

The school system of Canada is very much like the one in the USA, but

there are certain differences.





ication in Canada is general and compulsory for children from 6 to 16 years old, and in some provinces — to 14. It is within the competence of the local authorities, and therefore it may differ from province to province. For example, Newfoundland has an 11-grade system. Some other provinces have 12-grade systems, and Ontario has even a 13-grade system. Grades 1—6 are usually elementary schools, and grades 7—12 are secondary schools.

In some provinces there is a kindergarten year before the first grade. Elementary education is general and basic, but in the junior high school years the students can select some courses themselves.







Most secondary schools provide programmes for all types of students. Some of them prepare students for continuing their studies at the university. Vocational schools are separate institutions for those who will not continue their education after secondary schools. There also exist some commercial high schools. Some provinces have private kindergartens and nursery schools for children of pre-elementary age. There also exist *Roman Catholic schools* and private schools in some provinces. In most provinces private schools receive some form of public support.

Admission to the university in Canada is after high school with specific courses. Getting a degree in law, medicine, dentistry or engineering usually takes 3—4 years of studying. University tuition fees vary among different provinces All provinces also have public non-university institutions. They are regional colleges, institutes of technology, institutes of applied arts, colleges of agricultural technology and others. Criteria for admission to these institutions are less strict.

Colleges Institute of applied arts STURF BROWN Regional college



Institute of technology

The history of education in Canada, as in other Western countries, has involved the growth of formal instruction funded by taxes and supervised by the state. This growth resulted from concern about cultural, moral and political behaviour, the emergence of a wage-labour economy, changing concepts of childhood and the family, and the general reorganization of society into institutions.



Prairie Classroom, 1915
Prairie classroom at
Bruderheim, Alberta.
Prairie schools were to
be the vehicles by
which immigrants
would be assimilated
(courtesy Glenbow
Archives).

Prairie School Coldridge School, circa 1905 (courtesy Saskatchewan Archives Board). School At Canoe Cove, P.E.I.
Painting by Robert Harris, oil on canvas. This scene illustrates a Prince Edward Island one-room schoolhouse in the early 1900s, where children of various ages sat together and were instructed by one teacher

By the late 20th century, schooling had become part of an institutional network which included hospitals, businesses, prisons, and welfare agencies. Various groups experienced this development in different ways, sometimes by official design and sometimes by their own choice. As a result, there are many histories of Canadian education and important distinctions within the general trends.

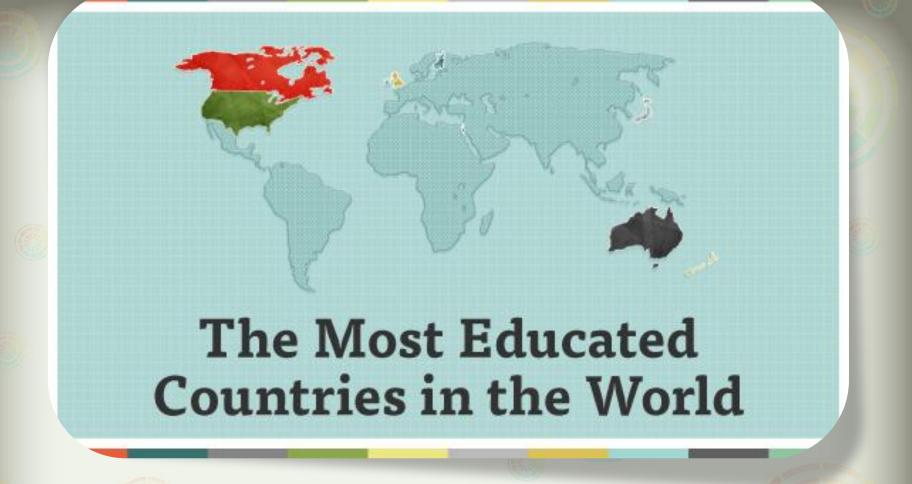
## The education system in Canada

encompasses both publicly-funded and private schools, including: community colleges/ technical institutes, career colleges, language schools, secondary schools, summer camps, universities and university colleges.

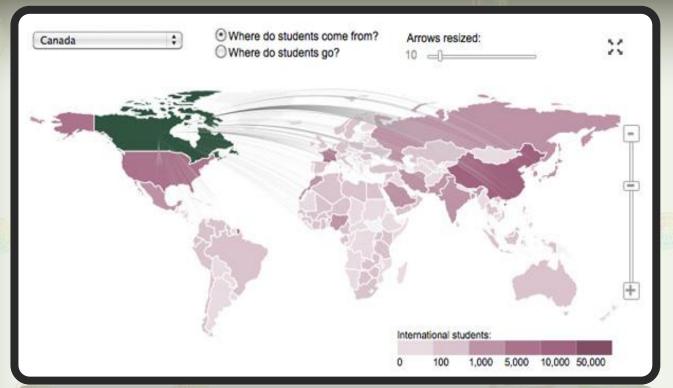




Education is a provincial responsibility under the Canadian constitution, which means there are significant differences between the education systems of the different provinces. However, education is important to Canadians, and standards across the country are uniformly high.



Every year almost 150,000 international students come to Canada to pursue one or another higher study program. They come from nations all over the globe to pursue an education at Canadian high-schools, colleges and universities. Canadian place great importance on learning, and have developed a first-rate education system with very high standards.



As you can see, many people from China, Russia, USA and France move to Canada with the certain goal – to study in the most popular high colleges, because without good schooling none of your everlasting dreams can be fulfilled.

Students came in this country from all over the world to pursue undergraduate and postgraduate courses. Some of the famous courses in Canada are language, fine arts, agriculture, mass communication, design, multimedia, journalism, engineering, business studies and management. If you are planning to study in Canada's top 10 colleges and universities, the below list will help you to select from among the best Canadian universities. These world-class institutions offer a wide range of programs to match student's academic and professional goals and interests.

## Top 5 colleges in Canada:





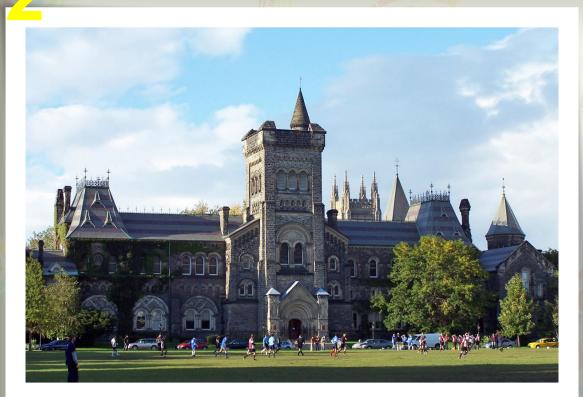
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a <u>public</u> is a public <u>research</u> university is a public research university located in Montreal is a public research university located in Montreal, Quebec is a public research university located in Montreal, Quebec, Canada is a public research university located in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Founded in 1821 during the British colonial era is a public research university located in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Founded in 1821 during

fppt.com

As of the 2013-2014 school year, McGill was ranked 15 ne Caritash acodogialisera, the major universities.

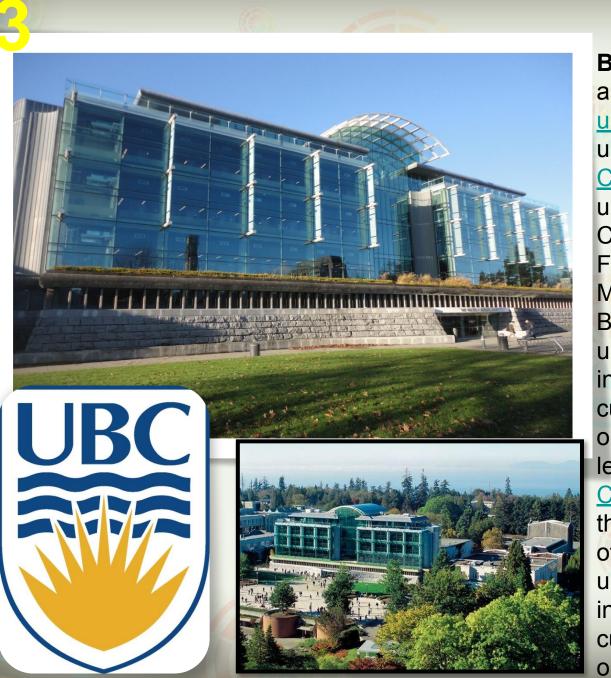
university bears the name







The University of Toronto is a public is a public research university is a public research university in Toronto is a public research university in Toronto, Ontario i s a public research university in Toronto, Ontario, Canada is a public research university in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, situated on the grounds that surround Queen's Park is a public research university in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, situated on the grounds that surround Queen's Park. It was founded by royal charter in 1827 as King's College, the first institution of higher learning in Upper Canada, the



The University of British Columbia is

a <u>public</u> is a public <u>research</u> <u>university</u> is a public research university in <u>British</u>

Columbia is a public research university in British

Columbia, <u>Canada</u>.

Founded in 1908 as the McGill University College of British Columbia, the university became independent and adopted its current name in 1915. It is the oldest institution of higher

learning in British
Columbia Founded in 1908 as the McGill University College of British Columbia, the university became

independent and adopted its current name in 1915. It is the

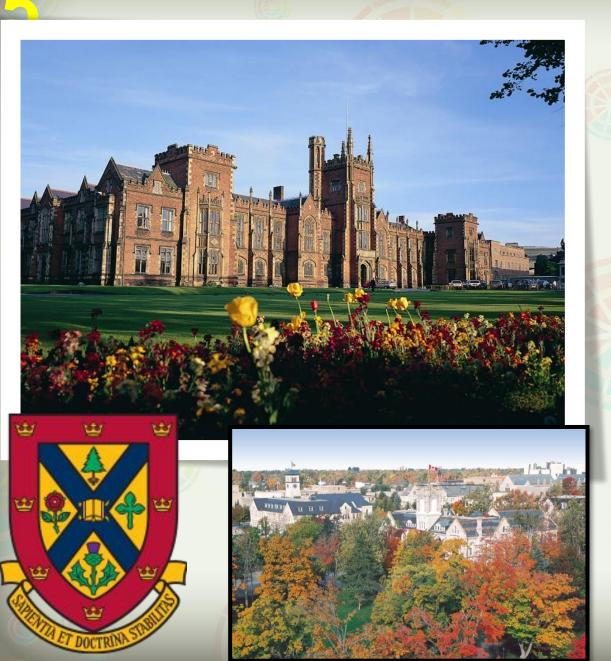
oldest institution of higher pt.com



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The **University of** Alberta is a public is a public research university located in **Edmonton** is a public research university located in Edmonton, Alberta is a public research university located in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada is a public research university located in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada . It was founded in 1908 by Alexander Cameron Rutherford, the first premier of Alberta, and Henry Marshall Tory (McGill University alumni),ts first president. Its enabling legislation is the Post-secondary Learning Act.

The university comprises four campuses in Edmonton, the



**Queen's University at** Kingston is a public is a public research university is a public research university located in Kingston is a public research university located in Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Founded on 16 October 1841, the university predated the founding of Canada by 26 years. Queen's holds more than 1,400 hectares (3,500 acres) of land throughout Ontario and owns Herstmonceux Castle is a public research university located in Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Founded on 16 October 1841, the university predated the founding of Canada by 26

## Thank you for attention!

Presentation by Anton Stavruk, Revenko Dmytro, Sereda Katerina, Yedyharyan Karina, Levishenko Ludmila, yo yo !!!

