**Приложение**

Текст аудиозаписи

Well, I went to a traditional British public school. I left four years ago. The school is in the city. It has about 700 students and it's mostly a boarding school. There are lots of facilities for sport - tennis courts, swimming pool, that sort of thing. There are also good science laboratories, lots of computers. The classes are small, so if you fall behind with you work the teacher will go over it with you. It may have changed now, but we did a lo of subjects and we even had lessons on Saturday mornings! We had some free afternoons when we could get together. They gave us lots of homework and we had tests all the time. I remember that after - school clubs were quite popular. I was in a drama club - we once put on a performance of Hamlet - and I also set up a school radio station! There were lots of rules and discipline was strict. We could only go out of the school at certain time, and we had to wear a uniform. I didn't get into trouble very often, but one of my friends did. He got lots of punishments - he wasn't allowed to go out at the weekend, and once he was sent home for three weeks.

Key words:

boarding school - пансион

facilities - оборудование

science laboratories - научные лаборатории

fall behind - отставать

go over - повторить

set up - организовать

punishments – наказания

Текст для чтения с вопросами "System of Education in Britain"

1) Great Britain has a very interesting system of education. It is provided by the Local Education Authority in each country. Until recently, each LEA was free to decide how to organize education in its own area. However, in 1988 the "National Curriculum" was introduced. Now the government controls what is taught in schools. But education in Great Britain isn't controlled by central government as much as in many other countries.

There is a state and private education in Great Britain.

State education in Great Britain is free. British boys and girls begin to go to school at the age of 5. Pupils aged from 5 to 7 years old go to infant schools. There they draw pictures, sing songs, play games, listen to the stories and tales. There classes aren't formal. Pupils aged from 7 to 11 years old go to junior schools. There they learn to write, to read and to do mathematics. Pupils have a regular timetable. There subjects are English, Math, History, Nature Study, Geography, Art, Music.

2) Then pupils take their examinations and enter secondary schools. English boys and girls go to secondary schools from 11 till 16 years old. There are several kinds of secondary schools. They are modern schools, grammar schools and comprehensive schools.

90 per cent of the pupils go to comprehensive schools. These schools offer a wide choice of subjects from art and craft to the languages and computer studies. develop the talents of each individual child.

3) At 16 pupils take a national exam called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). Then they can leave school if they wish. Some 16-year-old continue their studies in the sixth form at school of in the sixth form at college. The sixth form prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level (Advanced Level) at 18. You need "A" levels to enter a university.

4) 7 per cent of British school children go to a private schools. These schools are very expensive. They are called independent schools. There are three levels of private schools: pre-preparatory schools (for children aged from 5 to 7); preparatory schools (for pupils aged from 7 to 13) and public schools (for pupils aged from 13 to 18). Prep schools prepare children for the Common Entrance Exam, which they take at the age of 11.

Many preparatory and most public schools are boarding schools: children live at school during the school terms.

Key words:

provide - обеспечивать

Local Education Authority - местное образовательное управление

National Curriculum - национальный план

state education - государственное образование

private education - частное образование

infant schools - детские школы

junior schools - младшие школы

secondary school - средняя школа

comprehensive schools - общеобразовательная школа

General Certificate of Secondary Education - общий сертификат о среднем образовании

Common Entrance Exam - общий вступительный экзамен

Match the headings with the paragraphs:

A) Exams, B) Timetable, C) State Education, D) Private Schools, E) Secondary Schools

Questions:

1. Who provides the education in Great Britain?

2. When was the "National Curriculum" introduced?

3. What types of education are there in Great Britain?

4. Is state education in Britain free of not?

5. When do the British boys and girls begin to go to school?

6. What do pupils do in infant schools?

7. What do pupils do in junior schools?

8. There are some kinds of secondary schools in Great Britain, aren't there? What are they?

9. How many per cent of British pupils go to comprehensive schools?

10. When do the British pupils have to take a national exam? What is this exam called?

11. How many per cent of British pupils go to private schools?