



The main stages of education in Britain

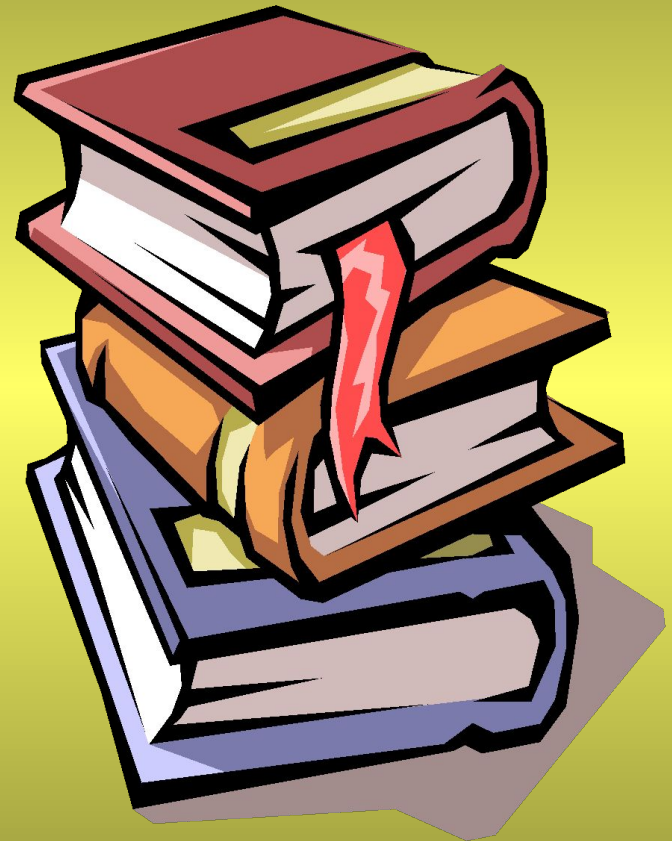
- **Pre-school education**
- **PRIMARY EDUCATION**
- **SECONDARY EDUCATION**
- **FURTHER EDUCATION**

The major stages of education in UK

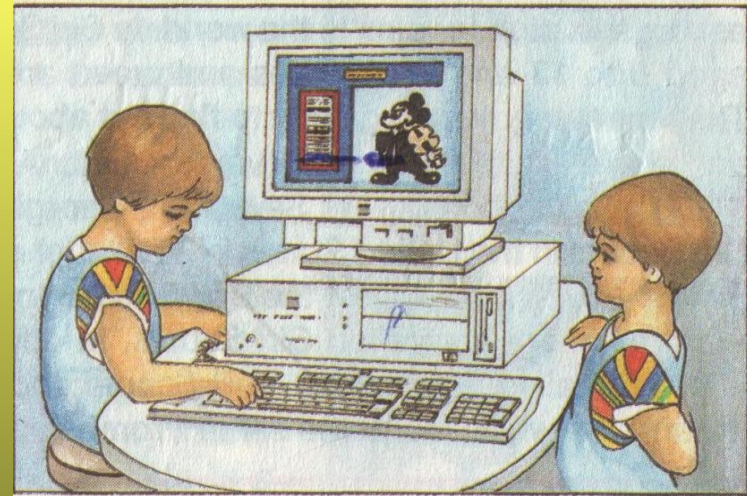
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Pre-school education			Primary education							Secondary education						
nursery			Infant school		Junior school			Secondary school				High school or the 6th Form				

VOCABULARY

- compulsory – обязательный
- free – бесплатный
- fee – платный
- infant – подготовительный
- junior – младший
- nursery – детский сад
- primary – начальный
- secondary - средний
- private – частный
- public - общественный
- Public school – частная школа
- State school – государственная школа
- Boarding school – интернат
- All-boys school – школа для мальчиков



- **Many British children start school at the age of 2 or 3 at a play school near their house.**
- **These schools are nursery schools and they are not compulsory.**
- **Children are taught to sing, draw, they play different creative games.**
- **Pre-school education is often on a fee-paying basis.**



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

UK Schools

PRIMARY EDUCATION □ 5 - 11

PRIVATE
(fee-payin
g)

STATE
(non fee-
paying)

**NON-BOARDIN
G**
(single-sex)

BOARDING
(single-sex)

PRIMARY EDUCATION



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

They attend the infant school from 5 to 7 and then junior school until they are 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.

•The usual age for transfer to secondary schools is eleven in England.

- 1. What are the main stages of education in Britain?***
- 2. What age do British children start school?***
- 3. How are these schools called?***
- 4. Are they compulsory or optional?***
- 5. What are the main stages of PRIMARY EDUCATION ?***
- 6. What age does compulsory education begin?***
- 7. What age does PRIMARY EDUCATION end?***
- 8. What age do British children attend the infant school ?***
- 9. What age do British children attend the junior school ?***
- 0. What is usual age for transfer to secondary schools in England?***

VOCABULARY

- **core** – обязательный
- **subject** - школьный предмет
- **courses** - курсы
- **optional** – по выбору (факультативный)
- **Science** – предметы естественно-научного цикла
- **Arts** –предметы гуманитарного цикла
- **fee-paying** - платный
- **free-paying** - бесплатный



SECONDARY EDUCATION □ 12-16/18

PUBLIC
(age 12-18)

STATE
(non-fee-
paying)

BOARDING
(single-sex)

NON-BOARDING
G
(single-sex)

COMPREHENSIVE

GRAMMAR

STATE SCHOOL – is a *non-fee-paying school run by the state*

PUBLIC SCHOOL – is a *long-established, with long traditions, fee-paying school.*

PRIVATE/ INDEPENDENT SCHOOL – is a *fee-paying school, sometimes connected with one religion*

COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL – is a *state school where students of all abilities are taught together*

BOARDING SCHOOL – is a *school where the students live.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL – is a *school for children of high academic abilities who have to pass an 11+ exam.*

A SINGLE-SEX SCHOOL – is a *school which is either for all boys or all girls.*

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Children study compulsory (core) subjects:

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

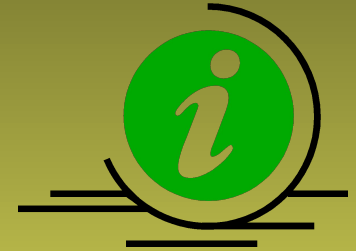
and optional courses:

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

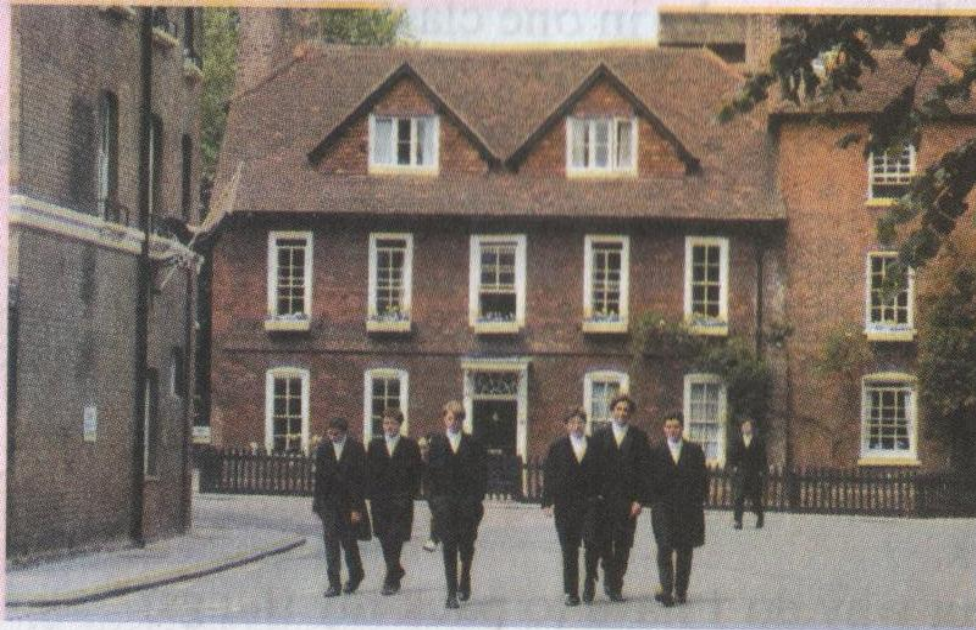
SECONDARY EDUCATION

- ***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.***
- ***At age sixteen pupils in England may transfer to sixth form colleges leading to A level***





- 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.



The major methods of teaching

In PRIMARY SCHOOL

- *class teacher teaches all subjects*
- *At the ages of 7 and 11 – national tests in English, mathematics and science*

In SECONDARY SCHOOL

- *different teachers for different subjects*
- *regular homework*
- *students are separated into groups according to their abilities*

- 1. When does secondary education start in Britain?**
- 2. What schools are fee-paying in Britain?**
- 3. What is the difference between PUBLIC and PRIVATE/INDEPENDENT schools?**
- 4. What schools are free-paying?**
- 5. What are the main stages of SECONDARY EDUCATION ?**
- 6. What is the difference between BOARDING and GRAMMAR schools?**
- 7. How are all-boys or all-girls schools called?**
- 8. What is BOARDING SCHOOL?**
- 9. What courses are compulsory at secondary schools?**
- 0. What courses are optional at secondary education?**
- 1. What age do British children attend the secondary education?**
- 2. What age do British children attend the high school?**
- 3. Is High School compulsory or not in Britain?**

PUBLIC EXAMS

Age	Name of school	Type of test / exam
Pre-school education		
2 - 5	Nursery	not yet
Primary education		
5 - 7	Infant school	SAT test
7 - 11	Junior school	SAT test & 11+ exam
Secondary education		
11 - 16	Secondary school	Age 14 - SAT test Age 16 - GCSEs
16 - 18	High school or the Sixth Form	Age 18 – A level

SAT TESTS

Standard Assessment Test

- tests that students in schools in Britain take at the ages of 7, 11, and 14, to see whether they have reached the standard set by the National Curriculum.
- taken in all core subjects.

11+ (the eleven plus) exam

- The **Eleven Plus** is an examination which is given to students in their last year of primary education.
- The name derives from the age group of the students: 11+.
- The exam came to be seen as determining whether a student went to a grammar school The exam came to be seen as determining whether a student went to a grammar school or to a secondary modern (comprehensive)

GCSE = General Certificate of Secondary Education

- *Courses are taken in a variety of subjects***
- *GCSEs are not compulsory***
- *Taken by 16-years-old in Britain in 5 subjects: 3 core (English, Maths and Science) and 2 additional (the Arts, French)***
- *Marks are given for each subject separately***
- *System of marks is uniform □ A-G. A, B, C are regarded as “good” grades.***
- *These examinations are taken by students of all levels of ability.***

A Levels = Advanced Levels

- Higher-level academic exams
- Taken mostly by people around the age of 18 who wishes to get *higher education*
- Taken at least in 3 subjects
- A-levels are graded from **A** to **E**, anything lower is unclassified (U)
- A-level examinations, usually are not in more than 3 subjects. It is necessary to have **A-levels** in order to go to a university or other institutions of higher education

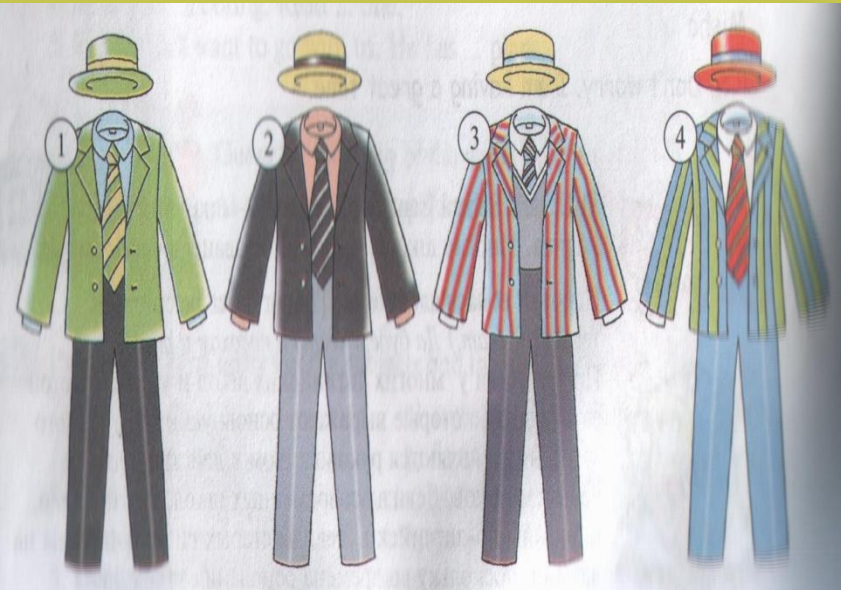
SCHOOL UNIFORM

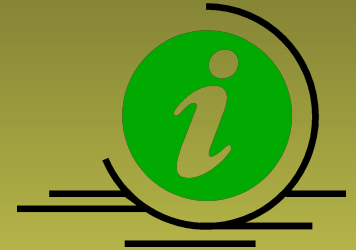
A lot of people think that school uniforms in England are for the children from rich families at the country's best schools.

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.





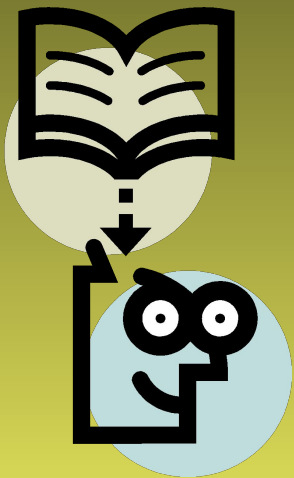
School tie – у англичан есть выражение **”To be true to your school tie”**-
“Быть верным своему школьному галстуку”. Это означает, что и через
много лет выпускники сохраняют верность своим школьным друзьям
и всегда готовы помочь им.

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.



MARKS

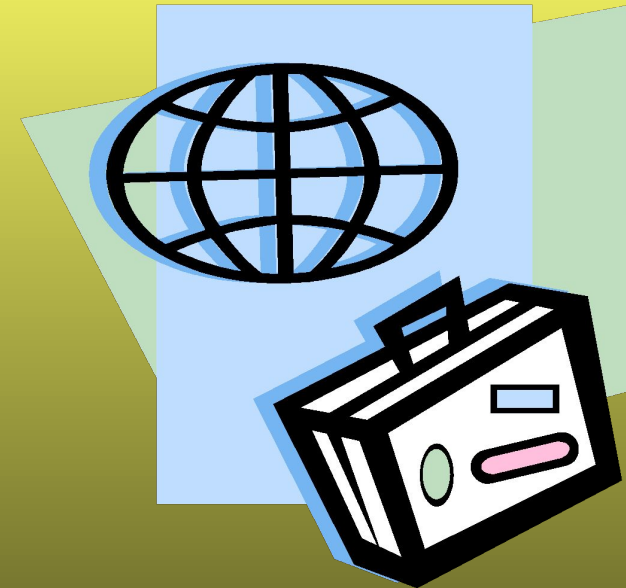
ENGLISH		RUSSIAN
A*(star)	Excellent	-
A	Very good	5
B	Good	4
C	Satisfactory	3
D	Poor	2
E	Very poor	1
F	Awful	-



SCHOOL RULES

EVERY BRITISH SCHOOL HAS ITS RULES,
FOR EXAMPLE:

- Be polite
- Say hello when you see a teacher
- Come to school on time
- Stand up when a teacher comes into the class
- Wear your school uniform
- Don't eat or drink in the classroom
- Don't run in the corridors
- Don't bring mobile phones to class
- Don't talk to people in lessons



CHECK YOURSELF

AGE OF PUPILS

TYPE OF SCHOOL

3 - 5 years

.....

5 years

.....

5 – 7 years

.....

7 – 11 years

.....

11 – 16 years

.....

16 – 18 years

.....

CHECK YOURSELF



1. Public school means that

- The school is private
- The school is for everybody

2. Boarding school means that

- Students live there
- There are only boys there
- It is abroad

Well done !

3. Eton is

- A famous public school
- A famous state school

4. Core courses are

- Music, drama, home economics
- English, Maths, IT.



Read once more

The organisation of a school year

**AUTUM
N
TERM**

**CHRISTMAS
HOLIDAY
(about 2
weeks)**

**SPRING
TERM**

**EASTER
HOLIDAY
(about 2
weeks)**

**SUMME
R
TERM**

**SUMMER
HOLIDAY
(about 6
weeks)**

The organisation of a school day

- ***A five-day week***
- ***Schools are closed on Saturdays and Sundays***
- ***The day lasts from 9 a.m.- 3-5 p.m.***
- ***Lunch break lasts about an hour-and-a-quarter***

The School currently operates a seven day cycle (???) with a six period day, the timings of which are as follows:

- **ASSEMBLY** **09:15 – 09:30**
- **PERIOD 1** **09:35 – 10:20**
- **PERIOD 2** **10:25 - 11:10**
- **BREAK** **11:10 – 11:30**
- **PERIOD 3** **11:30 – 12:15**
- **PERIOD 4** **12:20 – 13:05**
- **LUNCH** **13:05 – 14:10**
- **PERIOD 5** **14:15 – 15:00**
- **PERIOD 6** **15:05 – 15:45**

