

The Classroom

(sınıf)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 projector | 10 school bag |
| 2 corridor | 11 backpack (Brit. also rucksack) |
| 3 poster | 12 textbook (also coursebook) |
| 4 locker | 13 workbook |
| 5 interactive whiteboard | 14 exercise book (US notebook) |
| 6 whiteboard | 15 pencil case |
| 7 pen | 16 satchel |
| 8 sports field | 17 ruler |
| 9 desk | 18 set square (US triangle) |



The British Education System

(İngiliz eğitim sistemi)

Secondary Schools

(ortaöğretim)

Most secondary schools are **comprehensive schools**, which offer a general education to children of all abilities. In recent years, some comprehensive schools have become **academies** or **City Technology Colleges**, and the Government elected in 2010 introduced the option for groups of parents, teachers, businesses, charities, etc. to apply to create **free schools**. In some areas children can also be selected for **grammar school**, which is more academic.

Education in Britain is free, and most children go to state schools. However, some parents pay to send their children to **independent schools**. In England and Wales some of the more traditional independent schools are called **public schools**, although they are not really public at all! Many of these are **boarding schools**, where children live and sleep during the term.

The Curriculum

(müfredat)

The **national curriculum** is the group of subjects that must be taught in schools in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In Scotland students follow the **Curriculum for Excellence**.

Exams

(sınavlar)

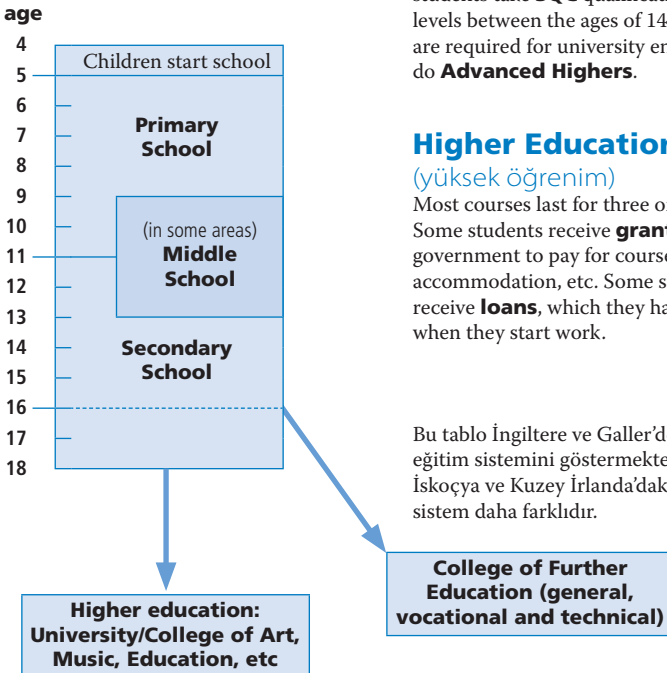
In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, pupils take **GCSEs** in Years 10 and 11 (when they are 15-16). Some pupils also take work-related qualifications, such as **NVQs** and **BTECs**. At 17, they can take **AS** exams (which involve half the content of **A levels**), and at 18, they can progress to **A2 levels**, usually in three or four subjects. Together with **AS levels**, **A2 levels** form the **A-level** qualification. Alternatively, students can continue with their vocational qualifications or, between the ages of 14 and 19, take a **diploma**, which qualifies them for work in a particular industry. In Scotland, most students take **SQC** qualifications at various levels between the ages of 14 and 18. **Highers** are required for university entry. Some students do **Advanced Highers**.

Higher Education

(yüksek öğrenim)

Most courses last for three or four years. Some students receive **grants** from the government to pay for course fees and food, accommodation, etc. Some students also receive **loans**, which they have to pay back when they start work.

Bu tablo İngiltere ve Galler'deki eğitim sistemini göstermektedir. İskoçya ve Kuzey İrlanda'daki sistem daha farklıdır.



The American Education System

(Amerikan eğitim sistemi)

Schools

(okullar)

Most American children go to **public schools**, which are free. (Don't confuse them with British public schools!) There are also some **private schools**, as well as some schools, called **parochial schools**, which are supported by local churches.

Assessment

(değerlendirme)

There are no national exams, but each state decides on the tests that should be set in its public schools. Students receive **grades** based on how well they do in tests, in classroom discussions and in their homework throughout the school year. If students want to go on to higher education, most colleges and universities require them to take the **SAT** (Scholastic Aptitude Test).

Graduation

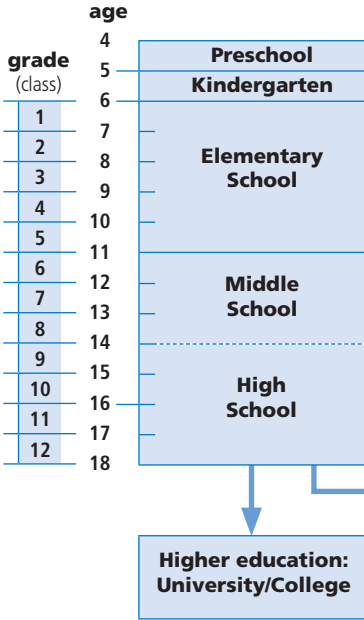
(mezuniyet)

Students can **graduate** from high school if they have enough **credits** (in general, each year-long course is worth one credit). Students generally take a combination of **classes** or **courses** in basic subjects called **requirements** (e.g. English and history) and specialized subjects called **electives** (e.g. foreign languages and art) during each year of high school. Many schools also provide **Advanced Placement** and **International Baccalaureate** courses, which offer a more challenging curriculum.

Higher Education

(yüksek öğrenim)

Most college and university courses last for four years. Most colleges and universities are private, and students have to pay to go to both private and state universities. Students are required to take **classes** or **courses** in a variety of subjects and often do not choose their area of specialization (or **major**) until the end of their first or second year. Students usually take a final examination in each **class** or **course** at the end of each semester.



Bu tablo Amerika Birleşik Devletlerindeki eğitim sistemini göstermektedir. Ancak bazı eyaletlerde sistem farklı olabilir.