**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 в линию**
3. **Задания сдать до 20 декабря**
4. **За справками и консультациями обращаться по тел. +797870 67 831, Анна Витальевна**

**Прочитайте текст**

**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.

**Ответьте на вопросы письменно**

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

**Определите времена предложений**

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?

**Выполните тест**

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| --- |
| I Variant |
| **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. |

**Прочитайте текст**

**INCLUSIVE EDUCATION**

Education is the right of every human being. All learners of all ages, including those with disabilities and other marginalized groups (street children, girls, children from ethnic minorities, children from economically disadvantaged families, and children from nomadic/refugee/displaced families) must have access to and benefit from formal and non-formal education. Including diverse students in mainstream classrooms and schools can help improve academic achievement, social-emotional development, self-esteem, and sense of belonging. So, what is inclusive education?

Inclusive education is an approach that values diversity. It recognizes the right of all individuals to education and supports them to learn, regardless of their abilities or requirements. This is achieved by addressing and responding to their diverse needs, increasing their participation in learning, cultures, and communities, and promoting difference. So, inclusive education aims to provide quality education to learners with and without disabilities or needs.

However, inclusive education is not about fitting in some students by segregating them and putting them into special classes or schools. Rather, it’s about transforming educational systems, settings, policies, and practices to enable everyone to flourish. Besides, placing or integrating learners with specific academic or social needs within mainstream classes does not guarantee inclusion.

The key to an inclusive education system is to change awareness and organization of school systems and environments and focus on diverse learning needs and capabilities to provide equal learning opportunities for all learners.

Key principles of inclusive education

**Equity and fairness**: All students, with no exception, receive their primary modes of service delivery in the general education environment.

**Diversity as a strength**: An inclusive education system recognizes and values the unique contributions and perspectives of each student.

**Choice and preferences**: Support services and instructional methods are aligned with the student’s preferences and strengths. Flexible learning environments are provided where students make informed decisions about their learning.

**High expectations for all:** Every student can achieve high standards by providing the necessary support, including adapted environmental accommodations, instructional differentiation, and curriculum material.

Participation and collaboration of the whole community: Teachers, school administrators, parents, students, community organizations, and policymakers need to work together to create and maintain a supportive

**Ответьте на вопросы письменно:**

1. What do you know about inclusive education?
2. Why inclusive education is so actual?
3. How inclusive education can help to people with special needs?
4. What Key principles of inclusive education do you know?

**Заполните таблицу на основе прочитанных ранее текстов**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | **Great Britain** | **Russia** |
| What age children start school? |  |  |
| What are the establishments for pre-primary education |  |  |
| Name the levels of school education |  |  |
| What subjects do children study in the secondary school? |  |  |
| Do children wear a uniform? |  |  |
| How many foreign languages do children study? |  |  |
| What educational establishments can children enter after leaving school? |  |  |
| What classes PE begin? |  |  |