

Education in Russia

Words

• compulsory	обязательный	• diary ['daɪəri]	дневник
• a core curriculum	основные предметы	• academic achievements	успехи в учебе
• an academic subject	учебный предмет	• to record	записывать
• to award	награждать, присуждать	• relatively uncommon	относительно редко встречающийся
• a vocational school	профессионально-техническое уч. заведение	• to emphasize	делать особый акцент
• to comprise	включать в себя	• critical skills	практические навыки
• to attend	посещать	• charge a tuition fee	требовать оплату за учебу
• to require	требовать	• to enable	давать возможность
• to increase	увеличивать	• to issue	выпускать
• mandatory	обязательный	• a graduate ['grædjuət]	выпускник вуза
• to concentrate on smth	сосредотачиваться на чем-л.	• to enter (the university)	поступать (в университет)
• the top grade	высшая отметка	• a postgraduate	аспирант

Read and translate the text. Match the headings to each section. One heading is extra:

A. Subjects and Grades
D. Higher Education

B. School Curriculum
E. General Information

C. School Hours and Holidays
F. Private Schools

1.

Education in Russia is *compulsory* for children between the ages of 6 and 15. It consists of primary school education for ages 6-10, followed by senior school for ages 10-15. If a pupil of secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must remain to complete secondary school for 2 more years, from ages 15-17. Primary and secondary school includes 11 years of study. Every school has *a core curriculum* of *academic subjects*. After completing this stage, pupils are *awarded* the Certificate of Secondary Complete General Education. At 15 years old, children may choose to enter *a vocational school* or non-university institute. These typically offer programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field until students reach 17 or 18. Such institutions are known as colleges.

2.

The Russian school year is *comprised* of 4 terms with vacations in between; 1 week in November, 2 weeks in January, 1 week in March and nearly 3 months in summer. School is held from September 1 until the final week of May, with exams in June. The school day normally starts at 8 a.m. and finishes at 1 or 2 in the afternoon. Students generally *attend* class 5 days a week, although some schools *require* extra study on Saturdays. A typical class lasts 40 - 45 minutes with a 5 -15 minute break in between. In primary school students have 4 classes a day. This *increases* to 5 or 6 classes a day in secondary school, and 6 or 7 at a senior high school. A normal class consists of 20-30 students. In primary school, pupils have one teacher for all the subjects taught.

3.

Some subjects are *mandatory* such as Russian literature, Russian language, Russian history, world history and the maths and sciences. In addition, there are specialized schools that *concentrate on* specific subjects. Students are normally graded on a scale from 2 - 5, with 5 being *the top grade*. Each student has his or her "*diary*"; a personal book of *academic achievements* in which teachers *record* the given grades.

4.

Private schools are *relatively uncommon* in Russia. Such schools *emphasize* learning English and other *critical skills*. Unlike state schools, private schools usually *charge tuition fees*.

5.

Higher education is provided by public and non-public (non-State) accredited higher education institutions. Since 1992, Russian higher education has introduced a multilevel system, *enabling* higher education institutions to award and *issue* the following types of degrees: Bachelor of Science degree (not less than 4 years of training);

Master of Science degree (2 years of training after Bachelor degree); Master of Science degree give *graduates* the right *to enter Postgraduate* courses.