

1: General Certificate of Secondary Education - Wikipedia

The General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) is an academic qualification, generally taken in a number of subjects by pupils in secondary education in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

General education comprises three stages corresponding to the levels of educational programmes: General education programmes now comprise eleven years of studies, while before, they lasted ten years. The extension of total duration occurred at the expense of an earlier school enrollment at the age of 6 7, before. So students normally finish secondary complete general education at the age of 16. There are also twelve-year schools for part-time education and education in the arts. At present, the system of general education includes 66, educational establishments in which 20, students are enrolled. Some private schools have been established over the last years. The official name of general education schools is the Secondary General School. During the last years, new types of schools called gymnasia and lycei singular: The duration of studies in gymnasia and lycei can exceed that of Secondary General Schools, and their educational programmes can be more advanced. General education curricula normally stipulate thirty-four weeks of study per year and, as a rule, twenty-seven to thirty-eight hours of study per week. The academic year starts on 1 September and runs through the beginning of June. School examinations are scheduled in June. For certain categories of students, the stipulated period of study can be changed according to the specific State educational standard. A Basic Curriculum for General Education Table 1 has been developed which lays down the State requirements as to the minimum content of education and the workload of students. Technology normally includes Drawing and a number of disciplines for the imparting of certain professional skills: In addition to these required fields of study, the Basic Curriculum provides for disciplines which could be added because of being specific to the particular region in which the school is located as well as optional disciplines in accordance with the interests of pupils. In practice, each school designs its own curriculum, basing it upon the Basic Curriculum. Russia has well-developed networks of schools offering advanced programmes which are based on the Basic Curriculum and can be offered in a number of ways: Primary general education and basic general education are compulsory. On the completion of basic general education a nine-year programme, students take final examinations the procedure is called the State final attestation and are awarded, if they pass, the Certificate of Basic General Education Attestat ob Osnovnom Obshchem Obrazovanii Annex 2, Fig. As a result of the State final attestation, students may or may not be encouraged to continue their education. The Certificate entitles its holder to be admitted either to secondary complete general education or to vocational education, as well as to non-university level higher education. The number of disciplines subject to final examinations should not be fewer than five: In addition to the results of the final examinations, school leaving certificates include a supplement Annex 2, Fig. The old version of the certificate Attestat o Srednem Obrazovanii has no supplement, and the grades are listed on the certificate itself. The number of subjects may vary from seventeen to twenty. Final and annual examinations are two-thirds written and one-third oral; examinations taken during the learning process are in the reversed proportion. The school leaving certificate Certificate of Secondary Complete General Education entitles its holder to pursue professional education: In the last few years, numerous private schools have been established. The authorization to grant nationally recognized certificates certificates of the State format is linked to success in the State accreditation procedures. Certificates awarded by non-accredited institutions of non-State format do not grant the right to be admitted to higher education institutions.

2: GCE Advanced Level - Wikipedia

The IGCSE provides a curriculum and methods of assessment appropriate for a wide ability range. It is designed as a two year curriculum programme leading to a certificate which is internationally recognized as equivalent in standard to the British GCSE and International GCE 'O' level examinations.

British international schools in foreign countries generally offer the British A Levels as offered through Edexcel or Cambridge International Examinations. At select examination centres, the British A Level exams may also be available to private candidates. England A Level reforms[edit] Between and first assessment Summer , A Levels in England are being reformed, transitioning from a modular to linear structure initially across 13 subjects. This means all A Level exams must be sat in one sitting as a set of terminal exams 3 exams for the majority of subjects , and there is less emphasis on coursework. Additionally, A Levels are no longer separated into units, and students must resit all of their exams if they wish to resit the qualification. While these reforms were expected to be complete for first teaching in , this has been extended to to include the reforms of less common languages such as Modern Hebrew, Bengali among others. The AS Level is now a separate qualification and is not required for an A Level award, although still encompasses the first year of the full A Level content. As these reforms are taking place in stages, many students will be taking a combination of modular and linear courses, with AS Levels still being part of an A Level in older modular courses. These reforms look to combat grade inflation, where the proportion of students achieving the highest grades increases year upon year, causing the value of those grades to be eroded. Controversially, various A Level courses have been abolished from as part of these reforms. Due to opposition to these reforms in other parts of the UK, Wales and Northern Ireland have maintained the modular structure to their qualifications. It is notably one of the most popular qualifications used for university admission via the non- JUPAS channel. This percentile rank is one important input for equating the levels in both examinations. A-level has become a popular choice for a number of students in Nepal. Pakistan[edit] A-levels are offered in Pakistan by non-governmental, private institutions, along with International Baccalaureate and other international examinations. Examinations are handled by international British boards and the program is equivalent to Higher Secondary School Certificate. Academies are established all around the country which prepare the students to take the examinations as a private candidate. Some subjects are unique to Brunei or have a format, curriculum, or syllabus that is unique to Brunei. Cameroon[edit] The Advance level of Cameroon is based on the Cambridge International Examinations and similarly, conducted by the government of Cameroon in collaboration with Cambridge university. All the course taken are related to what the candidate is willing to pursue as career in university and these courses are on a recognizable internationally standard for university entrance; as they are major relevant courses. You can select between 3 to 5 courses during your advance level studies, prior taken your advance level examination on which. Some subjects are unique to Malaysia or have a format, curriculum, or syllabus that is unique to Malaysia. A number of exam papers for offered, such as French , are customised to support the national educational standards. Additionally, International A Level qualifications from Edexcel are available, for which exams may be registered through the Mauritius Examinations Syndicate. Some subjects are unique to Seychelles or have a format, curriculum, or syllabus that is unique to Seychelles.

3: Education in Russia for the foreign citizens: Russian educational system today

The two-year syllabus for Lesotho General Certificate of Secondary Education (LGCSE) is designed for all learners of different abilities and educational needs at the Senior Secondary Level, for grades 11 and

Before , the grading scheme varied between examination boards, but typically there were "pass" grades of 1 to 6 and "fail" grades of 7 to 9. However the grades were not displayed on certificates. The CSE was graded on a numerical scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest, and 5 being the lowest passing grade. Below 5 there was a U ungraded grade. The highest grade, 1, was considered equivalent to an O-Level C grade or above, and achievement of this grade often indicated that the student could have taken an O-Level course in the subject to achieve a higher qualification. As the two were independent qualifications with separate syllabi, a separate course of study would have to be taken to "convert" a CSE to an O-Level in order to progress to A-Level. Introduction of the GCSE[edit] GCSEs were introduced in [1] to establish a national qualification for those who decided to leave school at 16, without pursuing further academic study towards qualifications such as A-Levels or university degrees. They replaced the former CSE and O-Level qualifications, uniting the two qualifications to allow access to the full range of grades for more students. However the exam papers sometimes had a choice of questions designed for the more able and the less able candidates. Changes since initial introduction[edit] Over time, the range of subjects offered, the format of the examinations, the regulations, the content, and the grading of GCSE examinations has altered considerably. Numerous subjects have been added and changed, and various new subjects are offered in the modern languages, ancient languages, vocational fields, and expressive arts, as well as Citizenship courses. This remained the highest grade available until . From the first assessment series in , controlled assessment replaced coursework in various subjects, requiring more rigorous exam-like conditions for much of the non-examination assessed work, and reducing the opportunity for outside help in coursework. These were a precursor to the later reforms. The new qualifications are designed such that most exams will be taken at the end of a full 2-year course, with no interim modular assessment, coursework, or controlled assessment, except where necessary such as in the arts. Some subjects will retain coursework on a non-assessed basis, with the completion of certain experiments in science subjects being assumed in examinations, and teacher reporting of spoken language participation for English GCSEs as a separate report. Other changes include the move to a numerical grading system, to differentiate the new qualifications from the old-style letter-graded GCSEs, publication of core content requirements for all subjects, and an increase in longer, essay-style questions to challenge students more. Alongside this, a variety of low-uptake qualifications and qualifications with significant overlap will cease, with their content being removed from the GCSE options, or incorporated into similar qualifications. GCSE examinations in English and mathematics were reformed with the syllabus publications, with these first examinations taking places in . The remainder will be reformed with the and syllabus publications, leading to first awards in and , respectively. Qualifications that are not reformed will cease to be available. The science reforms, in particular, mean that single-award "science" and "additional science" options are no longer available, being replaced with a double award "combined science" option graded on the scale to and equivalent to 2 GCSEs. Alternatively, students can take separate qualifications in chemistry, biology, and physics. Other removed qualifications include a variety of design technology subjects, which are reformed into a single "design and technology" subject with multiple options, and various catering and nutrition qualifications, which are folded into "food technology". Finally, several "umbrella" GCSEs such as "humanities", "performing arts", and "expressive arts" are dissolved, with those wishing to study those subjects needing to take separate qualifications in the incorporated subjects. However, due to legislative requirements for comparability between GCSEs in the three countries, and allowances for certain subjects and qualifications to be available in Wales and Northern Ireland, some qualifications will be available, and the other changes are mostly adopted in these countries as well. Over time, as deregulation allowed schools to choose which boards to use, mergers and closures led to only 5 examination boards remaining today. CCEA qualifications are not available in England. However, some qualifications from the English boards are

available as designated qualifications in some circumstances, due to not being available from WJEC. Most qualifications from the English boards are also available, with the exception of English language and the sciences, due to requirements for speaking and practical assessment, respectively. The exact qualifications taken by students vary from school to school and student to student, but schools are encouraged to offer at least one pathway that leads to qualification for the English Baccalaureate, requiring GCSEs in English language, English literature, mathematics, 2 science GCSEs, a modern or ancient language, and either history or geography. Subjects[edit] The list of currently available GCSE subjects is much shorter than before the reforms, as the new qualifications in England all have core requirements set by the regulator, Ofqual, for each subject. In addition, there are several subjects where only one board offers qualifications, including some that are only available in one country of the UK for that reason. The following lists are sourced from the exam board websites. The Baccalaureate itself does not garner a certificate for students. Other subjects, especially religious studies, computer science, or physical education, may be compulsory in some schools as these subjects form part of the National Curriculum at Key Stage 4.

4: General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) | CCEA

G/KL/Jun14/E5 CH3FP (Jun14CH3FP01) General Certificate of Secondary Education Foundation Tier June Chemistry CH3FP Unit Chemistry C3 Thursday 15 May am to am.

5: General Certificate of Education (GCE) | CCEA

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education CHEMISTRY.

Adventures in two worlds Understanding Public Policy (10th Edition) Civic outcomes of Animating Democracy projects Remembering Armageddon Severn Cullis-Suzuki (environmentalist) Metasploit tutorial for beginners Trading routes and eighteenth-century migrations : reframing Janet Schaw Eve Tavor Bannet How to Dine like the devil and feel like a saint The immortality of man, by J. Maritain. Lives and times of the early Valois queens. The 21st Century Teachers Guide to Recommended Internet Sites (Neal-Schuman Net-Guide Series (Neal-Schuma Himalaya (Asia Colour Guides) The songs of summer The Harpur Trust, 1552-1973. The white cat of Drumgunniol. The DARK VISIONS COLLECTORS EDITION Comparative studies in software acquisition Easy-guide to camping comfort I define my own identity Biochemistry of sulfur The partisan countryside at war The earth is good Blues lost backpack D-Day and victory in Europe The Experience of Christmas-Family Devotions and Activities to Prepare Hearts The Oedipus trilogy Tess of the road lism Brain correlates of psychological amplification of pain Jargen Lorenz and Irene Tracey The Pantagruel Syndrome Flash cs4 tutorials for beginners Lives of the Musicians: Good Times, Bad Times Dairy science and technology walstra Indicated for the treatment of symptoms of anxiety and depression in patients with disorders related to Bench-scale flammability measures for electronic equipment Fact book of U.S. Agriculture Twilight of the Gods The challenge to civilisation. How is public health applied in primary care? Recruitment: retention and attraction Marine disposal of sewage sewage sludge: summary report