

KOREAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

ARKHIPOVA AND
DYMCHENSKAIA

EDUCATION

TRAINING IS AVAILABLE FOR EVERY KOREAN:

- PRIMARY (6 YEARS)
- SECONDARY EDUCATION (3 YEARS).
- SECONDARY EDUCATION IN HIGH-LEVEL SCHOOLS (3 YEARS).
- VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.
- UNIVERSITY COLLEGES, BACHELOR'S DEGREE.
- UNIVERSITIES: POSTGRADUATE AND DOCTORAL STUDIES

Pre-school education is optional, but it is getting more and more attention. The main task of educators is to engage in comprehensive development of the child. Creating an environment that positively affects physical and emotional development.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR LASTS TWO SEMESTERS:

- FROM MARCH TO MID-JULY;
- FROM LATE AUGUST TO MID-FEBRUARY.

In addition to the intervals between semesters, students rest during the holidays - from the end of December to the beginning of February. The training program is not strictly regulated, so it may differ slightly in different institutions.

| Stage | Training duration | Necessarily |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Primary school | 6 years | Yes |
| School of the second degree | 3 years | Yes |
| High school | 3 years | Not |
| College | 2 years | Not |
| University | 4 years | Not |

Preschool education

All kindergartens are divided into 3 stages:

1. **Nariman** preschool. Age: from 3 days to 3 years.
2. **Arinichev** – average group. Age of children from 2 to 6 years old.
3. **Jochiwon** – older group. Age: from 4 to 6 years. And it is from the age of four that children begin to prepare diligently for school.



In kindergarten, children are taught the basics, starting with the ability to walk and talk, ending with the study of musical instruments and learning English. That is, comprehensive preparation for school life, so that the baby was in elementary school is not as difficult as it



Elementary school

In Korean it's called "chodin hack". The education system in Korea is based on the principle of equality, so students are



distributed among schools depending on the place of
Most subjects, except for specialized ones, such as foreign language and music, are taught by a class teacher

Special attention is paid to basic disciplines:

- Korean language and grammar
- English language
- mathematics
- social science
- music
- painting



Primary school

"Conhece" – so it sounds in Korean. Here children study for three years – from 12 to 15 years.

They are already more adult and independent, so they have great requirements, for example, they must



○ In addition to the basic subjects studied from primary school, middle-level students study other subjects

- art criticism
- physical education
- historical disciplines
- the Chinese character
- economy
- ethics
- informatics



Higher school

In Korea it is more commonly known as "kadinjaca". Take students from 17 to 19 years. Training lasts three years. It is more complex and reaches up to 11 subjects a day, and after classes go to sections and circles.

- **These schools prepare students**



There are both public and private high schools. They can also specialize in different areas:

- the science

- Linguistics.

Formal learning in higher education in Korea is optional. However, statistics show that 98 percent of all children complete it – and this is the largest figure on

art.



College

To enter College, high school graduates must pass a special exam – sunin, for which they have been preparing since elementary school. They pass Korean, English, and math. An exam is a test. In College, students study for 2 years or 4, depending on the institution



University

After College, a young person can go to University, for which he needs to pass the entrance test, which is



Undergraduate students study for 4 years. Then, if they wish, they can go to study for a master's degree, at the end of which they can get a candidate of science degree, having defended the corresponding dissertation.

According to a similar scheme, a person is trained in doctoral studies after post-graduate studies – then a person receives a doctor of science degree. This is the longest, but complete option on the way to mastering the profession which



Main advantage:

- high level of education of students
- comprehensive development - from languages and exact Sciences to art and physical culture
- demand in the international arena
- in addition to basic knowledge, students are given excellent education
- the ability to send a child to a nursery from the first days of his

Main drawback:

- high tuition costs – even school costs an average of \$ 100-200 per month
- huge load
- exams are usually conducted in a test form
- great importance of entrance exams

The end..