**British Educational System**

**Vocabulary**

educational system – система образования

primary education – начальное образование

secondary education – среднее (школьное) образование

basic features – основные особенности

compulsory – обязательный

academic year – учебный год

divided – разделённый

Christmas – Рождество

Easter – Пасха

In addition… – Кроме того…

half-term holiday – «промежуточные каникулы»; выходные в середине семестра

free (of charge) – бесплатный

further education – дальнейшее образование (высшее или среднее профессиональное)

assessment test – тест проверки знаний

infant school – младшая начальная школа, подготовительная школа (для детей 5-7 лет)

junior school – начальная школа

grammar school – классическая школа (с академической направленностью)

modern school – современная школа (с практической направленностью)

comprehensive school – общеобразовательная школа

to lead towards… – вести к…

higher education – высшее образование

general education – общее образование

vocational education – профессиональное образование

to prepare – подготовить

employment – трудоустройство

to offer – предлагать, предоставлять

to concentrate on something – концентрироваться на чем-л.

career training – профессиональное обучение

GCSE, General Certificate of Secondary Education – общий аттестат о среднем образовании

Science – естественные науки, естествознание (предмет, включающий физику, химию и биологию)

grades – баллы, оценки

desired – желаемый

Advanced Level exams – экзамены высокого (продвинутого) уровня (после продолженного школьного образования, для поступления в университет)

otherwise – в ином случае, иначе

strong ties – крепкие связи

engineering – инженерное дело, техника

hairdressing – парикмахерское дело

an interview – собеседование

private school – частная (платная) школа

single-sex – предназначенный для одного пола

boarding school – школа-интернат, школа-пансион

**Questions:**

1. Children of which age must study at school in Great Britain?
2. How many terms do they have? How many holidays? In what periods do the holidays take place?
3. What is “further” education? What is necessary to enter a university? And a college?
4. What is National Curriculum?
5. What do British children study in primary school?
6. Which three types of secondary schools do exist in Britain? What is grammar school?
7. What is GCSE? Which exams a student must take to receive this document?
8. What are A-level exams? When do they take place and what opportunity do they give to a student?
9. What is private school?
10. What are the most famous British universities?

**True / False?**

1. School education in Britain isn’t compulsory for the students after 15.
2. There are not only Christmas and Easter holidays in a school year.
3. All schools in Britain are free.
4. Primary education includes infant schools and junior schools.
5. Comprehensive schools have an academic character and prepare students for the university education.
6. All British children must pass GCSE exams.
7. There is an exam in Religious Education.
8. Good results in A-level exams guarantee a place in a university.
9. Further education colleges give you knowledge in some practical professions.
10. In all the private schools, boys and girls study together.

**Fill in the gaps with words and expressions:**

1. All schools have a holiday in the middle of each term.
2. After the school, students may get education at a university or college.
3. The National is a British national studying program.
4. school is a school for children of all abilities.
5. education is a professional education which leads to the employment in some practical area (for example, cooking or hairdressing).
6. Basic GCSE exams are Maths, English, and .
7. Students pass A-level exams after years of further studying at school.
8. Some private schools are schools, which means that students live there during the term.

**Fill in the gaps with verbs using Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Future Simple:**

1. My elder brother (enter) a university last year. Now he (study) Law and (spend) much time reading books.
2. – What (you, do) next week?

– I (go) to finish an important project at work and then to go out with my friends on Saturday.

1. In the past, school education in Russia (not be) compulsory.
2. Some parents in Britain (prefer) to pay for their children’s education and choose private schools which give more profound knowledge in academic areas.
3. – Where (you, put) my books? I need them to prepare for my English exam.
4. Mary (not study) at the university, she (study) at the medical college.
5. When I (be) a child, I (not like) Maths. I (be) interested in Literature and History much more.
6. – What (you, do) in future, after the school?

– Well, I (want) to become a dentist, so it would be nice to enter the Dentistry College in the medical university. But I (not be) sure that I (have) good results in my Science exam, so now I (spend) much time studying Chemistry and Biology.

1. Yesterday I (buy) new walking shoes, but now I (feel) they (not be) comfortable enough.
2. We (not study) these subjects at the college.
3. My cat (catch) a bird this morning.
4. Look, the sky (turn) grey. We (not have) an umbrella, so it would be better to go home.

**Translate the sentences using Degrees of Comparison:**

1. Оксфорд – один из лучших университетов Великобритании.
2. Я выше своего брата.
3. Французский более интересен для меня, чем английский.
4. Эта книга хуже, чем та.
5. Питер и Марк сдали экзамен по математике. Результаты Питера лучше, чем результаты Марка.
6. Я думаю, Москва не такая красивая, как Санкт-Петербург.
7. Эта остановка автобуса дальше от моего дома, чем та.
8. Самолёт быстрее, но дороже поезда.
9. Шоколадное мороженое такое же вкусное, как клубничное.
10. Наша новая квартира больше старой, но менее уютная.