

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ТУЛЬСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ  
«ТУЛЬСКИЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

# Education in England and Wales

Методическое пособие по английскому языку

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Данное методическое пособие предназначено для работы над темой «Образование в Англии и Уэльсе» в педагогическом колледже. Оно содержит разноуровневые задания для освоения лексики по теме, тексты для чтения, задания для проверки понимания прочитанного, тренировочные упражнения, подготавливающие обучающихся к самостоятельному монологическому и диалогическому высказыванию. Пособие включает задания по аудированию по видеосюжетам фильма *Window on Britain*. Таким образом, гармонично развиваются языковые навыки и речевые умения обучающихся.

Большое внимание уделено школьному, среднему профессиональному и высшему образованию в Англии и Уэльсе, что способствует расширению кругозора студентов.

Размещенное в пособии приложение содержит аутентичные тексты профессиональной направленности, которые можно использовать в течение всего курса обучения.

Представленные ссылки для аудирования по профессиональной тематике также могут быть полезны для повышения уровня профессиональной компетенции на иностранном языке.

### Listening activities

Watch Episode 5 from Window on Britain and do the tasks.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xCS\\_ZOZ\\_7hQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xCS_ZOZ_7hQ) – все эпизоды об образовании

Level 1

Fill in the blanks with the following words:

secondary school primary school sixteen leave school uniform

Advanced level examination twenty percent go to university

Do you go to school on Saturdays? Do you wear a \_\_\_? Do you like school?

Well, in this programme we look at British schools and British students. Most children start \_\_\_ at the age of five. Then at eleven they go to a \_\_\_\_. All children stay at school till the age of sixteen. And at \_\_\_ in England they take GCSE examinations, that is, the General Certificate of Secondary Education. After these exams about thirty percent of students \_\_\_\_. The others usually study three subjects for two more years and then take A-levels or \_\_\_\_. About twenty percent of eighteen-year-olds \_\_\_\_. They usually leave home and go to a university in a different town or city. Another \_\_\_ go on to other kinds of education and training.

Level 2

Answer the questions.

1. What is the programme about?
2. At what age do most children in Britain start school?
3. What is this school called?
4. How long do they stay at school?
5. At what age do they take GCSE exams?
6. What do they do after they get GCSE?
7. Who can take an Advanced level examination?
8. How many school-leavers go to university?

Level 3

Retell the episode.

All levels:

Watch Episode 6 from Window on Britain and answer the questions.

1. How many days a week do they go to school?
2. When do classes start?
3. Are the schools mixed? What does it mean?
4. Do children wear uniforms?
5. How many students are there in one class of a secondary school/primary school?
6. What subjects do they study?
7. When do they start learning a foreign language?
8. What foreign languages do they study?

Watch Episode 7 from Window on Britain and answer the questions.

1. How long is lunch break?
2. What do students have for lunch?
3. What's on the menu?

4. When do the classes finish?
5. What do students do after school?
6. What sports do they play?

*Watch Episodes 8 and 9 from Window on Britain and answer the questions.*

1. How many schools are state schools?
2. How many are independent?
3. Whose parents pay for the education of their children?
4. What kind of independent schools are there?
5. What is a very famous independent school near Windsor?
6. What do students like about school?
7. What don't they like or even hate?

### *Vocabulary and reading*

*Study the following words and expressions.*

feature — черта

term — триместр

in addition — к тому же, в дополнение

to last — длиться

free of charge — бесплатный

primary — начальный

secondary — средний

further education — дальнейшее образование

national curriculum — национальный государственный учебный план

assessment test — тест проверки знаний

infant school — школа для малышей (для детей от 5 до 7 лет)

junior school — начальная школа (для детей от 7 до 11 лет)

to attend — посещать

state — государственный

intelligent — умный, способный

grammar school — классическая школа (*имеет академическую направленность*)

modern school — современная школа (*имеет практическую направленность*)

comprehensive school — единая средняя (*общеобразовательная*) школа

ability — способность

to lead — вести

higher education — высшее образование

vocational — профессиональный

to prepare — готовить

employment — работа

separate — отдельный

career training — профессиональное обучение

although — хотя

grade — отметка, балл

desired subjects — требуемые, необходимые предметы

advanced level — продвинутый, повышенный уровень  
otherwise — иначе, в противном случае  
ties — связи  
engineering — техника  
cooking — кулинария  
hairdressing — парикмахерское дело  
at least — по крайней мере, по меньшей мере  
private school — частная школа  
expensive — дорогой  
single-sex — предназначенный для одного пола  
boarding school — школа-интернат  
term time — триместр, учебный период

*Read the text about the British educational system and do the tasks.*

### **British Educational System**

The basic features of the British educational system are following:

- Education is compulsory from 5 to 16.
- The academic year usually begins in September and runs to early July; it has 3 terms, divided by the Christmas and Easter holidays. In addition, all schools have a "half-term holiday", lasting a few days or a week, in the middle of each term.
- Compulsory education is free of charge, but parents may spend money on educating their children if they want to.
- There are three stages of education. Children move from the first stage (primary) to the second stage (secondary) at around the age of 11 or 12. The third stage is "further" education at university or college.

In 1988, for the first time in British history, a National Curriculum was introduced. The National Curriculum tells pupils which subjects they have to study, what they must learn and when they have to take assessment tests.

At the age of 5 children go to infant school which is the first stage of primary education. From 7 to 11 they attend junior schools, the second stage of primary education. In primary school children are taught the so-called 3R's: reading, writing and arithmetic.

At the age of 11 children enter the secondary school. There are three types of state secondary schools in Britain. They are: grammar schools (for the most intelligent children), modern schools (for the less intelligent children) and comprehensive schools (for children of all abilities). Grammar schools lead towards higher education, and the others give general or vocational education to prepare students for employment or for further technical education. The regular secondary schools offer 7 years of schooling, with students from 11 to 18 years of age. The last two years (16—18) may be spent in a separate sixth-form college, which concentrates on career training.

Between the ages of 14 and 16 pupils study for their GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams. Pupils must take English Language, Maths and

Science for GCSE, as well as half GCSE in a foreign language and Technology. In addition, they must also be taught Physical Education, Religious Education and Sex Education, although they do not take exams in these subjects.

Those who get good GCSE grades can stay at their school for another two years if it has a sixth form and teaches the desired subjects, and then take A-level (Advanced Level) exams. Otherwise they have to leave their school and go to a sixth-form college or college of further education. Further education colleges have strong ties with commerce and industry and offer courses in engineering, cooking or hairdressing.

The GCE A-level is normally taken after a further two years of study. Good A-level results in at least 2 subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. Universities choose their students after interviews. There are about 100 universities in Britain. The most famous of them are Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

About seven per cent of students go to private schools, where parents have to pay for their children. The most expensive private schools are called public schools. Most of these are single-sex boarding schools and students can live there during term time.

#### Level 1

*Find the equivalents of the following words and expressions in the text.*

Система образования, обязательный, учебный год, бесплатный, предмет, начальная школа, средняя школа, дальнейшее образование, школьное обучение, свидетельство об общем среднем образовании, сдавать экзамен, физвоспитание, продвинутый уровень, профессиональное образование, техническое образование, поступить в университет, собеседование, частная школа, дорогой, интернат.

#### Level 2

*Say if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.*

1. Education is compulsory from six to sixteen in Britain.
2. The academic year lasts about ten months.
3. There are half-term holidays in the middle of each term.
4. There are two stages of education – primary and secondary.
5. Infant schools are the second stage of primary education.
6. Grammar schools are for the most intelligent children.
7. Modern schools are for children of all abilities.
8. Comprehensive schools are for children of all abilities.
9. Between the ages of 14 and 16 pupils study for their GCSE.
10. Those who get good GCSE grades go to a sixth-form college or college of further education.
11. The GCE A-level is normally taken after a further two years of study.
12. About seven per cent of students go to private schools, where parents have to pay for their children.

#### Level 3

*Make a plan of the text and retell it.*

*All levels:*

*Answer the following questions on the text.*

1. At what age do children start school in Britain? 2. Is secondary education compulsory<sup>7</sup> for all children? 3. What types of school are there in Britain? 4. What types of schools does primary school include? 5. How long does a pupil learn at primary school? 6. What kind of school is a comprehensive school? 7. How long does a pupil learn at secondary school? 8. When do pupils graduate from school? 9. What can they do after leaving secondary school? Can they continue their education? 10. What type of education is there after school? 11. What schools are called "public schools"?

*Learn the following words.*

to provide — обеспечивать

equipment — оборудование

co-educational school — школа совместного обучения

to mean — означать

timetable — расписание

to attend — посещать

to accept — принимать

ability — способность

entrance exam — вступительный экзамен

eleven-plus examination — отборочный экзамен для школьников в возрасте 11 лет

to lead — вести

higher education — высшее образование

whereas — тогда как

vocational — профессиональный

advanced level — продвинутый, повышенный уровень

to enter a university — поступать в университет

college of further education — колледж дальнейшего образования hairdressing — парикмахерское дело

private school — частная школа

to charge fees — взимать плату

to admit — принимать

to select — отбирать

most likely — скорее всего

to succeed — добиваться успеха

*Read and translate the text.*

### **Schools in Britain**

In Great Britain education is compulsory for all children from 5 to 16 years of age. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a pre-school play group to prepare them for the start of compulsory education.

All state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies. Ninety per cent of schools in England, Scotland

and Wales are co-educational. That means that boys and girls are taught together in the same class.

At the age of 5 children go to infant school, which is the first stage of primary education. There is no written timetable and classes are informal. From 7 to 11 pupils attend junior school, which is the second stage of primary education. In primary school children are taught the so-called 3R's: reading, writing and arithmetic. They also have music, physical training and art classes.

At the age of 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensive schools. These schools accept children of all abilities without entrance exams. About six per cent of students go to grammar schools, which take students who pass the eleven-plus examination. Grammar schools lead towards higher education, whereas comprehensives give general or vocational education.

At 16 pupils take national exam called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education. Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the sixth form at school or at a sixth-form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for the national exam called A-level (Advanced Level) at 18. You need A-levels to enter a university.

Other 16-year-olds choose to go to a college of further education to study for more practical (vocational) diplomas relating to the world of work, such as hairdressing or mechanics.

Along with the state schools, there are about 500 private schools in Britain. Most of them charge fees. Some private schools are boarding schools, where the children actually live in the school. Many schools admit day pupils as well as boarders. Private schools usually offer only the most academic line and select those students who are most likely to succeed. The most expensive private schools are called "public schools" and they have a long history and tradition. Among the most famous public schools are Winchester, Eton, Westminster, Rugby and Harrow.

*Answer the questions.*

1. At what age do children start school in Britain? 2. Is secondary education compulsory for all children? 3. Do boys and girls go to the same schools? 4. What types of schools are there in Britain? 5. What types of schools does primary school include? 6. What subjects does a pupil learn at primary school? 7. What kind of school is a comprehensive school? 8. What can they do after leaving secondary school? Can they continue their education? 9. What schools are called "public schools"? 10. What are the most famous public schools? 11. Would you like to study in a British school? Why?

*Learn the following words.*

competition — конкурс

fierce — большой, высокий, жестокий

grade — оценка, отметка

degree — (ученая) степень

to award — присуждать

bachelor — бакалавр  
undergraduate — студент университета  
tutorial — консультация, практическое занятие с руководителем  
to develop — развивать  
to earn — зарабатывать  
grant — стипендия, грант  
local education authority — местные органы народного образования  
to expect — ожидать, предполагать  
to drop out — бросать (учебу)  
to fail — терпеть неудачу, не суметь  
to study full time — учиться очно  
to combine — совмещать, сочетать  
scheme — схема  
to be enthusiastic about — относиться с энтузиазмом  
training — обучение  
few — мало

*Read the text, translate it and answer the questions.*

#### *Higher Education in Britain*

Only 25 per cent of the student population goes on to higher education. Competition to get into one of Britain's universities is fierce and not everyone who gets A-levels can go. Students usually need three A-levels to go to university and grades at A-level go from A, the highest grade, to E.

Students apply to universities months before they take their A-levels. The students are given a personal interview and the universities then decide which students they want. They offer them a place which depends on A-level results. The more popular university, the higher the grades it will ask for.

Most big towns in Britain have both a university and a college of higher education. A British university usually consists of colleges. The departments of the colleges are organized into faculties. There are 91 universities and 47 colleges of higher education in Britain. The most famous and prestigious universities are those in Oxford and Cambridge.

Universities offer three- and four-year degree courses. A degree is the qualification you get from university when you pass your final exams. You are then awarded a BA (Bachelor of Arts), BSc (Bachelor of Science) or BEd (Bachelor of Education).

Students who are studying for degrees are called undergraduates. They go to large formal lectures, but most of the work takes place in tutorials: lessons in groups of ten or more when students discuss their work with the lecturer. Most British students choose to go to university a long way from their home town. University is seen as a time to be independent, to live away from home and develop new interests. British students do not have to pay to go to university, but do need money to live away from home while they are studying. Some students whose parents do not earn a lot of money are given a grant from the local education authority. If students do not get a grant, parents are expected to pay for their children. In fact, the grant is not a lot of money. Students used to work during

holidays to earn more money, but it is now difficult to find such jobs. The result is that more students are dropping out, failing to finish their courses.

Not all students study full time at university or college. Many people combine their studies with work. Large companies often have their own in-house training schemes. The British government is very enthusiastic about such training schemes, because so few people go to university.

*Answer the questions.*

1. Is it difficult to get a place at a university in Britain? 2. How long does a student have to study to take a UK degree? 3. What kind of degrees can students be awarded? 4. Does University teaching in the UK differ from that in other countries? In what way? 5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of going to university or college in Britain? 6. What can students do if they don't get a grant and their parents refuse to pay for their education? 7. Do many British go on to higher education? 8. Would you like to enter any British university or college? Why? 9. What is necessary for a Russian student to go to university in Britain? 10. Can you compare British and Russian universities?

*Read the dialogue and dramatize it.*

A: You see Jean, our English teacher asked us to write a special paper on different aspects of British educational system. Could you tell me a few words about schools in Great Britain?

B: With great pleasure. In Great Britain education is compulsory for the children from 5 to 16.

A: So, you went to school at the age of 5, didn't you?

B: That's right! At 5 I went to the primary school and at the age of 11 to the secondary school.

A: I hear there are different types of secondary schools in Great Britain.

B: Sure, there are. There are comprehensive, grammar and independent schools.

A: What is the difference between all these schools?

B: Comprehensive and grammar schools are state schools. They are run by the government. Education there is free of charge.

A: And what is an independent school?

B: It is actually a private institution. Parents have to pay for the education of their children.

A: What type of secondary school did your parents choose for you, Alice?

B: They sent me to a grammar school. I am a student of the Wits Grammar School in London. It's a school for girls. I like my school very much. There are good sports facilities and well-equipped classrooms. Grammar school helps students to prepare for the university.

A: Did you have to take entrance examinations?

B: Yes, I did. But if you don't want to take entrance exams, you can go to a comprehensive school, which takes students of all abilities without entrance exams.

A: And what is your favourite subject at school?

B: My favourite subject is History. It is a very exciting subject. Besides, we often use computers in our history classes.

A: Computers? In history classes? How very interesting! Do you have any special programmes?

B: Yes, we do. Each student gets an individual task, and by the end of the period we give our accounts to the teacher.

A: Thank you very much. Your story was very interesting.

Appendix

*Professional Texts for Translation with the Dictionary*

Text I

Part I

**More state teachers are quitting jobs for better working life in independent schools**

By [LAURA CLARK](#) from *MailOnline*

State school teachers are fleeing to the independent sector in record numbers to escape big classes and Government targets, it emerged yesterday.

Staff who moved over from state primaries and secondaries now make up one in four teachers in private schools following a surge in recruitment over the past decade.

Private schools employ more than 14 per cent of all teachers despite educating just eight per cent of pupils, according to research presented to an education conference yesterday.

The National Union of Teachers accused the Government of driving teachers out of state schools by failing to clamp down on large classes and persisting with a testing and target-setting regime.

Academics who conducted the study said the 'poaching' of experienced teachers by independent schools had 'negative' effects on the state system.

Figures from the universities of Kent and London School of Economics showed that the number of teachers transferring from state to fee-paying schools outstripped the numbers moving in the opposite direction by 1,500 last year.

In 1994, the figure was just 400.

In total, some 2,000 teachers transferred to independent schools last year - up from 600 in 1994.

Out of 45,000 to 50,000 private school teachers, 12,000 - around a quarter - previously worked in the state sector.

Part II

**More state teachers are quitting jobs for better working life in independent schools**

By [LAURA CLARK](#) from *MailOnline*

The sharp upturn in little more than a decade is partly down to the expansion of the independent sector over the past 10 years due to rising pupil numbers.

But they have also invested heavily in staffing, enabling them to reduce class sizes while raising recruitment of pupils.

Research co-authored by Francis Green, professor of economics at Kent University, found that independent schools tend to employ better-qualified teachers.

They are also able to attract a significantly greater share of teachers in shortage subjects such as the sciences than the state system.

'There is no doubt that the rising resources flowing to independent schools have raised the quality of the education input in these schools,' the study concluded. John Bangs, the NUT's head of education, criticised levels of 'poaching' by the independent sector.

He said the Government must learn a 'massive lesson'.

Mr Bangs said: 'Many teachers go into the independent sector because they feel the professional freedom and smaller class sizes are something they want, and they want to escape from the heavy duty accountability culture in the state sector.'

'There's a massive lesson for the Government.'

Part III

### **More state teachers are quitting jobs for better working life in independent schools**

By [LAURA CLARK](#) from *MailOnline*

'The Government needs to ask itself what is driving some of our most talented teachers into independent schools.'

Presenting the figures at the Westminster Education Forum yesterday, Professor Green urged independent schools that 'attract an experienced teacher away from the maintained sector' to ensure that top staff are shared with local state schools.

However David Lyscom, chief executive of the Independent Schools Council said fee-paying schools were willing to forge links with state schools to share teaching expertise but warned that it 'takes two to tango', implying some comprehensive heads are reluctant to work with their fee-paying counterparts.

Mr Lyscom also sounded a warning that new laws requiring fee-paying schools to pass a public benefit test in order to retain their charitable status could lead to perverse consequences.

It raised the prospect of a boys' school failing the test if charitable activities involved girls from neighbouring state schools.

'What I am worried about is a narrow legislative approach to decide what can count and can't count by looking at the articles of individual charities and trying to interpret what they do within the legal terms of their status.'

'For example, I worry that if a boys' school does an activity with a girls' school, it won't be counted because it is not part of the purpose of their charity.'

Mr Lyscom said it will be unfortunate when 'hard-pressed heads have to look at what they are doing and if it's not regarded as being positive have to look for other opportunities'.

## Text II

### Part I

#### **How teaching became top choice for graduates**

Teaching is now an exciting career that attracts the highest calibre of candidates. Why? Because the rewards it offers are priceless...

No one pretends educating today's children and young people is easy – that's why it's a job for the top performing graduates of today. It's a profession that will test you to the limit, draw on all your resources and challenge you to the hilt – but you are supported every step of the way.

"If you're really ambitious and prepared to work hard, there are plenty of opportunities for promotion, even at an early stage of your career," says Neil Dhanda, who became head of modern languages at a London comprehensive school after just four years.

As a career, teaching offers a host of career possibilities – from management to regional specialists or a focus on pastoral care. "Applications with us have risen this year – in quality and quantity," says Professor Debra Myhill, associate dean at the University of Exeter's Graduate School of Education. "Teaching is a high level professional career of the utmost importance."

Teaching appeals to the brightest graduates – last year's entrants were the highest qualified yet, with the most 2:1s and firsts on record, says the Teaching Agency. "There's never been a better time to teach," says Lin Hinnigan, chief executive of the agency. "It's a very different profession today. Bright graduates who go into the classroom can quickly gain increasing levels of responsibility and have a broad range of career progression opportunities."

"It's a demanding job," says Kirstie Green, a teacher since 2009. "But it's very special and so much more rewarding – you get such immediate feedback. Suddenly I'm looking at all these different routes I could take with my work."

It's challenging, but you are supported throughout your journey from trainee to the day you face your first class, with close mentoring and professional development as your career progresses.

"Teachers are mutually encouraging and open and happy to share their resources and knowledge," says Green.

This is a sentiment reflected by many new to the profession. "I never have to hesitate about asking for advice on anything, because everyone is so supportive," agrees Dhanda.

### Part II

From guidance on applications through to strategies for managing behaviour, teacher training is targeted, practical and effective – nearly 90 percent of newly qualified teachers declare themselves highly satisfied with the quality of the instruction. As a result, trainees have never been better prepared to enter the classroom.

This year, graduates in sought after subjects such as maths, physics, chemistry and foreign languages are eligible for tax-free bursaries of up to £20,000 on secondary training courses. Bursaries for primary level are available up to £9,000. Training places are being snapped up faster than last year, so hurry if you're thinking of

teaching for a career, advises the Teaching Agency, because the current level of bursaries might only be available this year.

Knowing your subject is crucial – and here the agency can help with access to refresher courses.

“This is an endlessly fulfilling and challenging job if you don’t panic,” says Francis Gilbert, secondary school teacher and author of *I’m a Teacher, Get Me Out of Here*. He expects the focus on more creative approaches in schools will entice better quality trainees.

“That can only be a good thing for genuinely talented people who want to go into teaching,” he says.

Teachers in the sought-after subjects will also benefit from one-to-one guidance with a personal adviser who can help right from the start of the application process through to the start of your training.

“Teaching is a highly professionalised career requiring the highest calibre of professionals we can get,” says Myhill. “A good teacher can bring their own experience to the classroom, give the pupils a fresh outlook and show them what they can achieve.”

Text III

Exam stress doesn’t occur most strongly during the actual exams but in the few weeks just before them. The climax is usually the night before, when last minute preparations confirm your worst fears. There are, however, some simple ways of dealing with the problem.

First, the dedicated student can suffer from anxiety, brainblocks and memory “gaps,” just as much as the student who has left everything to the last minute. But the remedy is the same in each case. The night before is too late to do anything. Far better to go to dance, for a walk, to the pictures or play a game rather than increase stress by frantic efforts to plug in gaps in your knowledge.

The brain is a complex bioelectrical machine, which, like a computer, can be overloaded. It does not work continuously, but in fits and starts. As you read this, the relevant part of your brain receives the messages from your eyes, processes them, and you comprehend. All this occurs in a series of steps. When you study, your brain reaches its maximum efficiency about five minutes after you start work, stays at a plateau for about ten minutes, and thereafter it is all downhill. Indeed, after thirty minutes your attention wanders, your memory actually shuts off, and boredom sets in.

For this reason, the best way to study is in half-hour sessions, with gaps in between of about the same length. It even helps to change subjects and not keep at the same one, since this reduces the boredom factor.

Tapescript of episode 6

This is the John Mason School in Abington near Oxford. Students go to school from Monday to Friday and school starts at 9 o'clock. Hurry up, it's nearly 9 o'clock. Most schools are mixed – they are for boys and girls. And at most secondary schools the students wear a uniform.

This is the first class of the day. It's Maths. That's a bit difficult. On average there are about 22 students in a secondary school class and about 27 are in a primary school class. British students have a wide choice of subjects. This is an art class. Here's a Food Technology class, the students learn about food and cooking.

This is a Design and Technology class. Science, of course. And foreign languages. Many British schoolchildren learn a foreign language from the age of eleven. Most students study French. Other popular languages are Spanish and Italian. They also study other subjects – like Information Technology, History, Geography, English Literature and Religion.

Tapescript of episode 7

Students have lessons in the morning and then a break of an hour for lunch. Some go home for lunch, some bring sandwiches with them and some eat here, in the school canteen. What's on the menu today? – Chips and beans. There are classes in the afternoon and the school finishes at about four o'clock. After school some students do other activities like sport. Football is very popular, but so are other games like netball, rugby and badminton. And some students learn music. Daniella plays the violin. She is good. I am not.

Tapescript of episode 8.

Ninety-two percent of British schools are state schools. That means they are free. The government pays – not the parents. Eight percent of schools are independent. The parents of these students pay for their education. Some of these independent schools are boarding schools. The students don't live at home during term time, they live at the school. And some of these schools have very traditional uniforms. These boys are from Eton, a very famous independent school near Windsor.

Tapescript of episode 9

What do British students really think about their schools? (*Different students answer*)

I think school is great.

I like school most of the time.

I really like history and art.

I love art and drama.

I don't like Geography.

I don't like French.

Homework's OK.

I don't like homework.

I really hate homework.

School food's all right sometimes.

I love school food.

Well, what do you think? Are British schools good or do you prefer your school?