

ОБПОУ  
«Курский электромеханический техникум»

# *Educational system in Great Britain*



Saakyan Irina Ivanovna,  
a teacher of English

“Education makes people easy to lead,  
but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but  
impossible to enslave”

Henry Peter Brougham

“ Education...has produced a vast  
population able to read but unable to  
distinguish what is worth reading”.

G.M. Trevelyan

# *The English Educational System*

- Education in England is divided into:
  - primary
  - secondary
  - further
  - higher education
- Compulsory education lasts for 11 years; statutory schooling ages are between 5 and 16 years.



# *ENGLISH SCHOOLS*

**STATE  
SCHOOLS  
( 90% )**

**PRIVATE (PUBLIC)  
SCHOOLS  
(10 %)**

## **3 stages of education:**

- **PRIMARY (5-11)**
- **SECONDARY (11-16)**
- **FURTHER (16-18)**

# PRIMARY EDUCATION

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graph TD; PE[PRIMARY EDUCATION] --> IS[INFANT SCHOOLS (5-7)]; PE --> JS[JUNIOR SCHOOLS (7-11)];
```

A diagram showing the structure of Primary Education. The title 'PRIMARY EDUCATION' is at the top in red. Two white arrows point down from it to two separate boxes: 'INFANT SCHOOLS (5-7)' on the left and 'JUNIOR SCHOOLS (7-11)' on the right.

**INFANT SCHOOLS  
(5-7)**

**JUNIOR SCHOOLS  
(7-11)**

# SECONDARY EDUCATION

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graph TD; SE[SECONDARY EDUCATION] --> MS[MODERN SCHOOLS]; SE --> CS[COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS]; SE --> GS[GRAMMAR SCHOOLS];
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A diagram showing the structure of Secondary Education. The title 'SECONDARY EDUCATION' is at the top in red. Three white arrows point down from it to three separate boxes: 'MODERN SCHOOLS' on the left, 'COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS' at the bottom center, and 'GRAMMAR SCHOOLS' on the right.

**MODERN SCHOOLS**

**GRAMMAR  
SCHOOLS**

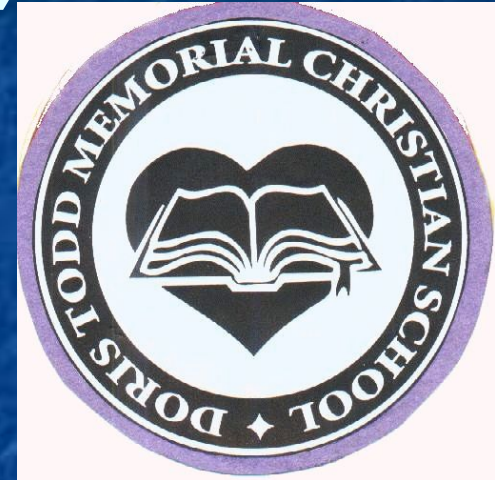
**COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS**



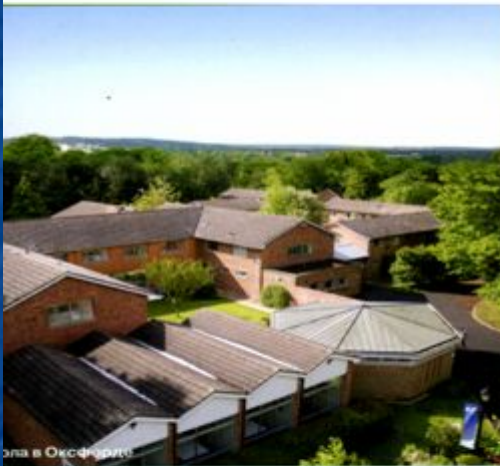
# *The English Educational System*

## ■ **The Private Sector**

- Schools in the private sector are known as **independent** or **public** schools.
- They rely for finance solely on fees charged to parents.
- The majority are boarding schools, although there are some independent day schools, particularly in the London area.
- Children live at school during term time, only returning home at half term and during the main holidays (Christmas, Easter and Summer).
- However children may also spend one or two weekends per term at home (or, in the case of children from overseas, with guardian families) - these weekend breaks are called **exeats**.
- Most schools have fixed dates for exeats, although some will allow children / parents to choose their own exeat weekends.



# EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN



# THE SCHOOL YEAR

**AUTUMN  
TERM**  
(September-  
Christmas)

**SPRING TERM**  
(January –  
Easter )

**SUMMER  
TERM**  
(Easter – June)





# SCHOOL UNIFORM

A lot of people think that school uniforms in England are for the children from rich families at the country's best public schools. But it is not always true. In fact, uniforms first came to schools for the poor because they were cheaper. Today a lot of British schools have uniforms.

## SCHOOL TIE

“To be true to your school tie” –  
«Быть верным своему школьному галстуку».  
Это означает, что и через много лет после окончания школы выпускники сохраняют верность своим школьным друзьям. 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.



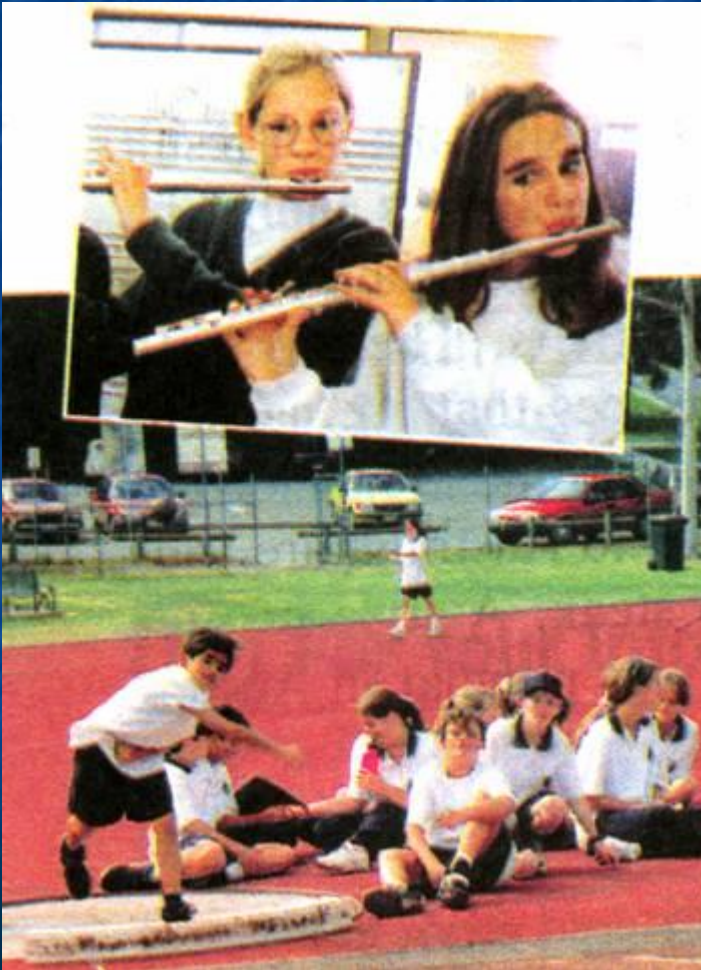
# ENGLISH MARKS

- **A\*** - Excellent
- **A** – Very good
- **B** – Good
- **C** – Satisfactory
- **D** – Poor
- **E** – Very poor
- **F** – Awful



# EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

- English schools offer a wide range of extracurricular activities ( school orchestra, music ensembles, sports, and etc. )



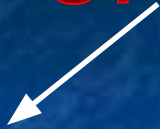
# PRIVATE SCHOOLS

- 7 % of British schoolchildren go to the private schools. Parents pay for these schools. The most famous schools are called public schools and they have long history and traditions. Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public schools as their parents and grandparents. The teachers of the private schools pay personal attention to each pupil. Boys and girls don't study together at these schools.
- Eton College –the most famous English all boys public school.





# FURTHER EDUCATION



## COLLEGES

Some 16 years pupils go to colleges of further education to study for more practical diplomas.



## 6<sup>th</sup> FORM COLLEGES

They prepare pupils for a national exam called "A" level (advanced level) at 18. Children need "A" level to enter a university.



# HIGHER EDUCATION

- UNIVERSITIES
  - POLYTECHNICS
- COLLEGES  
MAGISTRACY

They accept students with A-levels from 18. The oldest and the most famous universities are Oxford and Cambridge.



# Complete the table.

Class	School	Age
		3-4
Reception class-year 1		5-6
Year 2-6		7-11
Year 7-11		12-16
Year 12-13		17-18
First year (fresher), second year, third/final year		19-21



# Complete the table.

Class	School	Age
	Infant school	3-4
Reception class-year 1	Nursery school or kindergarten	5-6
Year 2-6	Primary school	7-11
Year 7-11	Secondary school	12-16
Year 12-13	Sixth form college	17-18
First year (fresher), second year, third/final year	University	19-21



# True/False

*Decide whether these statements are true or false:*

- Parents haven't to pay fees to send their children to public schools.
- Children have to pass an exam to go to comprehensive school.
- British schools usually have prayers religious instruction.
- Careers advisor helps school students to decide what job they want to do.
- British University courses are lasting for 6 years.