**Comparison of the school day for a primary school student from Britain and Russia**

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Great Britain is a country with classical education, where private schools are a tradition and a part of the national culture. The model of the British education system is used in many countries of the world. Russian schools are also moving away from uniformity. Various types of educational institutions are appearing, and forms of education are changing.

The purpose of the research is to study the similarities and differences between primary schools in Britain and Russia (in our gymnasium).

**The tasks of the research**:

1. Study literature on the given topic
2. Analyse
3. Find the differences and similarities between the education systems
4. Investigate and make a reveiw

**The subject of the research**: Similarities and differences between the primary schools in Britain and Russia.

**The object of the research** : Primary schools in Britain and in Russia

**Hypothesis**: In case children come to school at the same age in different countries, they still may have a lot in common.

The following methods were used while making a research**:**

1. Literature investigation and alysis
2. Survey
3. Comparison
4. Data logging method (tables)
5. Graphic method (diagrams)
6. Generalization of the studied material

The UK education system is considered to be the benchmark of quality. The distinctive features of British schools are the “iron” discipline, classical teaching methods, an established educational process, and a diverse program of preparing students for life in the business world and society.

In England, a primary school is for the children aged from 5 to 11 years (up to 7 years - a school for kids, and from 7 to 11 years - a primary school). In England, secondary education is compulsory: it can be obtained at a public school (free of charge) or at a private (independent, public) school. There may be separate schools for girls and boys and religious schools.

In total, during the period of study in elementary school, children study about 10 subjects. The main ones have been studied since the first year. They are English, Mathematics, Literature; gradually the subjects broaden with Foreign languages, Science courses (Chemistry, Biology, Physics), Humanity science and Computer Science. Up to 8 years old, all the classes are taught by one teacher. At the age of eight, children can be grouped by abilities, then subject teachers appear. Further, students, remaining in a class headed by a class teacher, attend classes in different groups, which are formed in accordance with the abilities of the students. Every year, the number of subjects studied increases up to 12-15. Much attention is paid to Computer literacy and Physical Education. Sports activities are compulsory and are encouraged in every way.

In Russia, there is an elementary school for children aged 7 to 11, grades 1 through 4.

In elementary school in Russia we study languages: Russian, English and Native. There are also the following subjects: Reading, Mathematics, Science, Art, Music, Physical Education and Technology. Additional subjects are Ecology, the world of beauty and Chess.

The school year in the UK begins in September and ends in July. The year is divided into three trimesters - autumn (September-December), spring (January-March) and summer (April-July). Between the trimesters there are large holidays, 20-25 days long. In the middle of each trimester there are short half-term holidays, 7-10 days long (in October, February and early June).

In Russia, the school year is also from September to the end of May. There are four quarters of various duration. Autumn and spring holidays last about 7-8 days, winter holidays during the New Year holidays last 12 days. The longest are the summer holidays, which are 90 days long.

Classes may start and finish at different time depending on the school. On average, studies in English schools begin at 9 in the morning and end at 15-30, from Monday to Friday. The school day is divided into lessons, with 15-minute breaks between them and a large break for lunch. As a rule, private schools have longer school days than public ones, and some of them have classes on Saturdays. However, private schools take longer holidays. In public schools Easter and Christmas holidays are in average 2 weeks, and in private schools they can last 3 weeks or more.

In the middle of the school day, each school has a lunch break. Pupils can bring a packed lunch with them (a sandwich, juice and some fruit) or have lunch in the school cafe, if there is a kitchen at school. Each school takes care of the students health and provides the most balanced diet. Traditionally, the school menu contains options for vegetarians and dishes suitable for all religions. A pleasant bonus is that for all the students attending public schools theschool lunches are absolutely free. And the youngest children also receive free fruit and milk.

**School marks**

In England, there are tests to estimate the level knowledge (usually they are SAT, Standard Assessment Tasks). Instead of an endless string of tests and quizzes, there are only 3 major milestones in English education. They are 11+ exams when moving from Primary school to Secondary, and final exams GCSE and A-Levels. Students prepare for these exams seriously, and study for them additionally if needed.

**The main grades to estimate knowledge are the following:**

• A \* - it’s a rare mark, but it does exist. It is given for outstanding results.

• A - Excellent. The highest basic grade in everyday school life.

• B - Good. An analogue for our "4".

• C - Satisfactory. The student does not reach a full understanding of the subject.

• D - The student makes a lot of mistakes and does not fully understand the subject.

• E - Another rare mark that is the opposite of A \*. It is given for very poor results that cannot be estimated at least somehow.

The mark in England can be given with plus or minus, for example, B +, D-

In Russia, the control of students' knowledge is carried out with the use of different types of test papers. In the first half of the first grade of primary school there is no grading system as such. Instead, children are given an asterisk ("5"), a square ("4") or a triangle ("3"), but most often students are given praise in writing (like "Good", "Well done" or "Clever"). Starting from the second half of the year, children receive grades on a five-point scale ("5" is the highest score). At the end of each school year, students receive their own report card with grades. According to the marks in the report card children either move to the fifth grade of this or another school or remain to study at the same class one more year.

**A five-point scale**

• "5" ("excellent") is given for a thorough understanding of the material.

• "4" ("good") is given for the correct and deep knowledge of the material, however, inaccuracies are allowed in the answer.

• "3" ("satisfactory") indicates that the student knows the basic, essential provisions of the educational material, but is not able to explain them.

• "2" ("bad") is given for poor assimilation of the material, the student’s knowledge is not enough.

• "1" (very bad ") is given when the student is not familiar with the given material

**School uniform:**

As a rule, the uniform in each school is designed in a certain color, for example, in blue or green colors. Compulsory elements of the form may be different. Usually public schools are more democratic concerning the uniforms.

A typical form for boys includes a sweatshirt, a cardigan or a sweater in combination with trousers and plain shoes. Girls usually wear dresses or skirts with the same top as the boys, and with formal shoes, too.

For Physical Education there is also a uniform. Usually the students bring it for the lessons with them.

Here is a generalized table comparing education in Russia and Britain.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **England** | **Russia** |
| In English school the academic year is separated onto three trimesters: autumn, spring and summer. | In Russian school the academic year is separated onto four quarters of the different duration. |
| In English school: there are long holidays between trimesters and there are half-term holidays in the middle of the every trimester. | In Russian school: there are autumn and spring holidays about 8 days long and winter holidays about 12 days long. There are 3 months long summer holidays too. |
| Both in Russian and English schools pupils study Mathematics, Science, Foreign language, Music, Art, Physical Education, Native language and Literature.  |
| In English school pupils also study Social Studies and Computer Science. | In Russian school pupils also study Ecology, Crafts, Chess and Tatar language. |
| In English schools the grade chart contains marks from A+ to F, where A+ is the best mark. | In Russian schools teachers give pupils marks from 5 to 1, where 5 is an excellent mark. |
| In English school the teacher makes notes about uniform, punctuality and behavior in the student’s progress report. | In Russian school the teacher writes only marks and notes about behaviour. |
| Both in Russian and English schools pupils celebrate birthdays in the class. |
| In English school if the pupil is ill, he doesn’t need any doctor’s note. | In Russian school the pupil needs a note from the doctor to come back to studies. |
| Both in Russian and English schools teachers give homework. Then pupils answer their homework at the board. |
| In English school pupils study 5 days a week. | In Russian school pupils study 6 days a week.  |
| Both in Russian and English schools the school break is 15 minutes long.  |
| In English school: there is a school break for lunch in the middle of the day, it’s 1 hour long. | There is a break for meal after the first lesson, but it is also only 15 minutes long. |
| In English school pupils have extra lessons at school in the second half of the day. | In Russia parents have to take their children to extra classes after school themselves. |
| Both in Russian and English schools teachers give tests, but in English school test is a multiple choice task. |
| There is a school uniform and a school symbol in every English school. | There is a school uniform and a school symbol in every Russian school, too. |
| In English school teacher gives pupils marks after every visit to a museum. | In Russian school pupils go to museums, theatres and art exhibitions, but teacher doesn’t give marks for it. |
| In English school there are often charity fairs | In Russian school there are also charity fairs, but they are not so often. |
| In English there are from 17 to 20 pupils in the class. | In Russian school there are from 25 to 35 pupils in the class. |
| Both in Russian and English school when the pupil wants to answer, he or she should raise the hand and then stand up. |
| There is a school bus in some English schools. The pupils can come to school by bus. | In Russian school there is no a school bus and pupils come to school by their own. |
| In English school the teacher talks with every pupil’s parent about his progress. In England the teacher is very much respected. | In Russian schools there are parents meetings where the teacher discusses class matters with the pupil’s parents. |

**Survey**

Using the Google form for surveys we have asked the parents and the pupils of the second and the third grades in Gymnasium #7, Kazan. 78 people have answered the questions of the survey. It is about 44% of all the pupils who study in the second and third grades in general.

Here is the link for the questionnaire https://forms.gle/i9DAu1wbfTa7dVZk7

Questions from 1 to 7 were for the pupils and from 8 to 9 for their parents.

**Answeres of the interviewed.**















**Ответы родителей:**





Both Russian and English schools give a high quality education, but the progress of every pupil depends on the pupil very much.

**List of literature**

# http://www.wimbledon-school.com/?lang=ru УИМБЛДОНСКАЯ ШКОЛА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

1. https://www.wimbledon-school.ac.uk/
2. http://smapse.ru/brentwood-school/nachalnaya-shkola/
3. http://www.global-class.ru/countries/3/1/
4. http://smapse.ru/catalog/country-2/program-153/
5. http://www.ru-uk.net/obrazovanie-v-anglii/item/194-kak-ustroena-anglijskaya-shkola-raspisanie-forma-i-prochie-nyuansy-shkolnogo-bytiya.html
6. https://www.ef.ru/blog/language/glavnye-otlichija-sistem-obrazovanija-velikobritanii-i-ssha/

приложение 1.

**НАЧАЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА В АНГЛИИ И РОССИИ**

сравнение обучения в школе Британии и России (наша гимназия)
с 1 по 7 вопросы для детей, 8 -9 вопросы для родителей

\* Обязательно

1. В каком классе учишься \*

* 2
* 3

2. Как вы думаете, отличается ли обучение в английской и российской школе \*

* да
* нет

3. Хотели бы вы учиться в английской школе (расположенной в Англии) \*

* да
* нет

4. Сколько четвертей в школах Англии \*

* 3
* 4
* 5

5. Когда начинается учебный год в школах Англии \*

* август
* сентябрь
* октябрь

6. Когда заканчивается учебный год в школах Англии

* май
* июнь
* июль

7. Носят ли школьную форму английские школьники

* да
* нет

8. Как вы считаете, отличается ли образование в Англии от образования в нашей гимназии \*

Вопросы для родителей

* да
* нет

9. Хотели бы вы, чтобы ваш ребенок учился в английской школе

* да
* нет
* не знаю

Annex 1.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA

Comparison of education in a British and Russian school (our gymnasium)

Questions from 1 to 7 are for children, questions from 8 to 9 are for parents. \* Required

1. What class are you studying in? \*

• 2

• 3

2. Do you think the education in the English and Russian schools is different? \*

• Yes, I do

• No, I don’t

3. Would you like to study at an English school (located in England)? \*

• Yes, I would

• No, I wouldn’t

4. How many quarters are there in the schools of England? \*

• 3

• 4

• 5

5. When does the school year begin in the schools in England? \*

• August

• September

• October

6. When does the school year end in the schools in England?

• May

• June

• July

7. Do English students wear school uniforms?

• Yes, they do.

• No, they don’t.

8. Do you think that education in England is different from the education in our gymnasium? \*

• Yes, I do.

• No, I don’t.

9. Would you like your child to study in a British school?

• Yes, I would.

• No, I wouldn’t.

• I do not know