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EDUCATION SYSTEM IN CANADA

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Annotasion:
The article systematically describes the methods of working with children ‘s speech in preschool educational organizations and their ideas for developing vocabulary

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The President of our Republic, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, in his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, emphasized that the future and well-being of our planet depend on the kind of people our children will become. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to realize their potential.

Today, the time has come to find solutions to the various problems that have accumulated in the field of public education. One of such problems is to properly organize work with children in preschool educational institutions, to cultivate their consciousness, thinking, develop their speech, and to introduce advanced teaching and upbringing methods into practice. Therefore, “Further improvement of the preschool education system, strengthening of the material and technical base, "Expanding the network of preschool educational institutions, providing them with qualified teaching staff, radically improving the level of children's preparation for school education, introducing modern curricula and technologies into the educational process, and creating conditions for the comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic, and physical development of children"1 are the main goals of our state policy today. is one of the issues. In preschool educational institutions, all conditions are created for our children to grow up to be well-rounded, with high intellectual potential, spiritually healthy and physically strong, and with a deep mind, and an educational system is being established that guarantees their bright future. Starting from a very early age, a child is taught to think, reason, and observe. The child's mind and The development of thinking is closely related to their relationship with their native language. It is certainly gratifying that children studying in preschool institutions are taking advantage of these opportunities. However, unfortunately, today, children studying in preschool institutions (including children who do not attend kindergarten) pay little attention to speech, We witness that they are not taking full advantage of the expressive potential of their mother tongue.

Canada is home to some of the best educational institutions in the world.

Canada has a strict and heavily subsidized system of publicly funded training, which is generally widely followed. Thus, several parts of the framework of guidelines may differ between regions. However, according to government guidelines, the level of education remains reliable throughout the country.

Canada has both public and private school systems. The Canadian government heavily funds education from kindergarten to post-secondary level, and typically spends six percent of GDP on education. This This means that Canada spends more on education than the average OECD country.

Generally, the education system is divided into three levels:

compulsory

voluntary

post-voluntary

Private schools and other tutoring systems, such as charter schools, can be used at all three levels.

In Canada, children can enter primary school at the age of five (except in Ontario and Quebec, where children can start a year earlier). Kindergarten may be optional depending on the province. The following table shows the general age at which children can start attending primary school (note that prerequisites may differ from self-education, which is legal throughout Canada).

Basic education

Otherwise known as primary school, this level runs from kindergarten or grade 1 (ages six to seven) to grade 8 (ages 13 to 14). The school year usually runs from September to the following June.

Optional education

Otherwise known as secondary school, this level runs from grade 9 (ages 14 to 15) to grade 12 (ages 17 to 18). Ontario has grade 12+. In Quebec, students attend high school until age 16, after which they attend a two-year, free-of-charge CEGEP school. can continue, where students can earn a college-level certificate or professional certification.

Optional Education

Canada has an extensive system of schools and colleges that offer optional courses from around the world.

Learn about Canadian coeducational programs.

Canada has many globally recognized college programs located in urban and rural areas across the country. Degrees awarded from Canadian colleges are generally recognized as equivalent to degrees from colleges around the world.

The college year typically runs from September to April or May and consists of two semesters or terms. Many coeducational institutions offer the option of taking courses in the middle semester or the third semester. Typically, students can begin their college-level program in September (usually) or January.

School projects can be taken on an ongoing basis, and students can begin courses in different areas throughout the year.

Instruction in English and French

Universal students may choose to focus on both of Canada's official languages. In Canada, several institutions offer instruction in both dialects, even if students are not fluent in both dialects to attend any grade level.

In most parts of Canada, English is the primary language of instruction at the school level. However, French is widely taught throughout the nation. Regardless of the primary language of instruction, French or English is taught as a secondary language from the beginning. In Quebec, students are generally required to attend classes in French until they graduate from high school. A child has several exemptions to receive instruction in English:

Because the child’s mother or father has taken the basic English language tests in Canada;

If the child or the child's relatives received their primary or secondary school instruction in English in Canada (if the child's mother or father is a resident of Canada);

Because the child's mother or father attended a class in Quebec after August 26, 1977 and was eligible to receive instruction in English there (if the child's mother or father is a Canadian citizen).

In addition, guardians who are in Quebec for a short period of time (for example, on a work or study permit) may attend classes in English.

In any case, as a general rule, when newcomers to Canada settle in Quebec, their children are required to attend a publicly funded school in French. At least in English, it is possible to access the personal selection of teachers.

Canada is one of the largest countries in the world, second only to Russia, and occupies the entire North American continent. The country is a symbiosis of nature and modern urban life: industrial zones are located in the south of Canada, and endless forests, winding rivers, numerous lakes and mountain ranges reach the Arctic zone of the North. Along with the capital - Ottawa, the largest megacities are Montreal, Calgary, Winnipeg and Toronto. Canada has a constitutional monarchy with strong democratic traditions. The Queen of Great Britain is recognized as the head of state and is represented by the Governor-General. All power is vested in the government, headed by the Prime Minister. The area of Canada is 9,984,670 square kilometers. This makes it the largest country not only in the Americas, but also in the entire Western Hemisphere. Its population, according to 2015 estimates, is about 36 million people. Canada has the longest land border with a single country on the planet — 8,891 km, namely with the United States of America and Alaska. The state has access to the Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic oceans.

Canada, also known as the Land of the Maple Leaf, is a parliamentary federation uniting 3 territories and 10 provinces. In one of them, Quebec, the French-speaking population predominates, in the other — New Brunswick — French and English are spoken. With the exception of the Yukon Territory (which is bilingual), the rest of the country is predominantly English-speaking.

The climate of Canada is very diverse, influenced by the vastness of the territory and the specific features of the relief. The presence of extremes in the weather - cold winters and hot summers - characterizes it as continental. The country can be divided into a number of climatic zones: cold in the north and warm on the Pacific coast. The cold zone includes the Canadian Arctic Archipelago and the northern parts of the Labrador Peninsula and the Mackenzie River basin. The soil here freezes very hard, and snow does not melt for almost 365 days. Summers are short, there is almost no precipitation. The average annual temperature is around 5-10 degrees with a minus sign. The further from the polar latitudes, the milder the climate. In southern Canada, summers (20–25 °) are warmer, and winters are not so severe. Precipitation is greater: 400-500 mm per year. Snowstorms are frequent in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River area. On the Atlantic coast, the cold season, on the contrary, is milder, the summer is less hot, and there are not many fogs. The same summer is on the Pacific coast, and the winter is mild and rainy. The only place in Canada where the temperature in January does not drop below 0 ° is the region adjacent to Vancouver. remains. The city itself receives a lot of precipitation, 5000 mm per year. In the upper reaches of the Yukon, the lowest temperature on the American continent is observed: -60 ° C.

For several years, Canada has been recognized by the UN Commission as the best country to live in. The selection is made on the basis of many indicators, such as the health system, the quality and accessibility of education, the cleanliness of the environment, personal freedoms protected by law and costs, the level of average wages.

This can only mean one thing: Canada is a country where people with high incomes live, people are tolerant of each other, the government provides free, at the same time high-quality medical care, free secondary education, and they live well.

The standard of living in Canada is one of the highest in the world. If a person agrees to work, then his future and that of his children are guaranteed in Canada. In 1986, the World Bank calculated that every Canadian is almost a millionaire. The average Canadian has 960,000

In addition, Canada is one of the most environmentally friendly countries, which is an undoubted advantage of the country.

Higher education in Canada

According to the UN, education in Canada is considered the highest quality and most affordable. It also ranks second in the world in terms of prestige, which encourages many foreign students to become more familiar with the possibility of obtaining higher education in this country.

Advantages of studying in the country • Quality education. A high level of technical and theoretical base, as well as well-thought-out leisure activities for students, allow you to perfectly combine the educational process and the personal growth of the student. By the way, it is worth noting that education in Canada consists of small study groups, in which teachers share high-quality and up-to-date information.

• The affordability of education among English-speaking countries. Studying in Canada is on average 30% cheaper than studying in the USA or the UK. Thus, this country meets the needs of students who want to get a prestigious education, but are not ready to pay a lot of money for it.

Good living conditions. Canada is a safe, peaceful country with a high standard of living. Accommodation, food and transportation in the country are much cheaper than in the United States. It is also worth noting that Canada ranks first in the world in terms of standard of living and life expectancy

• Quick employment. Diplomas from Canadian universities are recognized worldwide. According to the QS world ranking, 4 Canadian higher education institutions - McGill University, University of Waterloo, University of Toronto and University of British Columbia - are among the top 50 in terms of graduate employability. Therefore, a student can find a job both in his home country and in Canada.

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Higher education system in the country

The higher education system in Canada, like in many countries, is divided into three levels: bachelor's, master's and doctoral.

Bachelor's degree. Bachelor's degree lasts 3-4 years, depending on the province. In addition to compulsory subjects, students have the opportunity to choose additional courses that are not related to the curriculum. Many Canadian universities require students to complete an internship (1-2 months) in a Canadian company. It is worth noting that students in Canada do not take a final exam. To obtain a diploma at a Canadian university, you must earn a certain number of educational credits.

Master's degree. Unlike a bachelor's degree, a master's degree covers a narrower range of subjects. An applicant can choose from two types of master's degree programs: the first type is

focused on scientific activity, and the second is focused on the development of a specific profession. A master's program lasts from one to two years, depending on the type of program.

Doctorate. The scientific degree of a doctorate in Canada is equivalent to a doctorate in Russia and the CIS countries. Postgraduate students usually study for 1-2 years. Then exams (qualifying exams or comprehensive examination) are taken, after which the student is given 2 years to write a dissertation.

Grading system and educational control

Universities in Canada have a five-point grading system: A - the highest score, F - the lowest, C - a passing grade. Also show scores as a percentage possible (from 0 to 100%), with a result below 50% being considered an unsatisfactory indicator.

Most often, exams at Canadian universities are held in written form. The most common format is tests, and you can also find essays on this topic.

Students who have completed a master's degree and postgraduate studies take a comprehensive examination, which consists of two parts: written and oral. Due to its volume, the exam can last several days. Each part is evaluated according to the pass / fail principle.

Work during education

A foreign student is legally allowed to earn extra money. It should be noted that according to the law, a foreign student cannot earn less than 8 Canadian dollars per hour, although in practice this figure is from 12 to 15 dollars. It is worth noting that the educational process itself, of course, includes a number of paid practical experiences. Most importantly, a person working in an enterprise has the right to include this activity in his resume, that is, after receiving a diploma from a Canadian university, the graduate additionally gains experience in his profile.

Prospects and employment opportunities

In Canada. If a graduate decides to stay in Canada to work, he automatically receives a permit to stay in the country for 1 to 3 years after graduation. After this period, problems with the police If there is no and an extended agreement, a person immediately receives a temporary residence permit.

In the USA. A Canadian diploma is in no way inferior to an American diploma, and the higher education systems of the two countries are very similar. Therefore, if a graduate wishes, he can try to find a job in the USA.

In Uzbekistan and the CIS countries. A diploma from a Canadian university is highly valued in Uzbekistan and the CIS countries. It is not only proof of excellent English language skills, but also an indicator of advanced knowledge in his field.

Academic career. Canadian universities are always open to foreign teachers and researchers. Today, the Canadian government also continues its immigration policy aimed at attracting talented people to the country. Therefore, a successful graduate student has every opportunity to remain a researcher in the country.

Canada is one of the best educated countries in the world8 Canadian students In 2015, 90% of people in Canada aged 25 to 64 had completed secondary school, and 66% had some post-secondary education.

Canada has a strong, largely managed, and well-developed public education system. As such, some aspects of the Canadian education system may vary from province to province. However, because the education system is overseen by the Canadian federal government, the level of education in the country remains consistently high. The overall school and education system in Canada is good and affordable.

The school system in Canada

Canada has a public and private education system. The Canadian government subsidizes education from kindergarten to post-secondary level and spends almost 6% of its GDP on education. This means that Canada spends more on education than the OECD average.

In general, the education system is divided into three levels:

• primary
• secondary
• post-secondary

Private education and other school systems, such as religious schools, also exist at all three levels.

Education in Canada is available to children from the age of five (except in Ontario and Quebec, where children can start a year earlier). Depending on the province, kindergarten may be optional. The table below shows the general ages at which children are required to attend school (note that requirements for homeschooling, which is legal in Canada, may vary).

Elementary education

Also known as middle school, this level runs from kindergarten or grade 1 (ages six to seven) to grade 8 (ages 13 to 14). The school year usually runs from September to the following June.

Secondary education

This level, also known as high school, runs from grade 9 (ages 14 to 15) to grade 12 (ages 17 to 18). Ontario has a grade 12+ system. Students attend high school until age 16. At a publicly funded two-year college, students can earn a university preparatory diploma.

Post-secondary education

Canada has a wide network of colleges and universities that offer some of the best post-secondary education in the world.

Canada has world-class university programs, located in both urban and rural areas of the country. Degrees awarded by Canadian universities are recognized worldwide as equivalent to degrees from other universities.

The university year generally runs from September to April or May and consists of two semesters or terms. Post-secondary institutions may offer a third semester of courses during the summer months.

Education in English and French

Many international students can choose to study in one of Canada's two official languages. Some institutions may offer instruction in two or more languages, but students are not required to be fluent in either language to attend any level of school in Canada.

In most of Canada, the primary language of instruction at the school level is English. However, French-language instruction is available throughout the country. The primary language of instruction, with French or English as a second language, is usually taught from an early age.

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