

Российская Федерация выражает большую заинтересованность в развитии Болонского процесса как движения, направленного на гармонизацию европейских образовательных систем и создание общеевропейского образовательного пространства.

В условиях нарастающей академической мобильности сотрудничество с европейскими партнерами становится неотъемлемой частью российской образовательной системы. Система образования Российской Федерации за последние годы претерпела ряд изменений, существенно приближающих ее к модели, предусмотренной Болонской декларацией.

С 2003 г. Россия присоединилась к Болонской декларации, войдя в качестве полноправного члена в общеевропейскую систему высшего образования и получив возможность активного влияния на ее развитие. Переход на многоуровневое образование со всеми элементами, обусловленными Болонскими требованиями, должен осуществляться эволюционно с сохранением лучших традиций высшего образования России.

Экспорт образовательных услуг в разных формах способствует сохранению и распространению русского языка. Особое значение имеет расширение экспорта образовательных услуг в страны СНГ. В настоящее время в Российской Федерации обучается около 63,2 тыс. учащихся из стран СНГ.

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SECONDARY EDUCATION IN EUROPE: DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES

Despite the fact that most European countries took part in the Bologna process in the country's education system, there are some differences. Let us consider the secondary education of Ukraine, Russia, Germany and Argentina.

Currently in **Ukraine**, school in its prime meaning is designated for children and teenagers who attend it between ages 6 through 17. There are several types of institutions of General Education. Some schools may be boarding schools and named *school-internat* or *lyceum-internat*. The institution is called *Middle School of General Education (ZOSh)* or simply *Middle School* and usually combines primary and secondary levels of education. The system was

first introduced in 1958 and included an 11-grade system, while in 1965 it was shortened to a 10-grade system. Most of the middle schools have all three level of accreditation for the General Education. Some remote schools may be of two levels which is a minimum requirement for all the middle school. *Middle School of General Education (ZOSh)* or *Middle School* is subdivided into Lyceum (Tekhnikum in the Soviet times) and Gymnasium.

Primary and secondary education is divided into 3 levels of accreditation of general education: I – "younger", II – "middle", and III – "senior". I level of accreditation comprises grades 1 to 4. Grades 5-9 are usually considered a II level of accreditation or a base secondary education, while 10-11 are a III level. Despite the names, students usually study in the same school institution throughout their primary and secondary education. Primary schooling lasts 4 years and middle school 5. There are then 2 profile years.

The objective of general schooling is to give younger students knowledge of the arts and sciences, and teach them how to use it practically. The middle school curriculum includes classes in the Ukrainian language and Literature, a foreign language, world literature, Ukrainian and world history, geography, algebra, geometry, biology, chemistry, physics, physical education, music and art. At some schools, students also take environment and civics classes. Students attend each class only once or twice a week, however. Part of the school day is also spent in activities such as chess, karate, putting on plays, learning folktales and folk songs, choir and band. After school, students might also have music lessons, soccer, hockey, or tennis.

Eleven-year secondary education in **Russia** is compulsory since September 1, 2007. Until 2007, it was limited to 9 years with grades 10-11 optional; federal subjects of Russia could enforce higher compulsory standard through local legislation within the 11-year federal programme. The 11-year school term is split into elementary (grades 1-4), middle (grades 5-9) and senior (grades 10-11) classes. Absolute majority of children attend full programme schools providing 11-year education; schools limited to elementary or elementary and middle classes typically exist in rural areas.

The **German** school system is free and compulsory until 9th grade. After the primary/elementary school (lasting 4-6 years), teachers recommend each pupil for 1 of 3 different types of secondary education. Parents have the

final say about which school their child will attend. *Secondary school* designed for students going into trades such as construction; complete after 9th or 10th grade (age 14-16). During apprenticeships, pupils then attend dual-education vocational high school. The Secondary school has been subject to significant criticism, as it tends to segregate the children of immigrants with schoolmates whose German is also poor, leading to a cycle of poverty. Secondary school designed for students who want to apprentice for white-collar jobs not requiring university studies, such as banking; complete after 10th grade (age 15-16). Those who change their minds and decide to attend university can proceed after testing to: *Gymnasium* academic preparatory school for pupils planning to attend universities or polytechnics. Some offer a classical education (Latin, Greek), while others concentrate on economics. The curriculum leading to the Abettor degrees were recently reduced from 13th grade to 12th grade (ages 17-18 – "G8," 8 years of Gymnasium). The *Comprehensive school*, a mixed ability school, puts all pupils in a single building, combining the 3 main types; these are still quite rare. Students with special needs are assigned to *Special education*.

Secondary education in **Argentina** comprises two levels. Years 1st to 3rd are common to all schools (*Ciclo básico*). Years 4th to 6th are organized in orientations (*Ciclo orientado*) such as Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, Arts, Sport, Design, etc. An additional year is offered in certain schools (Technical-Professional schools), which grants a professional title, also with orientations (agriculture, electricity, mechanics, construction). In many provinces the secondary education system is still divided in three traditional large groups, "Bachiller" schools (very similar to grammar with a huge emphasis on humanistic studies), "Commercial" schools (focusing on economic sciences and everything related to it) and "Escuelas Técnicas" (with a focus on technical and scientific assignments, this one having the particularity of lasting six years instead of five, it used to be called "Industrial") each one subdivided in more specific orientations related to its main branch.

In December 2006 the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Congress approved a new National Education Law restoring the old system of primary followed by secondary education, making secondary education obligatory and

a right, and increasing the length of compulsory education to 12 years. The transitional period ended in 2011.

Argentina's network of vocational schools, many under the auspices of the National Technological University (UTN) have historically given students viable alternatives, as well.

Secondary schools may be called *high schools*, *gymnasia*, *lyceums*, *middle schools*, *sixth-form*, *sixth-form colleges*, *vocational schools*, or *preparatory schools*, and the exact meaning of any of these varies between the countries.

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СОВРЕМЕННАЯ СИСТЕМА СРЕДНЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ИРАКА

В современном мире образование является одним из приоритетных направлений внутренней политики государства, поскольку этот процесс важен, как для развития полноценной личности, так и для развития страны.

В Ираке государство обеспечивает бесплатное образование, причем на всех этапах, начиная от детского сада до университета, но есть одно обязательно условие – изучение религии.

Школьное обучение поделено на 3 периода: начальный, средний общий (промежуточный) и средний подготовительный. Начальное школьное образование обязательно для всех детей, начиная с шести лет. Оно считается базовым, здесь закладываются основы письменной и математической грамотности. По окончании 6-летнего начального среднего обучения сдаются экзамены на получение сертификата начального образования. Учащиеся, успешно сдавшие экзамены, могут продолжить обучение в средней школе.

Среднее общее образование длится 3 года (с 12 до 15 лет). Программа образования данного уровня оканчивается сдачей экзамена на получение диплома промежуточного бакалавра.

Учащиеся, показавшие отличные результаты по итогам освоения программ общего среднего образования, продолжают обучение по программам среднего подготовительного образования. Продолжительность