

EDUCATION in BRITAIN



Education in Britain

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UNIVERSITIES

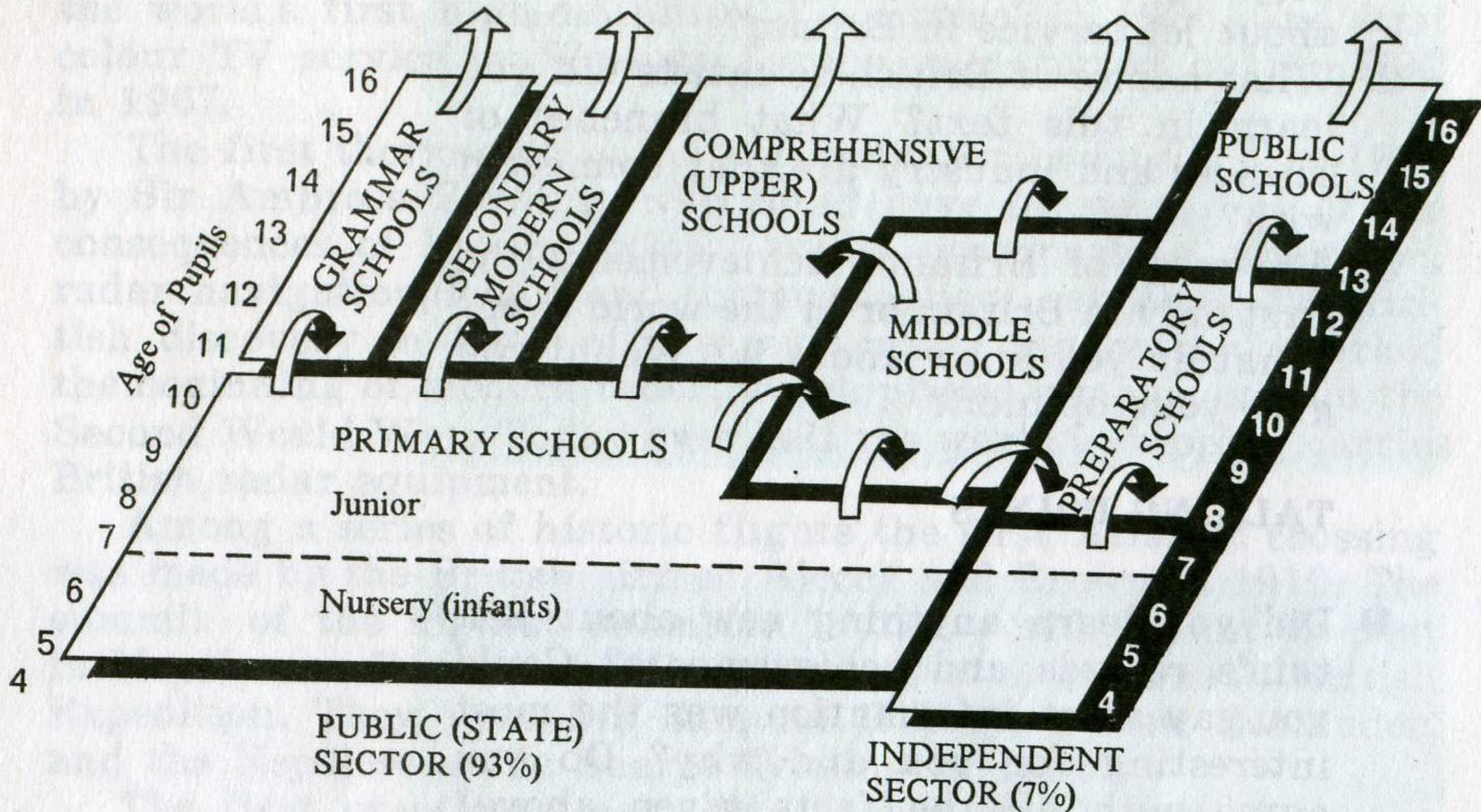


In Britain, education is compulsory for all children aged between 5 and 16 years.



Many stay at school until 18 years old and then go to university.







Types of schools in England



State school
More than 90%

Independent school
Less than 10%



Nursery schools or kindergartens (2-5)



Nursery school will provide a good opportunity for him to mix with other children of similar age and increase his independence before he starts 'big school'.

They learn some elementary things such as numbers, colours, and letters. Apart from that, babies play, have lunch and sleep there.

Whatever they do, there is always someone keeping an eye on them.

Personal, social and emotional development (prime area)

Communication and Language (prime area)

Physical education (prime area)

Literacy (specific area)

Mathematics (specific area)

Understanding the World (specific area)

Expressive Art & Design (specific area)



Primary school (5-11)

In the UK, the first level of education is known as primary education.

Infant school (5-7) Key stage 1

Children learn to manipulate numbers, read, and write.

They don't have real classes. They mostly play and learn through playing. It is the time when children just get acquainted with the classroom, the blackboard, desks and the teacher.



Junior school (7-11)



They don't already play so much as they did it in infant school. Now they have real classes, when they sit at desks, read, write and answer the teacher's questions. At the end of Key Stage 2 all children in state primary schools are required to take National Curriculum tests in reading and mathematics also called SATs.

Secondary schools (11-16)

- Secondary schools provide **compulsory education** for children between the ages of eleven and sixteen. From the ages of fourteen to sixteen, pupils study for the **General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE)**.
- Pupils who stay on at school from the ages of sixteen to eighteen in England, may take **the Advanced (A) level examination**, which traditionally is required for entry into higher education.



Grammar school

This type of school gives secondary education of a very high standard. Entrance is based on the test of ability, usually at 11. Grammar schools are single sexed schools; Some of the remaining grammar schools can trace their histories to before the 16th century.



There are 164 grammar schools in England. There are no grammar schools in Wales and Scotland.

Modern and technical school.

Secondary modern schools don't prepare pupils for the universities. Education in such schools gives good prospects for practical jobs. The curriculum includes more lessons of science and mathematics it means more practical subjects.



College (further education)

Those who stay at school after **GCSE**, study for 2 more years for "**A' (Advanced)** Level Exams in two or three subjects which is necessary to get a place at one of British universities.

