



ENGLISH FOR FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Навчальний посібник для майбутніх
педагогів початкової освіти

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ БОГДАНА ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКОГО

ENGLISH

**FOR FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS**

Черкаси – 2024

УДК 811. 111 (075.8)

ББК 81. 2Ан – 91

К 90

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English for Future Primary School Teachers: Навчальний посібник для майбутніх педагогів початкової освіти. Укладачі: Куліш І.М., Глущенко А.В. – Друк ФОП Нечитайло О.Ф. Україна, м. Черкаси. - 2024. – 52 с.

Навчальний посібник сформований у відповідності до програми з іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням для студентів спеціальності «Початкова освіта».

Навчальний матеріал розташований за тематичним принципом (за розділами) та має комплексний характер. Посібник включає два розділи, присвячених темам початкової освіти у Великобританії та США, особливостям, типам шкіл, навчальним планам та програмам, позаурочній діяльності, оцінюванню, тощо.

Робота за темою в межах одного розділу організовується на базі тексту професійного спрямування, лексичних вправ та завдань комунікативного характеру професійного спрямування, текстів для додаткового читання, системи лексичних вправ репродуктивного та творчого характеру. Посібник вміщує завдання для самостійної роботи студентів та вправи для контролю умінь та навичок студентів.

***Затверджено до друку на засіданні вченої ради
Черкаського національного університету
імені Богдана Хмельницького
протокол № 12 від 20.06.2024***

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ВСТУП

Навчальний посібник призначається для студентів спеціальності «Початкова освіта». Мета посібника – формувати у студентів навички читання та розуміння літератури фахової тематики на основі активізації знань професійної лексики та основ граматики. Поряд з цим у посібнику реалізується мета комплексного оволодіння студентами всіма видами мовленнєвої діяльності на основі комунікативного підходу до вивчення іноземної мови. Посібник базується на різноманітному автентичному матеріалі, який підібрано з урахуванням комунікативного підходу у вивченні англійської мови та спрямовано на розвиток позитивної мотивації до вивчення іноземної мови.

Навчальний матеріал професійного спрямування посібника базується на автентичних матеріалах та розподілено на два тематичних розділи “PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE UK ”, “PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE US ”, текстовий матеріал яких згруповано за такими темами професійного інтересу студентів, як початкова освіта, її особливості, навчальні плани, програми та позашкільна робота, якість освіти та види шкіл у Великобританії та США. Кожний розділ, в свою чергу, вміщує декілька текстів професійного спрямування, які з різних сторін висвітлюють тему, та текстів, які несуть додаткову інформацію за певною тематикою.

Комунікативні вправи мають різноплановий вплив на навчальний процес та стимулюють пізнавальний інтерес особистості студента.

UNIT I

(From *Primary Schools in the United Kingdom*.

Retrieved from: <https://www.expatica.com/uk/education/children-education/primary-schools-in-the-united-kingdom-675750/>)

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE UK

Lesson 1

Primary Education in the UK



Primary schools in the United Kingdom can be state-funded or independent, offering parents plenty of choices. The education system is devolved. This means that the four constituent nations of the UK – England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland – have autonomous education departments. There are some similarities, and there are significant differences in their admissions, curriculums, and

assessments.

Primary education is compulsory. Most children residing in the UK can attend a local state primary school. Due to the decentralization of the UK education system, regional primary schools differ in their starting ages, curriculums, school holidays, assessments, and qualifications.

1. Find the English Equivalents in the text:



Бути фінансованим державою, приватні початкові школи, децентралізований, автономні департаменти освіти, схожість, відмінність, вступ, навчальна програма, обов'язкова освіта, відвідувати школу, оцінювання.

2. Translate the following terms and terminological expressions:



State-funded primary school, independent primary school, devolved education system, admissions, curriculums, assessments, compulsory primary education, to attend a local state primary school, starting ages, school holidays, qualifications.

3. Match the notions (1-4) with their definitions (a-d):



- 1) Independent primary school
- 2) Admission
- 3) Curriculum
- 4) Assessment

- a) *the process of accepting people into a school as students*
- b) *the subjects comprising a course of study in a school*

- c) *a wide range of methods and tools to measure the level of students' mastery of knowledge and/or skills*
- d) *a school that is not dependent upon national or local government*

4. Complete the following sentences:

- 1) Primary schools offer parents _____.
- 2) Primary schools can be _____.
- 3) The devolved educations system means _____.
- 4) Primary education is _____.
- 5) Most children in the UK attend _____.

5. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) There are only state-funded primary schools in the UK.
- 2) State-funded school is a school that is not dependent upon national or local government.
- 3) Primary education is compulsory in the UK.
- 4) Regional primary schools do not differ in the UK.
- 5) There is the decentralization of the UK education system.

6. Read the text and put 2 questions to it, discuss them with your groupmates:



Montessori schools in the UK

Many Montessori schools only cover pre-primary and primary education. Their teaching approach follows the educational theories of Maria Montessori, often coined as “follow the child.”

In other words, the school is a child-centered learning environment with open-

ended teaching materials. Consequently, the teacher supports the child to learn at their own developmental pace. Conveniently, you can find a Montessori school in the UK with this search tool.

7. Look at the advertisements and say what do you think the main principles of these schools are:



SONNING PRIMARY
A CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL

SCHOOL TOURS FOR RECEPTION 2024

Families are warmly invited to attend one of our school tours. Sonning CE Primary School has an unrivalled reputation that is fully deserved. It is a result of high academic achievement and our caring, nurturing environment and Christian ethos.

Tour dates (09:30 start):
17 October 2023
19 November 2023
07 December 2023
09 January 2024

To book a place, please visit our website (www.sonning.wokingham.sch.uk)

Building strong foundations for the years ahead (Matthew 7:24-25)
 Love - Courage - Respect - Aspiration - Curiosity
 Liguge Way, Sonning-on-Thames, Berkshire RG4 6XF



8. Answer the questions for summary:



- 1) What types of primary schools are there in the United Kingdom?
- 2) Is the UK education system centralized?
- 3) Is there one educational department in the UK?
- 4) Is primary education compulsory in the UK?
- 5) Do regional primary school differ?
- 6) What does curriculum mean?
- 7) What does assessment mean?
- 8) What approach is applied in Montessori schools?

Lesson 2

State/Public Primary Schools and Inclusive Education



The UK government has made a commitment to inclusive education. Inclusive education exists when the education system adapts to the needs of all learners. It offers high-quality formal and informal learning opportunities for every child, including children with a disability.

The students with special educational needs (SEN) have the right to attend their local school. It is the schools' and local authorities' responsibility to meet the children's needs adequately to support their learning journey. There are also a small number of special schools for students with high and complex needs.

State schools do not charge tuition fees. However, parents pay for uniforms, PE kits, stationery, and transport to school. Some schools may also ask for a voluntary contribution to cover field trips or extramural school activities. Nevertheless, they will not exclude a child if their parents cannot contribute. Caregivers can apply for financial support to cover these costs.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Взяти зобов'язання, інклюзивна освіта, високоякісні можливості, неформальне навчання, діти з обмеженими можливостями, учні з особливими освітніми потребами, відвідувати місцеву школу, відповідальність школи, стягувати плату за навчання, фізкультурні набори, канцтовари, добровільний внесок, екскурсії, позашкільні заходи, опікун, подати заявку на фінансову підтримку.

2. Translate the following terms and terminological expressions:



Inclusive education, education system, informal learning, special educational needs, special schools, state schools, tuition fee, uniform, transport to school, extramural school activities, caregiver, financial support.

3. Match the word-combinations (1-4) with their meaning (a-d):

- 1) to make a commitment
- 2) to attend school



- 3) to charge tuition fee
- 4) to cover costs
- a) to be formally educated
- b) to provide money to pay for something
- c) to demand the cost of taking classes at school
- d) to give a promise or firm decision to do something

4. Match the notions and their definition:

State school	learning taking place outside schools and arising from the learner's involvement in activities that are not undertaken with a learning purpose in mind
Formal learning	the money that you pay to be taught, especially in a college or university
Informal learning	a school that is funded and controlled by the state
Tuition fee	the learning that takes place through a structured program of learning that leads to the full or partial achievement of an officially accredited qualification

5. Read the paragraph and answer statistical questions:

- 1) How many pupils attended state primary schools during 2020/2021 academic year in the UK?
- 2) How many state primary schools were attended across the UK?
- 3) How did education expenditure increase in the UK?
- 4) What age do children start school at?
- 5) How long do children attend primary school?



During the 2020/21 academic year, around 5.5 million pupils attended the 20,806 state primary schools across the UK. The UK education expenditure also increased by 6% to £27,380 million for primary schools. Despite regional variations, children start school around four or five and spend seven to eight years in

primary education.

6. Read the paragraph and determine the specific features of Steiner Waldorf schools:

Steiner Waldorf schools in the UK

Contrarily, Steiner Waldorf schools follow the educational philosophy of Rudolf Steiner. To start, it combines artistic and physical activity with academic learning.



Above all, it encourages learning through play and meeting the child at their natural developmental level. For example, the

Edinburgh Steiner School covers primary and secondary education. You can also find more Steiner Waldorf schools in the UK with this interactive map.



7. Look at the slide and discuss advantages and disadvantages of Waldorf Schools:

Pros and Cons of Waldorf Schools

Pros

- Children learn at own pace
- Lots of outdoor time
- Tech-free
- Highly creative
- Individualized attention

Cons

- One teacher for all grades
- Basic skills taught later
- Children may be unvaccinated
- Expensive tuition
- Significant parental involvement is expected

verywell

8. Answer the questions for summary:

- 1) When does inclusive education exist?
- 2) What does inclusive education offer?
- 3) What right do the students with special educational needs have?
- 4) Are there special schools for students with high and complex needs?
- 5) Do state schools charge tuition fees?

- 6) What do parents pay for?
- 7) What do voluntary contribution cover?
- 8) What age do children start school at?
- 9) How long do children attend primary school?
- 10) What do Waldorf schools combine with academic learning?

Lesson 3

Quality of Education



The standard of primary schooling across the UK is generally good. Fortunately, each region has an inspection body, which reviews schools and reports on the quality of their teaching. Parents can access these reports.

If there are any concerns, schools must work to improve on these areas. The next inspection would then focus on the changes made. Generally, the assessment happens every five years, except where there are issues. In that case, the cycle will be shorter.

Generally, the school week runs from Monday to Friday. A typical primary school day starts at 08:30 or 09:00 and ends at 15:30 or 16:00, with morning, lunch, and afternoon breaks. However, most primary schools have a shorter day on Fridays. School holidays differ slightly across the four nations.

1. Find the English equivalents:



Інспекційний орган, перевіряти школи, звітувати про якість викладання, мати доступ до звітів, покращувати (удосконалювати), зосереджуватися на внесених змінах, оцінювання, дещо відрізнятися.

2. Translate the following terms and terminological expressions:

Primary schooling, inspection body, a report on the quality, assessment, a typical primary school day, lunch break, school holidays.

3. Find the definitions for the following notions:



- 1) Inspection body
- 2) Report on quality
- 3) Assessment of the quality
- 4) School holidays

- a) a report conveying information about the quality of a service or process
- b) the period during which schools are closed
- c) the data collection and analysis

through which the degree of conformity to predetermined standards and criteria are exemplified

- d) an organisation that performs examination of a service or process and determination of their conformity with specific requirements or, based on professional judgment, or general requirements

4. Read a paragraph from *Education for all (United Nations)* and answer the questions:

- 1) *What is powerful tool for sustainable development?*
- 2) *What does the goal of quality education ensure?*



Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling

by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.

5. Read the paragraph and say what do you know about international schools in the UK:



International schools in the UK

International schools in the UK are diverse and offer British and country-specific curriculums. For example, there are Japanese, German, French, Spanish, and American international schools in London. Fees range, on average, from £9,500 to £26,000 per year.

One international school, St Leonards, even has boarding options from Year 6. Boarding fees can range from £24,000 to £38,000 depending on the child's age and how many nights they stay on campus.

6. Look at the slide and answer the questions:

- 1) *What does quality education mean?*
- 2) *How can quality education be reached?*

IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING QUALITY EDUCATION Ecole Globale International Girls' School

Recognizing The Issue

Quality education means an education that secures the life of an individual towards betterment and better prospects. It should make an individual adept in ensuring a comfortable lifestyle.

Overcoming The Problem

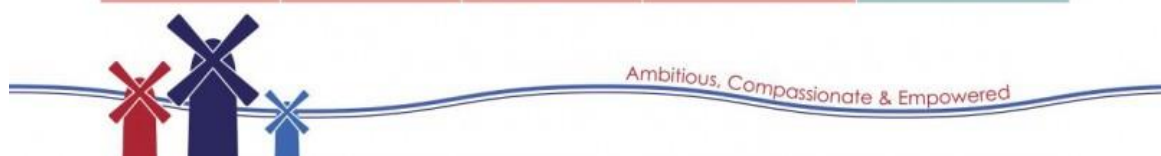
Teachers with the best knowledge and expert teaching style are needed. This can only be done with strict interviewing and, more importantly, increasing the respect towards teachers in our society, and only then what is desired will be delivered at the end of the day.

7. Look at the slide and name the ingredients of the school improvement:

Seven Mills School Improvement Plan 2020/21



Quality of Education			Behaviour and attitudes	Personal Development
To develop clear learning journeys, which reflect the diversity of our school.	To ensure that teaching and learning is exciting and experiential.	To improve outcomes for all children through formative and summative assessment.	To develop ACE children who have great attitudes to learning, are resilient and take pride in their achievements.	To develop the children's moral purpose, care for the community and wider world through the living of our school values.
Leadership and Management				EYFS
To fully implement Seven Mills' Vision and Values.	To empower all members of staff to be ambitious and develop their own capacity to lead.	To ensure safeguarding becomes an integral part of the whole school curriculum.	To embed stakeholders voice in the school enabling decision making at all levels.	To improve continuous provision through an exciting learning environment.



8. Answer the questions for summary:

- 1) What is the standard of primary schooling across the UK?
- 2) What is the responsibility of an inspection body in education?
- 3) Can the parent access the reports on quality of teaching?
- 4) What must schools do if there are any problems?
- 5) What does the next inspection would then focus on?
- 6) How often does the assessment happen?
- 7) How long does the school week run?
- 8) How long does a typical primary school day last?
- 9) Are school holidays the same for all schools?
- 10) What is powerful tool for sustainable development?
- 11) What does the goal of quality education ensure?
- 12) What does quality education mean?
- 13) How can quality education be reached?

Lesson 4

Extracurricular Activities



Many schools offer extracurricular activities, from sports to arts and technology. However, this varies vastly between schools and depends on the school resources and budget. Therefore, many

children join extramural activities independent from their school, which can be costly.

Physical education (PE) forms an integral part of all the school curriculums across the UK and more than 40% of primary schools give students at least an hour to play outside, apart from lunchtime.

However, a report (2018) from Learning through Landscapes (LTL) highlighted that 81% of teachers felt pupils did not spend enough time learning outdoors. According to the Children's People and Nature Survey for England (2021), 96% of children said they were outdoors, other than in their garden, at least one day a week during the summer holidays.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Позакласні заходи,
шкільний бюджет, фізичне
виховання, невід'ємна частина,
шкільна програма, грати на
вулиці, звіт, підкреслювати,

проводити час на свіжому повітрі, опитування дітей, літні канікули.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:



To offer extracurricular activities, art, technology, to depend on school resources, join extramural activities, an integral part of all the school curriculums, to spend time learning outdoors.

3. Match the verbs and their definition:

- 1) to offer
 - 2) to vary
 - 3) to depend on
 - 4) to join
 - 5) to highlight
- a) *to differ in size, amount, degree, or nature*
 - b) *to draw special attention to*
 - c) *to rely on somebody/something*
 - d) *to take part in activity*
 - e) *to provide an access or opportunity*

4. Complete the sentences with the verbs (1-5) from exercise 3 (in the necessary form):

- 1) She _____ the company three months ago.
- 2) The report _____ the need for improved safety.
- 3) My taste in classical music _____ greatly, but I usually prefer Mozart or Brahms.
- 4) She _____ to accompany me to the conference two weeks ago.
- 5) We are not sure whether we will have the picnic. It _____ the weather.
- 6) _____

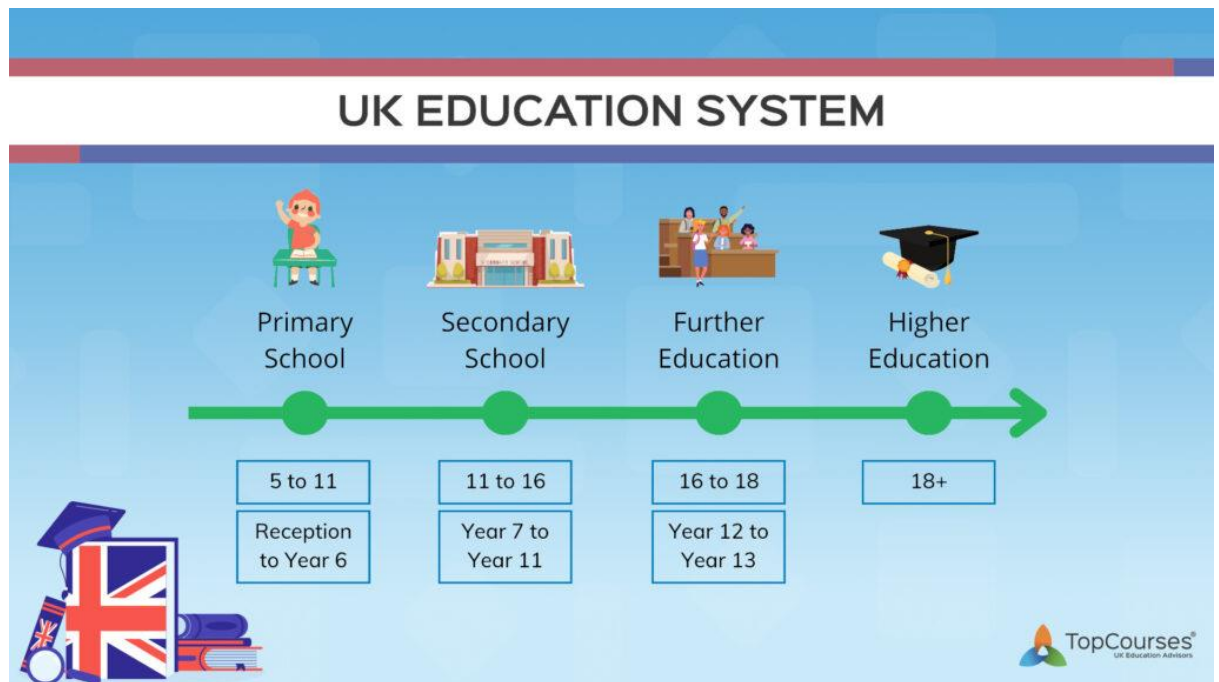
5. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) Extracurricular activities do not vary between schools.
- 2) Extracurricular activities depend on the school resources and budget.
- 3) Many children join extramural activities only in their school.
- 4) Physical education is an integral part of the school curriculum.

- 5) All primary schools give students an hour to play outside.
- 6) A report from Learning through Landscapes (LTL) highlighted that 81% of teachers felt pupils spend enough time learning outdoors.

6. Look at the slide and describe the stages of the UK education system according to pupils' age.



7. Read the paragraph and put 2 questions for discussion with your groupmates:

The Primary Years Program (PYP) in the UK



In 2021, 5,400 schools offered 7,500 IB (International Baccalaureate) programs across 159 countries, including the 120 international schools in the UK. Out of these, 18 primary

schools taught the Primary Years Program (PYP). The PYP approach encourages children to take ownership of their learning, favors exploration above rote learning, and nurtures a sense of intercultural community. IB primary years programmes focus on helping the children develop important social thinking and communication skills, developing the whole child through inquiry, exploration, and play-centered learning.

8. Answer the following questions for summary:



- 1) What extracurricular activities do many schools offer?
- 2) Do extracurricular activities vary between schools?
- 3) What do extracurricular activities depend on?
- 4) What is an integral part of all the school curriculums?
- 5) What time do primary schools give pupils to play outside?
- 6) Do pupils spend enough time outside?
- 7) What are the stages of the UK education system?
- 8) What does IB primary years programme focus on?

Lesson 5

The pros and cons of state primary schools in the UK



The advantages of state primary schools are that they are free to attend and usually close to home. Most schools also offer a good quality education. Furthermore, children with special educational needs (SEN) can attend their local

mainstream school and receive SEN support. Moreover, it is a good integration opportunity, as children will make friends in their neighborhood.

However, except in Northern Ireland, parents cannot choose any school as the local authority allocates schools based on their catchment areas and available places. Also, if your child does not speak English fluently, tuition may be a challenge, even with language support. Class sizes may be bigger than independent schools. State schools may also not have the resources and budgets to offer all the facilities and extracurricular activities private schools can.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Перевага, бути безкоштовним для відвідування, пропонувати якісну освіту, діти з особливими освітніми потребами, відвідувати місцеву загальноосвітню школу, отримувати підтримку, можливість інтеграції, місцеві органи влади, розподіляти школи, район відвідування, доступні місця, пропонувати позакласні заходи.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:



State primary school, quality education, children with special educational needs, local mainstream school, integration opportunity, catchment areas, tuition, independent school, to offer facilities, to offer extracurricular activities, private schools.

3. Find the words with opposite meaning:



- 1) advantage
- 2) free
- 3) integration
- 4) independent
- 5) private

- a) expensive
- b) dependent
- c) public
- d) separation
- e) disadvantage



4. Complete the following sentences:

facilities *quality* *available*
 local *free*

- 1) State primary schools are that they are _____ to attend.

- 2) State primary schools offer a good _____ education.
- 3) Children with special educational needs can attend their _____ mainstream school.
- 4) The local authority allocates schools based on their catchment areas and _____ places.
- 5) State schools may not have the resources and budgets to offer all the _____.

5. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) State primary schools are not free to attend.
- 2) Children with special educational needs can receive SEN support.
- 3) Parents can choose the state school they want.
- 4) Class sizes are bigger in independent schools.
- 5) State schools have necessary resources and budgets to offer all the facilities and extracurricular activities.

6. Read the paragraph and say what you know about private primary schools in the UK:

Private primary schools in the UK



Across the UK, there are more than 2,500 independent or private schools (including international and boarding). They teach around 615,000 students each year. These numbers include primary and secondary education as private schools often enroll children from 4 to 18. Typically, independent primary schools are called preparatory (or prep) schools and can be single-sex or co-ed. Conveniently, you can search for schools with the Independent Schools Council's (ISC) interactive map.



7. Read the paragraphs and make up 2 questions for the discussion with your groupmates:

The government does not fund nor partially subsidize independent schools. Therefore, these schools all charge tuition fees, which can be expensive. That said, costs depend

on the child's age and whether they are day or boarding students. On average, these fees can range from £21,000–45,000.

Indeed, independent and international schools enjoy more flexibility and freedom to plan their school calendar, design their curriculum, and shape their teaching approach.

8. Answer the following questions for summary:



- 1) What are the advantages of state primary schools?
- 2) Do state primary schools offer a quality education?
- 3) Can children with special educational needs attend their local mainstream school?
- 4) Can parents choose any state primary school?
- 5) Who allocates schools based on their catchment areas and available places?
- 6) What schools may have bigger classes?
- 7) What schools may have larger resources and budget?
- 8) How many private schools are there across the UK?
- 9) Can independent schools be single-sex?
- 10) Does the government fund or partially subsidize independent schools?
- 11) What schools have more flexible curricula?

Glossary I



- admission *вступ (до школи)*
- art *мистецтво*
- assessment *оцінювання*
- attend a primary school *відвідувати початкову школу*
- caregiver *опікун*
- catchment area *район відвідування (школи)*
- children with special educational needs *діти з особливими освітніми потребами*
- compulsory primary education *обов'язкова початкова освіта*
- curriculum *навчальний план*
- devolved education system *децентралізована система освіти*
- education system *система освіти*
- extramural school activities *позашкільна діяльність*
- financial support *фінансова підтримка*
- inclusive education *інклюзивна освіта*
- independent school *приватна школа*
- independent primary school *приватна початкова школа*
- informal learning *неформальне навчання*
- inspection body *перевіряючий орган*
- integral part *невід'ємна частина*
- integration opportunity *можливість інтеграції*
- learning outdoors *навчання на свіжому повітрі*
- local mainstream school *місцева середня школа*
- lunch break *обідня перерва*
- qualification *кваліфікація*
- quality education *якісна освіта*
- primary schooling *початкова школа*
- primary school day *день початкової школи*
- private school *приватна школа*

• report on the quality	<i>звіт про якість</i>
• school holidays	<i>шкільні канікули</i>
• school curriculum	<i>шкільна програма</i>
• school resources	<i>шкільні ресурси</i>
• special educational needs	<i>особливі освітні потреби</i>
• special school	<i>спеціальна школа</i>
• starting age	<i>початковий вік</i>
• state-funded primary school	<i>державна початкова школа</i>
• state primary school	<i>державна початкова школа</i>
• state school	<i>державна школа</i>
• technology	<i>технології</i>
• transport to school	<i>транспорт до школи</i>
• tuition	<i>навчання</i>
• tuition fee	<i>оплата за навчання</i>
• uniform	<i>уніформа</i>

UNIT II

PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE US

Lesson 1

The American School System

(From *How is American Education system structures?* American Academy. Retrieved from: https://www.xaa.edu.sg/blog/tips-guides/why-american-education-is-simply-the-best/?utm_source=google&utm_medium=cpc&utm_term=&network=x&utm_campaign=&utm_content)



The U.S. is governed by federal, state, and local education policy. Education is compulsory for all children, but the age at which one can discontinue schooling varies by state and is from 14 to 18 years old. Free public education is typically provided from kindergarten (ages 5 and 6) to 12th Grade (ages 17 and 18)

The American school system is divided into four stages:

- Early Childhood Program (Nursery to Pre-K) — 2 to 5 years old,
- Elementary School (Grades 1 to 5) — 6 to 10 years old,
- Middle School or Junior High School (Grades 6 to 8) — 11 to 14 years old, and
- High School (Grades 9 to 12) — 15 to 18 years old.

A diploma or certificate is awarded to students who graduate from High School (Grade 12). From there, many students go on to college or university, which is referred to as higher education.

Elementary/primary education lasts 6 years. Secondary education also lasts 6 years. There are both public and private schools. How these 12 grades are divided varies from one state or district to another.



1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Керуватися, місцева освітня політика, обов'язкова освіта, припинити навчання, залежить від штату (варіюється), безкоштовна державна освіта, забезпечуватися (надаватися), поділитися, програма раннього дитинства, ясла, закінчити середню школу, тривати.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:



State education policy, compulsory education, free public education, kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, junior high school, high school, to graduate from high school, higher education.

3. Match the notions and their definitions:

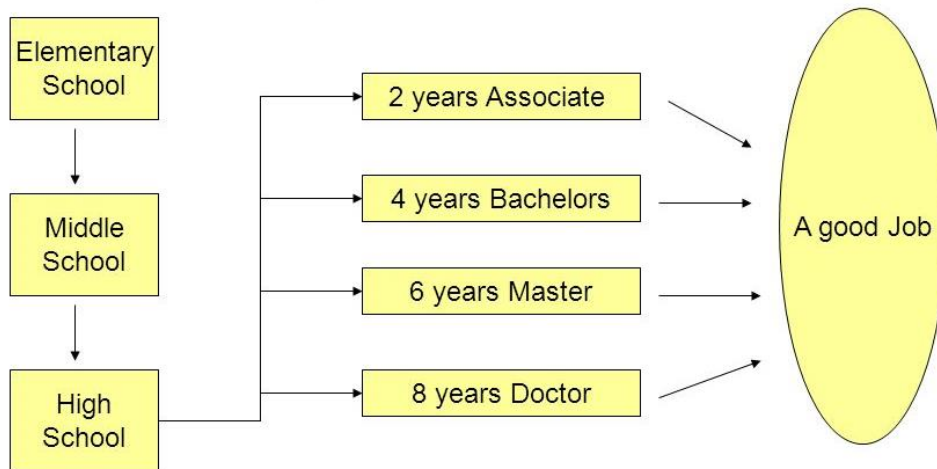
1	nursery	a class in school for children aged five	
2	kindergarten	the main point of delivery of primary education, for children between the ages of 4–11 (sometimes 4-10 or 4-12) and coming between pre-kindergarten and secondary education	
3	elementary school	a school for students intermediate between elementary school and college; usually grades 9 to 12	
4	high school	postsecondary institutions of learning	
5	higher school	a school for children between the ages of one and five years	

4. Look at the slide and answer the following questions:

- 1) *What is the next stage after elementary school?*
- 2) *How long should a student study to get Bachelor's Degree?*
- 3) *What are the stages to get a good job?*

Education System

□ American System



5. Look at the slide and determine the differences of American and English school systems:

SCHOOL YEARS

AMERICAN SYSTEM			ENGLISH SYSTEM	
School phase:	What it's called:	Age	What it's called:	School phase:
Middle School	6th Grade	11-12	Year 7	Secondary School
Middle School	7th Grade	12-13	Year 8	Secondary School
Middle School	8th Grade	13-14	Year 9	Secondary School
High School	9th Grade (Freshman Year)	14-15	Year 10	Secondary School
High School	10th Grade (Sophomore Year)	15-16	Year 11	Secondary School
High School	11th Grade (Junior Year)	16-17	Sixth Form / Year 12 / Lower Sixth	Sixth Form / College
High School	12th Grade (Senior Year)	17-18	Sixth Form / Year 13 / Upper Sixth	Sixth Form / College

6. Look at the slide and name the advantages of home schooling:

ADVANTAGES

- The main advantages of home schooling involve a parent's increased control & influence in the following areas:
 - Religious/Philosophical Beliefs
 - Socialization
 - Academics
- As well as increasing a child's "family time."



7. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) The U.S. is governed by state education policy.
- 2) Education is compulsory for all children.
- 3) The age to discontinue schooling is 14 years old.
- 4) The American school system is divided into four stages.
- 5) The first stage involves children from 2 to 5 years old.

6) Elementary school involves children from 10 to 12 years old.

8. Answer the questions for summary:



- 1) What education policy is the U.S. governed by?
- 2) Is education compulsory for all children in the USA?
- 3) What is the age of starting schooling for children in the USA?
- 4) What is the age to discontinue schooling for children in the USA?
- 5) What age does middle school involve?
- 6) What age does high school involve?

- 7) What students is a diploma or certificate awarded?
- 8) What is higher education is associated with?
- 9) How long should a student study to get Master's Degree?
- 10) What are the advantages of home schooling?

Lesson 2

Elementary School in the USA

(From Elementary education. Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2021-10-27)



In the United States, elementary schools are the main point of delivery of primary education, for children between the ages of 4–11 (sometimes 4-10 or 4-12) and coming between pre-kindergarten and secondary education.

In 2017, there were 106,147 elementary schools (73,686 public, 32,461 private) in the United States, a figure which includes

all schools that teach students from first grade through eighth grade. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, in the fall of 2020 almost 32.8 million students attended public primary schools. It is usually from pre-kindergarten through fifth grade, although the NCES displays this data as pre-kindergarten through eighth grade.

Primary education tends to focus on basic academic learning, vocational skills and socialization skills, introducing children to the broad range of knowledge, skill and behavioral adjustment they need to succeed in life – and, particularly, in secondary school. In general, a student learns basic arithmetic and sometimes rudimentary algebra in mathematics, English proficiency (such as basic grammar, spelling, and vocabulary), and fundamentals of other subjects.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Початкова школа, основний пункт, надання початкової освіти, дошкільна освіта, середня освіта, державна початкова школа, приватна початкова школа, перший клас, відвідувати початкову школу, восьмий клас, професійні навички, навички соціалізації, широкий спектр знань, адаптація до поведінки, досягти успіху в житті, елементарна алгебра, володіння

англійською мовою, орфографія, основи предметів.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:



Elementary school, primary education, secondary education, the first grade, the National Center for Education Statistics, pre-kindergarten, basic academic learning, vocational skills, socialization skills, behavioral adjustment, secondary school, basic arithmetic, rudimentary algebra,

mathematics, English proficiency, basic grammar, spelling, vocabulary, fundamentals of subjects.

3. Match the terms and their definitions:

1	basic academic learning	the process of learning interaction and communication skills	
2	vocational skills	each individual's propensity to adjust one's behaviors to environmental contingencies	
3	socialization skills	definition, knowledge base, terminology, structure, methodology, and epistemology (theory of knowledge)	
4	behavioral adjustment	the study of mathematics, speech, language, reading and composition, science, history, literature, and political science or civics	
5	fundamentals of subjects	the practical skills specific to a career, trade, or job role	

4. Complete the sentences using the following terms and phrases:



basic academic learning

social skills

fundamental fact

adjustment

vocational skills

1) The best way to earn _____ is from on-the-job training and firsthand

work experiences.

2) The acquisition of skills that form the core of the general curriculum in schools including mathematics, language arts, social studies, and science, is called _____.

- 3) Having a solid set of _____ allows you to communicate, relate to, and connect with other people.
- 4) A _____ is a fact that is vital, and must be known before secondary assumptions or conclusions can be drawn.
- 5) _____, in psychology, the behavioral process by which humans maintain an equilibrium among their various needs or between their needs and the obstacles of their environments.

5. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) Elementary schools are the main point of delivery of preschool education.
- 2) There are more private elementary schools than public ones in the United States.
- 3) Public primary schools usually include the period from pre-kindergarten through fifth grade.
- 4) Primary education tends to focus on vocational skills.
- 5) English proficiency involves basic grammar, spelling, and vocabulary.
- 6) Social skills allow you to communicate, relate to, and connect with other people.

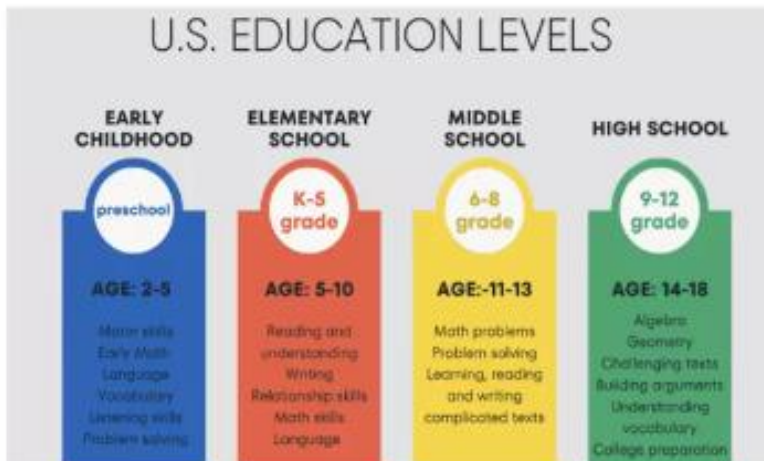
6. Look at the slide, put 3 questions to it and discuss them in the group:

US Education System

- School is required from ages 5-16
- The main types of schooling in the US are Public Schools (87% of kids), Private Schools (10% of kids), and Home-Schooling (3%)
- Public schools are usually larger than private schools, and do not require a uniform like private schools
- Most private schools in the US are Catholic schools, and cost a lot of money
- Public school is free, but the quality of the school depends on if the school is in a nice area

7. Look at the slide and answer the questions:

- 1) *What are the levels of the education in the US?*
- 2) *What are the characteristic features of each level?*



8. Answer the questions for summary:

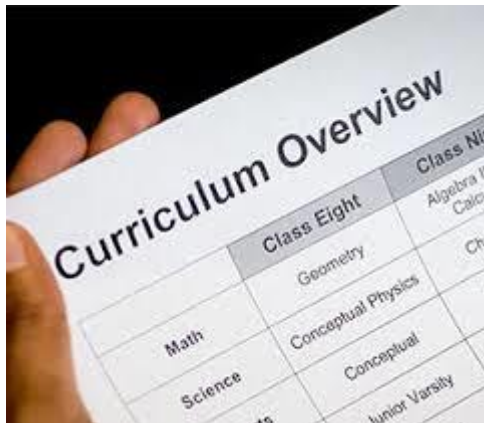


- 1) What is the main point of delivery of primary education in the US?
- 2) What age of children do the elementary schools involve?
- 3) What types of elementary schools are there in the US?
- 4) What schools prevail, public or private?
- 5) What does primary education tend to focus on?
- 6) What skills do children need to succeed in life?
- 7) What does a student of elementary school learn in general?
- 8) What is the difference of public and private schools in the US?
- 9) What are the levels of the US education?

Lesson 3

Curriculum Overview

(From Elementary education. Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2021-10-27)



Learning standards are identified for all areas of a curriculum by individual states, including those for mathematics, social studies, science, physical development, the fine arts, and reading. While the concept of state learning standards has been around for some time, the *No Child Left Behind Act* has mandated that standards exist at the state level.

Basic subjects are taught in elementary school, and students often remain in one classroom throughout the school day (until starting different blocks), except for physical education, library, music, and art classes.

Typically, the curriculum in public elementary education is determined by individual school districts. The school district selects curriculum guides and textbooks that reflect a state's learning standards and benchmarks for a given grade level.

The broad topic of social studies may include key events, documents, understandings, and concepts in American history and geography, and in some programs, state or local history and geography. Topics included under the broader term "science" vary from the physical sciences such as physics and chemistry, through the biological sciences such as biology, ecology, and physiology.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Стандарти навчання, навчальна програма, суспільствознавство, природничі науки, фізичний розвиток, образотворче мистецтво, Закон «Жодна дитина не залишиться позаду», існувати на рівні штату, навчальний план у державній початковій освіті, шкільний округ, навчальні посібники та підручники, контрольні показники для певного

рівня навчання.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:



Curriculum, the concept of state learning standards, basic subjects, physical education, public elementary education, curriculum guides and textbooks, local history and geography, the broader term.

3. Find verbs in (b) with the similar meaning to (a):



- a) to identify
 to mandate
 to determine
 to include
 to vary
 b) *to involve*
to differ
to decide
to recognize
to require

4. Match the notions and their definitions:

1	social studies	nature and human nature, living nature and non-living nature	
2	fine arts	psychomotor, cognitive, and effective learning through physical activity and movement	
3	science	the study of Earth's landscapes, peoples, places, and environments	
4	physical education	a visual art considered to have been created primarily for aesthetic and intellectual purposes	
5	geography	the study of social relationships and the functioning of society	

5. Complete the sentences using the following words and phrases:



individual school districts
curriculum guides
biological sciences
individual states
basic subjects

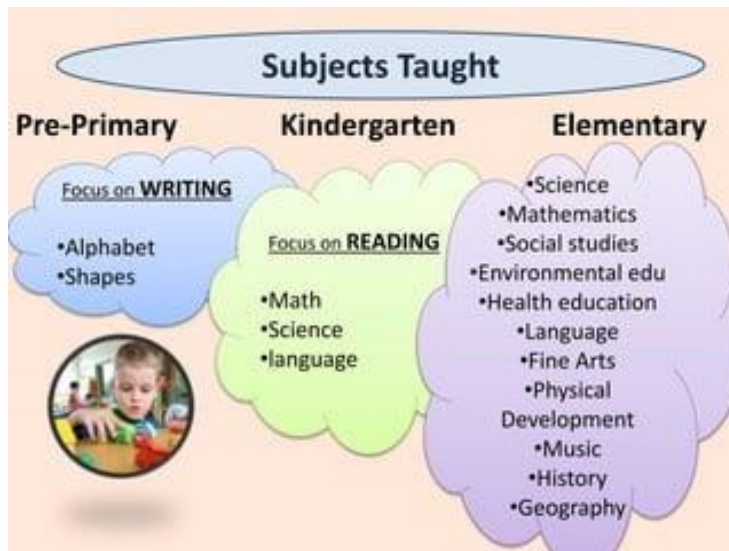
- 1) Learning standards are identified for all areas of a curriculum by _____.
- 2) _____ are taught in elementary school.
- 3) The curriculum in public elementary education is determined by _____.
- 4) The school district selects _____ and textbooks.
- 5) Topics included under the broader term “science” vary from the physical sciences through the _____.

6. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) Learning standards are identified for all areas of a curriculum by the US government.
- 2) Learning standards are identified for mathematics, social studies, science, physical development, the fine arts, and reading.
- 3) Basic subjects are taught in elementary school.
- 4) Students often remain in one classroom throughout the school day.
- 5) Students often remain in one classroom for physical education, library, music, and art classes.
- 6) The curriculum in public elementary education is determined by the US state.
- 7) The state selects curriculum guides and textbooks for a given grade level.

7. Look at the slide and make up sentences what subjects are taught in pre-primary school, kindergarten and primary school.



8. Answer the following questions for summary:



- 1) Whom are learning standards identified by?
- 2) What subjects do learning standards include?
- 3) What has *No Child Left Behind Act* mandated?
- 4) Are basic subjects taught in elementary school?
- 5) Do students often remain in one classroom throughout the school day?
- 6) Whom is the curriculum in public elementary education determined by?
- 7) Who selects curriculum guides and textbooks?
- 8) What may the broad topic of social studies include?
- 9) What topics are included under the broader term “science”?

Lesson 4

Assessment in Education

(From *Education Policy*. Retrieved from: <https://www.newamerica.org/education-policy/topics/college-and-career-readiness/assessment/>)



In recent years, federal education legislation has placed an increased emphasis on assessment in schools. *No Child Left Behind Act* (NCLB) requires states to test all students annually in grades 3 through 8 and once in high school. Students are tested in the areas of reading, mathematics, and science. These assessments are used as key indicators in an

accountability system that determines whether schools are making progress with respect to student achievement.

States must also participate in the *National Assessment of Educational Progress* (NAEP), a standards-based national test given at grades 4 and 8. The *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act* (IDEA) requires states to use assessments to identify students with disabilities and track their progress according to individualized learning goals. In addition to assessments required by federal law, elementary and secondary school students generally participate in many other assessments, which range from small-scale classroom assessments to high-stakes exit exams.

Educational assessment is a complex endeavor involving gathering and analyzing data to support decision-making about students and the evaluation of academic programs and policies. The most common type of assessment used in current education policy is achievement testing.

1. Find the English equivalents of the following words and phrases:



Федеральне законодавство про освіту, підвищена увага до оцінювання, вимагати, тестувати щорічно, природничі науки, ключовий показник, система підзвітності, досягати прогресу, досягнення учнів, заснований на стандартах національний тест, Закон про освіту осіб з обмеженими можливостями,

брати участь в оцінюванні, невелике оцінювання в класі, високі випускні іспити, комплексна робота, підтримати прийняття рішень, поточна освітня політика, тестування досягнень.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:



Education legislation, assessment, reading, mathematics, science, key indicator, accountability system, to make progress, student achievement, *National Assessment of Educational Progress*, *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, learning goal, small-scale classroom assessment, high-stakes exit exam, gathering data, analyzing data, evaluation

of academic program, achievement testing.

3. Match the terms and phrases and their definitions:

1	assessment	tests developed to measure skills and knowledge learned in a given grade level	
2	test	testing that determines one's graduation	
3	small-scale classroom assessment	a systematic approach to formative evaluation, used by instructors to determine how much and how well students are learning	
4	high-stakes exit exam	something (such as a series of questions or exercises) for measuring the skill, knowledge, intelligence, capacities, or aptitudes of an individual or group	
5	achievement testing	systematic basis for making inferences about the learning and development of students	

4. Complete the sentences with the following terms and phrases:



Testing
achievement testing
An exit examination
Assessment of learning
Small-scale classroom assessment

- 1) _____ refers to strategies designed to confirm what students know, demonstrate whether or not they have met curriculum outcomes or the goals of their individualized programs.
- 2) _____ is a part of learning and lets students “show what they know” and what they can do.
- 3) _____ provides key information during the semester regarding teaching and learning so that changes can be made as necessary.
- 4) _____ is a test that students must pass to receive a diploma and graduate from school.
- 5) A math test covering the latest chapter in your textbook is an example of _____.

5. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) Federal education legislation always places an increased emphasis on assessment in schools.
- 2) *No Child Left Behind Act* (NCLB) does not require states to test all students annually.
- 3) Students are tested in reading in grade 3.
- 4) The *National Assessment of Educational Progress* (NAEP) is a standards-based national test given at grade 8.
- 5) Elementary school students generally participate in many assessments.
- 6) Educational assessment involves gathering and analyzing data to support decision-making about students and the evaluation of academic programs and policies.
- 7) The most common type of assessment is achievement testing.

6. Read the paragraph, put 2 questions to it and discuss them in the group:

(From Caffrey E.D. *Assessment in Elementary and Secondary Education: A Primer* // Congressional Research Service. April 9, 2009. Retrieved from: https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/20090409_R40514_1cd2b8e0f8f77409b8a2cbba1aef15693463821d.pdf)



Educational assessment does not take place in a vacuum. Generally, assessments are designed with a specific purpose in mind, and the results should be used for the intended purpose. It is possible that a test was designed for multiple purposes, and results can be interpreted and used in multiple ways. Often, however, test results are used for

multiple purposes when the test itself was designed for only one. This “over-purposing” of tests is a major issue in education and can undermine test validity. There are four general purposes of assessment: instructional, predictive, diagnostic (identification), and evaluative.

7. Look at the slide, give the definitions and example of a standardized test:

STANDARDIZED TESTS

DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
<p>Standardized tests are assessments designed to be administered in a consistent manner to ensure that the conditions, questions, and scoring are uniform for all test-takers. They aim to measure a student's performance or knowledge in a specific area, often for the purpose of comparison or evaluation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SAT (Scholastic Assessment Test): A US college admissions test, measuring mathematical skills, evidence-based reading, and writing.• MCAT (Medical College Admission Test): A standardized exam for prospective medical students in the U.S.

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8. Look at the slide and determine the purpose of each type of standardized tests:

Three Major Types of Standardized Tests

1. **Norm-Referenced Tests** compare the performance of an individual to that of the group on which the test was standardized.
2. **Criterion-Referenced Tests** measure performance in terms of mastery of particular skills that the child is expected to have learned.
3. **Diagnostic Tests** are designed to lead to specific instructional plans and may sample many components of an area of achievement.

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9. Answer the questions for summary:



- 1) What has federal education legislation placed an increased emphasis on?
- 2) What does *No Child Left Behind Act* (NCLB) require?
- 3) What areas are students tested in?
- 4) What is a key indicator that determines whether schools are making progress?
- 5) What is the *National Assessment of Educational Progress* (NAEP)?
- 6) Must schools participate in the NAEP?
- 7) What does educational assessment involve?
- 8) What is the most common type of assessment?
- 9) What is achievement testing?
- 10) What are four general purposes of assessment?

Lesson 5

Typical School Day

(From *A New Choice in Education*. Retrieved from: <https://www.legacyschoolne.com/day-in-the-life-of-an-elementary-student/>)



Each day looks a little different, but incorporates differentiated instruction, outdoor learning, and one-on-one teaching to help our students reach their fullest potential.

8:20 am Arrival:

Students arrive, pick their best learning spot for the day and work on a STEM* Bin** activity. STEM bins allow students to use different materials to build structures using their creativity and imaginations.

* *STEM is an approach to learning and development that integrates the areas of science, technology, engineering and mathematics.*

** *STEM Bins are plastic school boxes filled with an engineering manipulative of your choice, such as Legos, pattern blocks, base ten blocks, unifix cubes, toothpicks and playdough, or popsicle sticks with velcro on the ends.*

8:30 am Morning Meeting:

As a class, we recite our Class Commitment, go over our daily schedule and participate in a morning greeting that helps us feel connected right off the bat.

8:40 am Reading Rotations:

Students receive “bookmarks” that tell them where their stations are for the day. This allows for differentiation and allows students to easily move groups as their needs change from skill to skill.

10:00 am Recess:

Students go outside (rain, snow or shine) to play and run off some energy to help them learn their best the rest of the morning.

10:15 am Snack and Number Talk:

We eat our snacks while talking about numbers! This time is used to help strengthen students’ number sense through mental math and flexible thinking.

10:20 am Math Rotations:

Students are put into rotations. Our rotations are teacher time, Independent skill work (with extension activities), Reflex Math on the computers (Fact Fluency), Math Games with our assistant teacher.

11:15am Spanish:

Mrs. Doerr comes in to teach us new Spanish words and to expose us to places all around the world!

12:00pm Lunch Recess:

More time to run off some steam!

12:30 pm Lunch:

Students bring their own lunch or get to indulge in a delicious home-cooked meal from our amazing in-house cook.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Диференційоване навчання, навчання на свіжому повітрі, індивідуальне навчання, максимально реалізувати свій потенціал, обрати навчальне місце, декламувати зобов'язання, щоденний розклад, відчуття зв'язку, отримати закладку, перерва, самостійна робота над

навичками, додаткові заходи, випустити пару, насолодитися смачною їжею.



2. Translate the following terms and phrases:

Differentiated instruction, outdoor learning, one-on-one teaching, learning spot, STEM, creativity, daily schedule, bookmark, skill, mental math, flexible thinking, independent skill work, extension activities, Math Games, to teach new words.

3. Match the notions and their definitions:

1	differentiated instruction	an approach to learning and development that integrates the areas of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	
2	one-on-one teaching	helps outline the day in a way that balances student activities to promote learning and engagement.	
3	STEM	when students receive individualized instruction from an educator	
4	daily schedule	extracurricular activities	

5	extension activities	teaching in a way that meets the different needs and interests of students using varied course content, activities, and assessments	
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4. Complete the sentences using the following words:



one-on-one teaching
extension activities
differentiated instruction
daily schedule
STEM

- 1) Through _____, students develop key skills including: problem solving.
- 2) In contrast to group teaching, which is usually in a school setting or in the workplace, _____ can often be done in in another type of informal setting.
- 3) _____ identifies the importance of planning appropriate tasks, breaks, and incorporating movement.
- 4) _____ mean doing something beyond the classroom or in addition to the main lesson.
- 5) _____ is the practice of developing an understanding of how each student learns best, and then tailoring instruction to meet students' individual needs.

5. Read the second part of the Typical School Day and compare the schedule with the timetable in your school:



1:00pm Music:

In music class students learn how to read and write music, as well as how to play different instruments.

1:30pm PE:

Coach Matt from Amazing Athletes comes to Legacy to teach us team work, agility and fitness through sport and games.

2:00pm Whole Group Reading:

Together we learn new comprehension strategies that test our higher-level thinking skills and allow us to become better readers and writers.

2:30pm Writer's Workshop:

Students become authors through units of study. Throughout the year students will learn how to write personal narratives, informational reports, opinion papers and fictional narratives.

3:20pm: Clean-up and a time to gather to talk about our day.

3:30pm: High-fives and hugs as we head home from a productive day.

6. Choose the words and phrases specific to:

1) music

2) sport

3) learning

4) relations

7. Look through the slide and tell the group what you know about typical day of American Primary School Teacher:

+ Case Study: Typical Day of American Primary School Teacher



- A typical teacher works 8 hours, 5 days a week, at the same school. [September-June]
 - Federal Holidays and Summer Vacations off from work.
- Primary school teachers traditionally teach the same group of students (20-30 students) for the full day.
- Courses include: Reading, Writing, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies.
- Teachers often have one (40-45 minute) break or “preparation period” during the day.

- Students receive classes from a different teacher—Music, Art, Gym (sports), Drama, Chorus, etc.
- Teachers must have one lunch break (40-45 minute) during the day.
- Many teachers stay after school to participate in extracurricular activities for students or provide additional teaching time.

8. Look at the slide and discuss important rules to keep fit:

TO PHYSICALLY PREPARE YOUR SCHOLAR FOR A TEST, TRY THESE 5 SELF-CARE TIPS



GET ENOUGH SLEEP

A tired child cannot stay focused for hours on end.



EAT A HEALTHY BREAKFAST

Minimize sugar and carbs. Make sure your child has enough protein (eggs, etc.) to help stabilize their energy.



WEAR COMFORTABLE CLOTHING

Studies have shown clothing comfort can effect understanding and performance. Make sure clothing is school appropriate.



TAKE MEDICATIONS, AS PRESCRIBED BY A DOCTOR.

Medication adherence is important for controlling chronic conditions, treating temporary conditions, and overall long-term health and well-being.



WEAR GLASSES OR CONTACTS.

Encourage your child to wear his or her glasses/contacts so they can concentrate and comprehend.



JACKSON
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

9. Answer the following questions for summary:

- 1) What does typical school day incorporate?
- 2) What does STEM mean?
- 3) What is STEM Bin?
- 4) What do STEM bins allow students?
- 5) Why do teachers combine students' eating snacks and talking about numbers?
- 6) When do students have independent skill work (with extension activities)?
- 7) Do students eat their home lunch or meal cooked at school?
- 8) What do students learn in music class?
- 9) What do students learn through sport and games?
- 10) Why do teachers stay after school?

Glossary II



- accountability system *система звітності*
- achievement testing *перевірка (тестування) досягнень*
- analyzing data *аналіз даних*
- assessment *оцінювання*
- basic academic learning *базове академічне навчання*
- basic arithmetic *елементарна арифметика*
- basic grammar *базова граматики*
- basic subjects *базові предмети*
- behavioral adjustment *коригування поведінки*
- bookmark *зкладка*
- broader term *ширший термін*
- compulsory education *обов'язкова освіта*
- concept of state learning standards *концепція державних стандартів навчання*
- creativity *творчість*
- curriculum *навчальний план*
- curriculum guides and textbooks *навчальні посібники та підручники*
- daily schedule *щоденний розклад*
- differentiated instruction *диференційоване навчання*
- education legislation *освітнє законодавство*
- elementary school *початкова школа*
- English proficiency *володіння англійською мовою*
- evaluation of academic program *оцінювання навчальної програми*
- extension activities *розширення діяльності*
- first grade *перший клас*
- flexible thinking *гнучке мислення*
- free public education *безкоштовна державна освіта*
- fundamentals of subjects *основи предметів*

- gathering data *збір даних*
- graduate from high school *закінчити середню школу*
- higher education *вища освіта*
- high school *середня школа*
- high-stakes exit exam *випускний іспит високого рівня*
- independent skill work *самостійна робота з навичками*
- Individuals with Disabilities Education Act *Закон про освіту про осіб з обмеженими можливостями*
- junior high school *неповна середня школа*
- key indicator *ключовий показник*
- kindergarten *дитячий садок*
- learning goal *мета навчання*
- learning spot *місце навчання*
- local history and geography *краєзнавство та географія*
- make progress *робити прогрес*
- Math Games *математичні ігри*
- Mathematics *математика*
- mental math *розумова математика*
- middle school *середня школа*
- National Assessment of Educational Progress *національне оцінювання освітнього прогресу*
- National Center for Education Statistics *Національний центр статистики освіти*
- outdoor learning *навчання на свіжому повітрі*
- one-on-one teaching *індивідуальне навчання*
- physical education *фізична культура*
- pre-kindergarten *підготовка до дитячого садка*
- primary education *початкова освіта*
- public elementary education *державна початкова освіта*
- reading *читання*
- rudimentary algebra *рудиментарна (елементарна) алгебра*
- science *природничі науки, наука*
- secondary education *середня освіта*
- secondary school *середня школа*
- skill *навичка*
- small-scale classroom assessment *невелике класне оцінювання*
- spelling *правопис*
- socialization skills *навички соціалізації*
- state education policy *державна освітня політика*
- STEM *природничі науки,*

(Science, Technology,
Engineering, Mathematics)

- student achievement
- teach new words
- vocabulary
- vocational skills

*технологія, інженерія
та математики
успішність учнів
навчати новим словам
словниковий запас
професійні навички*

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Навчальне видання

Укладачі:

Куліш І.М., Глущенко А.В.

English for Future Primary School Teachers

Навчальний посібник для майбутніх педагогів початкової освіти

Тираж 50 примірників
Ум.друк.арк. 3,5
Підписано до друку
Друк ФОП Нечитайло О.Ф.
Україна, м. Черкаси
вул. О. Дашкевича, 39
тел. (0472)366260

Свідоцтво про внесення додержавного реєстру
суб'єктів видавничої справи АВ № 488421 від 18.10.2013 р.