**Задания для студентов 2 курса,**

**обучающихся по индивидуальному плану.**

1. **Внимательно читайте тексты, в них есть вся информация для ответов на вопросы.**
2. **Тесты и упражнения оформляем в тетради (12 листов, линия)**
3. **Задания сдать до 20 ноября**
4. **За справками и консультациями обращаться по тел. +797870 67 831, Анна Витальевна**
5. **Read the text.**

**Schools in the United Kingdom**

Education in the United Kingdom is compulsory from the age of five to sixteen. Children under five go either to nursery schools, or to playgroups. Both types of pre-primary educational establishments are non-state; the difference is that a child spends the whole day in a nursery school, while he or she can stay in a playgroup only for some hours a day. Anyway, the main aim of such kind of establishments is to make the children ready for primary schools. Children play, draw, model things from clay and learn to work together.

Compulsory education for all children begins at the age of five. There are 35,000 state schools in Britain. All of them are the responsibility of the Local Educational Authorities (LEA). The LEA caters for the curriculum and exams in each region; they also appoint head teachers and held assessment tests at schools.

Primary school is for children from five to eleven. At first the studies are more like playing than working; English teachers say that this is the best way for children to get used to school. Probably they are right: children learn better when they play. Lessons usually last from nine in the morning till four or five in the afternoon with a long break at the lunchtime.

At the age of eleven pupils go to comprehensive schools. Children usually wear a uniform; it is different in different schools. They study Maths, English, Arts, English Literature, Geography, one or two foreign languages, usually French, Italian or German, PE (Physical Education), IT (Information Technology), Religion, Science, Biology, Sex Education and other subjects.

At the end of their studies they take General Certificate of Secondary Education examinations (GCSE) О-level, and then they either leave school and start working or continue their studies at school or at college for two more years. This is called the sixth form at school or the sixth form college, and the students take only the subjects they need for entering the university of their choice.

At the age of eighteen they take GCSE А-level. They usually take three or four А-levels. There are no entrance exams to universities, so the students can enter a university or a college on the results of their А-level examinations.

Speaking about education in the UK it is necessary to say that there is a great difference between state education and private education. State schools are free, and about ninety per cent of all children attend them. Private, or public schools are very expensive. These are usually boarding schools, where children stay while they study, coming home only on vacations. These schools are for children between thirteen and eighteen. Before entering a public school children are usually educated at home. State schools are usually mixed, while private schools are typically single-sex, with a few exceptions.

**2. Answer the questions.**

1. From what age is education in the United Kingdom compulsory?

2. What are the establishments for pre-primary education?

3. What is the difference between nursery schools and playgroups?

4. How many state schools are there in Great Britain?

5. What does the LEA do?

6. At what age do children go to primary schools?

7. What subjects do children take in secondary schools?

8. What kind of exam do the pupils take at the age of sixteen?

9. When do the pupils take GCSE A-level?

10. Are there any entrance exams in British universities?

**3. Read the text.**

**Vocational Education and Training in the United Kingdom Today**

Vocational education and training in the United Kingdom now begins in lower secondary school, with vocational General Certificates of Secondary Education (GCSEs) available in eight subject areas, including Applied Art and Design, IT education, Business, Manufacturing, Engineering, Leisure and Tourism and Health/Social Care.  Other courses are currently under development and should be available shortly.  Students between the ages of 14 and 16 can also now participate in young apprenticeships, in which they shadow workers as a way to give them a clearer picture of the day-to-day work that is required in a given career industry.

Vocational Education and training in the UK continues at the upper secondary level, with programs available in the same eight programs offered at the lower secondary school level.  The goal of upper secondary vocational training is threefold.  Upon completing compulsory secondary education, the next main routes for young people are:

* To continue in full-time education in a school or college;
* To move on to a work-based training program, usually an apprenticeship; or
* To start work by becoming employed full-time or part-time or doing voluntary work.

Additional apprenticeships, internships and trade-based training are available to adult students over the age of 18.  These come in the form of career colleges, vocational schools, and technical institutes, offering programs such as computer science, programming, data base management and management information systems.

**4. Answer the question**

1. What subject areas do children study?
2. When does vocational education begin in?
3. What children may do after finishing secondary school?

**5. Write the tenses of these questions.**

1. Yesterday I was at home.
2. They have been going boxing for 10 years.
3. Next time he will win the competitions.
4. They had trained before they went to the canteen.
5. What are you doing?
6. Do you like apples
7. Did you watch the competitions on TV?

**6. Do the test**

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| **Task 1. Define the Tenses**   1. They study at the University. 2. Yesterday we were at nursery school. 3. We have already written the dictation.   **Task 2. Make negative and interrogative sentences.**  We are reading the novel now.  **Task 3. Remove the brackets**   1. Yesterday she (win) the competition. 2. He has (break) his toy. |