

CLOTHES AND FASHION AT SCHOOL

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INTRODUCTION

What does a school mean for us? It means constant lessons, exams, tests, students, and teachers. We are to learn at school. We hear these words from teachers and parents every day.

Fashion it is not the thing we can forget about. You agree, when a person wears out-of fashion clothes, he is treated in absolutely different way. We decided to investigate school fashion and clothes using Grammar school # 5 and English school as an example.

Theme: “Clothes and fashion at school”

The European country that has the most widespread use of school uniforms is Britain. The practice of prescribing clothing has spread from there to many formerly British territories. In most of continental Europe and Scandinavia, school uniforms are however not common. Russia abolished school uniforms in its public school system.

The aim of the work is to found out the difference between school clothes of Russian and English pupils.

In North America, the United States and Canada, school uniforms are generally not used in public schools. However, independent schools often have school uniforms. The American children who are most likely to wear a school uniform today are either very poor or very rich.

Hypothesis: if you study at Grammar school you must wear in a way your school rules are said.

Tasks: to investigate the situation, to analyze the questionnaire, to do the comparison of clothes, to sum up given information

Methods: a search and close study of reference books, investigation, systematization, comparative analysis, questionnaire

The object of our research is our Grammar school and English school.

The subject of our research is the uniform at school.

The theoretical significance of the work: it's really useful and necessary to wear a uniform at schools. In this part of the work I consider the differences between uniforms in Russia and abroad. I compare the uniform in the United Kingdom and in my native school and answer the main question for nowadays if our school follows the school uniform.

The practical significance acquaints the reader with the results of the survey on revealing the movement of the contemporary students to the problem of the uniform.

My research paper may be value for children and their parents and might well be used at the lessons of history and English.



In Britain debates about school uniform have been going on for decades in different countries and districts, but during the 1990s state schools in the USA began to adopt uniforms. At first uniform rules were seen as a way of stopping children dressing in gang colors in troubled urban areas. Both the Clinton and Bush administrations have been in favor of school uniforms.

Other countries have picked up on this trend - for example, there has been talk of making German children wear uniforms. This topic looks at a very large number of arguments about uniforms. Not all of these will apply in every country or school, so take care only to select the ones that are relevant for your debate.



The style of Soviet school uniform was modernized in 1962, and since that time was modified each decade. There could be some variations across different Soviet Republics. Boys generally wore dark blue pants and jackets, girls — brown dresses with black aprons and black bows.

Special sport uniforms also existed for physical education classes. In the early 1980s, a dark blue three-piece suit was introduced for girls and the strict rules on haircuts were loosened.



A blue coat became a widespread, obligatory status symbol of students of secondary schools; it fell out of use during the latter half of the 18th century. Their wearing was advocated by teachers and the students themselves and occasionally made mandatory, but never on a national or state-wide level.



However, institute mandatory membership in the uniformed Hitler Youth from 1936 on. Hitler Youth uniforms were worn in the Adolf Hitler Schools and in the Napolas; students of other schools sometimes wore them to school at their own discretion.



In Malaysia, school uniforms are compulsory for all students who attend public schools. Western style school uniforms were introduced to present-day Malaysia in the late 19th century during the British colonial era. Today, school uniforms are almost universal in the public and private school systems. Students are required to wear white socks and white shoes with the above uniform.

Schools usually have their own school badges which must be sewn or ironed on to the uniform - generally at the left chest.

In Malaysia, Muslim girls tend to wear the baju kurung. Most of them start wearing a white tudung upon entering secondary school, for religious reasons.

Muslim boys may wear Baju Melayu at school on Fridays, often with a songkok hat, so as to be dressed for going to the mosque for prayers at lunchtime.

Schools usually enforce their school uniform code thoroughly, with regular checks by teachers and prefects.





Japan introduced school uniforms in the late 19th century. In the majority of elementary schools, students are not required to wear a uniform to school. Where uniforms are required, many boys wear white shirts, short pants, and caps. Girls' uniforms might include a gray pleated skirt and white blouse.

In the majority of elementary schools, students are not required to wear a uniform to school. Where uniforms are required, many boys wear white shirts, short pants, and caps. Young boys often dress more formally in their class pictures than they do other days of the school year. Girls' uniforms might include a gray pleated skirt and white blouse.

The Japanese junior- and senior-high-school uniform traditionally consists of a military style uniform for boys and a sailor outfit for girls. These uniforms are based on Meiji era formal military dress, themselves modeled on European-style naval uniforms.

Japanese high school students wearing the sailor fuku. Much like the male uniform, the gakuran, the sailor outfit bears a similarity to various military styled naval uniforms. The uniform generally consists of a blouse attached with a sailor-style collar and a pleated skirt.



Pupils at most secondary schools in Britain have to wear a school uniform. This usually means a white or green blouse for girls with a dark-colored skirt and pullover. Boys wear a shirt and tie, dark trousers and dark-colored pullovers.

Many schoolgirls now wear tartan skirts. This is especially common in Grammar schools and Independent Schools.

In many secondary schools, girls have started to wear trousers instead of skirts as part of their uniform, but this depends on the school and the area..





The hairstyle of students is also given attention by schools and the Ministry of Education. Schools do not allow students to color their hair. For boys, there is usually a maximum length of hair allowed, for example, the hair must be a few centimeters above the collar, and no sideburns are allowed. The use of hair gel is prohibited in some of the stricter schools, in order to prevent excessive hairdressing. For girls with long hair, their hair must be properly tied up, often into a ponytail.

Most European countries do not have school uniform they just follow a dress-code. In many countries of the world, as well as in Russia, the issue concerning school uniform remains open.

School uniform has its opponents and proponents. Modern teenagers for the most part are totally against it. The case with parents and teachers is the reverse they advocate the introduction of this rule at schools.

The last is of a great importance for Russian schools because "neatness" appears to be the only requirement for school dress left in modern "permissive environment" after Soviet school uniform abolition.



It should be remembered that uniform is an everyday clothing for a child to wear five times a week rather than a mere suit. Nice and comfortable uniform of moderate cost comprising several garments for different seasons would be the perfect option.

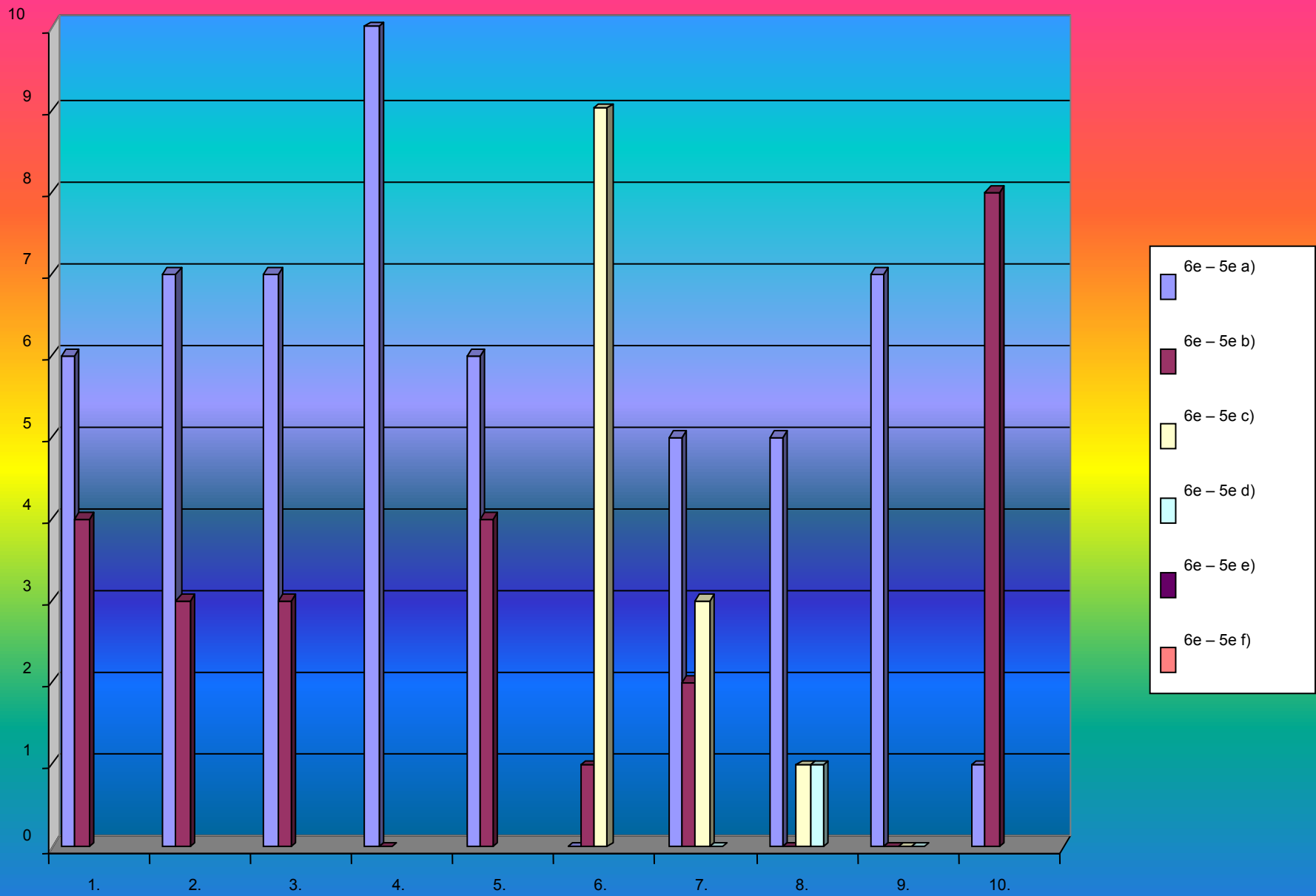
However it is still a problem to make students wear uniform since teenagers are rather reluctant to wear it starting with the 6th form while senior pupils simply ignore it. Elementary school students, particularly first formers, wear uniform with pleasure. For little children it is an adult role.

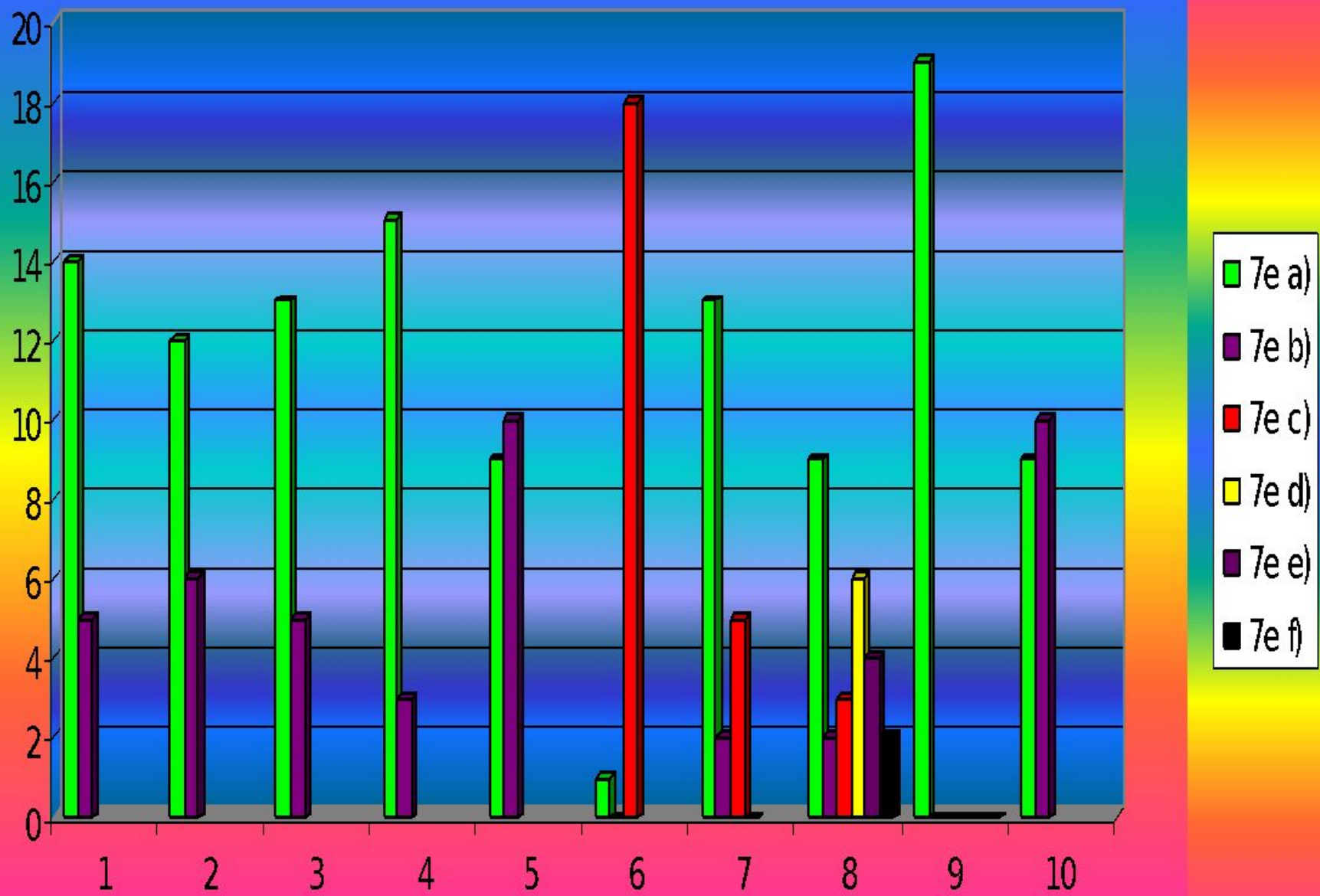
The nearer is a secondary school the less stringent are requirements, at this point children are asked just to follow business dress-code, that is to wear austere trousers and skirts. Right uniform is a good thing but right content is better.

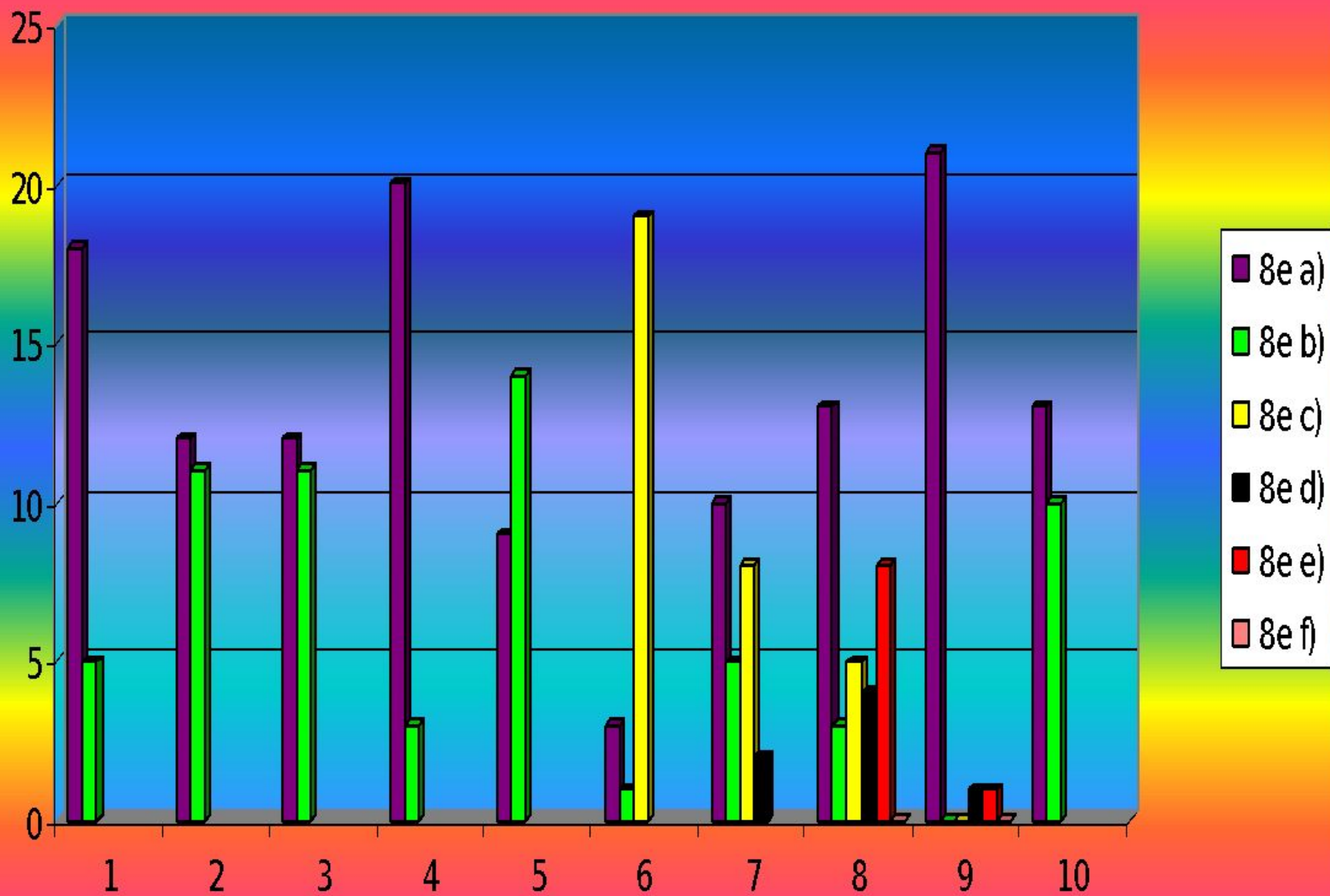


Child psychologists recommend to choose quite and subdued colors and not to use pure rainbow dyes because of their ability to promote rapid fatigability and encourage latent irritation. Black-white color combination is better to avoid as this hard-edge contrast is tiring for eyes and able to cause headache. Beige and subdued green are considered the most comfortable colors. Cotton and linen are recommended cloths for autumn and spring, for winter time wool and cashmere are preferable .

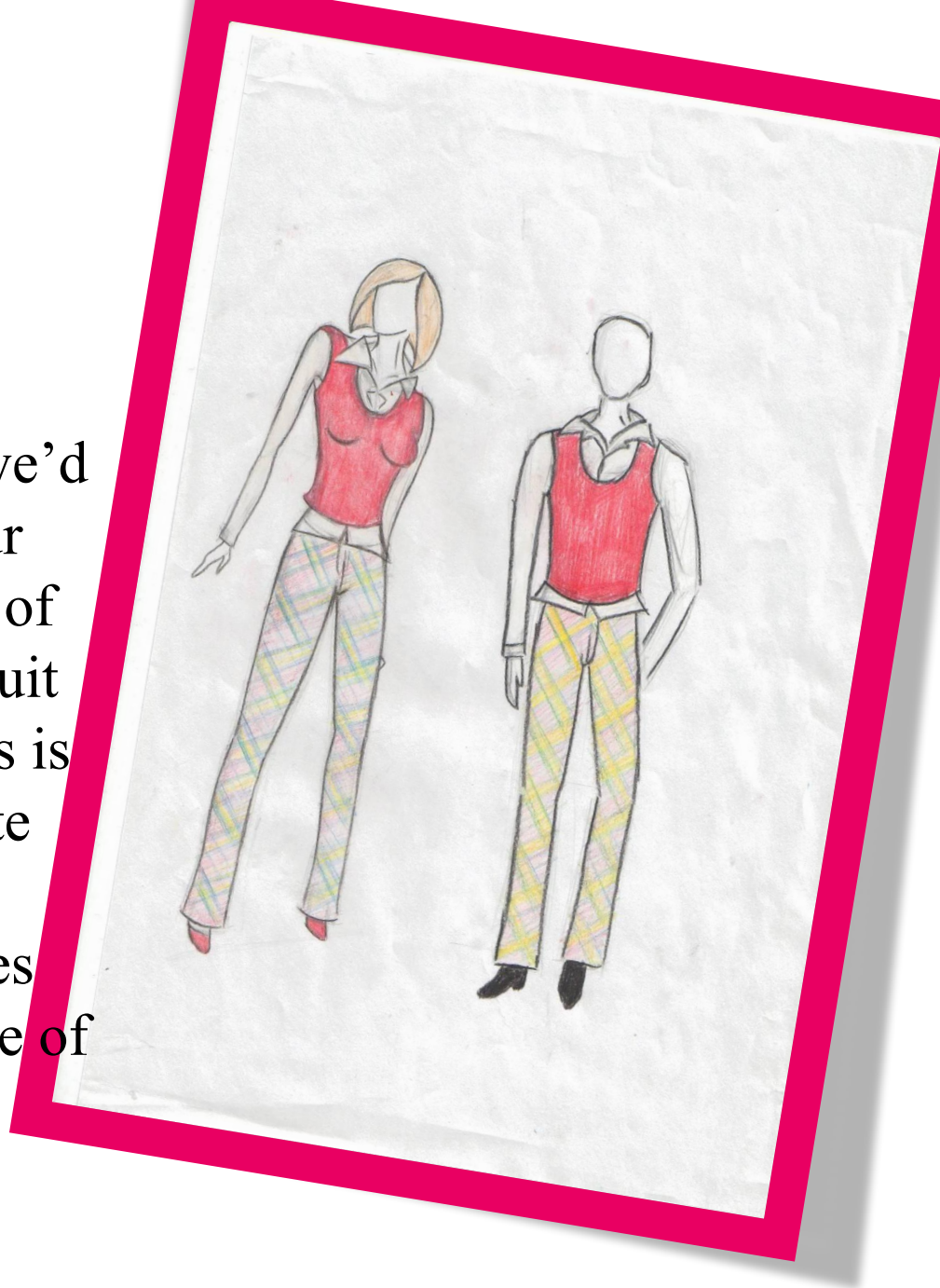




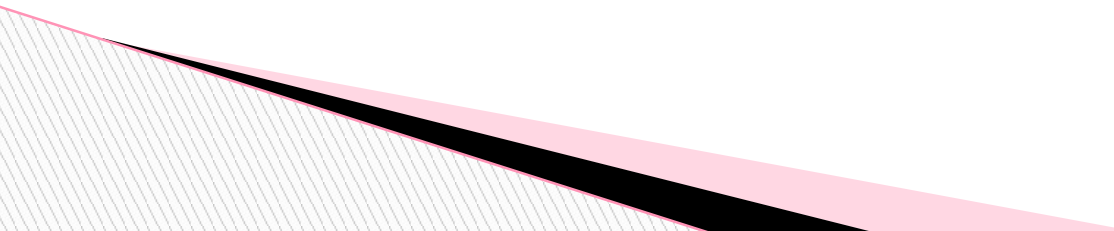




In our second experiment we'd like to offer to your attention our own school uniform. It consists of trousers, a waistcoat, a shirt, a suit and shoes. The fabric of trousers is a tartan square. The shirt is white but the waistcoat is red. Boys' shoes are black while girls' shoes are red. You can see my example of the school uniform.



In the conclusion I'd like to stress that having made these experiments I understood that it's really necessary to have a school uniform. The governing body of each school decides on the uniform policy or dress code, and it is the head teacher's responsibility to make sure pupils keep to the rules. Schools waste a lot of time trying to enforce uniform rules. Because children don't like wearing uniform, they fight against it in many clever ways (e.g. shortening skirts, wearing non-regulation shoes and hosiery, tying their ties in funny ways. At every school students should wear uniform in that way the rules are dictating.



Thank you for your attention!!!