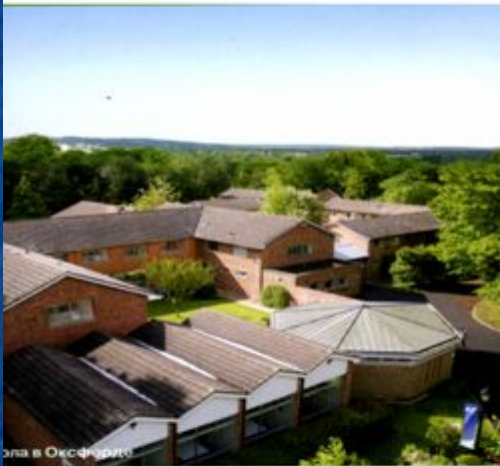


# EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN



# *ENGLISH SCHOOLS*

**STATE  
SCHOOLS  
( 90% )**

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

## **3 stages of education:**

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

# PRIMARY EDUCATION

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

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

**INFANT SCHOOLS  
(5-7)**

**JUNIOR SCHOOLS  
(7-11)**

# SECONDARY EDUCATION

```
graph TD; SE[SECONDARY EDUCATION] --> MS[MODERN SCHOOLS]; SE --> CS[COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS]; SE --> GS[GRAMMAR SCHOOLS];
```

A diagram showing the structure of Secondary Education. The title 'SECONDARY EDUCATION' is at the top in red. Three white arrows point down from it to three separate boxes: 'MODERN SCHOOLS' on the left, 'COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS' at the bottom center, and 'GRAMMAR SCHOOLS' on the right.

**MODERN SCHOOLS**

**GRAMMAR  
SCHOOLS**

**COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS**

# THE SCHOOL YEAR

**AUTUMN  
TERM**  
(September-  
Christmas)

**SPRING TERM**  
(January –  
Easter )

**SUMMER  
TERM**  
(Easter – June)





# SCHOOL UNIFORM

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

## SCHOOL TIE

"To be true to your school tie" –  
«Быть верным своему школьному галстуку». Это означает, что и через много лет после окончания школы выпускники сохраняют верность своим школьным друзьям. Для выпускников престижных частных школ такой галстук является не только символом дружбы и взаимопомощи, но и пропуском в общество самых известных и влиятельных людей страны.



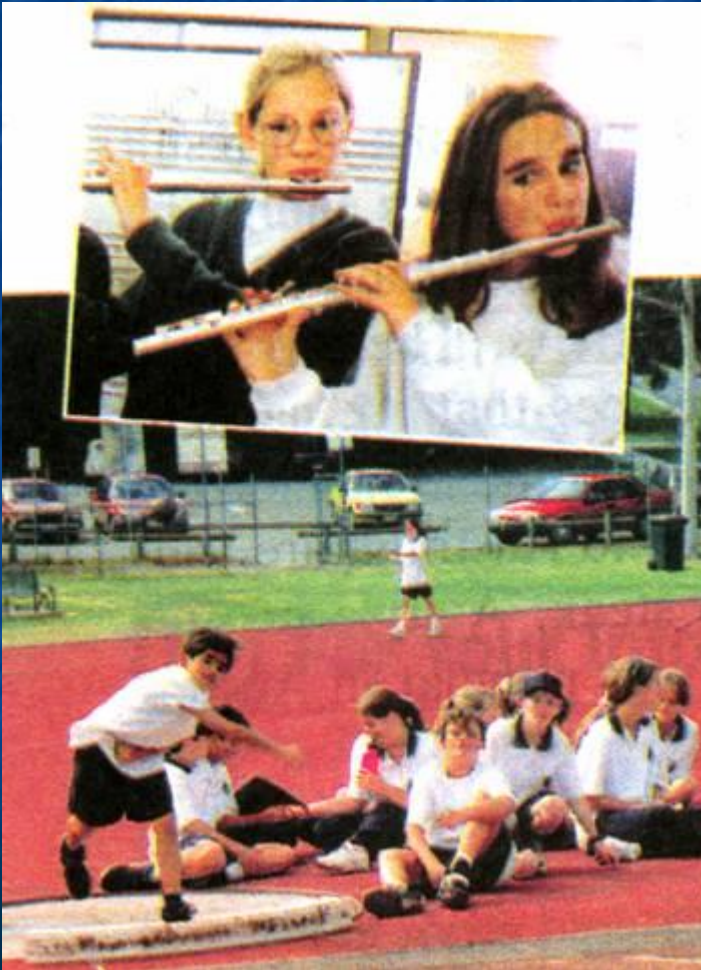
# ENGLISH MARKS

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



# EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

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



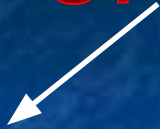
# PRIVATE SCHOOLS

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





# FURTHER EDUCATION



## COLLEGES

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



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

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



# HIGHER EDUCATION

- UNIVERSITIES
  - POLYTECHNICS
- COLLEGES  
MAGISTRACY

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

