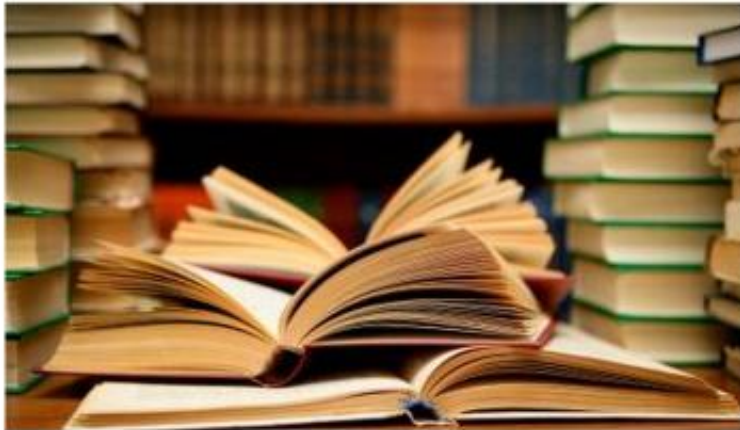




EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN IS PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY IN EACH COUNTY.



UNTIL RECENTLY, EACH LEA WAS FREE TO DECIDE
HOW TO ORGANIZE EDUCATION IN ITS OWN AREA.
HOWEVER, IN 1988 THE “NATIONAL CURRICULUM”
WAS INTRODUCED



National
Curriculum



IN MANY AREAS PARENTS HAVE FORMED PLAY GROUPS WHERE CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS CAN GO FOR A MORNING OR AFTERNOON A COUPLE OF TIMES A WEEK.



IN MANY AREAS PARENTS HAVE FORMED PLAY GROUPS



AT THE AGE OF FIVE CHILDREN GO TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS



SOME PARENTS CHOOSE TO PAY FOR PRIVATE
EDUCATION THOUGH THERE ARE FREE STATE
SCHOOLS.



OVER 80 PER CENT OF SCHOOLCHILDREN GO
TO COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS AT THE AGE OF
11.

Comprehensive schools



THE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS ARE FOR PUPILS AGED
UP TO 13, AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE FOR 13 TO
18 YEAR-OLDS.



COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS WANT TO DEVELOP THE TALENTS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL CHILD. SO THEY OFFER A WIDE CHOICE OF SUBJECTS, FROM ART AND CRAFT TO THE SCIENCES AND MODERN LANGUAGES.



IN 1988 A NEW PUBLIC EXAMINATION – THE GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION



Common

GCSE

means

General Certificate of Secondary
Education

by [acronymsandslang.com](https://www.acronymsandslang.com)

STUDENTS GRADUATE FROM UNIVERSITIES WITH
THE DEGREE OF A BACHELOR OF ARTS,
SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING AFTER STUDYING
FOR THREE YEARS.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

