

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN KAZAKHSTAN

9 form

A. K. НЕТЖАНОВА

№9 орта мектебінің ағылшын тілі пәні мұғалімі

Aims: to compare educational system in Great Britain and Kazakhstan.

Educational: to receive topical vocabulary, to compare the facts on the theme to practice the usage of numbers and prepositions.

Developing: to develop speaking, listening, reading and writing skills; to develop students' interest in research works.

Brining up: to interest in learning English. in learning education system in Great Britain and in our country Kazakhstan. **Type of the lesson:** group work.

Visual aids: computers, posters, markers, pictures, an interactive board.

Procedure of the lesson:

I. Organization moment:

- a) The greetings.
- b) Conversation with the duty.

Teacher: You are welcome to our lesson on the theme: "Educational system in Great Britain and in Kazakhstan". And I'll divide class into two groups. Group A will speak about education in Great Britain. Group B will speak about education in Kazakhstan. The aim of our lesson is to compare education in two countries: Great Britain and Kazakhstan. I hope you'll find something interesting and new for yourselves. Let's start, please. Good Luck! **I**

I. Phonetic drill.

The school
The school has doors that open wide
And friendly teachers wait inside
Hurry, hurry, let's go in
For soon the lessons will begin
Books and pencils I will need
When I start to write and read
Lots to learn and lots to do
I like to go to school. don't you?

III. Checking the home task. Write a report about education in Great Britain and in Kazakhstan

Teacher: Our president N. A. Nazarbayev said: "Every person in our country must know three languages: Kazakh as a state language, Russian as a language of international communication and English as a widespread language in the world, as a language of business and new technology".

And our pupils know these languages well and now they show us their knowledge

IV. Introducing groups.

Group A: Hello! We are glad to see you! Our group is from Great Britain. I'm Markhabat. I like to read about Great Britain: this is Malika, she is fond of music and dancing, this is Amanzhol, he is very clever, Kairbek and Nursultan are brave.

Group B: Salem. How nice to meet you! You are welcome to our country. We want to know about your country's education. My name is Symbat. Arna and Ruslan are good-looking. Aishat is nice, Manshuk is hardworking and Serirbai is clever.

V. Explanation of the new material.

New words.

1. curriculum - оқу жоспары
2. education - білім
3. head teacher - оқу ісінің меңгерушісі
4. headmaster/headmistress - директор
5. mark - баға
6. timetable - сабақ кестесі

7. state school - мемлекеттік мектеп
8. secondary school - орта мектеп
9. comprehensive school - жалпы білім беретін мектеп
10. private school - ақылы мектеп
11. primary school - бастауыш мектеп
12. boarding school - интернат

1) Brainstorming.

In order to know our new lesson's theme you'll guess it using the multiplication table.

$6 \times 5 =$ $4 \times 8 =$
 $9 \times 2 =$ $6 \times 7 =$
 $4 \times 2 =$ $9 \times 8 =$
 $9 \times 5 =$ $4 \times 5 =$
 $6 \times 2 =$
 30. 48. 18. 8. 72. 45. 20. 12
 Education

2) Look at the blackboard and read the text.

Group A: Education in Great Britain.

In Great Britain children start going to school when they are five and continue studying until they are 16 or older. Compulsory education begins at the age of five when they go to primary school. Primary education lasts for six years. First they attend the infant school from five to seven.

In infant schools children don't have real classes. They get acquainted with the class-room, desks, play and through playing. They learn numbers and how to add them. When children are seven they go to junior school which they attend until eleven. Boys and girls study at junior school for four years. There they have classes, read and write, do mathematics.

At secondary school pupils study English, Maths, Science, Geography, History, Art, Music, Foreign languages and PT. There are some types of secondary schools in Great Britain. They are grammar school, modern schools and comprehensive schools. One can attend modern school but of a modern school don't learn foreign languages.

If they go to grammar school they will have a good secondary education. This type of school is most popular in England. At secondary school pupils study English, Maths, Science, Geography, History, Art, Music, Foreign languages and PT lessons. English, Maths and Science are called 'core' subjects. Pupils take examinations in the core subjects at the age of 7, 11 and 14.

There are some private schools in England. Boys and girls do not together study at these schools. The sons and daughters of aristocracy go to these schools. Their parents pay much money for the education in private schools. The teachers of these schools pay personal attention to each pupil.

Group B: Education in Kazakhstan.

We started school at the age of seven. After four years of primary school we went to secondary school. Primary and secondary schools together comprise eleven years of classes are compulsory in our republic.

Our school year began on the first of September and ended in May. It lasted 9 months. We had four holidays a year: winter, spring, summer and autumn. On the 1st of September we got acquainted with our teachers and had our first lessons. Every lesson lasted 45 minutes. Every day we had 5 or 6 lessons.

The primary school curriculum included such as subjects Kazakh, Maths, Russian, Drawing, PT and Music. We had also Nature classes. Our school was not English but we had English classes which started in the 2nd form.

Recently Kazakhstan has also developed several types of schools with greater specialization such as gymnasium, technical, lyceums and private schools. Education is free, except those which work on a commercial basis.

Today the educational system in Kazakhstan is presented by two languages: Kazakh and Russian. Primary education is the most developed of the state's educational system. Pupils receive their primary education in schools of three different levels. Primary 1-4 grades, middle 5-9 grades and junior 10-11 grades. After finishing the 9th grade children continue education in high schools in technical-professional institutes, or in special schools.

3) Walking dictation.

I will read words and pupil in each group must come to the blackboard and write it correctly.

School, education, infant, junior, children, secondary, compulsory, comprehensive, grammar, modern, subject, private, primary, special.

4. Sing a song.

You can see the words of the song "You're beautiful". But some words are missing. Listen to the song and fill in with the missing words: Plan, sleep, true, face, She, love, with, man, do, angel

"My life is brilliant..."

My life is brilliant.

My----- is pure.

I saw an-----.

Of that I'm sure.

----- smiled at me on the subway.

She was with another-----.

But I won't lose no----- on that,

'Cause I've got a-----.

You're beautiful. You're beautiful.

You're beautiful, it's-----

I saw your----- in a crowded place,

And I don't know what to-----,

'Cause I'll never be ----- you.

5) About marks.

In Great Britain

A — excellent - өте жақсы

B — very well – жақсы

C — satisfactory - қанағаттанарлық

D — poor - жаман

E — unsatisfactory - қанағаттанарлықсыз

In Kazakhstan

5 - өте жақсы - excellent

4 - жақсы - very well

3 - қанағаттанарлық

2 - unsatisfactory - қанағаттанарлықсыз

6) Work with poster.

I will give you posters, you must write education systems in against group's countries.

7) School uniform.

We are continuing our seminar about education. The next task is about school uniform in Great Britain and in Kazakhstan.

Today a lot of British schools have uniforms. Usually they differ only in colours but include a blazer, a pullover, a shirt (a blouse), trousers (a skirt), tights or socks, shoes and boots, a scarf and gloves of a certain colour, a cap or a hat. School badge is on a cap and on a blazer's pocket.

One of the most important elements of the uniform is a school tie.

Compare education in Great Britain and in Kazakhstan

IV. Conclusion.

QUESTIONS:

1. What kind of schools are there in Kazakhstan?
2. What does a primary school consist of?
3. How many years do pupil study at secondary school?
4. What kind of schools are there in Great Britain?
5. What does A level mean?
6. What school subjects have you got at your school ?
7. How many year of study are compulsory in our Republic?
8. What holiday do you have every year?
9. How long does every lesson last?
10. How many lessons have day every day?
11. How many years do pupil go to school in Kazakhstan?

v. Result.

VI. Homework

VI. Giving marks. Saying good-bye! Thank you for your attention. Our lesson is over. See you the next lesson, good- bye!

Атырау облысы, Қызылқоға ауданы,
Сағыз ауылы

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