

Kindergarten(from 3 to 5 years)

- o petite section- in 3 years
- o moyenne section- in 4 years
- o grande section- in 5 y









- language development and preparation for writing;
- preparing for school and the future status of the student;
- o selfexpression;
- o discovering the world;
- o perceive, feel, imagine, create







School-École(from 6 to 11 years)

o CP-1st grade, 6 y.o.



CE1-2nd grade, 7 y.







CE2-3rd grade, 8 y.o





by the French Ministry of education for various disciplines provides sufficient time for each of the 7 main areas of education:

- the mastery of speech and the French language;
- o living together;
- o mathematics;
- o world cognition;



Collège (from 11 to 15 years)





- o 6ème-11-12 y.o.
- 5ème-12-13y.o.
- 4ème-13-14y.o.
- o 3ème-14-15







Stages of College education

- Adaptation period-includes the sixth form, where former graduates of primary education are trained.
 You can go there without exams.
- o The Central stage consists of the fifth and fourth grades. During this period, the acquired skills are consolidated and deepened.
- Professional orientation this period is called the third class. He is already directly preparing students for future work. At the end of training, all students pass the final exam and receive a diploma. But it does not contribute to the transition to the next class.

Lyceums

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Lyceums are divided into three types:

General,

Technological,

Professional.

In the first two years of training-3 years. In General-type lyceums, a General baccalaureate is issued based on the results of examinations, which gives the right of access to higher education. At the end of the technological Lyceum, exams are passed for obtaining a technological bachelor's

Professional lyceums-2 years of training, at the end of which a certificate of professional training and a certificate of professional fitness are issued, which do not give access to higher education. You can get a professional bachelor's degree







Comparison of Russian and French education

Russia

- 1. The numbering of the classes from 1st to 11th.
- 2. Continuous secondary education, without divisions.
- 3. Fewer subjects taught.
- 4. Several final exams are passed without the right to enter the University without examination.
- 5. Rating system from 1 to 5 points.

<u>France</u>

- 1. Numbering of classes from the sixth to the first.
- 2. Division of secondary education into two cycles:college and lycee.
- 3. Greater variety of disciplines.
- 4. Comprehensive final exam (baccalaureat), which gives the right to enter the University without exams.
- 5. Rating system from 0 to 20