

Secondary Education Schools

Работу выполнила
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Secondary Education Schools



Age 11-16 Secondary School	Age 16 exam	General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE)		
	7 % Free – paying (public) Schools	84% Comprehensive Schools which take children of all abilities from their local area. 3 % Grammar Schools (admit those who pass “11+”). 5% Secondary modern Schools (attend those who fail “11+”). 1% Technical Schools		
	Age 13-14 exam	Common entrance exam	Age 14 exam	3d standard assessment test

Subjects



- Art
- Citizenship
- English
- Geography
- History
- Languages
- Religious
- Physical education
- Science
- Information Technology
- Maths
- Music

Comprehensive Schools

Comprehensive Schools dominate among all types of schools in secondary education: 84 % of all state – financed Secondary Schools are of this type. Most other children receive secondary education in Grammar, Secondary Modern and very few Secondary Technical Schools. Those who can pay go to Public Schools.



Comprehensive Schools

The transition from Primary to Secondary School is made between the age of 11-12 years. At this age only some children sit for the selective examinations to be admitted to Grammar Schools. “11+” is retained mostly in Wales.

Comprehensive Schools were introduced in 1965. The idea of comprehensive education, supported by the Labour Party, was to give all children of whatever background the same opportunity in education.

Grammar Schools

A grammar School mainly provides an exam-centred academic course from 11 to 18. It is the main route to the universities and the professions. A large proportion of university students is recruited from Grammar School, though they make



Grammar Schools

Most Grammar School pupils remain at school until 18 or 19 years old, especially if they want to go on to a university. Some degree of specialization, especially as between arts and science subjects, is usual in the upper forms. The top form is always called the “sixth form”. Pupils may remain in this form for 2 – 3 years, until they leave school. Selection of Primary School children for Grammar School is usually based on school record cards, teachers’ reports, tests and consultation with parents. After the Reform Act of 1988 many Grammar Schools were turned into Comprehensive and the change was in many cases painful.

Royal Grammar School



Secondary Modern Schools

Secondary Modern Schools give a general education with a practical bias. It is common for more time to be given to handicrafts, domestic sciences and other practical activities than in Grammar Schools. Foreign languages are not thought there.

“Streaming” is practiced in secondary modern schools. The children in each group are usually placed in three streams – A, B and C; C – stream is for children of the least academic type, concentrating mainly on practical work.

Secondary Technical Schools

Secondary Technical Schools, a smaller group (1%), offer a general education largely related to industry commerce and agriculture. These schools are not very popular and few places have them. They provide teaching up to the age of 18.



Examinations

At around the age of 16 students in England, Wales and Northern Ireland take GCSE (the General Certificate of Secondary Education) examinations. In 1988 these examinations replaced the GCE (General Certificate of Education) and O-levels (Ordinary level). Which were usually passed by about 20 per cent of school students. GCSE examinations are taken by students of all levels of ability in as many subject as they can manage. GCSE may involve a final examinations and assessment of work done by the student during the two-year course, or both of these things. A broadly similar exam system exist in Scotland.

Examinations

Some comprehensive schools, however, do not have enough academic courses for sixth-formers. Students can transfer either to a grammar school or to a sixth-form college to get the courses they want.



Examinations

Students who hope to go to university stay on at school to study for A-level (Advanced level) in two, three or four subjects. It is a school leaving examination in a particular subject. In England and Wales students normally take it in two parts – at the age of 17 and 18. A student who studies for A-level in mathematics could say: “I am studying A-level maths”, or “I’ve got three A-levels.

It is necessary to have three or four A-levels to go to a university or Polytechnic

Examinations

But some pupils want to stay on at school after taking their GCSE, to prepare for a vocational course or for work rather than for A-level examinations. Then they have to take the GNVQ exam that is General National Vocational Qualification, a type of qualification introduced in 1992 in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It has prepare students to do certain jobs. It has several levels and can be taken at schools and colleges.

Examinations

In Scotland students take the SCE examinations (the Scottish Certificate of Education). A year later, they can take examinations called Highers after which they can go straight to university



THE MOST FAMOUS SCHOOLS

Schools for boys. Eton School



Eton is the oldest school; established 1440-41

Harrow School



Winchester School



Westminster School



Schools for girls. Cheltenham School



Roedean School



Wycombe Abbey School





Test

- In Great Britain Secondary Schools begin at the age of:

9-10

10-11

11-12

12-13

Test

- What types of schools does Secondary Education include?
 - Comprehensive Schools
 - Grammar Schools
 - Secondary Modern Schools
 - Secondary Technical Schools

Test

- About ... per cent of all state-financed secondary schools are Comprehensive Schools

84

3

50

7

Test

- In England, Wales and Northern Ireland students take GCSE examinations at the age of

13

14

15

16

Test

- It is necessary to have ... or ... A-levels to go to a university or Polytechnic.

one or two

three or four

five or six

seven or eight

Literature

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