

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY  
SPECIALIZED EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF UZBEKISTAN**

# **REFERAT**

**Theme: Education in Great Britain**

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**Samarkand - 2015**

# ***Plan:***

***1. PRIMARY EDUCATION***

***2. SECONDARY EDUCATION***

***3. FURTHER EDUCATION***

*1. Compulsory education begins at 5 when children in England & Wales go to infant schools or departments; at 7 many go on to junior schools or departments. In some areas of England there are nursery schools for children under 5 years of age. Some children between 2 & 5 receive education in nursery classes or in infant's classes in primary schools. Many children attend informal pre-school play-groups organized by parents in private homes. Nursery schools are staffed with teachers and students in training. There are all kinds of toys to keep the children busy from 9 o'clock till 4 o'clock p.m.- while their parents are at work here the babies play, lunch & sleep. They can run about and play in safety with someone keeping an eye on them. For day nurseries which remain open all the year round the parents pay according to their income.*

*Most children start school at 5 in a primary school. A primary school may be divided into two parts- infants & juniors. At infants schools reading, writing & arithmetic are taught for about 20 minutes a day during the first year, gradually increasing to about 2 hours in their last year. There is usually no written timetable. Much time is spent in modeling from clay or drawing, reading and singing.*

*By the time children are ready for the junior school they will be able to read & write, do simple addition and subtraction of numbers.*

*At 7 children go on from the infants school to the junior school. This marks the transition from play to 'real work'. The children have set periods of arithmetic, reading and composition which are all Eleven-Plus subjects. History, Geography, Nature Study, Art & Music, PE, Swimming are also on the timetable.*

*Pupils are streamed, according to their ability to learn, into A,B,C& D streams. The least gifted are in the D streams. Formerly towards the end of their fourth year the pupils wrote their 11-Plus Exams. The hated 11+ was a selective procedure on which not only the pupils' future schooling but their careers depended. The abolition of selection at 11+ brought to life comprehensive schools where pupils can get secondary education.*

*As you have already guessed the usual age of transfer from primary to secondary school is 11.*

*Most primary schools are state-funded although many of them are run by churches and the child is taught in order with the National Curriculum Independent fee-paying schools which are called preparatory schools, prepare children for the Common Entrance Examination set by the independent secondary schools. Usually parents prefer state primary schools -95 % and only 5% prefer independentA number of LEAs in England (local education authorities) have established "first" schools for pupils aged 5 to 8,9,10 & "middle" schools covering various age ranges between 8 & 14.*

*It goes without saying it that the period of primary schooling is very interesting and fun for boys and girls during that period their character is forming, they are becoming personalities.*

*And if it was said that it's fun, then there should be some jokes and funny stories about the schooling. So here you go!*

*2.*

*At the age of 11, most children go to comprehensive schools of which the majorities are for both boys & girls.*

*About 90 % of all state-financed secondary schools are of this type. Most other children receive secondary education in grammar & secondary modern schools. ( Until 1960s most children took an examination at the end of primary school (The 11+): those who passed it successfully went to grammar schools while those who did not went to secondary modern schools. A few areas especially in the south of England still have selective exams at the age of 11.)*

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

*At 16 students in England and Wales take GCSE examinations. In 1988 these examinations replaced the GCE(General Certificate of*

*Education) and O-levels(Ordinary levels) which were usually passed by about 29 % of school students. GCSE exams are taken by students of all levels of ability in any of a range of subjects, and may involve a final examination, and assessment of work done by the student during the 2-year course, or both of these things.*

*Some comprehensive schools, however, do not have enough academic courses for 6-formers. Students can transfer either to a grammar school or to 6-form college to get the courses they want. School-leavers with jobs sometimes take part-time vocational courses, on day-release from work. School-leavers without jobs get no money from the government unless they join a youth training scheme, which provides a living allowance during 2 years of work experience.*

*At 18 some students take A-level(Advanced level) examinations, usually in two or three subjects. It is necessary to have A-level in order to go to a university or Polytechnic.*

*But some pupils want to stay on at school after taking their GCSE, to prepare for a vocational course or to work rather than for A-level examinations. Then they have to take the CPVE examination which means the Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education.*

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

*Secondary education in Northern Ireland is organized along selective lines according to children's abilities. One can hardly say that high quality secondary education is provided for all in Britain. There is a high loss of pupils of working- class families at entry into the 6 form. If you are a working- class child at school today, the chance of your reaching the second year of a sixth-form course is probably less than one-twelfth of that for the child of a professional parent. Besides, government cuts on school spending caused many difficulties. During all the process of education the child is taught in order with the National Curriculum. Even the schools which do specialize in different subjects -nowadays an Increasing number- have to teach in order with the National Curriculum & the parents are sure that their*

*child will have a broad-based education. Those schools usually do specialize in technology and often are working with local business.*

*There are so many types of schools in Britain that from the first sight seems you can 'sink' in variety. First division is from independent & state schools. Some types can be both state and independent, for example grammar schools. There are a lot of voluntary or church schools in Britain which are to encourage the set of belief, they are funded by the local council. Most parents choose to send their children to free state schools financed from the public funds but an increasing number of secondary pupils attend fee-paying independent schools outside the school system. Many of these are boarding schools, which provide accommodation for pupils during term time. There are about 2,500 independent schools educating more than 500,000 pupils of all ages. They charge fees, varying from about 100 ? a term for day pupils at nursery age to 2.000 ? a term for senior boarding pupils*

*3. After finishing secondary school or college you can apply to a university, polytechnic, college of education or you can continue to study in a college of further education.*

*The academic year in Britain's universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of education is divided into 3 terms, which usually run from the beginning of October to the middle of December, the middle of January to the end of March, from the middle of April to the end of June or the beginning of July.*

*There are 46 universities in Britain. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Southampton, Cardiff, Bristol, Birmingham.*

*Good A-level results in at least 2 subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. However, good exam passes alone are not enough. Universities choose their students after interviews. For all British citizens a place at a university brings with it a grant from their local education authority.*

*English universities greatly differ from each other. They differ in date of foundation, size, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, way of student life.*

*After three years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Later he may continue to take Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree. It goes without saying it that research is an important feature of university work.*

*The 2 intellectual eyes of Britain- Oxford & Cambridge Universities- date from the 12 & 13 centuries. They are known for all over the world and are the oldest and most prestigious universities in Britain. They are often called collectively Oxbridge, but both of them are completely independent. Only education elite go to Oxford and Cambridge, most of their students are former public leavers.*

*The normal length of the degree course is 3 years, after which the students take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or B.A.. Some courses, such as languages and medicine, may be one or two years longer. The students may work for other degrees as well. The degrees are awarded at public degree ceremonies. Oxbridge cling to their traditions, such as the use of Latin at degree ceremonies. Full academic dress is worn at examinations.*

*Oxbridge universities consist of a number of colleges. Each college is different, but in many ways they are alike, each has its name, its coat of arms, each is governed by a Master and offers teaching in a wide range of subjects. The largest ones have more than 400 members, the smallest ones-less than 30. Within the college one will normally find a chapel, a dining hall, a library, rooms for undergraduates, fellows, the Master and teaching purposes.*

*Oxford is one of the oldest universities in Europe- the second largest in Britain, after London. The town of Oxford is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 911 AD and it was popular with the early English kings. THE university's earlier charter is dated to 1213.*

*There are now 24 colleges for men, five for women and another five both for men and women. Among the oldest colleges are University College(founded in 1249), All Souls(1438), Christ Church(1525).*

*Cambridge University started during the 13th century and was grown until today. Now there are more than 30 colleges. They line the right bank of the Cam. There are beautiful college gardens with green lawns and lines of tall trees. The oldest college is Peterhouse(1284) and the most recent is Robinson College(1977), the most famous is King's College.*

*The University was only for men until 1871, when the first women's college was opened. That was the first time in Britain woman could get good education officially. In the 1970s, most colleges opened their doors to both men and women. Almost all colleges are now mixed.*

*Many great men studied at Cambridge, among them Desiderius Erasmus(1469-1536), the great Dutch scholar, Roger Bacon(1214-1292), the philosopher, Milton, the poet Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658), the soldier, Newton, the scientist, and Kapitza, the famous Russian physicist.*

*The universities have over a hundred societies and clubs, enough for every interest one could imagine. Sport is a part of students' life at Oxbridge, the most popular ones are rowing and punting.*

*The Scottish universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen & Edinburgh date from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.*

*In the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth centuries the so-called Redbrick universities were founded. These include London, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Shetfield, and Birmingham. During the late sixties and early seventies some 20 'new' universities were set up. Sometimes they are called 'concrete and glass' universities. Among them are the universities of Sussex, York, East Anglia and some others.*

*During these years the government set up 30 Polytechnics. The Polytechnics, like the universities, offer first and higher degrees. Some of them offer full-time and sandwich courses(for working students). Colleges of Education provide two-year courses in teacher education or sometimes three years if the graduate specializes in some Particular subjects.*

*Some of them who decide to leave school at the age of 16 may go to a further education college where they can follow a course in typing, engineering, town planning, cooking , or hairdressing, full-time or part-time. Further education colleges have strong ties with commerce and industry.*

*There's an interesting form of studies which is called the Open University. It's intended for people who study in their own free time and who 'attend' lectures by watching TV and listening to the radio. They keep ih touch by phone and letter with their tutors and attend summer schools. The Open University students have no formal qualifications and would be unable to enter ordinary universities.*

*Some 80,000 overseas students study at British universities or further education colleges or train in nursing, law, banking or in industry.*

*Literature:*

- 1. Country study. Lecture notes.*
- 2. A Book about GREAT BRITAIN*
- 3. Google.ru*
- 4. Study of world*