

# The education in britain and china

Education



The Education in Britain and China Abstract: Education plays an important role all over the world. A highly developed nation depends on educated professionals and a skilled workforce. Education is an absolute necessity for economic and social development. UK and China, sharing different culture, have two typically different education systems. This essay pays more attention to the diversity of two education systems. Some similarities and differences can be found, which can be classified as the comparison in eastern and western education. Key Words: Education; Britain; China;

Introduction: The education system of the UK is quite special and has an old history of evolution. It differs from that of China, but there are also some connections and differences between two countries. As for which one is better, it depends. Just as a coin has two sides, both are better than each other in some areas. Body: 1. Education System Education is a vital concern throughout Britain. The Britain education system is divided into early years, primary education, secondary education and tertiary education. While in China the public education is run by the Ministry of Education.

All citizens must attend school for at least nine years. The government provides free primary education and secondary education for the teenagers. And there is also pre-school education, higher education and other educations. 1 Pre-school Education Up to age 5, children in Britain may have some pre-schooling in nursery schools, day care or play groups. The government has no obligation to provide such facilities, so many schools are private enterprise arrangement. The condition is similar in China. While the government also provides some financial support for parents in Britain, that we don't have in China. Primary School In Britain, primary education is given <https://assignbuster.com/the-education-in-britain-and-china/>

for the students aging from 5 to 11. In this period, students learn to read and write. It is similar to the educational system in China. 3 Secondary Education In Britain, students from 11 to 16 years old receive secondary education. They follow a general syllabus which leads to the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). After passing this exam, there is a selection of subjects. Lessons are given together with assignments which need to be completed in order to pass this level. While in China, the aim of three-year middle education is to enter into a better high school.

High school is essential for Chinese students to get into a better university. So it is necessary for Chinese students to study hard. 4 Higher Education After further studies in the I-JK, students can accept higher studies. There are about 90 universities, including the Open University, Oxford, and Cambridge, that were established in the 13th Century. Universities are funded indirectly by central government grants. They enjoy complete academic freedom, appoint their own staff, decide what kind of students to admit, provide their own courses and award their own degrees.

Admission is by selection, which is on the basis of A-level results, school references and an interview. Older students may qualify for admission through different examinations provided by fundamental courses of further education at colleges. Degrees are awarded after successful continuous work assessment and final examinations. The higher education in China is obviously different from I-JK. In China, it is commonly considered that public universities, especially those national universities are better than private ones, under great influence by the Soviet Union's higher education system.

Universities in China generally select their students based on students' performances in the College Entrance Examinations; the entrance scores required by public universities are typically much higher than those of private ones. 2. Teaching Mode On the whole, we may use "flexibility" to describe British mode and "formality" to outline Chinese mode. This kind of mode is typical in the universities. In British, there is no fixed text books or bibliography, your texts are in the library and in every aspects of social life related to your specialty.

The professor will choose his content of teaching in accordance with the latest trends and requirements of society. Apart from traditional classes and lectures, informal group work, presentation and manual practices also abound, which improve students' ability to pose new points as well as to analysis and solve practical problems. All of these make them more competitive in the Job market. In contrast, Chinese pattern of teaching is more systematic and rigorous, inheriting the legacy of feudal times. The majesty of teacher prevailing, few disciples dare to defer the supreme authority of their hierophant.

This sort of manner ensures the accurate and effective inform of knowledge, while hampers the spirit of innovation. Despite new systems of appraisal of pupils imported from the west, exams still retains its dominant place in evaluating how a student is getting on. That is probably why Chinese "geniuses" sweep almost all the gold medals of 'MO, but none manage to get a Nobel Prize insciencetechnology. 3. Conclusion The British school children are not designed for the future to impart certain specialized knowledge, but

the key to expand children's horizons, to develop good habits, for future acceptance of high level education.

Children in the classroom learn what they want and how to learn. The class atmosphere is free with no unified regulations or formal syllabus, but with children's love to move, easy to transfer the characteristics of interest, whenever and wherever possible to replace the teaching content. In addition to simple reading, writing, calculating, music, dancing, painting, and handmade, they also carry out various activities whatever children like. "Open education" is the biggest characteristic of British school children. This kind of teaching method is used in both group activities and individual activities.

A flexible schedule and many self-education materials are used to cultivate children's independence and creativity. The Chinese education is a little bit different from Britain's. Children in China are a little more stressed than those in Britain. China's exam-oriented education is a huge burden for today's children. Designed to give the students hardly any time to breathe, the Chinese education system is adept in teaching the children "summaries", also teaching that it's perfectly acceptable not to question the status quo. (A Chinese Teacher's Perspective: China and the U.

S. Education Systems Compared) In conclusion, the differences between Britain and China result from the culture differences. The western education puts emphasis on diversity, free learning atmosphere and the motto principle of playing, learning and growing. It is something that we lack and need to modestly study. While there is no strict core system in the content of the

curriculum, happy growth reduces to follow one's own inclination. Each has its own merits. All we need to do is that" learn from each other, take the essence and discard the dregs, and grow together.