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SECONDARY EDUCATION IN BRITAIN AND RUSSIA



**НАЗАРОВА Р.З.
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ТУПИКОВА С.Е.**

**СРЕДНЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ
В ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ И
РОССИИ**



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Данное пособие содержит тестовые задания, в которых широко используется страноведческий материал по среднему образованию в Великобритании и России.

Задания разработаны с учетом современных требований контроля качества знаний по английскому языку. Предлагаемые типы заданий позволяют использовать данное пособие как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы.

Пособие рассчитано на студентов средних и старших курсов высших учебных заведений.

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Саратов
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Read the text and be ready to discuss the system of school education.

Education in the United Kingdom

Education in the United Kingdom is compulsory for all children between the ages of five and sixteen, though the UK Government announced in January 2007 to change this to 5 - 18. Most English, Welsh and Northern Irish state (but not independent) schools usher students through nursery school, one of two primary school tracks, and one of two secondary tracks, of which sixth form is optional. Most children in the UK are educated in state funded schools financed through the tax system and so parents do not pay directly for the cost of education.

Curriculum

England, Wales and Northern Ireland follow the National Curriculum which was introduced by the British government under the Education Reform Act 1988.

Scottish curriculum has emphasized breadth across a range of subjects, while the English, Welsh and Northern Irish system has emphasized greater depth of education over a smaller range of subjects at secondary school level.

The United Kingdom as a whole follows a policy of *In Loco Parentis* in which all teachers are to assume the role of the parents once a child is in the school territory. The fairly common punishments at schools are detention and exclusion. Corporal punishment, on the other hand, is illegal and thereby is strictly prohibited to carry out.

1. Find out additional information about *In Loco Parentis* policy.
2. Explain the meaning of the words *detention* and *exclusion*.

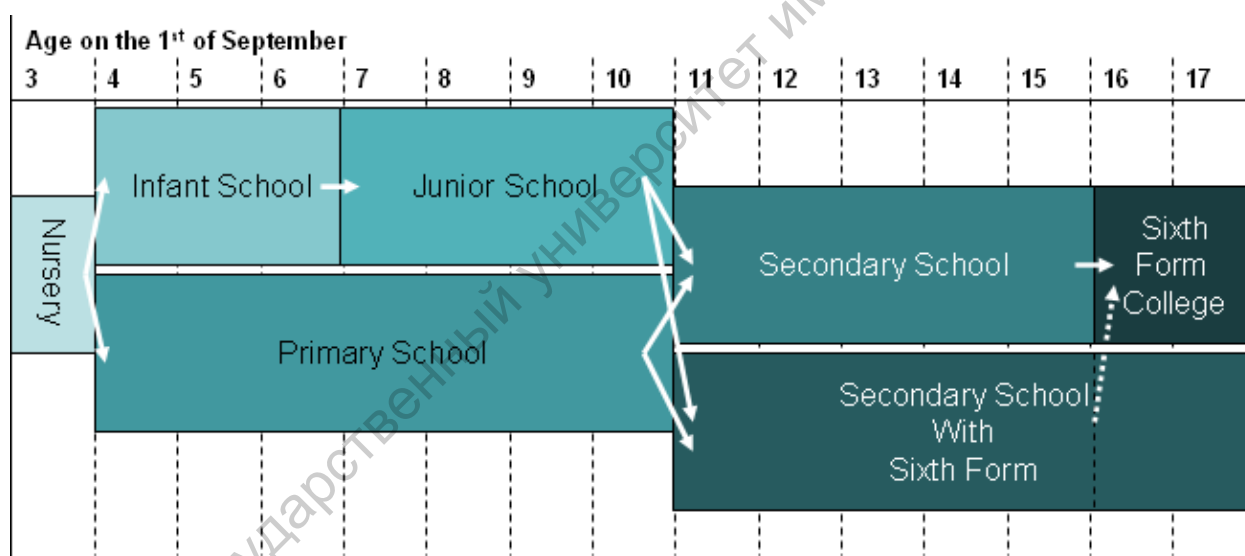
3. Is corporal punishment prohibited in Russia?

The UK School System

The structure of the English educational system

This diagram represents the most common for schooling in the state sector in England, involving a break at age 11. Other arrangements are discussed below. Note that in England, compulsory schooling ends on the last Friday in June during the academic year in which a pupils attains the age of 16.

Study the diagram and prepare the report on the topic: British Educational system. Compare it with the Russian one.



Primary school

A single teacher teaches the pupils all subjects, which are art, analysis, drama, English, geography, history, mathematics, Scottish Gaelic for pupils in Scotland, and science. The teachers are also responsible for teaching them how to go home, independent thought, group work and develop their social conscience, meaning to teach them how to behave well in society. There are tests but not examinations. These are for the government's statistics use. Nevertheless, the schools receive criticisms if the pupils do not do well in the tests.

Read the text and complete the chart below it.

Primary Education

In England, Scotland and Wales, children under the age of five can either choose to go:

- to the parent and toddler group where a parent must be there to supervise her child,
- the nursery school, where a child can enter at the age of three or four and a fee is normally charged,
- or the playground, where a child goes to play at school.

At the age of five, which is the official age to go to school in England and Scotland, a child attends a local school where the school is obliged to accept the child without any conditions.

Children may also be sent to a state or coeducational school, or a high reputation or religious school. The school time usually runs between 09.00 hours and 15.00 hours.

The students go to school from Monday to Friday for three terms and have twelve weeks of holiday; mainly at Easter, Christmas and in the summer.

Class sizes vary; there are usually between twenty five and thirty pupils, thirty five being the maximum. For a practical class, the class sizes are smaller due to safety reasons.

The exact boundary between primary and secondary education varies from country to country and even within them, but is generally around the seventh to the tenth year of education. Secondary education occurs mainly during the teenage years. In the United States and Canada primary and secondary education together are sometimes referred to as K-12 education.

Complete the chart.

In England, Scotland and Wales, children under the age of five go to	
In England and Scotland children at the age of five go to	
The students go to school	

The class contains	
--------------------------	--

In most contemporary educational systems of the world, **secondary education** is a stage of formal education characterized by transition from the typically compulsory, comprehensive primary education for minors to the optional, selective tertiary, "post-secondary", or "higher" education (e.g., university, vocational school) for adults.

Depending on the system, schools for this period or a part of it may be called secondary schools, high schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, middle schools, colleges, vocational schools and preparatory schools, and the exact meaning of any of these varies between the systems.

The purpose of secondary education can be to give common knowledge, to prepare for either higher education or vocational education, or to train directly to a profession.

Secondary School

In some schools, especially for subjects such as Mathematics and Modern Languages, schools stream pupils on ability, otherwise pupils are taught with the other members of their form; all students study the same subjects and they are English, modern Foreign Languages, usually French, Spanish or German, geography, history, social education, religion, cooking, music, and physical education.

In Grammar and Public schools, it is more common for traditional subjects- such as Greek and Latin, to be additionally taught. All students between the age of fourteen and sixteen in England sit the General Certificate of Secondary Education examinations, whereas the students in Scotland sit the Standard Grade at the fourth year of their schooling.

The Standard Grade is broadly equivalent to that of the English General Certificate of Secondary Education. Students who do the General Certificate of Secondary Education sit five examinations at the minimum and may sit up to twelve examinations. Students sitting Standard Grade examinations sit eight.

Thereafter, students may choose to leave school or to continue school. Unlike the systems on Continental Europe, a student in the United Kingdom automatically progresses to the next level of year and do not repeat the year even if the student fails his or her examinations.

Read the text and complete the chart below it.

Secondary Education

Students in both Wales, England and Scotland, attend their secondary education at the age of eleven. They go either to a coeducational comprehensive school, a grammar school or public school (where in the United Kingdom it is a privately-operated school).

Comprehensive schools, by law, cannot discriminate on ability of students, though can operate as religious institutions - only admitting pupils of the particular religious denomination.

Grammar Schools are fairly rare, remaining widespread in only 5 counties of the United Kingdom. Every student has a Form Tutor who is responsible for all his or her registered children, and a Guidance teacher who he or she is responsible to the programme and students' development.

The class runs between 08.45 hours and 15.30 hours. The students go to school from Monday to Friday for three terms and have thirteen weeks of holiday which are Easter, Christmas and the summer, with a week breaking up each of the three terms (Half Term).

Complete the chart.

The most peculiar features of a coeducational comprehensive school.	
The most peculiar features of a grammar school.	
The most peculiar features of a public school.	

Further education

Students may choose to attend the Further Education Colleges where a student does the National Vocational Qualification programme or does the Scot Vocational Education Committee. The Further Education College, however, are open to everyone, and those who wish to re-sit their examinations.

Higher education

Students who wish to do higher education must do either Advance Level in England or Highers in Scotland. Students typically enter the university at ages seventeen and eighteen in Scotland and England, respectively. All students use the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service to apply the universities.

In Scotland, Scottish nationals do not need to pay for university tuition fees, it is paid for on their behalf by the Student Awards Agency for Scotland.

Nowadays, students often take a gap year after leaving secondary schools. Many students go to work, thus the universities in the United Kingdom generally welcome this phenomenon, and as a result, universities would accept a deferred entry.

The Scottish student entering the university may be aged seventeen and must have done at least four subjects at Higher Grade (equivalent to an English Advanced Subsidiary Level), some take up to 8, and achieve a minimum grade of two Bs and two Cs. The English student completes the Advanced Level in (usually) 3-4 subjects, generally taken at age 18 in preparation for admission.

Students who attend the English universities do a three year course to earn a degree whereas those who attend the Scottish universities do a four year course.

There are also sandwich courses in which the student may need to do a year more. The sandwich courses offer work placement which allows the students to work for a short period of time before they complete their courses.

English universities specialize the subjects throughout the entire courses. Scottish universities, in contrast, do not specialize the subjects until the third year.

Students who study in a Scottish university may leave after their third year; however, only an ordinary degree is awarded. Those who finish at the fourth year are awarded an honours degree.

All universities award a Bachelor Degree to the students who have completed their undergraduate courses; however due to historical reasons the Scottish ancient universities in the United Kingdom which are the University of St Andrews, University of Edinburgh, University of Aberdeen and University of Glasgow (as well as the University of Dundee) award a Master of Arts (MA) degree to the arts students who have completed their undergraduate courses. Nonetheless, it is equivalent to a Bachelor Degree, and science and divinity undergraduates receive a Bachelor award.

The so-called Oxbridge universities (Oxford University and Cambridge University) which are amongst the world's oldest universities and are generally ranked at or near the top of all British universities. Academic degrees are usually split into classes: first class (I), upper second class (II:1), lower second class (II:2) and third (III), and unclassified (below third class).

The US education system was modelled on that of Scotland and as such a Scottish Master's and an English/Scottish Honours Degree is at a similar level to a US Masters. It is only the 'ordinary' grade bachelors that is equivalent a US bachelors.

Fill in the chart. Find the differences between the English and Scottish systems of higher education.

	English universities	Scottish universities
Students` age		
Duration of study		
Specialization		

Honours Degrees		
Tuition fees		

History

Most schools came under state control in the Victorian era. The basis of the present state school system was instituted after the Second World War. Initially schools were separated into primary schools (infant schools age 5 to 7 and junior schools age 7 to 11), and secondary schools (split into more academic grammar schools and more vocational secondary modern schools).

Under both Labour and Conservative governments of the 1960s and 1970s most secondary modern and grammar schools were reorganized as comprehensive schools. These comprehensives have been blamed for the UK's poor economic performance and dangerously low social mobility.



Read the text and fill in the chart below it.

SCHOOL SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Every well-developed society has made arrangements for the training of the young from preschool through college. The structure of the school system normally reflects the structure of government itself. Canada and the United States, for instance, have federal systems. This implies a division of authority among different levels of government. The school systems in these nations are likewise decentralized.

In countries with highly centralized systems of government, the school systems are also centralized—with control being exercised by the national government. This is the case in France, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and China. Other countries have a third type of school system—with control balanced between national and local government. Great Britain and Japan are examples.

In a number of nations there are private and religious school systems that operate independently of state-supported institutions. England, for example, has a large number of public schools, which, in

spite of the term, are privately operated; and there are many private schools in the United States.

In the United States there are large parochial school systems run by some Christian denominations. The word parochial refers to the local parish, or congregation, since many of these schools are attached to specific parishes. Some non-Christian groups operate their own schools as well.

Regardless of the structures of school systems, they have features in common. There are four levels of schooling: preschool and kindergarten, elementary, secondary, and college and university. The levels themselves may be designated differently, but they are consistently similar nevertheless. Another common feature is compulsory schooling for children from ages 5 or 6 through the middle teen years.

Speak about the possible structures of school system in different countries.

Chart 1

School system structure			Control of national and local government
Countries	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2
Levels of schooling			

WORD CHOICE

Pay attention to the difference in meaning of the following verbs

TEACH, TUTOR, INSTRUCT, EDUCATE, TRAIN, COACH

TEACH – is the general word for helping a person or a group of people to learn smth.

E.g. He teaches German at a local school

If you *INSTRUCT* someone you usually teach them, especially in a particular way and about a practical skill

E.g. Students will be instructed in the use of laboratory equipment.

In British English you can *COACH* a person, often outside the ordinary educational system, and often in a particular subject that they need additional help with

E.g. She coaches children in advanced English, usually in their homes.

In American English you *TUTOR* someone when they need help learning a particular subject: tutoring in reading and mathematics.

People also may *COACH* a person or team to become better in sport: Bob is coaching the football team now.

You can *TRAIN* a person or group of people, especially in particular skills and knowledge, up to a necessary level for a job:

E.g. It takes several years to train a teacher.

You can also *TRAIN* an animal.

EDUCATE means to teach people over a long period of time in all kinds of knowledge (not just school subjects). *EDUCATING* someone is sometimes compared with *TRAINING* them in skills for jobs.

E.g. He was educated at Eton.

WORD CHOICE

Make the right choice, use the verbs in the right-hand column in the proper tense

1. Neil at the Guildhall School of Music in London.	TEACH
2. He geography at the local secondary school.	
3. We never anything about other religions.	TUTOR
4. I English to Italian students.	
5. My father me to swim.	
6. Can you me one of your card tricks?	INSTRUCT
7. When I was young, we to treat older people with respect.	
8. No one ever him the difference between right and wrong.	EDUCATE
9. He me that the easy option isn't always the best one.	
10. It's certainly me that work and money aren't the most important things in life.	
11. That you to be late!	TRAIN
12. He privately	
13. Young men in the art of handling horses.	COACH
14. His secretary to cancel all his engagements.	
15. The judge immediately that Beattie be released.	
16. Eva went straight to the hotel, as	
17. Greater effort is needed children in road safety.	
18. Employees how to make a complaint	
19. I that £20,000 had been paid into my account.	
20. The Omerod School handicapped children.	
21. He at Bristol University.	



Read the text and fill in the chart below it.

History of Preschool Education

The earliest institutions for educating very young children were charitable enterprises that were founded to care for the children of the rural and urban poor while their parents worked. In 1767, in what is now the Alsatian region of France, Johann Friedrich Oberlin organized an infant school called the *salle d'asile* (“hall of refuge”) for the care and schooling of small children while their parents worked in the fields.

The idea soon caught on, and within a few years similar schools had been founded in a number of French and German cities. In 1833 the French government made these infant schools part of the national educational system.

In 1816 the noted Scottish social reformer Robert Owen founded an “Institute for the Formation of Character” as part of his model community at New Lanark, Scotland. It took care of children of workers at the cotton mills, from about 18 months to 10 years of age; and there were separate infant classes for 2- to 5-year-olds. The New Lanark experiment led to the opening of England's first infant school in London in 1818 by James Buchanan, the man who had directed Owen's institute.

In Italy, a Roman Catholic priest named Ferrante Aporti started an infant school at Cremona in 1829. He had been dissatisfied with the progress made by children in elementary schools. Therefore, in order to prepare them for later schooling, he devised an educational plan that combined intellectual, physical, and moral training for preschool children.

The chief drawback of these early maternal schools was that they were largely copies of schools for older children. Young children were required to sit in rows in large classrooms, recite lessons, and spend hours doing reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The change in direction of schooling for the very young came with Friedrich Froebel, the German founder of the kindergarten. He believed that childhood was a special phase in life, during which the individual learned largely through play. He felt that young children should not be subjected to formal instruction, as were older children, but should learn through “self-activity” in play and imitation. They should also be allowed to rest during the day and not be forced into rigid classroom patterns of schooling.

Froebel opened his first kindergarten at Bad Blankenburg in 1837. Within 25 years after his death in 1852, his educational theories had spread to the extent that kindergartens had been started in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Canada, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States.

Chart 2

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name of founder</i>	<i>Name of institution</i>	<i>Place-setting</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1767	Johann Friedrich Oberlin	Infant school salle d'asile ("hall of refuge")	the Alsatian region of France	Care and schooling of small children while their parents worked in the fields
1833				
	Robert Owen			
			London, England	

		Infant school		
1837				
				Children should learn through “self-activity” in play and imitation

WORD CHOICE

Choose the right word. Consult the dictionary.

TO REQUIRE – TO DEMAND

1 Teachers discipline.

2 The teacher that the pupil should stay at school after classes.

3 Answer questions that short answer.

4 I to know what's going on!

5 Pupils by law to wear school uniform.

6 You have not yet reached the standard to pass grade.

READING

Read the passage and tick the best answer to the questions after the text

Probably the most famous name in the history of preschool education is **Maria Montessori**, a researcher in educational theory who had studied medicine in Rome. She began her studies of educational problems while working with culturally deprived and mentally deficient children at the Orthophrenic School in Rome, Italy, in 1899. To put her theories to work on normal children, she opened her Casa dei Bambini (Children's House) in 1907. Within a few years her methods had become world famous, and Montessori schools were started in many countries.

The basis of the Montessori theory was that children go through a series of phases during which they are particularly ready to learn certain skills such as reading and arithmetic. If these early periods are missed in the schooling process, later difficulties in learning may result. Therefore, she believed, all children should be given a measure of freedom to work at their own pace, without the tension that results from being in competition with others. The amount of freedom allowed was not absolute, however, for she believed that all freedom must be combined with self-discipline and a respect for authority. The individual initiative and self-direction allowed to children in her school were combined with group exercises and learning social manners. The children learned to read, write, count, and express themselves artistically.

1. What is the passage mainly concerned with?
 - a) the way Maria Montessori studied medicine
 - b) Maria Montessori's work with culturally deprived and mentally deficient children
 - c) the main ideas of Maria Montessori's educational theory
 - d) the amount of freedom children should receive in the process of learning

2. According to the passage, the main aim of Maria Montessori's studies was
 - a) to help mentally deficient children at the Orthophrenic School in Rome
 - b) to build Casa dei Bambini (Children's House)
 - c) to spread educational theories throughout the world
 - d) to put her educational theory to work on normal children

3. The basis of the Montessori theory was that
 - a) children should be taught reading and writing
 - b) children should go through a series of phases while preparing for school
 - c) study should be self-directed
 - d) children should be in competition with others

4. In line 3 "culturally deprived" means
 - a) not belonging to the culture of a particular group
 - b) having no access to museums and theatres

- c) having no exposure to good education, arts and learning social manners
- d) not sharing ideas and beliefs of a particular society

5. All of the following is given in the passage as reasons for difficulties in learning at school, except:

- a) lack of certain phases of early schooling
- b) certain amount of freedom for the children to work at their own pace
- c) tension in the classroom
- d) no chance of group work

WORD CHOICE

Choose the right word. Consult vocabulary notes.

SCHOOL – SCHOOLING

1 Compulsory is divided into a primary and secondary stage.

2 There are several good In the area.

3 Nursery are for those who haven't yet reached compulsory Age.

4 After two years of he still couldn't read.

5 Computers can assist in setting uniform tests.

6 When does compulsory begin in England?

WORD BUILDING

Read the text below. Use the words given in the right column at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

<p>Group of children below kindergarten age gained impetus in Englandbefore World War I, under the of Margaret and Rachel McMillan. They established schools in the slum districts of London to help improve the and mental condition of children in these areas. The aim of the nursery schools was to make up for any neglect of the at home and to provide early and care.</p>	<p>train</p> <p>short</p> <p>guid</p> <p>nurse</p> <p>physic</p> <p>live, poor</p> <p>child</p> <p>school</p>
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GAP FILLING

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form

**to start, to establish, to accept, to free, to spend, to live, to be,
to place, to arrive, to instill, to care, to reside**

The 20th century 1 also a time of experiments in “collective upbringing” in several societies. Early in the century, when Jewish settlers 2 in Palestine, they 3 communes called kibbutzim. The early kibbutzim 4 parents for work by caring for their children. All children from birth to 1 year 5 in an infant house and 6 for by one or two kibbutz members. Later, they 7 in a toddler house until they were 4 years old. In many modern kibbutzim children 8 with their parents until school age but 9 their days with the other kibbutz children.

In the Soviet Union a program of collective preschool education 10 in 1919. Today, in Russia parents may voluntarily 11 their children in day nurseries from 2 months until 3 years of age. Kindergartens in this country 12 children from 3 to 7 years of age. The aims of the Soviet system were 13 in children at an early age respect for authority and the needs of society as a whole.

READING

Act as a teacher. Design your own reading task to the text below and give it a title.

From medieval times, the Church (or chapel) provided education to all classes of society, in monasteries, at public schools, orphanages, charity schools, grammar schools, church foundations, or by the chaplains to private households.

Until as late as the nineteenth century, all university fellows and many schoolmasters were expected or required to be in holy orders. Schoolmistresses typically taught "the three Rs" (reading, writing and 'rithmetic) in dame schools, charity schools, or informal village schools. The Church of England resisted early attempts for the state to provide secular education, and church schools still remained embedded in the state school system.

In August 1833, the UK voted sums of money each year for the construction of schools for poor children, the first time the state had become involved with education in England and Wales, whereas the programme of universal education in Scotland began in 1561.

In 1839 government grants for the construction and maintenance of schools were switched to voluntary bodies, and became conditional on a satisfactory inspection.

In 1840 the Grammar Schools Act expanded the Grammar School curriculum from classical studies to include science and literature.

Before 1870, education was largely a private affair, with wealthy parents sending their children to fee-paying schools, and others using whatever local teaching was made available.

The Forster Elementary Education Act 1870 required partially state funded board schools to be set up to provide primary (elementary) education in areas where existing provision was inadequate. Board schools were managed by elected school boards. The schools remained fee-paying. The previous government grant scheme established in 1833 ended on December 31, 1870.

Under the Elementary Education Act 1880, education became compulsory from the ages of 5 to 10.

The Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act 1893 raised the school leaving age to 11 and later to 13. The Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act of the same year extended compulsory education to blind and deaf children, and made provision for the creation of special schools.

The Voluntary Schools Act 1897 provided grants to public elementary schools not funded by school boards (typically Church schools).

From April 1900 higher elementary schools were recognized, providing education from the age of 10 to 15.

The 'Balfour' Education Act 1902 created local education authorities (LEAs), who took over responsibility for board schools from the school boards. Grammar schools also became funded by the LEA. The act was of particular significance as it allowed for all schools, including denominational schools, to be funded through rates (local taxation).

The Fisher Education Act 1918 made secondary education compulsory up to age 14 and gave responsibility for secondary schools to the state. Under the Act, many higher elementary schools and endowed grammar school sought to become state funded central schools or secondary schools. However, most children attended primary (elementary) school up until age 14, rather than going to a separate school for secondary education.

After the passing of the 1929 Local Government Act, Poor Law schools became state funded elementary schools.

The Butler Education Act of 1944 established the Tripartite System, and defined the modern split between Primary and Secondary education at age 11.

Education was made compulsory up to age 15 in 1947.

Comment on the most important historic changes in British system of education.

Study the formal letter layout and style, write your own letter.



A FORMAL LETTER

**Your address
and the date**

**School`s name
and address**

Greeting

Dear Mr Brown, Ms Jane (if you know the person`s name)

Dear Sir/Madam (if you do not know the person`s name)

Paragraph 1: Introduction

Give your reason for writing the letter.

Thank you for your letter of...

I am writing with reference to your letter of...

I would definitely like to go on the course.

Paragraph 2: Personal Information

basic information about yourself and your family: where you live and who you live with, school you go to, your interests

Paragraph 3: Experience as learner

years studied, current level, exams passed, areas you have most problems with

Formal ending

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely, (if you started your letter *Dear Mrs Barton*)

Yours faithfully, (if you started your letter *Dear Sir / Madam*)

Your signature

Print your name clearly.

Style

Formal written **requests** for information:

I would be grateful if you could give me more information about the school (course).

Could you please send me information about the school (course)?

Could you possibly tell me what ...

I wonder whether you could possibly send me details about health insurance.

I would be grateful if you could write us a letter.

Could you please tell us about yourself?

Stating preferences:

I would prefer to have a two-week course, if possible.

I would also like to study another two subjects, if that is at all possible.

Punctuation

Formal style:

- use of contractions – *I'm a cousin of yours.*
- use of exclamations marks – *Get in touch soon!*

Vocabulary

Formal style: formal language – *teaching staff (= teachers) / I enclose (= here is ... with the letter)*

Linking words

Formal style: *It is a small school. However, we have good facilities. In addition, we have an excellent teaching staff.*

Useful Vocabulary

Family: *members of the family; relatives (people in your family you don't live with, e. g. uncles, aunts, cousins); in-laws (family by marriage); stepmother, stepfather, stepbrother, stepsister (related not by birth but because your parent has remarried); ancestor (someone in your family who lived a long time ago)*

Language school: *class size (number of students in a class); excursions; general courses, exam courses, business English courses; facilities, e. g. language laboratory, self-access center (a place where you can study on your own)*

Free time: *stay in; go to a gig / concert, go clubbing, go to a club (a place to dance); go shopping; go for a jog; meet up with friends*

Linking

Time: *When he arrived, there were very few people. / After he arrived, some people came. / After lunch we met out.*

Addition: *I am also interested in music. / I am interested in music too. / As well as that there are excursions to London. / There are excursions to London as well. / As well as organizing excursions to London we organize them to Oxford and Cambridge. / In addition> there are excursions to Oxford and Cambridge. / There is a self-access center plus a language laboratory.*

Contrast: *Although* the school is small, the atmosphere is friendly. / The school is small. *However*, the atmosphere is friendly. / *Despite* being small, the school has good facilities.

Reason: Can you complete the test, *so that* we can judge your level? / Bring an umbrella *in case* it rains.

Cause: I'm late *because* of the traffic. / *Because of that*, L arrived late.

Example: We organize activities *such as* horse-riding.

Conditions: It is not clear *if* / *whether* your company only arranges flights from London.

I would like to reserve a room, *as long as* / *provided that* it has a modern shower and toilet facilities.

I would prefer not to share a cabin *unless* / *except if* I have to.

Listening:

Firstly, I would like to ... / *Secondly*, could you ... / *Thirdly*, I would be ... / *Finally*, I would be to ...

In addition to that, could you ...

Another query I have is about ...

Something else I would like to ask about is transport from the airport.

Checking

Style: Have you used formal or informal style?

Have you used formal or informal words and expressions?

Have you used formal or informal greetings or endings?

WRITING

Write a formal letter covering suggested situations. Study the writing help above.

Letter 1

You are a Russian parent of a 5-year-old child. You are trying to choose a school for your child. You've discussed the problem with your relatives and friends. Write to the Head Master of one of the primary schools. Express your attitude towards nursery and primary education at the age of five or at least six years old.

Letter 2

You are a secondary school teacher in Russia. You are eager to have a visit in a British secondary school and have a chance to compare two systems of secondary education. You want to get some additional information of what kind of education British secondary schools provide.

READING

Pre-reading task. Before reading the text, see whether you know the following:

1. At what age do children in Britain start school?
2. What types of schools can be found in Britain?
3. What subjects are taught in British schools?
4. What is the school leaving age in Britain?
5. Does the structure of British schools differ greatly from that of your own country?

Read the text and complete True/False statements in the chart below it.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

Education in Britain is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 5-16. Nine tenths of all children are educated in state schools. All books and equipment are provided free. Uniform is worn in many schools but this is now quite flexible. Students never repeat a year in the British system, but they may be sent to a vocational school or section.

Primary School. Schoolchildren attend a primary school for 6 years (5 to 11 years). They study general subjects and special help is given to children with handicaps and learning difficulties. The division between primary and secondary education is at the age of 11 when almost all children in the state system change schools.

Primary Education

Nursery schools – under 5 years of age
Are not considered compulsory education, are not for everybody



Infant schools – between the ages of 5 and 7
Beginning with the infant school schooling is compulsory in England



Junior schools – until 11 years of age or less
After passing through the Eleven Plus Examination the children will proceed the following September, is open to all, free of charge

Secondary School. When students transfer to *secondary school* at the age of 11, they do not take any exams, but their reports are sent on from the primary school.

Most children – over 85% - go to a comprehensive school. ‘Comprehensive’ means all-inclusive. They admit pupils of all abilities. But there are also *grammar schools* and *secondary modern schools*. The pupils have to pass an exam to go there; so admission depends on the results of the selective exams and the pupils abilities.

All types of secondary schools have the 5-year courses for pupils from 11 years up to the school leaving age.

Pupils in all *state schools* in England and Wales study 10 main subjects (in Scotland and Northern Ireland, the education system is little different).

Core subjects:

English
Mathematics
Science

Foundation subjects:

History
Geography
Modern language
Art, Craft and Design
Information Technology
Music
Physical Education
Religious Education

Attainment tests are given at the ages of 7, 11, 14, 16 (GCSE).

At the end of a 5-year course, at the age of 16, students sit the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams in as many

subjects as possible. Weak students may only sit for 3 or 4 subjects. Better students take 10 subjects.

At the age of 16 about two thirds of these pupils leave school and get jobs or apprenticeships. About one-third stay on at school until the age of 18 preparing themselves for higher education.

The Sixth Form. More ambitious pupils continue to study in the 6th form. They stay on at school for one or two years to prepare themselves for university. They have only 3 or 4 main subjects which are necessary to pass the advanced level exams (called A-level exams) at the age of 18. In addition to the foundation subjects the 6-th formers are offered many other courses at Advanced Level such as Classical Civilization, Further Mathematics, Information Technology, History of Art, Social Biology and many others.

Students will typically study in either the Sixth Form of a School, a Sixth form college, or a further education college. These courses can also be studied by adults over 18. This sector is referred to as Further Education. All 16-18 students are encouraged (this is only mandatory in some institutions) to study Key Skills in Communication, Application of Number and Information Technology.

The school year is divided into three terms with the intervals between them during the Christmas and Easter holidays lasting about two weeks each and the summer holiday which begins rather late and is usually six weeks long.

TRUE OR FALSE

Put *T* for each true statement and *F* for each false statement in the chart below.

Statements	True/False
1. 10% of all school children in Britain go private	
2. Parents have to pay huge sums of money for textbooks	
3. Uniform is quite indispensable for all the schools	
4. Handicapped children and children with learning difficulties attend specialized schools in Britain	
5. Children can be sent to a vocational section when they do not cope with the school program	
6. Students' school reports from the primary school always serve as basis for their transfer to secondary school	
7. Comprehensive schools are highly selective	
8. Grammar schools and secondary modern schools admit children on a competitive basis	
9. Attainment tests are given to children after the Infant, Junior and Secondary school	
10. Sixth formers study core and foundation subjects	

WORD CHOICE

Choose the right word. Consult vocabulary notes.

TO ADMIT – TO ACCEPT

- 1 I have decided to this job.
- 2 You may not like her, but you have to that she is good at her job.
- 3 The fact of no other explanations.
- 4 I wish I'd your advice and kept my money in the bank.
- 5 Only ticket-holders will be into the stadium.
- 6 She managed to persuade the jury to her version of events.
- 7 This university significantly more overseas students.
- 8 Please my thanks and gratitude for your constant assistance and sincere interest in my research work.

GAP FILLING

Fill in the gaps with correct prepositions. Each preposition can be used several times.

of

by

at

to

for

Examinations

The public examinations taken 1 British schoolchildren are: GCSEs (the General Certificate 2Secondary Education). Pupils usually take their GCSEs 3the age 416. Some children take three or four; others take as many as ten or eleven.

Pupils who have passed their GCSEs may remain 5 school 6 another two years and take their 'A' (Advanced) level exams. All grammar and most comprehensive schools have a sixth form, where pupils study 7 their 'A' levels. Any student who wants 8 go 9 university needs 10 pass 11 least two or three 'A' levels.

TRANSLATION

Translate the text into English

Современная система образования в Великобритании состоит из четырех ступеней:

- начального (Elementary School),
- среднего (Secondary School),
- так называемого последующего, или послешкольного (Further Education)
- и высшего (Higher Education) образования.

Выпускники школ сдают выпускные экзамены и получают сертификат о среднем образовании GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). Этот сертификат является достаточным для начала самостоятельной трудовой деятельности, но не дает права на поступление в высшие учебные заведения.

WORD CHOICE

Choose the right word.

CORE/FOUNDATION SUBJECTS

CORE SUBJECTS - the basic subjects that someone must study in school

FOUNDATION SUBJECTS – the most important subjects that school curriculum is based upon

Core subjects:

English

Mathematics

Science

Foundation subjects:

History

Geography

Modern language

Art, Craft and Design

Information Technology

Music

Physical Education

Religious Education

Say what subjects are core (foundation, essential, optional) at your University.

See if you understand the difference. Fill in the gaps with the correct word.

<p>1. The government will discuss what they say are the issues of education and health care.</p> <p>2. This follow-up is in ward teaching, but poor facilities often make it difficult to achieve without interruption.</p> <p>3. Most students usually have to complete a one-year course first.</p> <p>4. General Studies is for sixth-form students.</p> <p>5. We concentrate most of teaching the skills of reading, writing, and mathematics.</p> <p>6. Mike completed subjects in Leeds before moving to Edinburgh in 1982, to study photography at Napier.</p> <p>7. She moved on to do a degree without doing A-levels as the course was a university Access course.</p>	<p>core</p> <p>foundation</p> <p>essential</p> <p>optional</p>
--	--



Read the text and study the schemes carefully.

School Age

Primary education in England is normally conducted through Infant and Junior schools or a combined Primary school.

Key Stage 1 (in an Infant or Primary school)

Reception, age 4 to 5

Year 1, age 5 to 6

Year 2, age 6 to 7

Key Stage 2 (in Junior or Primary school)

Year 3, age 7 to 8

Year 4, age 8 to 9

Year 5, age 9 to 10

Year 6, age 10 to 11

Secondary education in England is normally conducted through Secondary or High schools which cover the two secondary key stages:

Key Stage 3

Year 7, age 11 to 12

Year 8, age 12 to 13

Year 9, age 13 to 14

Key Stage 4

Year 10, age 14 to 15

Year 11, age 15 to 16 (end of compulsory education)

In addition, some secondary schools also make provision for post-compulsory study through sixth form departments.

In general, the cut-off point for ages is the end of August, so all children must be at the specified age on the 31st of August of that year.

In some regions of England, provision is made through three-tier schooling in First, Middle and Upper schools

Historically, years 7 to 12/13 used to be known as 'first form' to lower/upper sixth form. There now exists a common parallel usage for 6th form only: year 12/lower 6th and year 13/upper 6th, probably due to its separate, voluntary nature and situation as the A-level years.

It is also possible to Home Educate both primary and secondary age students.

Examinations and assessments

Under the National Curriculum system, all pupils undergo a series of tests at specific points in their education. These are known as Key Stage National Curriculum Tests and are numbered 1 to 4 as follows:

Key Stage 1 (KS1) — during Year 2 (ages 6/7)

Key Stage 2 (KS2) — towards the end of Year 6 (ages 10/11)

Key Stage 3 (KS3) — towards the end of Year 9 (ages 13/14)

Key Stage 4 (KS4) — during both Year 10 and 11, mostly at the end of Year 11 (ages 14-16) — incorporated into GCSE examinations

These Key Stage exams are often referred to as SATs (Standard Assessment Tests).

Pupils wishing to progress in to a grammar school must sit an additional exam, usually the Eleven plus.

Both state schools and independent schools take the GCSE examinations, which generally mark the end of compulsory education. Above school leaving age, the independent and state sectors are similarly structured. In the 16-18 age group, "sixth-form" education is not compulsory.



Make a flier about a school in Great Britain (300 words). Give school a name. Describe:

- the school location
- the school year
- special school treats

Use topical vocabulary from the box below.

go to school, attend school

a new school (=a school that you are going to for the first time)

somebody's old school (=the school someone used to go to) school

children/pupils/teacher/schoolmaster/schoolmistress

school uniform, school meal/dinner, school holiday(s)

school playground/library/bus etc

a language school

before/after school

broad/common/simplified curriculum

academic/non-academic/foundation course

vocational bias

foundation/core subjects

to meet special interests

education with a practical slant for lower-attaining pupils

to be encouraged to do smth.

the three R`s (reading, writing, and arithmetic, considered as the basic things that children must learn in school)

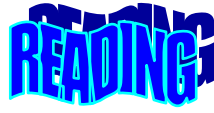
subject teaching

to have set periods

remedial/specialized teaching

SCHOOL YEAR

	<i>Autumn Term</i>	<i>Winter Term</i>	<i>Spring Term</i>	<i>Summer Time</i>
School opens	Last week of August or first week of September	First week of January	First week of April	<p><i>Variety interests:</i></p> <p><u>Summer schools:</u> Football school, music school, computer school;</p> <p><u>Summer Camps:</u> a poetry camp, a music camp, a leadership camp, a Red Cross camp, etc., and remedial school.</p>
School closes	Last week of December	Last week of March	Last week of June	



Read the following texts and underline the key words and phrases which will help you speak about the system of education in England and Wales

Main types of schools in England and Wales.

There are many different types of schools in Britain. There are, however, only three main systems:

The comprehensive system

More than 90% of children who go to state schools in England and Wales go to schools in the comprehensive system – a system introduced in the 1960s. Children go to a primary (for first) school at the age of five.

Depending to a policy of the Local Education Authority, they may go directly to the upper school – usually called the comprehensive school – at the age of 11. Alternatively, they may go to a middle school for three or four years before going to the upper school. The comprehensive system is non-selective. This means that all children go from one school to another without taking any exams, and without being selected according to their abilities.

The selective system

In some areas of Britain, you can still find a different, and older, system of education (introduced in 1944). This is a selective system – children are selected for certain schools according to their ability. All children go to a primary school until the age of 11. Then they take an exam called

the 11-plus. Those who are successful go to a grammar school, where they receive a more academic education. Those who fail the exam go to a secondary modern school, where they receive an education which is less academic, and more intended to train them for a job when they leave at the age of 16.

The private (independent) system

About 7% of children go to private schools. There are three levels of private school – primary schools (age 4 to 8) and preparatory (prep) schools (8 to 13). At the age of 13, children take an exam. If they pass, they go on to public school, where they usually remain until they are 18. Many prep and most public schools are boarding schools – the children live at the school during the school terms. Although these schools are called “public”, they are, in fact, private, and it can be very expensive to send your child to such a school.

Within the three systems, there are several varieties of schools. For instance, one can find:

- schools for boys only
- schools for girls only
- mixed schools – for boys and girls
- voluntary schools – often with a religious background – such as Roman Catholic schools.

The British education system is rather confusing.

Fill in the chart presenting information about systems of education in England and Wales

<i>Age</i>	<i>Type of education</i>	<i>Type of school</i>	<i>Subjects studied</i>

MATCHING

Match the words with their definitions. There is one extra definition that does not correspond to any of the given words.

Put the letter corresponding to the numbers of the definition into the chart below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

1. curriculum	A a system in which students of both sexes are educated together
2. responsibility	B the process of teaching or learning
3. education	C prevention from leaving D a course of study in a school, college
4. coeducation	E putting out, expelling
5. opportunity	F being accountable G allowing to enter
6. dismissal	H favourable time or chance
7. punishment	I penalty inflicted for wrong doing J discharging from duty
8. detention	K the time when you complete a university degree course or your education
9. exclusion	
10. admission	L division of pupils according to their abilities to learn and intelligence
11. streaming	M a relationship or connection between two or more ideas or facts
12. graduation	

GAP FILLING

Fill in the gaps with correct prepositions

Scottish Education

The Scots have a great respect 1.... learning, and their history is full 2 people 3 humble birth who acquired university educations. 4 the early 20th century education was made easier 5poor students 6 the Scottish-born American industrialist, Andrew Carnegie. He set up the Carnegie Trust Fund 71901 to help needy students and to foster research.

Education in Scotland is free 8..... publicly maintained state schools 9 nursery school (three 10 five years) 11 secondary school. While nursery school is optional, primary and secondary education is mandatory. 12 about eleven years 13..... age primary school students enter secondary schools. Students may legally leave school 14sixteen, though nearly 75 percent 15 students continue their education past this point. Instruction is 16 English, though 17 Gaelic-speaking areas, education using the Gaelic language is legally guaranteed. Students who earn a certificate can continue 18 the professional schools and the universities. Scotland has twenty one universities, the oldest being St. Andrews, founded 19 1410. Edinburgh is known 20 its school 21 medicine, while the University 21 Glasgow emphasizes science and engineering.

WORD CHOICE

Make the right choice, use the verbs in the right-hand column in the proper tense.

<p>1. They at Bluecoat School, London.</p>	<p>TEACH</p>
<p>2. He at home and in 1831 was apprenticed to Martin, Dixon & Co. of Liverpool.</p>	<p>TUTOR</p>
<p>3. We at the King's School, Rochester.</p>	
<p>4. All staff in customer service skills.</p>	<p>INSTRUCT</p>
<p>5. She..... to be a doctor.</p>	
<p>6. Employees to deal with emergency situations.</p>	<p>EDUCATE</p>
<p>7. These dogs to detect drugs.</p>	
<p>8. Brenda spends two hours a day for the marathon.</p>	<p>TRAIN</p>
<p>9. You can your mind to relax.</p>	
<p>10. To the eye the difference between these flowers is obvious.</p>	
<p>11. Nigel a cricket team in his spare time.</p>	<p>COACH</p>
<p>12. The child for stardom by her mother.</p>	

<p>13.The girl mustcarefully in what to say in court.</p>	<p>TEACH</p>
<p>14.As well as French, Martin tennis in his spare time.</p>	<p>TUTOR</p>
<p>15.He seems to enjoy children.</p>	
<p>16.James used high school football.</p>	<p>INSTRUCT</p>
<p>17.They hired a private to help Carlos with his English</p>	
<p>18.When she ill she at home with a private tutor.</p>	<p>EDUCATE</p>
<p>19.In addition, the can advise on alternative equipment or software which will perform the required functions more quickly or more effectively.</p>	<p>TRAIN</p>
<p>20.Make more use of your - compile a list of queries and then arrange to see a tutor for help.</p>	<p>COACH</p>
<p>21.The program Chip was running included counselors and and provided a wide range of services.</p>	
<p>22.The regular programme is jointly planned by adult education advisory</p>	

GAP FILLING

Fill in the gaps with the corresponding English word or phrase.

1. There is an opinion that..... education must be abolished.	<i>обязательное</i>
2.children often stay all the time.	<i>В начальной школе</i>
3. At the age of eleven children go to school.	<i>среднюю</i>
4. In England about 47 per cent of four-year-olds.....in nursery school.	<i>получают образование</i>
5. Fixed..... may be abolished as people remember only what is interesting to them.	<i>учебный план</i>
6. The range of the subjects studied varies from school to school according to the wishes of the	<i>директора школы</i>
7. To measure..... of children a system of tests is worked out.	<i>врождённые способности</i>
8.to grammar schools was higher than that to secondary and modern ones.	<i>Проходной бал</i>
9. You must make reports and projects.....	<i>Чтобы не отставать от группы.</i>
10.are provided at our faculty.	<i>Дневное и вечернее формы обучения</i>

READING

Pre-reading task:

1. Before reading the text find out, whether you know the answers to the following questions:

1. At what age do British children start school? What's the school starting age in Britain?
2. What stages do primary education include? What age groups does primary education cater for?
3. Is primary education compulsory (free or charge)?
4. How many days a week do children attend school?
5. When does school begin (end)?
6. Is there a regular timetable?
7. How long does a lesson (period) last?
8. Do class teachers teach all subjects at primary schools?
9. What subjects are taught at primary schools? What teaching methods are used?
10. Are children placed into separate streams at primary schools?
11. Why did British children have to take an examination at the age of eleven called the 11-plus examination?
12. At what age is the transition from primary to secondary schooling made?

2. Read the text and do the matching exercise after it.

The Education System

In Britain there is not one school system but two. The great majority of children go to state schools, but for pupils whose parents can pay for an expensive education there are schools that are privately owned and controlled.

Nursery Education

4% of all three-year-olds and all four-year-olds go to nursery school.

There are few state nursery schools, many private ones and an increasing number of playground run by parents and helpers.

Primary Education

Most children work through the system of infant, junior and secondary schools, but the system of first, middle and upper schools is slowly spreading. Over 80% of all primary schools are mixed, but almost 50% of all secondary schools are single-sex.

Infant and junior schools are normally within the same school building.

Primary education in the state sector caters for the first six years of school life, from five to eleven years of age. It is in two stages: from five to seven years the children are in an infant school (or infant department of a primary schools) and from seven to eleven in a junior school (or junior department).

Primary schools take in all children from a certain area (called the catchment area) except those whose parents send them to private schools. All pupils attend school five days a week (from Monday to Friday) and the school day is normally from 9a.m to 4p.m. The timetable

may be divided into lessons or periods of 30 to 45 minutes, but there is a great deal of flexibility. Class teacher will usually teach all subjects and may arrange their work in a variety of ways.

At the age of seven the children go into the junior school or department. Here their time may be more clearly and strictly divided between subjects. The size of classes creates problems for the teacher. The Education Act of 1944 laid down a limit of 40 for classes in primary schools and 30 for classes in secondary schools.

In the primary schools there is some common agreement on the standards to be reached, but no particular methods for reaching these standards and no uniform testing of children. Because children come from a variety of homes, there are considerable differences in their readiness and ability to learn. The differences can be minimized by good teaching.

However, many teachers have been held back from an attempt to do this by the theory of fixed, inborn intelligence, or innate abilities, which has dominated the educational practice since the 1920s. The theory justified the selection by the examination known as the 11- plus of a small minority of children for an academic education in grammar schools leaving the vast majority of schools, both primary and secondary, to the practice of streaming.

This means that children were classified as "A", "B", "C" and so on and put into separate classes as early as in their first year, largely on the teacher's recommendation. The educational background of the home and the impression made on teachers by the clothes and manners of the children affected this classification.

One effect of streaming is that pupils who do badly in tests at the end of a school year may be down to a lower stream in their next year, but they do not stay behind to do the same year's work again as in some continental countries. Primary schools are almost always mixed (i.e. for both boys and girls).

JUMBLED WORDS

From these jumbled words make up all possible combinations on the topic education

scientific

part-time

main

optional

core

abilities

subject

full-time

compulsory

college

further

innate

education

secondary

MATCHING

Match the words with their definitions.

1	mixed	A teaching or relating to the skills you need to do a particular job
2	primary	B a quality or ability is one you have had naturally since birth
3	secondary	C a school for children aged between four and eight
4	private	D the education, teaching etc of children between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18
5	infant	E concerned with studying from books, as opposed to practical work
6	inborn	F places for people of both sexes
7	academic	G teaching you something you did not know before
8	junior	H education which parents pay for, rather than free education provided by the government
9	educational	I the education of children between five and eleven years old
10	vocational	J a school for children below the age of 11

Put the letter corresponding to the numbers of the definition into the chart below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

WORD CHOICE

Fill in the gaps with the correct word.

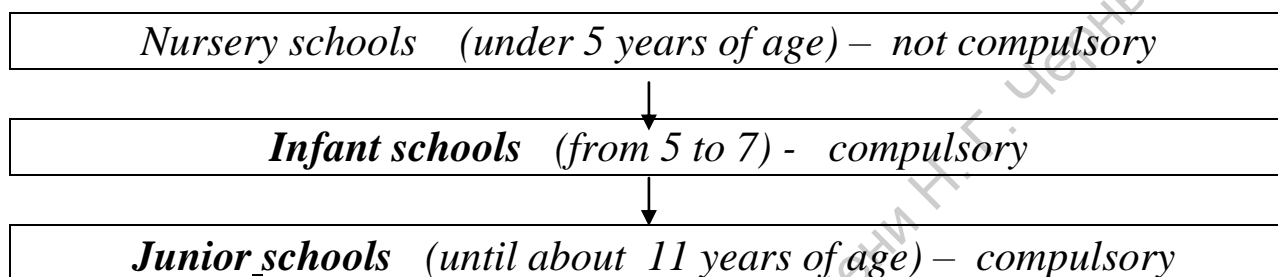
<p>1. A second component in all such programmes is winning over local people.</p> <p>2. Suzanne, 18, will be starting an art course at Middlesex University this month.</p> <p>3. All freshmen who attend orientation sessions receive information on date rape.</p> <p>4. So doing the course here gives me the chance to get a place at a Czech University.</p> <p>4. If they wish, students can do an dissertation, and pick up word-processing and other computer skills.</p> <p>5. This classes are followed by the three-tier concept comprising shelf-help, in-house training and external courses.</p> <p>6. The point is that you both need to treat each other with much more respect.</p>	<p>core</p> <p>foundation</p> <p>essential</p> <p>optional</p>
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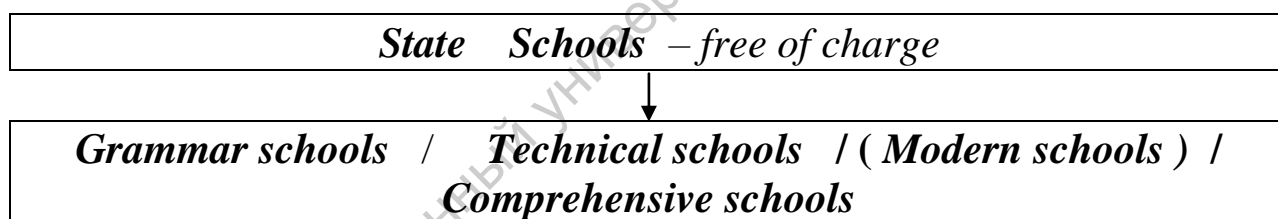
Study the chart and speak about the educational system in Britain.
Compare it with the system of education in Russia.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

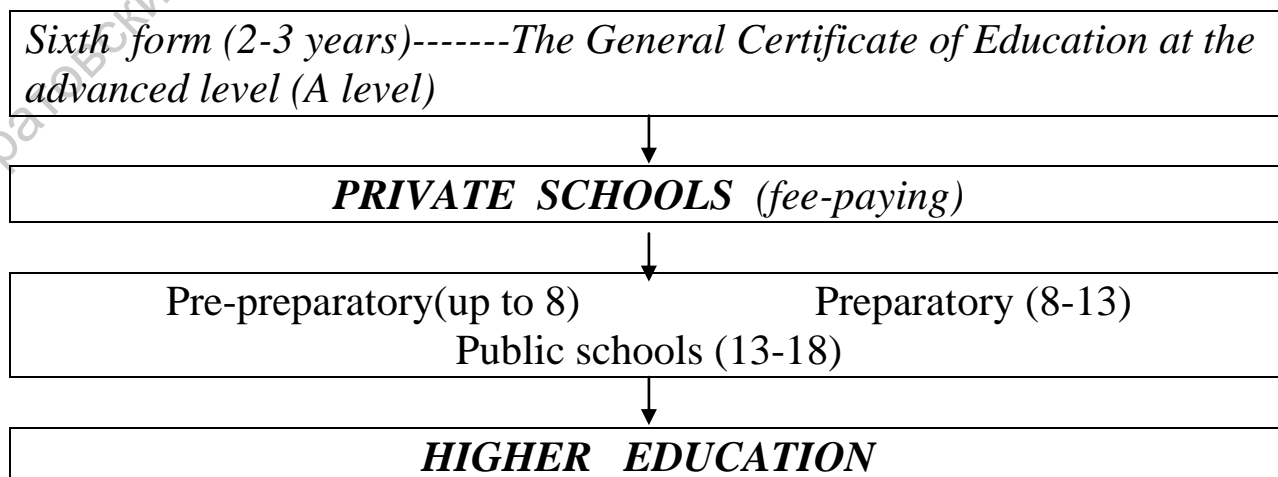
PRIMARY EDUCATION



SECONDARY EDUCATION (up to 16 – compulsory)



On completing 5 years of secondary education:
1. The Certificate of Secondary Education OR
2. The General Certificate of Education at the ordinary level. (O level)



TRANSLATION

Translate the text into English

В Великобритании существуют две различные системы образования: одна в Англии, Уэльсе и Северной Ирландии, другая - в Шотландии. Британские дипломы и сертификаты признаны и принимаются во всем мире. Современные методы обучения, новейшее оборудование и профессиональные преподаватели британских университетов, колледжей и школ помогут вам полностью раскрыть свой потенциал. Своим качеством обучения британские учебные заведения славятся во всем мире.

WRITING

This is Alice`s timetable. In 300 words describe her school day, covering the following points:

- The type of school she attends
- The timetable she follows
- The subjects she does at school

Use your vocabulary notes.

Read the text below and be ready to speak on tripartite system of school education in Britain.



Tripartite System

The Tripartite System, known colloquially as the grammar school system, was the structure by which Britain's secondary education was organized in England, Wales and Northern Ireland between the 1944 Butler Education Act and 1976.

Secondary schools were divided into three categories, Grammar schools, Technical schools and Modern Schools. Pupils allocated to each according to their performance in the Eleven Plus examination.

It was the prevalent system under the Conservative governments of the 1950s and 60s, but fell into disfavour under the Labour government after 1965. It was formally abolished in 1976, giving way to the current Comprehensive System, although elements of similar systems persist in several counties. The merits and difficulties of the system proved a contentious subject, and continue to divide public opinion in the UK.

Under the Tripartite System there were three categories of state-run secondary schools. Each was designed with a specific purpose in mind, aiming to impart a range of skills appropriate to the needs and future careers of their pupils.

Grammar Schools - These schools were intended to teach a highly academic curriculum, teaching students to deal with abstract concepts. There was a strong focus on intellectual subjects, such as literature, classics and complex mathematics. Generally considered the apex of the Tripartite system, places in grammar schools were highly sought after. Around 25% of children went to a grammar school, although this varied substantially across the country.

Technical Schools - The technical school was designed to train children adept in mechanical and scientific subjects. Planned as an equal tier of the system alongside the grammar schools and the secondary moderns, shortages in funding led to technical schools being provided on a limited scale. Catering for around 5% of the school population, the focus of the schools was on providing scientists, engineers and technicians.

Modern Schools (known as Secondary Moderns)

Pupils at these schools were trained in practical skills, aimed at equipping them for fairly undemanding jobs and home management. Although explicitly not presented as such, the secondary modern was widely perceived as the bottom tier of the tripartite system. They suffered from under investment and poor reputations, in spite of educating around 70% of Britain's school children.

Alongside this system existed a number of public schools and other fee-paying educational establishments. These organized their own intakes, and were not tied to the curricula of any of the above schools. In practice, most of these were educationally similar to grammar schools but with a full ability range amongst their pupils.

The Eleven Plus.

To allocate students between the three tiers, all students were given an exam at the age of 11. Three tests were given; one tested mathematical ability, one set an essay on a general topic and a third examined general reasoning.

Originally, these tests were intended to decide which school would be best suited to a child's needs. However, because of the lack of technical schools, the eleven plus ultimately became a measure of whether or not a child was worthy of a place at their local grammar school. As such, 'passing' the eleven plus came to be seen as essential for success in later life.

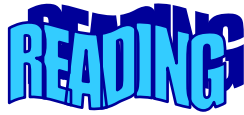
The eleven plus has been accused of having a significant cultural bias. This was certainly true of early papers. 'General reasoning' questions could be about classical composers, or the functions performed by domestic servants - subjects which children from working class backgrounds would be less able to answer.

This criticism was to become less valid as the years passed, and the science of IQ testing became more advanced and class biases decreased.

DAILY TIMETABLE

Registration	8.50 a.m.
Assembly/Form period	9.00 – 9.20
1st period	9.20 – 9.55
2nd period	9.55 – 10.35
Break	10.35 – 10.50
3rd period	10.50 – 11.30
4th period	11.30 – 12.05
Return to Homeroom	12.05 – 12.10
Lunch	12.10 – 1.10
Registration	1.10 – 1.20
5th period	1.20 – 1.55
6th period	1.55 – 2.30
7th period	2.30 – 3.05
8th period	3.05 – 3.40

Speak about your school timetable (the timetable you follow now). In 300 words describe your school (student`s) day.



Read the text and answer the questions after it.

Secondary Education

Formerly, children took an exam at the end of their primary education to determine whether they continued their education at secondary modern or grammar schools. At the secondary moderns, they would receive a more vocational (practical skills) education, while at grammar schools the emphasis was academic and exam-centered.

Comprehensive schools were introduced more than thirty years ago, and now 75% of all secondary schools are comprehensive. Pupils go to them automatically, regardless of intelligence. However, some comprehensive and many secondary modern schools do not have the full range of academic courses for sixth-formers. Pupils can transfer either to a grammar school or to a sixth college to get the courses they want.

Answer the questions

1. Why is the education system complicated and confusing?
2. How many types of secondary schools are there in England?
3. What is a grammar school? / a comprehensive school/ a public school/ a secondary modern school?
4. Why are the standards of teaching different in these schools?
5. In what ways are comprehensive schools different from the other types of secondary schools? Do they ensure equality of educational opportunity for all children no matter what their ability?

6. Are secondary schools larger than primary schools?
7. What is a school day like at a secondary school?
8. What subjects are taught at secondary schools? Is the range of subjects uniform? Does it vary from school to school? Is there a common curriculum?
9. Is any homework set?
10. What do English children do after school?

JUMBLED WORDS

From these jumbled words make up all possible combinations on the topic education

all-round

academic

creative

year

track and field

Board

social

activities

adult

research

education

institution

extracurricular

WRITING HELP

Study an informal letter (to a pen friend / relative) layout and style,
write your own letter.

AN INFORMAL LETTER

**Your address
and the date**

**School's name
and address**

Greeting

Dear .., / Hi, / Hi there!

Paragraphs 1/2/3

information about yourself, your family and your friends

Informal ending

That's all for now. / I hope to hear from you soon. /
Get in touch soon. / Look forward to hearing all about you. /
Write soon. / Give my regards to ... / Please keep in touch.
All the best, / Yours, / With love, / Love, / Cheers,
Your name

Style

Requests

Informal style: Can you do me a favour? It'd be great if you could ...

Punctuation

- use of contractions – I'm a cousin of yours.
- use of exclamations marks – Get in touch soon!

Grammar

Informal style: dropping of the subject in very informal correspondence (e. g. postcards, e-mails, very informal letters) - (I) Don't know if you got my first message.

Vocabulary

Informal style:

- vague language – I'm kind of interested ... / What sort of thing are you interested in?
- colloquial expressions – our folks (= family) back in the old country (= our country of origin)
- abbreviations – info (= information), granddad (= grandfather)

Linking words

Informal style: It's a nice place to visit. But it's expensive. / Well, how are you? / So, everyone's well here. / Anyway, I must be going. / She's getting on well too.

Useful Vocabulary

Language school: class size (number of students in a class); excursions; general courses, exam courses, business English courses; facilities, e. g.

language laboratory, self-access center (a place where you can study on your own)

Free time: *stay in; go to a gig / concert, go clubbing, go to a club (a place to dance); go shopping; go for a jog; meet up with friends*

Reservations:

I would like to reserve a place / to make a reservation / to cancel a reservation / make a group booking

Price:

What is included in the price? / Do you offer discounts for groups? / Do you give reductions for students? / Are there any special offers?

Accommodation:

What sort of accommodation do you provide?

What kind of facilities has the hotel got?

Types of accommodation: cabin, campsite, tent, hotel rooms (single / double room, suite), self-catering flat

Food:

What is the local food like? / Is the water drinkable? / Do you offer full or half board? / Are there any facilities for self-catering?

Transport:

Kinds of transport: balloon, boat, camel, canoe, cruise, excursion, tour, transport / shuttle service to and from the airport, trek, trip

Baggage / Luggage

What is the weight limit? How much does excess baggage cost? Kinds of baggage / luggage: backpack, holdall, overnight bag, rucksack, suitcase, pack

Linking

Time: When he arrived, there were very few people. / After he arrived, some people came. / After lunch we met out.

Addition: I am also interested in music. / I am interested in music too. / As well as that there are excursions to London. / There are excursions to London as well. / As well as organizing excursions to London we organize them to Oxford and Cambridge. / In addition there are excursions to Oxford and Cambridge. / There is a self-access center plus a language laboratory.

Contrast: Although the school is small, the atmosphere is friendly. / The school is small. However, the atmosphere is friendly. / Despite being small, the school has good facilities.

Reason: Can you complete the test, so that we can judge your level? / Bring an umbrella in case it rains.

Cause: I'm late because of the traffic. / Because of that, L arrived late.

Example: We organize activities such as horse-riding.

Listening:

Firstly, I would like to ... / Secondly, could you ... / Thirdly, I would be ... / Finally, I would be to ...

In addition to that, could you ...

Another query I have is about ...

Something else I would like to ask about is transport from the airport.

Checking

Style: Check your letter for style, e. g. starting, finishing the letter, polite requests.

Grammar: Check whether all your questions are grammatically correct.

WRITING

SUGGESTED SITUATIONS

Write an informal letter on the following suggested situations. Consult references.

1 A Russian student and an English student are exchanging information on systems of education in their countries.

2 You are 11 year-old English schoolchild. You are supposed to give a description of an ideal primary (secondary) school that is organized according to the English pattern.

NB! English schools have names not numbers. The names are often geographical (taken from the name of the town, district, village or street in which the school is situated). Sometimes schools are named after a well-known person, e.g. King John`s School.

WRITING SPEAKING

Discuss the following problems. Make use of the appropriate phrases given below.

to provide a balanced and enjoyable education,
to develop all students` individual interests and abilities,
to develop self-respect, self-reliance, independence and desire to learn,
to provide a wide range of extra-curricular activities,

1. Make up orientation guides for the British coming to Russia to get over cultural shock. Include in them the basic values of Russian culture and how they reflect on Russian education system. Which aspects of Russian education system are they likely to like or dislike? Which features of education will they find unusual?

2. Team up with your fellow-students to discuss one of the following problems:

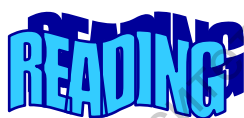
- a) pre-school and primary education in Russia and England
- b) secondary education in Russia and England
- c) higher education in Russia and England
- d) examinations in Russia and England

3. Compare the key characteristics of the system of education in Britain and in Russia. Focus on the cultural differences. Considering what you have learned about the British culture, say what kind of education system you expect to find in Britain.

TRANSLATION

Translate the Text into English.

В список бывших выпускников британских учебных заведений входят ведущие политики, мыслители и бизнесмены, пользующиеся влиянием во всем мире. Среди них - бывший президент США Билл Клинтон, президент ЮАР Табо Мбеки, архиепископ и борец за права человека Дезмонд Туту, известный модельер Рифат Озбек, нигерийский писатель, лауреат Нобелевской премии по литературе Воле Соинка, основатель корпорации Group Stelios Хаджи-Иоанн и бывший капитан сборной Пакистана по крикету, а ныне популярный политик Имран Хан.



Read the text and complete the chart below it.

Private Education

Parallel to the state system, there is a private education system of 2,300 schools. Parents pay fees of about 1,500-2,200 pounds a year to send their children to these schools. The most expensive of these private schools are public schools.

About 5% of the children in Britain go to private schools, but they are taught by nearly 10% of the teachers. These children, the privileged few, are first looked after in preparatory schools, or prep schools where they are coached for the entrance exams to the public schools. 2% of all children then go to public schools.

There are 470 public schools and the most famous are Eton, Harrow, Marlborough, Winchester (for boys) and Roedean (for girls). Other private schools are less prestigious. High standards are of course easier to achieve with 10 to 15 pupils per teacher.

Results have show that education up to university level is possible for all pupils in these favourable conditions.

In England there are privately owned and administered schools that prepare students for university studies. Some of these institutions are quite old and were originally local private grammar schools. As the reputation of some of the schools spread, parents from other areas began sending their children to them.

The schools accepted students whose parents could afford to pay dormitory, food, and other fees; and the schools thus became known as public. The term was used in contrast to local—not in the American sense of being supported by public funds and thus open to everyone.

The English schools are private in the same sense that certain preparatory schools in the United States are. Admission to the public schools is by examination, and enrollment is limited. The upper levels are equal to the first college years in other countries.

Eton (founded in 1440 by Henry VI) and Harrow (founded in 1571) are the best known of the public schools. Of the former it was once said that the “battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton,” a reference to the discipline, civic responsibility, sense of camaraderie, and quality of schooling received at the institution. Other public schools and founding dates are: Winchester (1382), St. Paul's

(1509), Shrewsbury (1552), Westminster (1560), Merchant Taylors' (1561), Rugby (the originator of football, 1567), and Charterhouse (1611).

Complete the chart

Famous private schools	Date of foundation	Where is it situated	Average number of students	Interesting facts
Eton				
Harrow				



Comment on the following statement

The role of the public schools has been described thus: «Their function is to educate the children of the ruling class and train them to

lead...» The 'old-boy-network' makes sure that key jobs in the Establishment are kept for the men from the public schools.

Answer the questions

1. Is the British education system class-based?
2. What system of schools do most children work through?
3. What examination determined what kind of secondary school children would get into?
4. Did secondary modern school offer a limited education?
5. What do grammar schools lay special emphasis on?
6. What is a comprehensive school?
7. Why does a private education system exist, parallel to the state system?
8. What are the most prestigious of private schools called? Why does the word combination "a public school" carry the connotation of privilege?
9. Why do middle-class parents prefer to put their children into private education?
10. What is the aim of the public schools in Britain? What is "the old-boy-network"?

TRANSLATION

Translate the text into English.

Независимое рейтинговое агентство «РейтОР» составило Топ-10 российских вузов, большинство выпускников которых

устроились на работу в Кремль или Белый дом. Из проанализированных 247 российских вузов только 27 учебных заведений попали в рейтинг как выпустившие наибольшее количество чиновников исполнительной власти.

Лидирует в этом списке Московский госуниверситет (МГУ) – 36 человек. На втором месте – Санкт-Петербургский госуниверситет (СПбГУ) – 16 его выпускников работают в администрации президента, в правительстве или руководят регионами. С отрывом от него всего на одного человека третье место занял Московский государственный институт международных отношений (МГИМО).

Четвертое и пятое места делят между собой Российская экономическая академия имени Г.В. Плеханова (Москва) и Финансовая академия при правительстве РФ (Москва) – по 10 выпускников. Далее следуют Московская государственная юридическая академия, Московский энергетический институт (Технический университет), Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет экономики и финансов, Пермский государственный университет и Уральский юридический институт МВД РФ (Екатеринбург).

Таким образом, констатируют эксперты РейтОР, список вузов-лидеров в деле подготовки руководящих кадров в основном совпадает со списком лидеров в системе высшего образования в целом.



See how well you have understood the British education system:

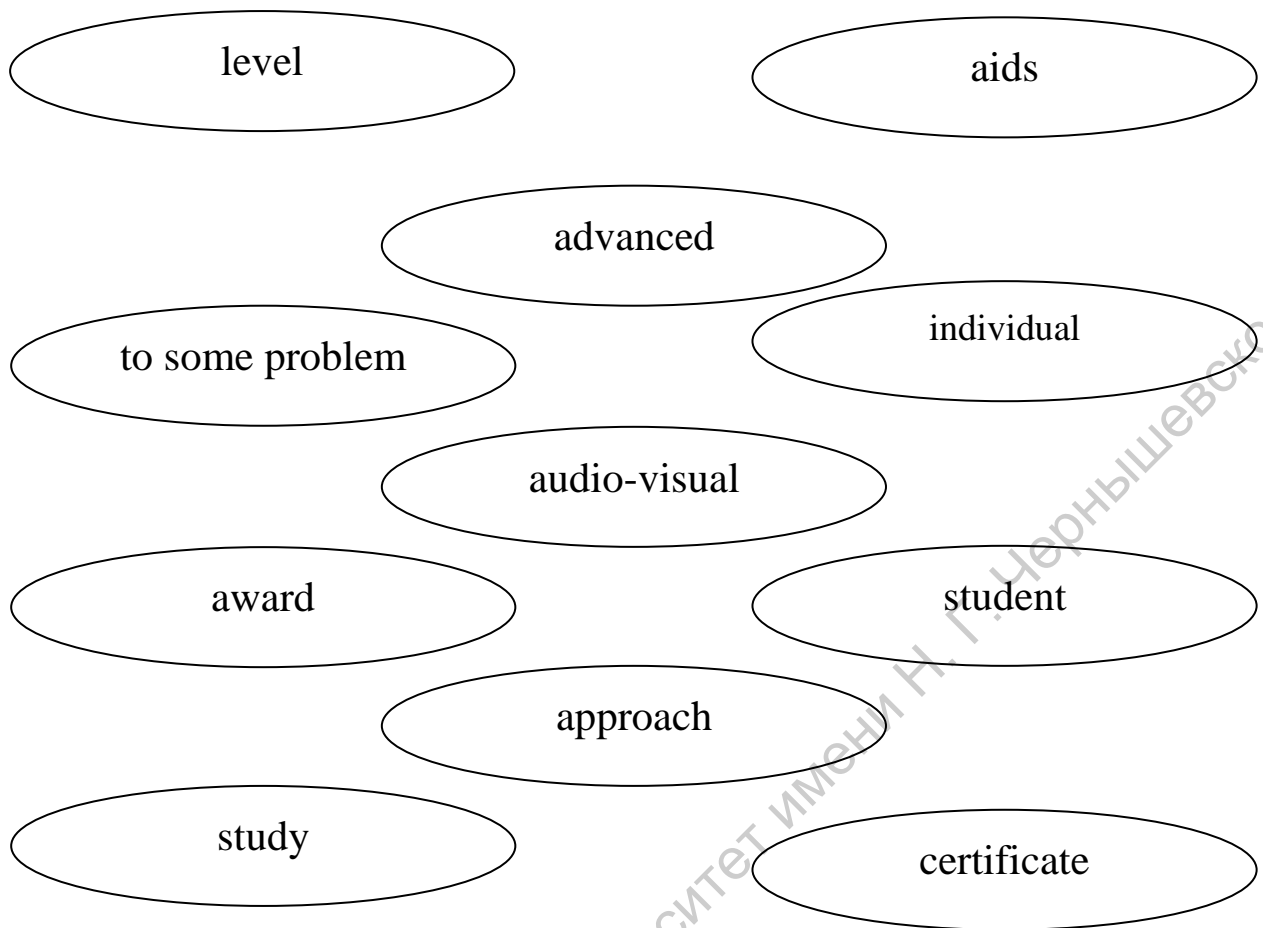
Here are two young British people with different educational experiences. Fill in the missing words to complete the story of their lives at school. Use the information above to help you.

A. My name is Maggie Turnbull, and I am seventeen. I first went to 1..... school when I was 2 years old. I left there at the age of nine, and went on to a 3 school, and then to a comprehensive. I took ten 4 and now I am in the 5 form studying maths, chemistry and physics for my 6 Exams.

B. I am Philip Powell. I am seventeen, and I work in a factory. After 7 School I failed my 8 Exam, and went to a 9 school. I passed four 10 And left school when I was 11

JUMBLED WORDS

From these jumbled words make up all possible combinations on the topic education.



Translate the Text into English

TRANSLATION

В Великобритании насчитывается более 3 тыс. учебных заведений, принимающих иностранных студентов. Перед вами открыто множество путей для получения образования. Учитывая

свои цели, потребности и уровень подготовки, вы всегда сможете подобрать для себя подходящее учебное заведение и систему обучения. В Великобритании для вас всегда найдется курс, наиболее полно отвечающий вашим склонностям и интересам - от программирования компьютерных игр, океанотехники, метеорологии, музыкальных технологий и подводной фотографии до мультимедийного дизайна, антропологии, изучения проблем женщин и семьи (women's studies), управления отелями и танцев.

TRANSLATION

Translate the text into Russian.

Costs. The costs for a normal education in England and Wales are as follows:

Primary: no charge

Secondary: no charge

Further (Secondary) Education in either a sixth form or college: no charge if under 19 years of age in that particular academic year or on a low income.

Undergraduate Higher Education for those who started in or prior to October 2005: up to £1175 per annum (Oct 2005) depending on income, rising £25 every year. Undergraduate Higher Education starting October 2006 or later: up to £3000 per annum (capped) - this is due to the introduction of controversial top-up fees.

Postgraduate Higher Education: Typically £3000 per annum; however some institutions charge a larger amount.

WORD FORMATION

Read the text below. Use the words given in the right column at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

Intelligence does not Depend on Class or Colour

<p>From the 1920s to 1950s the whole system of and in the schools in Britainon the theory that a child’s intellectual capacity and unchanging, and that it could be accuratelyby means of an intelligence test, streaming(segregating the innately intelligent from the innately stupid), and at II about one-fifth of the pupils for grammar schools. The theory was that other 80% were incapable ofintellectual development.</p> <p>As a result of research, criticism and practical experience, this theory under fire in the 1950s and ‘60s. Leading psychologist and educators in Britain and Russia now that a child’s intellectual abilitiesin the course of his life experiences, and that in this development, educationa crucially important role.</p> <p>Theof streaming and the development of the comprehensive schoollogically from this changed view.</p>	<p>stream, select base fix measure develop select significance come be agreed develop play abolish follow</p>
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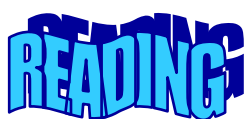
(Pr. Brian Simon, Professor of Education at Leischester University)



Consider the following points:

1. What factors affected the placing of children into separate streams;
2. the effects of streaming on children;
3. why children were branded (labelled) intellectually;

4. why children tend to perform to levels expected of them;
5. why a child's development is determined by the stream in which he was placed at the age of seven;
6. why working-class children were over-represented in C- and D-streams;
7. why an intelligence test cannot measure accurately a child's mental ability;
8. why is it possible to coach a child for an intelligence test;
9. what makes you conclude that system of streaming is vicious (immoral) and basically unjust.



Read the Text

Exams

Within the system, pupils progress automatically from one year to another, and although national exam may be retaken a student will not normally repeat an entire year with a younger class.

At present, there are two nationwide exam system; C.S.E. (Certificate of Secondary Education) and C.C.E. (General Certificate of Education). The C.S.E. syllabus allows the teacher more control of what he or she teacher. Both O-level (Ordinary) G.C.E. and C.S.E are normally taken by student aged sixteen.

The exams are taken as individual subjects, so a student may take as many subjects as ability and time permit, success or failure in one subject will not influence another.

Five O-levels, including English and Maths, are a standard requirement for professional jobs such as nursing, clerical officer in the civil service and assistant librarian.

Students who want to go on to college or university usually take seven or eight O-levels, followed by a two-year course leading to A-level (Advanced) G.C.E. in two or three subjects. Acceptance at university is very early, and the choice between arts and sciences has to be made at fourteen.

There has a lot of criticism of such early specialization and this has led to experiments with a more broadly based exam system. Of all school leavers, 15% have one or more A-level, 34% one or more O-level and 31% one or more C.S.E.

Complete the Chart, look through additional information that is given below the chart.

<i>Exams</i>	<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantaged</i>
C.S.E.		
C.C.E.		

LOGICAL ORDER

Arrange the abstracts in the logical order.

Examination systems and relationship to further education.

A. Such examinations were comparable with the Certificate Of Secondary Education [CSE] which was introduced in 1965. Less demanding than GCE O-level, results in the GCE and CSE exams were

graded on the same scale, with the top CSE grade, grade 1, being equivalent to a simple pass at GCE O level.

B. Secondary moderns did develop O level courses for brighter students, but in 1963 only 41,056 pupils sat them, roughly one in ten. Some of these pupils' results were very good. Secondary modern schools continued in existence into the 1970s, and as time progressed more attention was given to the need to provide more challenging examinations, and to adopting the same approach to mixed abilities as the modern comprehensive system which existed at the same time.

C. Although the Butler Act offered further education for all, including students from secondary moderns, only children who went to grammar schools had a realistic chance of getting into university. Secondary moderns did not offer training for A levels. Although students could obtain this elsewhere, few did and in 1963 only 318 secondary modern pupils sat the exams. Only grammar schools offered facilities for students who were preparing for the entrance examinations required to go to Oxbridge.

D. Then some of the secondary modern schools offered qualifications that were set, for example, by regional examination boards, such as the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes and the Northern Counties Technical Examinations Council. The latter exam was taken after four years at secondary school.

E. Different types of schools entered their pupils for different examinations at age 16. Grammar school students would take O levels, while children at secondary moderns initially took no examinations at all. Instead, they worked for a Schools Certificate, which simply indicated they had remained at school until age 15.

Put the numbers in the order of their logical sequence into the chart.

1	2	3	4	5

MATCHING

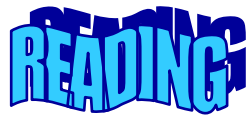
Match the phrases in Box A with their definitions in Box B.

A	B
1 to sail through an exam	A/ to make it difficult for someone to do something
2 to gear yourself up for exams	B/ to go for a work, especially after sitting for a long time
3 to stretch your legs	C/ to make a determined effort to do something difficult
4 to hinder your performance	D/ to succeed very easily in a difficult challenge
5 to wind down	E/ to rest or relax after a lot of hard work or excitement
6 snatched	F/ to do an exam again
7 the trickier questions	G/ to do something at a controlled, steady speed
8 to tackle a question	H/ to prepare yourself for something you have to do
9 to pace yourself	I/ taken quickly
10 to retake an exam	J/ difficult, complicated, needing great care to do well

Put the letter that corresponds to the number of the definition

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Read the text and find out the differences in the views of conservatives and the liberals on education system.

WHAT IS “GOOD” EDUCATION?

While almost everyone accepts the goal of developing skill in the three “R's”—reading, writing, and arithmetic—it often seems impossible to reach agreement on any goal beyond that.

In the broadest terms the conflict about educational goals can be viewed as a conflict between conservatives and liberals, or, as they are sometimes called, essentialists and progressives.

The conservatives, or essentialists, tend to identify a desirable education with the transmission of the cultural heritage, a no-nonsense curriculum featuring the three R's at the elementary-school level and academic studies or strong vocational or business courses in the secondary school. The stress training of the mind and cultivation of the intellect.

The liberals, or progressives, tend to be interested in the development of the whole child, not merely in training the child's mind

or in preparing the child for adult life in a remote future. They emphasize rich, meaningful school living in the present, and they view subject matter as a resource for total human development rather than as a goal in itself. They do not downgrade content but believe it should be acquired not for its own sake but as a means of fostering thought and inquiry.

Conservatives and liberals differ in their views of man and answers to basic questions such as: (1) Why teach? (2) What should be taught? (3) What teaching methods should be used? (4) Who should teach? (5) What is the best setting for learning? (6) How long should schooling continue? To fully understand present conservative and liberal theories and practices, something must be known about the history of education.

TRANSLATION

Translate the text into English using active vocabulary

Образование в Великобритании

Современная система образования в Великобритании состоит из четырех ступеней: начального (Elementary School), среднего (Secondary School), так называемого последующего, или послешкольного (Further Education) и высшего (Higher Education) образования.

Государственные школы (State Schools) - бесплатные, предназначены для обучения английских детей, а также для

иностранцев от 8 до 18 лет, родители которых имеют право на постоянное проживание в Великобритании.

Международные колледжи (International Colleges) - небольшие среднеобразовательные школы, которые принимают только иностранных студентов от 14 до 18 лет. Проживание предлагается как в студенческих общежитиях (на территории школы), так и в семьях. Стоимость академического года от \$20000 (Stafford House Tutorial College, Saint Michael's College).

Частные школы (Independent Schools) - более престижная форма обучения в основном для английских детей (85%), а также иностранных студентов от 8 до 18 лет.

Хорошие частные школы - это независимые учебные комплексы, имеющие в собственности около 100 - 150 га, на территории которых расположены учебные корпуса, спортивные сооружения, плавательный бассейн, резиденции для проживания (Kingham Hill School, Pangbourne, Beechwood).

Проживание, в основном, в резиденции, но некоторые школы предлагают проживание в местных семьях. Стоимость академического года от \$30 000.

Read the text below. Use the words given in the right column at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

WORD FORMATION

20th-Century Changes in Education

Yet as late as the 1940s most 1.....countries had not been 2..... changed by the liberal ideas of such men as Rousseau, Pestalozzi, and Froebel or by the liberal American ideal of a general elementary and secondary education for all. They retained, with 3..... few changes, the school system they had established in the 19th century—a dual system 4..... on the concept of an 5 education for the elite and basic 6 plus some 7 training for the masses. The minority, destined to become 8 leaders, attended the elite secondary schools: the English “public” schools (such as Harrow, Eton, and Rugby), the French lycées, or the German Gymnasien. The majority, 9 to become followers, either went from elementary schooling to vocational 10..... or dropped out of school to go to work.

After World War II rigid class 11.....began to give way, and Europe moved toward a one-track system of education. This system was based on the recognition that all citizens are entitled to 12 opportunities for schooling.

Europe
fundamental

relative

base, academy

literate

vocation

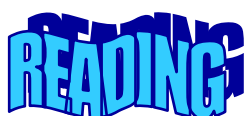
potent

destine

train

stratificated

equality



Read the text and give your own definitions to the underlined word expressions, explain their meaning in your own words, then consult a dictionary.

Changes in Great Britain illustrate the shift from class to mass education that has been taking place in Europe since the mid-1940s. The number of years of compulsory education was raised, and new secondary schools were established to meet a variety of student needs. These new public schools at first offered three different kinds of programs: the college preparatory program of the grammar schools, the general education provided by the “modern schools” for students who were not likely to go on to the university, and the specialized training given by secondary technical schools.

By the late 1960s, steps were being taken to integrate these three programs—and the students enrolled in them—into one “comprehensive” all-purpose secondary school. By the 1970s the comprehensive school had begun to replace the three specialized schools.

In all European countries the elite private secondary schools still exist—as they do in Great Britain—but they are no longer the only means of entrance to the universities.

MATCHING

Match the words with their definitions. There is one extra definition that does not correspond to any of the given words.

1 the old-boy network	A a school that has been specially designed or organized to be as good as possible
2 academic subject	B a subject that is interesting because it is important at the present time
3 touchy subject	C the system by which men who went to the same school, belong to the same club etc use their influence to help each other
4 dual system	D concerned with studying from books
5 topical subject	E done in order to get ready for something
6 open school	F one that people avoid because it is extremely offensive or embarrassing
7 preparatory program	G a subject etc that needs to be dealt with very carefully, especially because it may offend people
8 taboo subject	H having two systems or two parts
	I an organized set of ideas, methods, or ways of working

Put the letter that corresponds to the number of the definition

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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GRAMMAR IN USE

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense

When Europe 1 (to begin) to switch from the two- to the one-track public school system, the liberal educational theories born in Europe at last began to be implemented there. Although most European public schools 2 (to remain) more conservative than United States schools, many of them 3 (to become) at least as much concerned with the student's all-around growth as they are with the acquisition of subject matter.

The schools 4 (to move) away from the traditional academic subject matter toward more general, practical, socially oriented curricula. To overcome rigid compartmentalization of subjects, the schools 5 (to experiment) with programs of study, some of which 6 (to be) similar to the American core program. Perhaps the most liberal practices in the 1960s and 1970s 7 (occur) in England's "open" primary schools, which in many ways closely 8 (to follow) the ideas of Dewey and his adherents.

LOGICAL ORDER

Arrange the abstracts in the logical order.

Russian Education Today

A Again, in some sections, such as the Central Asian areas, schools had never existed. Therefore, there was no broad educational base of equipment and buildings. In the face of such difficulties, the progress that was made before the 1980s is remarkable.

B Statistics from Russia suggest that approximately 97 percent of the youth will obtain some secondary education. Higher education, too, has expanded. More than 960 institutions exist, as compared with 105 in 1917. They enroll about 4 million students, including those doing work in correspondence schools and at night. They graduated 817,300 students in 1980. Specialized secondary schools, with programs comparable to those of junior colleges, enroll another 5.6 million students.

C In the 1920s and 1930s virtually the whole world was aware of the ideas of progressive educators. China and Turkey, for example, invited Dewey to help with their school reforms.

D Beginning in about 1931, then, the Soviet government began to exercise rigid control over textbooks, curricula, and teaching methods. Above all, the schools were to stress obedience, industriousness, and

loyalty, and they were to teach facts. Soon schools throughout the country were teaching exactly the same things in exactly the same way.

E For a brief period in the late 1920s and early 1930s, the Soviet Union's government encouraged the use of liberal teaching methods. But this was while the government was still struggling to combat widespread illiteracy. When the Soviets came to power in 1917, no more than 30 percent of the population could read.

F From the lower schools through the upper, emphasis is now placed on such practical studies as mathematics, science, and technology, and work experience frequently accompanies classroom studies.

G One of the first decrees signed by the Soviet leader Lenin established universal, coeducational, free education. Implementing such a decree was especially difficult, however. Among the problems the government had to face were the huge size of the country and the existence of at least 100 languages (some even without alphabets) spoken by the peoples of what are now former republics of the Soviet Union.

H When chemistry, for example, is “polytechnized,” students study not only the subject itself, but they also study the roles and relationships of chemistry to the Russian economy and to trends and research in the native chemical industry.

I Russian preschools enroll about 14 million of the country's children—more than twice the number served by day-care centers in the United States. Ten years of education are compulsory where available (five years of elementary and three of lower and two of higher secondary).

J Russian approach that stresses the practical aspect of education is called polytechnical education. It has no exact parallel in the United States and some other countries.

Put the numbers in the order of their logical sequence into the chart.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Read the text once again and be ready to speak on Russian system of education.

ERROR CORRECTION

Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word that should not be there. If a line is correct, put a letter C (correct) by the number in the answer boxes provided. If a line has a wrong word, a word that should not be there, write this word in the answer boxes provided.

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Focus on British Education

All children and young people between the ages of 4 or 5 and 16 must **to** receive full-time education. About a half of three- and four-year old year children receive nursery education. Some 9 million children are attend 34,800 state and private schools. About 93 per cent receive free education from public funds and the rest attend constantly private fee-paying schools.

SCHOOLS

The average level pupil-teacher ratio for schools is about 17 to 1. There are about over 500,000 teachers in British schools. Teacher training courses involve experience in the classroom as well as academic work.

Boys and girls are been taught together in most schools. In England and Wales are non-selective comprehensive education caters for children of all abilities.

There are also some a few schools specializing in science and technology. Nearly all pupils in Scotland have attend non-selective schools. Secondary schools in Northern Ireland are in largely selective.

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GAP FILLING

Complete the sentences using the words from the box, you may use one word several times. Before using them see whether you know their meanings.

summary	budget	statutory	measure	standard	reform
cycle	staff	inspector	proposal	report	

statutory - fixed or controlled by law

staff - the people who work for an organization

cycle - a number of related events that happen again and again in the same order

reform - a change or changes made to a system or organization in order to improve it

summary - a short statement that gives the main information about something, without giving all the details

inspector - an official whose job is to check that something is satisfactory and that rules are being obeyed

report - a written or spoken description of a situation or event, giving people the information they need

measure - an action, especially an official one, that is intended to deal with a particular problem

budget - the money that is available to an organization or person, or a plan of how it will be spent

standard - the level that is considered to be acceptable, or the level that someone or something has achieved

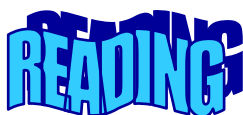
proposal - a plan or suggestion which is made formally to an official person or group, or the act of making it

Education Reforms

Recent government 0..... have increased the rights of parents to find out more about schools and make informed choices about their children's education. Parents have a 1..... right to express a preference for a school. Tables are published giving information about school examination results. All state schools have to give parents a written annual 2..... on their child's progress. Parents are represented on school governing bodies, which appoint 3 and manage school 4

Under new 5....., all state schools in England and Wales will be inspected by independent 6to ensure that they meet agreed national 7; this process will take place over four-year 8..... Parents will be given a readable 9 of the inspection 10 The Government has also announced 11 to deal with bad schools identified by 12.....

Read the text and enumerate core subjects of a national school curriculum in Britain.



National Curriculum

Educational standards are being raised by the introduction of a national school curriculum consisting of English, mathematics, science, history, geography, technology, music, art, physical education and, for older pupils, a modern language.

In Wales the Welsh language forms part of the national curriculum. Similar reforms are being introduced in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Religious education is available in all schools, although parents have the right to withdraw their children from such classes.

curriculum - subjects that have to be studied at a school or college

TRUE OR FALSE

Read the text and complete the chart after it.

Examinations

The main school examination, the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE), is taken in England, Wales and Northern Ireland at around the age of 16. If pupils are successful, they can continue to more advanced education or training.

After a further two years of study the General Certificate of Education Advanced level exam is taken at the age of 18 and can be combined with the Advanced Supplementary level exam to provide a wider range

of subjects. These exams are the main standard for entry to university education and to many forms of professional training.

There is also a Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education for those staying at school for a year after the age of 16; this provides a preparation for work or vocational courses.

A separate exam system exists in Scotland.

All GCSE and other qualifications offered to pupils in state schools in England and Wales must be approved by the Government.

The School Examinations and Assessment Council has to make sure that syllabuses comply with national guidelines. Similar bodies exist in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Put T for each true statement and F for each false statement in the chart.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The General Certificate of Secondary Education is taken in Great Britain at around the age of 16.2. The General Certificate of Education Advanced level exam is taken at the age of 18 before a further two years of study.3. A separate exam system exists in Scotland.4. All GCSE and other qualifications offered to pupils in private schools in England and Wales must be approved by the Government.5. The General Certificate of Education Advanced level exam can be combined with the Advanced Supplementary level exam. | |
|--|--|

<p>6. The Advanced Supplementary level exam providing a wider range of subjects is the main standard for entry to university education</p>	
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WRITING

Write a formal letter on one of the following situations.

Formal Letter 1

Imagine that you are the Headmaster of one of the British secondary schools. Write to LEAs about the National Curriculum and its design. You express your point of view on the following issues: the subjects that should be included into the National Curriculum, core and fundamental subjects, optional and obligatory subjects.

Formal Letter 2

You are a teacher of one of the British primary schools. You write your Russian colleague about primary education in Britain. You touch upon the following points: the age British children start school, the stages primary education includes, the subjects taught at primary school, the way the subjects are taught, pupils' norms of behavior, the usual age of transfer from primary to secondary schools.

SPEAKING

Read the article from the newspaper and express your opinion on that problem – how many hours of homework a week would you suggest for five-year-olds till 15-16 years old students.

Teachers told not to overdo homework

Head teachers were urged not to let the Government panic them into setting so much homework that children no longer had time to enjoy themselves.

David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said there was a real danger that after-school activities such as sport, music and drama would be downgraded.

New guidelines from David Blunkett, the Education Secretary, suggest one hour of homework a week for five-year-olds, rising to two and a half hours a day at the ages 15 and 16.

Mr. Hart said the Government guidelines were sensible but not statutory. “They do not have to be followed slavishly,” he added.

“The quality of the homework children do is more important than the quantity. We must not throw the baby out with the bathwater by emphasizing homework at the expense of other activities that are equally important”.

The union advised that homework need not be formal or written assignments, but could include a range of purposeful, enjoyable and varied tasks to ensure a balance of activities.

GRAMMAR IN USE

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

“If you don’t work harder at school, you **1**)(never/get) a good job.” I remember my parents saying these words to me when I was at school. If I had listened to them then, I **2**).....(not/become) what I am now. I **3**).....(be) so much more if I had tried harder. I haven’t always been a tramp actually; when I left school I had a job as a milkman. And if the hours had been easier, I **4**).....(do) it for much longer, but I hated getting up so early in the morning. When I lost my job, I **5**).....(cannot/pay) the rent, so my landlord said that if I **6**).....(not/get) another job, I would be on the streets; and before I knew it, I was. I could have got another job if I **7**).....(want) to, but at first I quite enjoyed the freedom of the outdoor life. If you sleep out in summer, it **8**).....(not/be) too bad, but in winter it’s awful. If I **9**).....(can/change) anything about my life now, I would get in touch with my family again, even though I know they would only say, If you’d worked harder at school, you **10**).....(not/get) yourself in this situation.

MATCHING

Match the words with their definitions

1	internship	A someone who leaves school or college before they have finished
2	dropout	B a student at a university or college who is over 25 years old
3	diversity	C involving or including people or ideas from many different countries, races, or religions
4	counseling	D a job that lasts for a short time, that someone, especially a student, does in order to gain experience
5	mature	E a range of different people, things, or ideas
6	multicultural	F advice and support given by a counselor to someone with problems, usually after talking to them
7	entire	G you do not have to do smth or use smth, but you can choose to if you want to
8	optional	H used when you want to emphasize that you mean all of a group, period of time, amount etc
9	background	I able to speak two languages equally well; written or spoken in two languages
10	bilingual	J someone's family, education, previous work etc

Put the letter that corresponds to the number of the definition

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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READING

Read the text and prepare you own report on state education.

Around five per cent of the nation`s schoolchildren go private, while in the United States the figure is ten per cent, and in France thirty per cent. The majority of the nation`s Cabinet Ministers, top civil servants, ambassadors, High Court judges, military leaders, bishops, and bank directors went to private schools.

Although most Western countries have independent school sectors, the British public school system is unique in the extent to which it is set apart from the rest of the nation. The modern public school will show you computer terminals, science laboratories, and craft workshops.

But the most significant change of all is the importance that is now attached to academic achievement. In the top schools, the focus is firmly on A levels. GCSEs are regarded as a distraction, and pupils might take one or two when they are fifteen. It is academic success that is going to keep top people where they think they belong – at the top.

CHECK YOURSELF

At what age do children go to school in Britain?



Children in Britain must attend school from the age of 5 (4 in Northern Ireland) until they are 16. Before the start of formal schooling, many children attend nursery schools or nursery classes attached to primary schools. In addition, some parents elect to send their children to private (fee-paying) nursery schools or kindergartens. In England and Wales, many primary schools also operate an early admission policy where they admit children under 5 into what are called reception classes.

Children first attend the infants' school or department. At 7 they move to the junior school and the usual age for transfer from junior to secondary school is 11 (12 in Scotland). In some areas, however, 'first' schools take pupils aged 5 to 8, 9 or 10, and pupils within the 8 to 14 age range go to 'middle' schools.

What are the different types of secondary school?

Over 85 per cent of secondary school pupils go to comprehensive schools. These take children of all abilities, and provide a wide range of secondary education for all or most of the children in a district from the age of 11 to 16 or 18.

There are also other types of secondary school. Grammar schools offer a mainly academic education for the 11 to 18-year age group. Children enter grammar schools on the basis of their abilities, first sitting the '11' plus or entrance examination. Grammar schools cater for four per cent of children in secondary education.

A small minority of children attend secondary modern schools (around four per cent). These schools provide a more general and technical education for children aged 11-16.

City Technology Colleges (CTCs) aim to give boys and girls a broad secondary education with a strong technological and business slant. They are non-fee-paying independent schools, set up by the Government with the help of business sponsors who finance a large proportion of the initial capital costs and develop links with the schools. There are now 15 such colleges in operation in England and Wales.

Specialist schools, which only operate in England, give pupils a broad secondary education with a strong emphasis on technology, languages, arts or sports. There are over 330 specialist schools. They charge no fees and any secondary school can apply for specialist school status.

Why are 'public' schools so called?

The independent school sector is separate from the state educational system, and caters for some seven per cent of all schoolchildren in England and four per cent in Scotland.

Parents of pupils attending independent schools pay for their education, and in some cases fees can amount to several thousand pounds a year. Some pupils gain scholarships and their expenses are covered by the schools.

About 250 of the larger independent schools are known for historical reasons as public schools. Eton, which was founded in 1440, is said to have been the first grammar school to be called a 'public school' because scholars could come to it from any part of England and not, as was generally the case, just from the immediate neighbourhood.

Originally, many public schools stressed a classical education, character training and sports, but the curriculum is now closely allied to state education.

In Northern Ireland there are a few independent fee paying schools catering for a very small proportion of the school population; they do not receive any support from public funds.

Schools in Scotland supported by public funds are also called 'public schools' but they are not fee-paying, independent schools.

The System of Education in Russia



READING

Read the text and compare Russian educational system with the British one.

Russian educational system

The Russian educational system may be arranged into three major groups: secondary education, higher education and postgraduate education.

Secondary school

Secondary education in Russia takes either ten (skipping the 4th form) or eleven years to complete, depending on the school. After graduation from the 9th grade, which is compulsory for all Russian citizens, a pupil obtains a Certificate of Incomplete Secondary Education.

After that a pupil has to choose one of the following ways to complete his secondary education: to continue education for two more years at the secondary school or to pursue an associate degree at a Community College. The latter variant usually takes three to four years to complete but provides a pupil with educational qualification that is sufficient for most blue-collar jobs.

University

After obtaining a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education a student can enter a University or a Community College. At a Community College students with complete secondary education can obtain an Associate Degree in one or two years.

A student can choose a program of higher education with a duration of four to six years. There are three different degrees that are conferred by Russian universities:

- Bachelor's Degree (4 years),
- Specialist's Degree (5–6 years), and
- Master's Degree (6 years).

Bachelor's and Master's degrees were introduced relatively recently; they did not exist during the Soviet period. Even now they are not offered by many six-year institutions.

Post-graduate levels

After obtaining a Specialist's or Master's Degree, a student may enter a university or a scientific institute to pursue postgraduate education.

The first level of postgraduate education is aspirantura (аспирантура) that usually results in the Kandidat Nauk degree (кандидат наук, Candidate of Sciences). The seeker should pass three exams (in his/her special field, in a foreign language of his/her choice, and in history and philosophy of science), publish at least three scientific articles in peer-reviewed journals, write a dissertation and defend it. This degree is roughly equivalent to the Ph.D. in the United States.

After graduation a student may continue postgraduate education. Few (2 to 4) years of study in doctorantura (докторантура) with obtaining important scientific results, publishing them and writing new thesis would result in the Doctor Nauk degree (доктор наук, Doctor of Sciences), but the typical way is working in a university or scientific institute with parallel preparation of a thesis. The average time between obtaining Kandidat and Doctor degrees is roughly 10 years, and most of new Doctors are 40 and more years old. Only 1 of 4 Kandidats reaches this grade.

Kandidat Nauk may keep position of Assistant Professor (Docent) in universities and of Researcher or Senior Researcher in a scientific institutes. Doctor Nauk can hold position of full Professor, Head of Laboratory or equal and higher ones.

Granting of advanced degrees is overseen by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Ministry of Education and Science.

Answer the following questions:

1. How long does the secondary education in Russia take?
2. How many types of secondary schools are there in Russia?
3. How many grades are compulsory for all Russian citizens?
4. Is secondary education in Russia free of charge?
5. What can a student obtaining a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education do?
6. What is a school day like at a secondary school? Is any homework set?
7. What are the levels of postgraduate education in Russia?
8. What are the degrees conferred by Russian universities?
9. Who grants advanced degrees?
10. What system of education – British or Russian – you consider more convenient for the students?

GAP FILLING

Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

Marks

Both at schools and universities, a 5-grade scale is used: "5" = excellent
"4" = good "3" = satisfactory "2" = unsatisfactory / failing.

a failure to distinguish phased out the register compulsory

"5" is the best mark, "2" is the worst. Technically, a grade of "1" is the worst grade, but over time, it has been 1)... and now is so rarely given that it is basically equivalent to not just a failing grade, but failing "with distinction". This system is not 2)..... and in rare cases, for example, a 10-grade scale can be used.

"Plus" or "minus" signs can be added to a mark, e.g. "4+" means above good, "3-" means below satisfactory but not quite 3).... or at least some part of the task was done and the teacher does not want to give a pupil a bad mark. Or, for example, "4+" means that the work is quite good and very close to a "5", but not good enough to give a "5". "5+" is an excellent mark, given 4)..... a brilliant work.

However, these "+" and "-" are not official and are not written into 5)..... (but most teachers keep their own unofficial register as well).

WRITING

Write a formal letter on the following situations:

Formal Letter 1

Imagine yourself a journalist who is writing an article on the system of secondary education in Great Britain. You've recently visited comprehensive schools. Tell your editor what you've learned about them touching on the following issues: the way they are different from the other types of secondary schools, the advantages and disadvantages of comprehensive schools.

Formal Letter 2

You are a secondary school teacher in Russia. You've been on a visit in a British secondary school and had a chance to compare two systems of secondary education. In what way do the main routines of an English secondary school differ from the routines of a Russian school? What kind of education do British secondary schools provide?

Formal Letter 3

You are a teacher of one of the British primary schools. You tell your Russian colleague about primary education in Britain. You touch upon the following points: the age British children start school, the stages primary education includes, the subjects taught at primary school.



Rules for Writing Formal Letters in English

In English there are a number of conventions that should be used when writing a formal or business letter. Furthermore, you try to write as simply and as clearly as possible, and not to make the letter longer than necessary. Remember not to use informal language like contractions.

Addresses:

1) Your Address

The return address should be written in the top right-hand corner of the letter.

2) The Address of the person you are writing to

The inside address should be written on the left, starting below your address.

Date:

Different people put the date on different sides of the page. You can write this on the right or the left on the line after the address you are writing to. Write the month as a word in order to overcome misunderstanding.

NB! In Britain 03.08.07= 3d August, 2007

In the USA 03.08.07= 8th March, 2007

Salutation or greeting:

1) *Dear Sir or Madam,*

If you do not know the name of the person you are writing to, use this. It is always advisable to try to find out a name.

2) *Dear Mr Jenkins,*

If you know the name, use the title (Mr, Mrs, Miss or Ms, Dr, etc.) and the surname only. If you are writing to a woman and do not know if she uses Mrs or Miss, you can use Ms, which is for married and single women.

Ending a letter:

1) *Yours Faithfully*

If you do not know the name of the person, end the letter this way.

2) *Yours Sincerely*

If you know the name of the person, end the letter this way.

3) Your signature

Sign your name, then print it underneath the signature. If you think the person you are writing to might not know whether you are male or female, put your title in brackets after your name.

Content of a Formal Letter

First paragraph

The first paragraph should be short and state the purpose of the letter- to make an enquiry, complain, request something, etc.

The paragraph or paragraphs in the middle of the letter should contain the relevant information behind the writing of the letter.

Most letters in English are not very long, so keep the information to the essentials and concentrate on organizing it in a clear and logical manner rather than expanding too much.

Last Paragraph

The last paragraph of a formal letter should state what action you expect the recipient to take- to refund, send you information, etc.

Abbreviations Used in Letter Writing

The following abbreviations are widely used in letters:

asap = as soon as possible

cc = carbon copy (when you send a copy of a letter to more than one person, you use this abbreviation to let them know)

enc. = enclosure (when you include other papers with your letter)

pp = per procuracionem (A Latin phrase meaning that you are signing the letter on somebody else's behalf; if they are not there to sign it themselves, etc)

ps = postscript (when you want to add something after you've finished and signed it)

pto (informal) = please turn over (to make sure that the other person knows the letter continues on the other side of the page)

RSVP = please reply

TRANSLATION

Translate the text into Russian.

Unified State Exam

This type of examination was adopted recently. It is a test which is passed at the end of 9th and 11th form.

It consists of three parts:

- part A contains tasks where the student has to pick out the correct answer out of several,
- in part B the correct answer should be written in one word, and no variants are given, and
- in Part C the student has to write the full solution (as in mathematics) or a composition (as in literature).

The answers are written on special blanks, digitally scanned, with parts A and B being checked automatically by the computer software.

An excellent score ranges, depending on the subject, from 65 (mathematics) to 90 (foreign language) out of 100.

What's good for students of 11th form is that now they do not have to pass both their final school exams and entrance exams at a university.

The score of several, usually three (e.g. to enter a Linguistics department, student has to pass Russian, English, and social science exams), subjects is summed up, this total score is the basis of accepting a student at a university.

Students now also have a chance to apply at several universities and choose one after they get to know if their score is enough to enter this or that university.

LOGICAL ORDER

Arrange the abstracts in the logical order.

Educational system in Russia.

A. If a pupil of secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary school together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a «core curriculum» of academic subjects.

B. After finishing the 9th form one can go on to a vocational school which offer programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field, or a profession.

C. Russians have always shown a great concern for education. The right to education is stated in the constitution of the Russia Federation. It's ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools and higher education establishment. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarship and grants.

D. Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling in Russia are: primary education for ages 6-7 to 9-10 inclusive; and senior school for ages 10-11 to 12-13 inclusive, and senior school for ages 13-14 to 14-15 inclusive.

E. The system of higher and secondary education in Russia is going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reforms are: to decentralize the higher education system, to develop a new financial mechanism, to give more academic freedom to faculties and students.

F. All secondary schools, institutes and universities until recently have been funded by the state. Now there is quite a number of private fee-paying primary and secondary schools, some universities have fee-paying departments.

G. After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go into higher education. All applicants must take competitive exam. Higher education institution, that is institutes or universities, offer a 5-years programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields, as well as a graduate course and writes a thesis, he or she receives a candidates degree or a doctoral degree.

H. Higher educational establishments are headed by Rectors. Protectors are in charge of academic and scientific work. An institute or a university has a number of faculties, each specializing councils which confer candidate and doctoral degrees.

Put the numbers in order of their logical sequence into the chart.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

MATCHING

Match the abstracts of the text with appropriate title.

<p>1. The Russian education system was originally inherited from the Soviet Union without any significant changes. In the Soviet Union, education of all levels was free for anybody who could pass entrance exams; students were provided with small scholarships and free housing.</p> <p>This was considered crucial because it provided access to higher education to all skilled students, as opposed to only those who could afford it.</p>	<p>A. Stimuli for higher education</p>
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2. Free higher education is the main reason why more than 20% of Russians age 30–59 hold six-year degrees (this number is twice as high as that of the United States).	B. Changes and rebuild of the education system
3. The downside of that system was that institutions had to be funded entirely from the federal and regional budgets; therefore, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, expenses on education took a big blow; institutions found themselves unable to provide adequate teachers' salaries, students' scholarships, and to maintain their facilities.	C. The way out for state institutions
4. To address the issue, many state institutions started to open commercial positions. The number of those positions has been growing steadily since then. Many private higher education institutions have emerged, mostly in the fields where Soviet system was inadequate or was unable to provide enough specialists for post-Soviet realities, such as economics, business/management, and law.	D. Expenses on education
5. In 2004, of all first-year students, 35% were paying for their own education in state institutions and 20% were enrolled in private universities.	E. Restructuring of the Russian educational system
6. In the recent years there have been a lot of proposals for restructuring the Russian educational system in accordance with the U.S. educational system. Nevertheless, these proposals have not been approved due to strong scholar potential of Russian scientists.	F. Tuition and private education

Put the letter corresponding to the numbers of the abstract into the chart.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Education in the Soviet Union

Soviet education was organized in a highly centralized government-run system. Its advantages were total access for all citizens and post-education employment. The Soviet Union recognized that the foundation of their system depended upon complete dedication of the people to the state through psychological training as well as through military training, and through specialized education in the broad fields of engineering, the natural sciences, the life sciences and social sciences, along with education.

GAP FILLING

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word combinations from the box.

the new policy of likbez / literate people / illiterate adult / the abolition of illiteracy / universal compulsory education / the literacy rate / research and education / elementary grades / purged scholars / academic disciplines / special schools / the repeat rates / mainstream schools / the pedagogical style / schoolchildren

In Imperial Russia, according to the 1897 Population Census, 1..... made up 28.4 percent of the population.

During the 8th Party Congress of 1919, the creation of the new Socialist system of education was proclaimed the major aim of the Soviet government. 2.... became the primary task in the Russia

In accordance with the Sovnarkom decree of December 26, 1919, signed by its head Vladimir Lenin, 3....., was introduced. The new system of 4 was established for children.

Millions of 5 people all over the country, including residents of small towns and villages, were enrolled in special literacy schools. Komsomol members and Young Pioneer detachments played an important role in the education of illiterate people in villages.

The most active phase of likbez lasted until 1939, raising 6 to 56.6 percent of the population in 1926 and further to 87.4 percent in 1939.

The worst feature of Soviet education in 1930s-1950s was its inflexibility. 7..... in the social sciences was dominated by Marxist-Leninist ideology and supervised by the CPSU. Such domination led to abolition of whole 8..... such as genetics and others.

Most of the abolished branches were rehabilitated later in Soviet history, in the 1960s-1990s, although many 9 ... were rehabilitated only in post-Soviet times.

Another aspect of the inflexibility was the high rate at which pupils were held back and required to repeat a year of school. In the early 1950s, typically 8-10% of pupils in 10 were held back a year.

This was partly attributable to 11 of teachers, and partly to the fact that many of these children had disabilities that impeded their performance.

In the latter 1950s, however, the Ministry of Education began to promote the creation of a wide variety of 12 (or "auxiliary schools") for children with physical or mental handicaps.

Once those children were taken out of the 13 – these are general schools, and once teachers began to be held accountable for the repeat rates of their pupils, the rates fell sharply.

By the mid-1960s 14 ... in the general primary schools declined to about 2%, and by the late 1970s to less than 1%.

The number of 15 enrolled in special schools grew five-fold between 1960 and 1980. In the 1970s and 1980s, the Soviet people were about 99.7% literate.

ERROE CORRECTION

Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word that should not be there. If a line is correct, put a letter C (correct) by the number in the answer boxes provided. If a line has a wrong word, a word that should not be there, write this word in the answer boxes provided.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Secondary education is a mandatory in Russia.	
Children they start school at the age of 6 and finish at 17 .	1. a
As a rule, a child attends as the school located in the neighborhood, the one which is been the closes to home .	2.
However, there in big cities there are also so-called "special" schools, offering more in-depth studies of the major the European languages (English, French, or German), or the advanced courses in a physics and mathematics, and children are attending one of these may have to commute from home.	3
There are no any school buses in Russia.	4.
The first of stage of education is elementary school for grades 1 through 4.	5
The second is being secondary school for grades 5 through 9.	6
Upon graduation from secondary school (in which is not the equivalent of having completed secondary education), students which are given the choice of either continuing to attend the same school (high school; grades of 10 and 11), or entering to a vocational school or trade school.	7
Both vocational school and trade school are to meant to provide a student with the certificate of secondary of education and with a number of useful skills (e.g. those of an electrician, technical, or computer operator).	8
One has attends the former for two years, and the latter for three or four.	9
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WORD FORMATION

Read the text below. Use the words given in the right column at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

<p>Having completed one'seducation, one can either become part of work force or go on to college ("institution of ...learning"). There are universities and so-called "institutes" in Russian. The former stress a more, fundamental approach to education, while the latter are more practice oriented.</p> <p>There are no schools or departments with in the structure of Russian universities. Future doctors attend medical institutes. There are no degrees in Russian to those of bachelor's or master's.</p> <p>Students spend ... five years in college or six in a medical institute.</p> <p>To be..... to an institution of higher learning, one has to pass a series of oral and ...tests. Grades in theof secondary education are also taken account.</p> <p>Entry to higher education is quite ... Some college departments (philologist, foreign languages-especially English, law, journalism) have dozens of for one ... student's position. The same is true of medical and theatre institutes.</p> <p>Up to the present, neither college students nor schoolchildren have had any say in the of courses they had to take. Everyone has studied to uniform series of guide lines by the Ministry of Higher Education., this situation is going to change in the near future.</p>	<p>SECOND</p> <p>HIGH</p> <p>THEORY</p> <p>MEDICINE</p> <p>EQUAL</p> <p>APPROXIMATE</p> <p>ADMISSION</p> <p>WRITE</p> <p>CERTIFY</p> <p>COMPETE</p> <p>APPLY</p> <p>PROSPECT</p> <p>SELECT</p> <p>ACCORDANCE</p> <p>APPROVE</p> <p>EVIDENT</p>
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GAP FILLING

Fill in the gaps with the corresponding preposition from the box. You may use one preposition more than once.

in	of	with	by	to
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Education **1**... Russian has until recently been free on all levels. College students **2**.... good grades were rewarded **3**.... a modest scholarship. All institutions **4**.... higher learning were subsidized **5** the government . Now that the country is changing **6**a market-place economy, the system of education is also bound **7** undergo profound changes. The first private schools, gymnasiums and lyceums, have already been founded **8** Moscow and St. Petersburg , **9** an attempt to revive the pre-1917 traditions of Russian educational system **10** ... its high standards of excellence.

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

1. Types of Schools:

school – 1) a place where children learn; where children are taught
2) time at school; a) a day`s work at school: e.g School begins at 8.30

b) the time during your life when you go to school

3) an institution or a university for educating children;

a) or the time when you study their

b) a department that teaches a particular subject at a university

4) one subject; a place where a particular subject or skill is taught; eg a language school

a grammar-school – a school in which grammar, esp. Latin grammar was taught; now types of secondary school in which academic subjects predominate

a nursery-school – a pre-primary school for children of two to five

a kindergarten – a school for children too young to begin their formal education (under five years of age) in which games figure largely

an infant school – part of a primary school for children under 7 years old

primary school - school for children aged between 5 and 11

a junior school – part of a primary school for children from 7 to 11

a secondary school – school for children between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18

a comprehensive school – a large school that combines all types of secondary education, academic and technical, it caters for all levels of academic ability (takes in pupils no matter what their background or ability)

a secondary modern school (coll. secondary modern) - (in the 1950s-1960s) a type of non-academic, semi-technical secondary school

a preparatory school – a private school where pupils are prepared for entry to a public school

a public school – an endowed classical school for providing a liberal education for such as can afford it - Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Shrewsbury, Charterhouse, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors'

a boarding-school – a school in which board and lodging are provided for pupils

a local school – a school situated in a particular place or area, especially the place you live in

2. Stages of Education

education – the process of teaching or learning, usually in a school or college

education system

compulsory – education that must be received because of a rule or law

pre-school - a school for children aged between 2 and 5

primary - school for children aged between 5 and 11

secondary - school for children between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18

further – additional education, education for people who have finished

school but are not at a university

higher – education at a university or institution

3. Schools for very young children

a pupil – one who is being taught or has been taught by a particular teacher

a nursery-school – a pre-primary school for children of two to five

a kindergarten – a school for children too young to begin their formal education (under five years of age) in which games figure largely

pre-school – *AmE* a school for children aged between 2 and 5

parochial school - *AmE* a private school which is run by or connected with a church

4. Schools for children below the age of 12

a school-room – a school-classroom

school run – time when parents drive their children to school in the morning or home from school in the afternoon

do the school run

We hope to increase the safety of children who walk to school and cut the numbers of cars doing the school run.

an infant school – part of a primary school for children under 7

a junior school – part of a primary school for children from 7 to 11

private school – a school not supported by government money, where education must be paid for by the parents of the children

5. Schools for older children

a grammar-school – a school in which grammar, esp. Latin grammar was taught; now types of secondary school in which academic subjects predominate

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a public school – an endowed classical school for providing a liberal education for such as can afford it - Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Shrewsbury, Charterhouse, St. Paul's,

6. A place where people over 18 can study

university – a place where students study one or two subjects at a high level, in order to get degrees; an institution of learning comprising undergraduate school granting bachelor`s degrees, one or more graduate schools granting higher degrees in medicine, law, engineering, etc.

be at a university = be a student at a university

go to university = become a student at a university

college – *AmE* a university, *BE* a place where people can study academic subjects or practical skills after they leave secondary school, but which does not give degrees

college of higher education

school – *AmE informal* a university or similar institution

law school/ medical school/business school – a university or part of a university where you study law, medicine, or business

polytechnic school – schools that offer the chance to study subjects in a more practical way

undergraduate – a student who is at university, studying for his or her first degree

graduate – *n* someone who has completed their first course at university and passed the final exams; *AmE* someone who has completed a course at a school, college or university;

v 1 to pass you're your final exams at university

graduation – when you complete a university degree or your education at an American High School

postgraduate *BE* someone who is studying at a university, who has already done a degree

postgraduate *BE*, **graduate** *AmE* (only before noun) – used about advanced education that takes place after a student has finished a university degree, or about students who study at this level

postgraduate research

higher education – education at a university or similar institution

adult education – special classes for adults, often in the evenings, either because they want to improve their skills or just for enjoyment.

to specialize in some subject

degree – what you get when you successfully finish a university course

residential college – consisting of houses where students live in a particular college

non-residential college – college where students only study

principal building – main building

7. *Education Policy*

curriculum - /pl **curricula**/ the subjects that are taught by a school, college, etc. or the things that are studied in a particular subject

administration – the work of organizing or managing the work in a school or university

schooling – school education

full-time education – if you study full-time, you study all day during the whole week

part-time education – study for less than the usual number of hours

tripartite system - involving three parts, groups etc

parochial school system - *American English* a private school which is run by or connected with a church

class-divided and selective system of education

to sustain inequality of opportunity – to support inequality of opportunity

to go comprehensive - a system of education in Britain in which

children of different abilities go to the same school and are taught together

the Department of Education and Science

Local Education Authorities (LEAs)

to be responsible for national education policy - 1 having a duty to be in charge of or to look after someone or something

to run a school – control/be in charge of

to prescribe curricula or textbooks - *formal* to state officially what should be done in a particular situation

the provision of schools - when you provide something that someone needs now or in the future

to maintain education – to provide education

to provide maintained school education

8. *School Management*

a head-master – the principal master of a school

a school-inspector – an official appointed to examine schools

a school-master/mistress – one of the masters of a school; a male/female teacher, especially in private school

a school-teacher – one who teaches in a school

a teacher – one whose profession is or whose talent is to impart knowledge, practical skill, or understanding

a reader – a teacher in a British university who has the rank just below professor

a lecture– someone who delivers lectures

school board – a group of people, including some parents, who are elected to govern school or group of schools in the USA

school governor – a member of a group of people in Britain who are elected to make decisions about how school should be managed

a tutor – 1) someone who teaches one pupil or a small group, and is paid directly by them;

2) a teacher in a British university or college.

to tutor – to teach someone as a tutor

tutorial - a period of teaching and discussion with a tutor, especially in a British university

educator – *AmE* a teacher

professor – *BE* a teacher of the highest rank in a university department; a title taken by some people who teach various skills

full professor – *AmE* a teacher at a university or college

teaching staff – the people who work as teachers for the school

supervisor – someone whose job is to supervise students who are doing their job, studying

to supervise – to make sure students are doing their work or behaving correctly

Students' Council (Union)

9. Admission

to admit – to allow students to enter a school, college.

to allocate – to decide officially that a particular amount of money, time, etc. or job should be used for a particular purpose

to apply for admission – to make a formal request for smth such as a place in school or university, or permission to do smth

selective procedure – procedure concerning the best or more suitable students from others

intelligence tests – tests depending on the ability to learn, understand and think about things

substitute for the abolished 11+ exams – to use smth new or different instead of the abolished exams

to measure inborn abilities – to measure abilities that one has had naturally since birth

to have a time limit - the time that you are allowed in which to do something

to coach for – to give someone special instructions in a particular subjects, especially so that they can pass an examination

catchment area – the area that a school takes its students from

without any reference to a child`s ability or aptitude

to transfer/promote from one class to another

10. Curriculum

scholarship – 1) an amount of money that is given to someone by an educational organization to help pay for their education

2) the knowledge, work or methods involved in serious studying

mixed/coeducational

coeducation – a system in which students of both sexes are educated together

coed – using a system in which students of both sexes are educated together;

E.g The university became coed in 1967

scientific subjects – about or connected with science

optional subjects – subjects that you do not have to study, but you can choose to if you want to

core subjects (component) – the basic subjects that someone must study in school

fundamental subjects – the most important subjects that school curriculum is based upon

main subjects – bigger or more important than all other subjects

school (teaching) practice

school-based experience - to make someone do or experience something

subject studies - subjects that have to be studied at a school or college

education studies

theory of education - an idea or set of ideas that is intended to explain something about life or the world

age-range – the amount of particular age

to take exams – to do an examination

to hold exams – to have an examination

to pass exams – to succeed in an examination; to officially decide that someone has passed an examination

11. Examinations

entrance exams – *BE* a spoken or written test of knowledge, especially an important one; *AmE* the paper on which the questions for an exam are written

final exams (finals) - a set of tests

eleven-plus (examination) – a school examination taken by pupils about the age of eleven to determine to which type of secondary education (academic, non-academic, or technical) they are proceed

a test – checking work

to give a test in some subject – to check pupils` knowledge

an intelligence test – a test by questions or tasks to determine a person's mental ability (capacity)

an intelligence quotient – the ratio, commonly expressed as a percentage, of a person's mental age to his actual age

to select – to choose carefully selection

to be based on selection - the careful choice of a particular person or thing from a group of similar people or things

selective - affecting or relating to the best or most suitable people or things from a larger group

to be based on the reactionary educational theory of fixed, inborn intelligence or innate abilities

a stream – a division of a class of children in age groups according to ability and intelligence

to stream – *BrE* to divide pupils into streams

to stream, to put pupils in groups according to their ability to learn

to track – *AmE* to put school children in groups according to their ability.

streaming - division of pupils according to their abilities to learn

to unstream

unstreaming

12. *Punishment*

to punish – to make someone suffer because they have done smth wrong

to punish smb for (doing) smth

punishment – a way in which someone is punished

harsh/severe punishment – punishment that makes one suffer a lot; rough treatment, damage

corporal punishment – punishment inflicted on the body, as flogging, etc.

to inflict – to make someone suffer something unpleasant

a whip – a long thin piece of rope or leather with a handle that you hit animals with to make them move or that you hit someone with to punish

a cane – a long thin stick made from the stem of a plant

to cane – to thrash with a cane

caning – thrashing with a cane

flogging – punishment in which one is severely beaten with a whip or stick

13. *To go to school or university to study*

to start school

to go to school

to be at school – attending school; be in the school building

to send to school

to attend school

to leave school /to finish school

Is he old enough for school?

Is he old enough to go to school?

He left school when he was 16.

When did she leave school?

My boys are still at school.

We were at school together.

3) time when teaching is given: lessons;

School begins at nine a.m.

School ends at four p.m.

There will be no school (no lessons tomorrow).

Will you come for a walk after school?

to receive an education

a school-starting age/a school-leaving age

schooling-school education/instruction

He had very little schooling.

to raise the school-leaving age

The school-leaving age has been raised to 16.

a school bag – a bag for carrying school-books

a school-bell – a bell to announce time for school

school-taught – taught at school

14. *Someone who studies at school or university*

a school- boy - a boy attending school

a school-child/school-children

a school-fellow – one taught at the same school at the same time

a school-friend – one who is or has been a friend at school; a friend who goes to the same school as you

a school-friendship

a school-girl – a girl, attending school

a school-mate – a school-friend

academically bright-clever

a slow learner – a pupil slow of learning

teacher's pet – *informal* a child who everyone thinks is the teacher's favourite student and is therefore disliked by the other students

school child(children) – child/children attending school

school kid *informal* child attending school

junior students – *BE* a pupil in a junior school; *AmE* a student in the year before the final year of high school or university

senior students – *AmE* a student in the last year of high school or university

freshman – *AmE* a student in the first year of high school or university

sophomore – *AmE* a student who is in the second year of study at a college or high school

students` society

15. *To finish school or university*

a school-leaver – a) one who is leaving school because he has reached the statutory age or the stage for doing so;

b) one who leaves school, especially when they are looking for a job rather than going to college, university. Eg shortage of jobs for school-leavers

school-leaving

an old boy/girl – a former member of the school in question

school tie – a special tie with a particular colour or pattern that children wear at some schools in Britain

the old school tie – *informal* the unofficial system by which people who went to the same school, especially an expensive one, help each other to gain important positions later in their lives.

the Old Boy Network – the members of a society (usu. upper-class) closely interconnected, who share information, and secure advantages for each other; this form of association

16. *Levels at school, university*

a stream – a division of a class of children in age groups according to ability and intelligence

to stream – *BrE* to divide pupils into streams

to stream, to put pupils in groups according to their ability to learn

to track – *AmE* to put school children in groups according to their ability.

streaming - division of pupils according to their abilities to learn

to unstream -

unstreaming

innate abilities – quality/ability that has been part of your character since you were born

inborn abilities - an inborn quality or ability is one you have had naturally since birth

a dropout – one who has dropped out from school or university

to drop out – to stop being a student

17. *Periods of the school (university) year*

a school day – a day on which schools are open

school-days – time of being a school-pupil

a school-term – a division of the school-year

school-tide – school-days

school-time – the time at which school opens, or during which it remains open

term – one of the three periods that the year is divided into at British schools and most British universities (autumn/spring/summer)

semester – one of the two periods that the year is divided into at American schools and most American universities (first/second semester)

the school year/the academic year – the period of the year when there are school or university classes

18. *Periods in which students are taught particular subjects*

class – a period of time, usually about 30 minutes to one hour, in which a teacher teaches a group of students

lesson – a period in which someone teaches one person or a small number of people; is used especially about practical skills such as music, swimming or driving

lecture – a long talk on a subject, given by a teacher at a college or university, and listened to by a large number of students

to give a lecture on

seminar – a class, usually at a college or university, where a teacher and a small group of students discuss a subject (+ on)

practical classes – *BE* a lesson or examination in science etc., in which you have to do or make smth yourself rather than write or read about it (**practicals**)

We have Chemistry practicals after Christmas

tutorial - a period of teaching and discussion with a tutor, especially in a British university

19. *Process of studying and being taught*

to educate – to bring up and instruct; to give intellectual and moral training; to teach; to train;

The boy had to educate himself in the evening after finishing his work.

education – 1) systematic training and instruction (esp. of the young in school, college);

Is education free and compulsory in your country?

2) bringing up a child, development of character and mental powers, resulting from such training;

3) the process by which your mind develops through learning at school, college, or university

4) the knowledge and skills that you gain from being taught

education(al) system *BrE*

school education

primary education – elementary education (belonging to the first stages of education)

secondary education – education between primary and higher/ education for children over eleven

higher education - university education

educational – connected with education; or teaching you smth you did not know before

an educationalist/ an educationist – one skilled in methods of educating and teaching; one who promotes education

education is free

free – without payment, costing nothing

Is education free in your country?

education is compulsory

compulsory – something that is required by law

Is education compulsory in Great Britain?

an expensive education - costing a lot of money

an academic (only theoretical) **education** - concerned with studying from books, as opposed to practical work

a non-academic education

a scholar – 1) someone who knows a lot about a particular subject, especially one that is not a science subject: a Greek scholar

2) *informal* a clever and well-educated person.

3) someone who has been given a scholarship (= money) to study at a school or college.

4) *literary* a child who is at school

educational aids – audio-visual facilities that are used as teaching aids (help)

audio-visual facilities - services that are provided for a particular purpose; a special part of a piece of equipment or a system which makes it possible to do something

to observe a lesson

20. *What one gets when finishes a course successfully*

further education – *BrE* education for adults after leaving school that is not at a university

to graduate – successfully finish your studies (+ from)

adult education – special classes for adults, often in the evenings, either because they want to improve their skills or just for enjoyment

vocational school/course – training etc. that teaches you the skills you need to do a particular job

to specialize in some subject

degree – 1) what you get when you successfully finish a university course;

2) a title conferred by a college or university in recognition of academic work or special distinction

a bachelor – one who has taken the first degree at a college or university

Bachelor of Arts/B.A. – a bachelor`s degree in the humanities or arts

humanities – a study of literature, art and philosophy, as opposed to the sciences

liberal arts – course of college instructions comprising the humanities, arts, natural sciences and social sciences

B.Ed./ Bachelor of Education

B.Sc./ Bachelor of Science - a bachelor`s degree in the natural sciences or in pure science

natural science – physics, chemistry and biology

B.S.E./ Bachelor of Engineering

B.S.M./ Bachelor of Medicine

a master – a holder of a master`s degree

a master`s degree – a university degree ranking above the bachelor`s and below the doctorate

M.A./Master of Arts - a master`s degree in the humanities and social sciences

M.Sc./Master of Science - a master`s degree in mathematics or the natural sciences

M.Ed./ Master of Education

a doctorate – a degree of a doctor

a doctor`s degree – an earned university degree of the highest rank in humanistic, scientific and professional studies

Ph.D./doctor of Philosophy – a doctor`s degree in the humanities or the sciences

Internet Resources

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_the_United_Kingdom

www.native-english.ru/topics/british-education

www.learnenglish.de/culture/educationculture.htm

www.britishcouncil.org/ru/russia.htm

www.britishcouncil.org/usa-education-uk-system-k-12-education.htm

www.educationuk.org/

www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/education.htm

www.britishschool.nl/

www.british.edu.uy/

www.britishschoolmuscat.com/

www.bsme.org.uk/

www.britishschoolofwashington.org/

REFERENCES

Language Courses: Anglo European Schools of English Языковые курсы:

ALEXANDERS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Aspect ILA

BBSI - Bournemouth Business School International

BRITISH STUDY CENTRE 16 + лет Лондон, Брайтон, Оксфорд

BUCKSWOOD SCHOOL 9-18 лет Гастингс

BURLINGTON SCHOOL от 8 лет (группа), от 14 лет (каникулы), от 16 лет (взрослые)
Лондон

CAMP BEAUMONT 6-17 лет Остров Уайт, Норфолк, Стаффордшир, Овестренд, Лейк
Дистрикт

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION 8+ лет Оксфорд

DISCOVERY SUMMER 9-16 лет Оакхем, Волдингхем, Редли

EMBASSY CES (Летние международные центры) см. таблицу Лондон, Оксфорд,
Кембридж, Брайтон, Кентербери, Гастингс, Борнмут, Бринсбури, Кардифф, Малверн,
Сифорд, Глазго, Дублин

FRANCES KING SCHOOL OF ENGLISH 16 + лет Лондон

GLOBE ENGLISH CENTRE от 7 лет (для детей), от 17 лет (для взрослых) Экзетер

HARROW HOUSE | 8-17 лет (лето), 16+ лет (круглогодично), 17+ (академические
программы) Свонедж

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SCHOOL 3 - 17 лет Лондон

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE 12 + лет Торки, Бат

LANGUAGE SPECIALISTS INTERNATIONAL 17 + лет Портсмут

REGENT LANGUAGE TRAINING 16 + лет (кроме Оксфорда - от 18 лет) Лондон,
Оксфорд, Брайтон, Маргейт, Эдинбург

RUTLAND SCHOOL OF ENGLISH 12 + лет Маргейт

SIDMOUTH INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL 8-13 лет (лето), 17+ (круглогодично),
12-17 (круглогодично). Сидмут

ST. CLARE'S COLLEGE 18 + лет Оксфорд

ST. GILES COLLEGE 16 + лет Лондон, Брайтон, Истборн

STANTON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH 16 + лет Лондон

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CENTRE 16 + лет (каникулярные курсы), 17 + лет
(круглогодично, бизнес-курсы - 21 год) Брайтон

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH 18 + лет (для некоторых курсов - 21, 23 или 25 лет)
Лондон

TORBAY LANGUAGE CENTRE от 8 лет (программы для детей), от 16 лет (программы
для взрослых) Пэйтон, Торки, Тависток

TWIN ENGLISH SCHOOL 16 + лет (круглогодичные индивидуальные программы), 12 +
лет (групповые программы), 8 + (летние программы) Лондон

UNITED INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE 16 + лет Лондон

Круглогодичные

Anglo European School of English

ALEXANDERS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL 6+ (группа); 11+ (индивидуально); 14-18 лет
(для академических программ) Бодсей

Aspect ILA

BRITISH STUDY CENTRE 16 + лет Лондон, Брайтон, Оксфорд
BUCKSWOOD SCHOOL 9-18 лет Гастингс
BURLINGTON SCHOOL от 8 лет (группа), от 14 лет (каникулы), от 16 лет (взрослые)
Лондон
BBSI - Bournemouth Business School International
CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION 8+ лет Оксфорд
Elizabeth Johnson Organization
EMBASSY CES 16 + лет Лондон, Роухемптон
EMBASSY CES 16 + лет Оксфорд, Центральный
EMBASSY CES 16 + лет Брайтон и Хоув
EMBASSY CES 16 + лет Лондон, Центральный
FRANCES KING SCHOOL OF ENGLISH 16 + лет Лондон
GLOBE ENGLISH CENTRE от 7 лет (для детей), от 17 лет (для взрослых) Экзетер
Hampstead School of English
HARROW HOUSE 8-17 лет (лето), 16+ лет (круглогодично), 17+ (академические программы) Свонедж
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SCHOOL 3 - 17 лет Лондон
INTERNATIONAL HOUSE 12 + лет Торки, Бат
LANGUAGE SPECIALISTS INTERNATIONAL 17 + лет Портсмут
REGENT LANGUAGE TRAINING 16 + лет (кроме Оксфорда - от 18 лет) Лондон, Оксфорд, Брайтон, Маргейт, Эдинбург
RUTLAND SCHOOL OF ENGLISH 12 + лет Маргейт
SIDMOUTH INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL 8-13 лет (лето), 17+ (круглогодично), 12-17 (круглогодично). Сидмут
Sprachcaffe
ST. CLARE'S COLLEGE 18 + лет Оксфорд
ST. GILES COLLEGE 16 + лет Лондон, Брайтон, Истборн
STANTON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH 16 + лет Лондон
Swandean School of English
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CENTRE 16 + лет (каникулярные курсы), 17 + лет (круглогодично, бизнес-курсы - 21 год) Брайтон
THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ENGLISH 18 + лет (для некоторых курсов - 21, 23 или 25 лет) Лондон
TORBAY LANGUAGE CENTRE от 8 лет (программы для детей), от 16 лет (программы для взрослых) Пэйтон, Торки, Тависток
TWIN ENGLISH SCHOOL 16 + лет (круглогодичные индивидуальные программы), 12 + лет (групповые программы), 8 + (летние программы) Лондон
UNITED INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE 16 + лет Лондон

Академическое, бизнес-образование

ALEXANDERS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL 6+ (группа); 11+ (индивидуально); 14-18 лет (для академических программ) Бодсей
BELLERBYS COLLEGE Лондон, Кембридж, Оксфорд, Брайтон/Хоув
BUCKSWOOD SCHOOL 9-18 лет Гастингс
EMBASSY CES Кембридж, Оксфорд, Гастингс, Лондон, Брайтон и Хоув
HARROW HOUSE 8-17 лет (лето), 16+ лет (круглогодично), 17+ (академические программы) Свонедж
HAMPSTEAD SCHOOL
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SCHOOL 3 - 17 лет Лондон
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**СРЕДНЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ
В ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ И РОССИИ**