

MUNICIPAL AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION WITH IN-
DEPTH STUDY OF SUBJECTS OF THE ARTISTIC AND AESTHETIC
CYCLE No. 58 of TOMSK

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

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1. Introduction

In the life of every person, education plays a significant role and acts as a source of knowledge and enlightenment, representing the most important value of civilization. The British are proud of their education system, claiming that it has served as a model for many countries around the world. The relevance of the chosen topic lies in the fact that the UK education system is often considered as a benchmark, as a result, the educational system of other countries is compared with the British one, which developed many centuries ago. It has not undergone major changes during this time and whose distinctive characteristics are "iron discipline", classical teaching methods, an established educational process, a versatile program for preparing students for life in society.

The purpose of this work is a theoretical study of the UK education system. In accordance with this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

1. Analyze the history of the development of the education system;
2. Consider the features of the modern British education system.
3. Conduct a survey among citizens of the Russian Federation on the topic "Attitude to education in the UK".

Hypothesis: it is assumed that the level of education in the UK is very high, education in England is valued higher than education in Russia and many Russian citizens would like to get an education in England.

The object of this study is the UK education system.

The subject of the study is the education system of Great Britain at the present stage.

2. History of education in England

The beginning of school education in Great Britain is associated with the name of Augustine the Blessed, who arrived in England in 597. The education system of that time consisted of seven liberal arts and sciences. In the period from VI to IX centuries, education was considered as a process of knowledge transfer that did not require special teacher training. Despite the variety of subjects in the curriculum, all subjects were focused on the training of ministers of the church. The classes were conducted by priests who were the most educated people of that time. At the end of the XVIII century, new types of schools began to open, which offered basic education for mass education of representatives of different classes (social strata), developing industry. Sunday schools of that time taught poor children and adults only to read the Bible. But the first boarding schools appeared in England before the Middle Ages. At that time, many boys were sent either to monasteries or to rich houses of noble nobles for the purpose of education, where only one literate person could be found. At first boarding schools were not very popular due to the priority of home education, but with the development of the idea of the need for students to communicate with each other, boarding houses became more in demand and boarding schools for children of aristocrats began to be formed. In the XII-XIII centuries, the Oxford and Cambridge Universities were formed. Students came out of these universities ready for high ecclesiastical and secular positions, conducting theological disputes, and legal service. It was they who laid a solid foundation and many traditions of British higher education.

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3. The education system in England

3.1. Preparation for school

Preparation for school in the UK begins in kindergarten. From 2 to 5 years old, children learn to read, write and count. The academic load is small, the emphasis is on discipline and general education. Parents send their children to preschool institutions at will, and only the school level is mandatory – from 5 to 18 years.

3.2. Primary education

Primary education in England includes:

- preparation for primary classes from 5 to 7 years (Pre-preparatory school);
- primary school from 7 to 11 years (Primary, Elementary or Preparatory school).

Primary education covers the first two stages. Children are usually grouped by age classes. All subjects are taught by one teacher. The lesson lasts from 15 to 45 minutes. After graduation, children do not take exams and do not receive certificates of graduation.

3.3. Secondary education

Secondary education for children from 11 to 14 years and from 14 to 16. From the age of 11, secondary school begins, where children study until the age of 16 and pass final exams for a certificate of secondary education - GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) - a general certificate of secondary education, which entitles them to continue their studies in high school. Exams are tests in 7-9 disciplines. Those who pass the exams successfully they can continue their studies in high school and prepare for admission to universities. Those who failed, receive vocational education and a document - GNVQ (General National Vocational Qualification) - a national certificate of professional qualification.

3.4. Preparation for admission to university

And finally — the last two classes of preparation for admission to university: A-Level. By this time, students have already decided where they will enroll and choose 3-5 disciplines from a list of 55 subjects that they have been studying intensively for two years. Final A-Level exams are also considered entrance exams to the university. For admission to the university, the overall result in all selected subjects is taken into account, as well as for each individually. Each university sets its own requirements and mandatory subjects for A-Level examination. The choice of subjects is very important: it should correspond to the profile of future studies at the university.

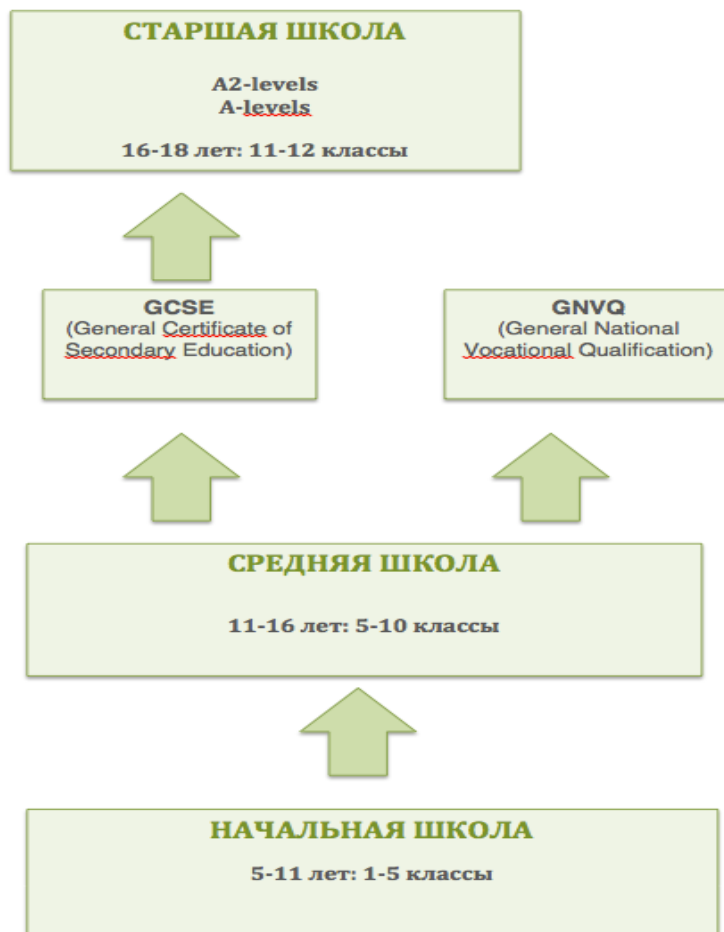
The assessment requirements depend on the prestige of the university and the competition. For example, to enter Cambridge, all subjects must be passed for the maximum score. Higher education in the UK, as in most countries of the world, is divided into a bachelor's degree (3-4 years) and a master's degree (1-2 years).

The academic year at the English school is divided into trimesters, the duration of each is 12 weeks. The number of lessons depends on the age of the students, but always includes creative activities and sports. The set of required subjects (Core Subjects) varies depending on age. In elementary school children study English, mathematics, history, geography, music, industrial technology and art. Since the age of 11, Core Subjects include English, mathematics and sciences (fundamentals of chemistry, biology and physics). The student chooses the other subjects together with his parents based on his own preferences.

The grading system in British schools is alphabetic: from A* (excellent) to U (extremely unsatisfactory). In some private educational institutions, they also give a second grade – for diligence, from 1 (active work and interest in the subject) to 5 (the student does not try at all). Double assessment is very convenient for both the student and his parents. It seems to restore justice, because it often happens that some subject is not given, despite great efforts, and bad grades finally demotivate.

Secondary education for UK citizens is compulsory and free. A-Level and university tuition is paid, both for citizens of the country and for foreigners (Fig. 1)

Figure 1.



3.5 Educational institutions

According to the type of funding, UK schools are divided into public and private. Unlike in many countries, the gap between municipal and private educational institutions in England is not so large. Although, of course, private schools have stronger training: the presence of the material and technical base, the high level of teaching staff, the closeness of classes, and even the historical heritage, which a considerable part of boarding schools can boast, also affects. Many of them have been working for more than one century, and the oldest ones even appeared in the XII century at Catholic churches.

It is worth noting that historically separate education has developed in England. Some private schools have retained this approach to this day: many Britons believe that it makes it easier for boys and girls to focus on their studies. Public schools are mostly mixed.

Public Schools (State Schools) are free, designed to teach English children, as well as for foreigners from 8 to 18 years old, whose parents have the right to permanent residence in the UK.

International Colleges are secondary educational institutions that accept only international students from 14 to 18 years of age. Accommodation is offered both in student dormitories (on the school grounds) and in host families. Subjects taught: mathematics, physics, algebra and geometry, Chemistry, Biology, Geography, human anatomy, Sociology, Political science, fundamentals of legislation, statistics, history, music, fine arts, computers and programming, English, English literature, the basics of religion, one or more foreign languages (French, German, Spanish, etc.). In addition to the basic subjects in each school there are additional ones, such as Latin, accounting, business basics, economics and some others.

Private schools (Independent Schools) are a more prestigious form of education mainly for English children (85%). The percentage of international students should not exceed 15%. Children from 8 to 18 years old study in such schools. Good private schools are independent well-equipped educational institutions that own about several hundred hectares of land, on the territory of which there are academic buildings, sports facilities, a swimming pool, residences for living. Accommodation is mainly in residence, but some schools offer accommodation with local families.

Here are some of them:

BEET Language Centre is a small "chamber" school, founded in 1979, located in the city of Bournemouth. Highly qualified teaching staff ensures the quality of

training. A center for the training of teachers of English as a foreign language has been created on the basis of the school.

Cambridge Academy of English - the school was founded in 1975, located on the outskirts of Cambridge, offers high-quality English language programs for international students, specialized programs such as English + Business, English + Law, academic English (university preparation).

Eastbourne School of English is one of the oldest language schools in the UK, founded in 1936. Located in the heart of the resort town of Eastbourne, where there are many restaurants, cafes, three theaters, a cinema and a lot of greenery. It accepts international students over the age of 18 all year round. The school is a center for the training of teachers of English as a foreign language.

Oxford English Centre - the school was founded in 1979, is located in an old building in the heart of Oxford, not far from university colleges, is well equipped (interactive whiteboards in the classrooms), is an authorized center for the admission of TOEIC, BULATS (business). Here students can study General English and English for professional purposes.

3.6. Higher education

The system of higher education in the UK is considered one of the most perfect in the world - this is demonstrated by the world rankings of higher education institutions, and the demand for specialists who graduated from the universities of the Foggy Albion. UK applicants have the right to choose: university, technical institute or college.

Colleges of higher education allow you to get a bachelor's degree.

In ordinary universities, students study general education subjects for two years, and in subsequent years profile subjects. Moreover, British students have the opportunity to attend lectures and seminars of other faculties in order to pass the exam and get a double diploma. The best British universities are the famous Cambridge and Oxford. Traditionally, students study at British universities for 4-5 years, at some faculties, for example, medical and architectural - up to 7 years. Higher education is paid for both its citizens and foreigners.

3.7. Higher education institutions

Cambridge University is one of the oldest and largest English universities. Cambridge University was founded in 1209. Already in the 13th century . The Faculties of Humanities, Law, Theology and Medicine were formed in Cambridge.

Oxford University - The university city of Oxford, located northwest of London, has become famous thanks to one of the oldest institutions of higher education in the world. Out of the 150 thousand population of the city, every fifth is a student.

Eton College is the alma mater of 20 British prime ministers of Great Britain at once, Eton College is perhaps not for nothing considered one of the most aristocratic educational institutions of Her Majesty the Queen. This private British school for boys was founded in 1440 by Henry VI.

University of London - one of the largest universities in the UK in terms of the number of students is the University of London, which includes 18 independent colleges. 120 thousand students from 130 countries study here. Fundamental classical education is given at this university.

The University of Manchester is one of the most important institutions of higher education in the UK, which is also in the top ranks of the rankings of the best universities around the world. The date of foundation of the university is considered to be 1824 — in fact, this is the date of foundation of the mechanical Institute.

4. The study of social opinion about the education system in England

In order to create a social opinion about the UK education system, a survey was conducted among students of MAOU Secondary School No. 58.Tomsk 7th grade (age 13-14 years) and employees of the OGBUZ "Territorial Center of Disaster Medicine" (age 35-55 years) (Table 1).

Table 1.

Question Students of the 7th grade of MAOU secondary school No. 58Tomsk
Employees of OGBUZ "Territorial Center of Disaster Medicine"

Do you think the education system abroad is more attractive than in the Russian Federation? Yes-19%

No-59%

I don't know-22% Yes-48%

No-49%

I don't know-3%

Are any of your relatives, friends, acquaintances studying abroad? Yes-0%

No-100%

Don't know-0% Yes-0%

No-100%

Don't know-0%

Are you familiar with the UK education system? Yes- 18%

No-82%

Don't know-0% Yes-45%

No-55%

Don't know-0%

Would you like to know more information about the education system in the UK and about existing educational institutions in the UK? Yes-100%

No-0%

Don't know-0% Yes-100%

No-0%

Don't know-0%

Would you (your children) like to be educated in the UK? Yes-23%

No-56%

I don't know-11% Yes-64%

No-30%

I don't know-6%

Would you (your children) return to the Russian Federation after studying abroad?

Yes-24%

No-7%

I don't know-69% Yes-67%

No-13%

I don't know-20%

Conclusions can be drawn from the survey: 100% of respondents would like to learn more about existing educational institutions in the UK and about the conditions of study in them; most students are satisfied with modern Russian education, but 18-20% would still like to get an education in the UK; of the adult population, more than 50% of respondents would like to get an education in the UK themselves or would like their children to study in the UK.

5. Conclusion

Despite the inherent conservatism of the British, they are constantly working to improve the education system, introducing innovative teaching methods and actively using modern technologies. From that time to this day, discipline and a high level of teaching quality remain the main distinguishing features of the British educational system. However, this does not mean that it does not undergo any changes. On the contrary, the English education system not only keeps pace with the times, but also often outstrips it: the pursuit of excellence and reverence for traditions here perfectly coexists with the latest educational programs and practices.

The UK education system combines commitment to tradition and advanced educational technologies in a very successful way. Its goal is not so much the encyclopedic knowledge of students in any field, as the comprehensive development of personality, focus on gaining knowledge and professional development. It is not surprising that graduates of British educational institutions are so in demand in the global labor market and show excellent career growth.

From the above studies, I conclude that the hypothesis is partially confirmed. The education system in the UK differs from the Russian one in structure, age criteria, it is better in quality thanks to traditions, history and maintaining them in practice at the present time. But at the same time, most Russian citizens want to get an education in Russia.

6. List of used literature

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