s Billboard

Take care of your health.

Dress neatly.

Be polite.

Be honest.

Have a sense of humor.

Be positive!

# Playground Rules

- Play at your own risk.
- All children must be accompanied by an adult.
- Children may be asked to leave for activities that endanger themselves or others.
- No restroom services available.
- Playground is closed after dark.

# *Classroom Rules*

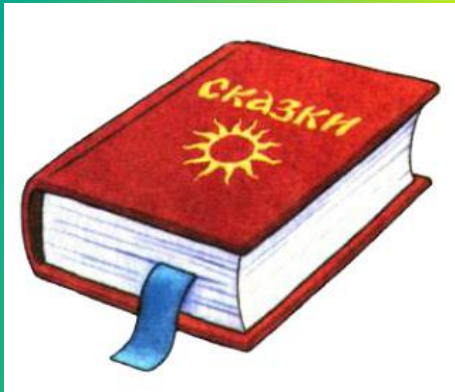
- Always give every task you best effort.
- Cooperate with other people in the class.
- Work quietly at your desk.
- Raise your hand if you have something to say or need help.
- Listen carefully.
- Follow directions.
- Respect others. Be kind with your words and actions.

## BOOK-MANNERS

If you scribble on your books,  
How disgusting it looks!  
Here a word, and there a scrawl,  
Silly pictures over all!  
Take a paper, or a slate.  
If you want to decorate!

## BOOKS

What worlds of wonders are our  
books!  
As one opens them and looks,  
New ideas and people rise  
In our fancies and our eyes,  
The room we sit in melts away,  
And we find ourselves at play  
With someone who, before the end,  
May become our chosen friend.





## BOOK LOOK

Since books are friends.  
They need much care.  
When you`re reading them  
Be good to them and fair.  
Use book-marks, children,  
To hold your place,  
And it`s clear face.  
Remember, children, them:  
Books are meant to read:  
Books are meant to read,  
Not cut of colour them-  
No, really never indeed!

## SCHOOL IS OVER!

School is over,  
Oh, what fun!  
Lessons finished,  
Play begun.  
Who`ll run fastest.  
You or I?  
Who`ll laugh loudest?  
Let us try.



# The United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child

All children have the right to non-discrimination.

Children have the right to life.

All children have the right to name and nationality at birth (при рождении)

Children have the right to express their views.

Children have the right to meet other people.

Children have the right to privacy.

Children have the right to information.

Children have the right to protection.

Disabled children have the right to take a full and active part in everyday life.

Children have the right to health and health care.

Children have the right to education and development.

Children have the right to leisure.

**Thank you for your attention!**