

A night scene of a castle on a cliff. The castle is illuminated with warm lights, and a full moon is visible in the dark sky. In the foreground, a boat with several people is on the water, holding lit candles that reflect on the water's surface.

Presentation on a theme « Education in Great Britain»

*A project is prepared by the student
of 9 class «b» Golubeva Helen
under the direction of English
teacher Terekhova Maria Sergeevna.*

● Aims of project :

- **To fill up knowledge about British system of education**
- **To find schools for Russian pupils in order to master their English**
- **To compare these schools between itself**

Hypothesis

- Schools of Britain differ from each other and it is possible to find an interesting rate of English language in each of them.

Basic tasks

- to estimate the possibilities in project activity
- to get knowledge about schools of Great Britain
- to do practical conclusions
- to learn the analysis of text
- to estimate the done work

Research methods:

- analysis
- comparison
- generalization
- estimation

Research stages

- raising of tasks
- drafting of the plan of the work
- search of the materials
- analysis of the materials
- discussion and consultations
- preparation of the project

Theoretical Part:

- Education is the top priority for the Government, which believes that there is no more important task than raising educational standards to level that compare favourably with the UK's international competitors. New measures have been introduced to to reduce infant class sizes, raise standards in schools and local education authorities, enhance the status and quality of the teaching profession, establish a new school framework, promote training for young employees, and reform student support arrangements. The Government has also announced proposals to encourage lifelong learning.

Primary Schools

Compulsory education starts in infant primary schools or departments; at the age of 7 many pupils transfer to separate junior primary schools or departments. The usual age for transfer from primary to secondary school is 11 in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and 12 in Scotland. Some LEAs in England have first schools for pupils aged 5 to 8, 9 or 10, and middle schools for age-ranges between 8 and 14.

It is Government policy to reduce the size of primary school classes for 5, 6 and 7 year olds to 30 or below by September 2001 at the latest. LEAs must draw up plans, in partnership with headteachers, school governors and parents, showing how smaller classes can be secured in their areas.

Secondary Schools

The majority of state secondary school pupils in England and Wales attend comprehensive schools. These largely take pupils without reference to ability or aptitude, providing a wide range of secondary education for all or most of the children in a district. Schools include those taking the 11 to 18 age-range, middle schools (8 to 14), and schools with an age-range of 11 or 12 to 16. Most other

state-educated children in England attend grammar or secondary modern schools, to which they are allocated after selection procedures at the age of 11.

Scottish secondary education is non-selective, consisting of comprehensive schools covering the age-range 12 to 18.

In Northern Ireland secondary education is organised largely along selective lines, with grammar schools admitting pupils on the basis of tests in English, maths and science. Most pupils attend non-grammar secondary schools.

Further education

Further education (often abbreviated "FE") is post-secondary, education (in addition to that received at secondary school). It may be at the same level, at a higher level, or at a lower level than secondary education, anything from basic training to Higher National and Foundation Degree. The term is mainly used in connection with education in the United Kingdom.

A distinction can be made between FE and higher education ("HE") which is education at a higher level than secondary school, usually provided in distinct institutions such as universities. FE in the United Kingdom therefore includes education for people over 16, usually excluding universities. It is primarily taught in FE colleges (which are similar in concept to United States community colleges, and sometimes use "community college" in their title), work-based learning, and adult and community learning institutions. This includes post-16 courses similar to those taught at schools and sub-degree courses similar to those taught at higher education (HE) colleges (which also teach degree-level courses) and at some universities.

Higher Education

Post-secondary or tertiary education, also referred to as third-stage, third level education, or higher education, is the non-compulsory educational level following the completion of a school providing a secondary education, such as a high school, secondary school, or gymnasium. Tertiary education is normally taken to include undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training. Colleges and universities are the main institutions that provide tertiary education (sometimes known collectively as tertiary institutions). Examples of institutions that provide post-secondary education are vocational schools, community colleges and universities in the United States, the TAFEs in Australia, CEGEPs in Quebec, and the IEKs in Greece. They are sometimes known collectively as tertiary institutions. Tertiary education generally results in the receipt of certificates, diplomas, or academic degrees.

Higher education includes teaching, research and social services activities of universities, and within the realm of teaching, it includes both the undergraduate level (sometimes referred to as tertiary education) and the graduate (or postgraduate) level (sometimes referred to as graduate school). In the United Kingdom post-secondary education below the level of higher education is referred to as further education. Higher education in that country generally involves work towards a degree-level or foundation degree qualification.

Schools

Fee-paying independent schools providing full-time education for five or more pupils of compulsory school age must register by law with the appropriate government department and are subject to inspection. There are approximately 2,500 independent schools in the UK educating roughly 600,000 pupils of all ages. Many offer academic, music, art and other scholarships, and bursaries to help pupils from poorer families.

The Government gives income-related help with fees to pupils at eight music and ballet schools; there are a limited number of similar scholarships at cathedral choir schools.

Independent schools range from small kindergartens to large day and boarding schools, and from new and, in some cases, experimental schools to ancient foundations. A number have been established by religious orders and ethnic minorities. Independent schools for older pupils from 11, 12 or 13 to 18 or 19 include about 500 which are often referred to as 'public schools'.

Management

The **School Standards and Framework Act** passed in July 1998 establishes a new framework for school organisation. The Government's aim is to maintain diversity in its promotion of higher standards (see p. 130) while ensuring fairness and coherence, and minimising disruption to individual schools:

Categories—Under the new legislation, there will be three mainstream categories: community, foundation and voluntary schools. The community category will initially accommodate county schools, while the foundation category is expected to include grant-maintained schools. All schools will be able to choose which category will best suit their circumstances and aspirations.

Funding and responsibilities—All state schools will work in partnership with, and receive their recurrent funding from, LEAs. Schools will continue to manage their own budgets and staffing.

Governing bodies—Schools will continue to be run by governing bodies. The governing bodies of church schools will also include church representatives.

Admissions—LEAs and school governing bodies responsible for admissions will be required to work with headteachers, the Churches and others in local forums to coordinate admissions arrangements taking account of a statutory code of practice to be issued by the Government.

City Technology Colleges

There are 15 city technology colleges in England; these are non-fee-paying

School Curriculum

The National Curriculum consists of statutory subjects for 5 to 16 year olds. For 5 to 11 year olds in state schools in England, the *core* subjects are English, mathematics, science and, from September 1998, information technology and religious education; other statutory subjects are design and technology, geography, history, physical education, art and music. From the age of 11 all pupils must also study a modern foreign language. Statutory subjects at ages 14 to 16 are English, maths, science, design and technology, a foreign language, information technology and physical education.

Religious education –All state schools in England and Wales must provide religious education, each LEA being responsible for producing a locally agreed syllabus. Syllabuses must reflect Christianity while taking account of the other main religions practised in the UK. Parents have the right to withdraw their children from religious education classes.

Sex education –State secondary schools are required to provide sex education for all pupils, including education about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Parents are entitled to withdraw their children from sex education classes other than those required by the National Curriculum. All state schools must provide information to parents about the content of their sex education courses.

In September 1998 the Government marked the hunch of the National Year of Reading (a campaign to improve the literacy skills of children and adults) with the provision of £24 million for maintained primary and secondary schools in England to spend on reading books in the 1998-99 academic year. Schools with more than 100 pupils will each receive £1,000; smaller schools will receive £10 per pupil.

Literacy and numeracy –The Government has set targets to improve literacy and numeracy for 11 year olds in England in order to provide them with a more satisfactory preparation for secondary education. By 2002, the targets are for 80% of 11 year olds to reach the standards for their age in English and 75% in maths.

Some information about Melton College:

- Melton College is in a beautifully converted Victorian building with extensive landscaped grounds, a short walk from the heart of York. The first language school in Yorkshire, Melton College continues to offer an unbeatable combination of high quality English Language



Some information about Anglolang school :



- Anglolang is an international English language school whose situation on the beautiful North East coast of Yorkshire provides an ideal, unspoilt environment in which to study whilst at the same time it offers convenient road and rail access to the busier main cities of England and Scotland Courses in an outstanding location.

Some information about Manchester Academy of English:



- Manchester Academy of English is an English Language School accredited by the British Council and a member of English UK, the association for British Council accredited English Language Schools in the UK. It is also a member of English in the North, the similar association for accredited English Language Schools in the north of England and BETA, The British Educational Travel Association.
- The teachers in this English Language School are all qualified to meet the requirements of the British Council in Britain accreditation scheme. Tuition takes place in our school building in the heart of Manchester; you only have to step outside to be part of all that the exciting cosmopolitan city of Manchester has to offer. Last year our English Language School welcomed students from over 50 nationalities, many great friendships start here.

This is about Manchester Central School of English

- Manchester Central School of English- the school is right in the heart of one of Europe's largest, liveliest and most exciting cities – Manchester. All their teachers are graduate native speakers or graduates of English. They are all qualified, enthusiastic and experienced professionals. They use the latest teaching materials and techniques to give their students the best learning experience. This includes providing a friendly school environment, together with a wide range of facilities and resources for independent study. In short, students at the school have everything they need to gain the confidence, knowledge and skills needed to learn English.



This is about English in Chester:



- This school was established in 1976 and since then it has had 10,000 happy students. It is accredited by the British Council and is a member of English UK and English in the North/English UK North. It is also a member of IALC (The International Association of Language Centres).

The first step is the compare of composition of buildings:

Anglolang Academy of English

+	Computer hall	+	Library	+	Cafeteria		Swimming pool
+	Free internet	+	hall		Language laboratory	+	Ratio Garden
+	Presence of internet	+	Reading-room		Gym		Common room

+	one-day journeys		Karaoke	+	seeing museums	+	golf
+	viewing of films	+	Parties	+	visit of theaters	+	surfing

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Melton college

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Courses

Anglolang Academy of English

- **INTENSIVE**

Stimulating, up-to-date courses.

- **ONE-TO-ONE**

Rapid progress through individual learning.

- **BUSINESS**

Quality training that works.

- **UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION**

Helping you achieve your place in a UK college.

- **ACADEMIC/EXAMS**

- **FOR TEACHERS**

Practical ideas which really work for you.

- **ENGLISH + GOLF**

Improve your English and your golf.

- **SUMMER**

Enjoyable activities make English come alive.

- **HOME TUITION**

Live and learn in your teacher's home.

- **ENGLISH PLUS**

Combine English with your hobbies.

English in Chester

General English for Adults

Two-Centre General English Course (Chester & London)

The Wider Horizons Programme

Cambridge Examination Courses

50+ Courses - Language Holidays for the over Fifties

Vacation Courses for Teenagers

Courses for Business and Professional People

Tailor-Made Courses for Closed Groups

Individual Lessons

Specialist English Courses for Groups from One Source

International Foundation Programme (Business, Management & Tourism)

Junior Year Abroad Programme for University Students

University Pre-Sessional Course

Manchester Central School of English

- **General English Courses**
- **Academic Year Course.**

This course is for students who want to study for a long time in the UK

- **Evening Course**
- **Business English Courses**
- **Business Executive Course**
- **English Courses For Companies**
- **1 to 1 Courses**

if you have individual English language needs

- **IELTS Courses**
- **It is recommended that students wishing to take the IELTS course are of a good intermediate level.**
- **Cambridge Examination Courses**
- **Summer Courses**
- **Overseas Teachers Course**

This course is a refreshers course for Overseas teachers of English

- **English & Work Placement**

This school has an interesting special part of teaching "optional" programme-teachers with students visit pubs, thus know traditions of English establishments and communicate in an informal situation.

Manchester Academy of English

- **CPE Evening Course English with Football
General English Language**
 - **Business English**
 - **Business English – In Company Tuition**
 - **Cambridge Examination Courses**
 - **IELTS preparation**
 - **Summer Programmes**
 - **Refresher Courses for Overseas Teachers**
-
- **The main feature of the school which differs it from a lot of other schools of the same type is taking out the pupils on optional excursions throughout the year with following the adaptation.**

Melton College

- **General English Courses**
- **Summer Courses**
- **Junior Courses**
- **IELTS Courses**

- **Courses for open groups**
- **Courses for closed groups**
- **Courses for 50+**

Little amount of people in groups (from 4 to 6) is a basic and distinctive feature from all other schools. in addition here, also unlike other schools, one can go in for an IELTS exam straight at school.

The conclusion:

- Having looked through the sites of the mentioned above five schools we can conclude that all schools of the London province are different from each other, have the user facilities, prices, teaching programmes and their own way to affect the level of our cognitions in the area of English language.