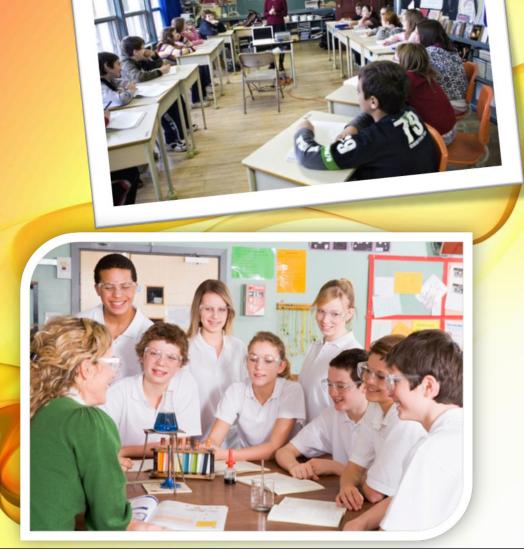


The school system of Canada is very much like the one in the USA,

but there are certain differences.



Education in Canada is general and compulsory for children from 6 to 16 years old, and in some provinces — to 14. It is within the competence of the local authorities, and therefore it may differ from province to province. For example, Newfoundland has an 11grade system. Some other provinces have 12-grade systems, and Ontario has even a 13-grade system. Grades 1—6 are usually elementary schools, and grades 7—12 are secondary schools.

In some provinces there is a kindergarten year before the first grade. Elementary education is general and basic, but in the junior high school years the students can select some courses themselves.



Most secondary schools provide programmes for all types of students. Some of

them prepare students for continuing their studies at the university. Vocational schools are separate institutions for those who will not continue their education after secondary schools. There also exist some commercial high schools. Some provinces have private kindergartens and nursery schools for children of pre-elementary age. There also exist Roman Catholic schools and private schools in some provinces. In most provinces private schools receive some form of public support.

Admission to the university in Canada is after high school with specific courses. Getting a degree in law, medicine, dentistry or engineering usually takes 3 —4 years of studying. University tuition fees vary among different provinces. All provinces also have public non-university institutions. They are regional colleges, institutes of technology, institutes of applied arts, colleges of agricultural technology and others. Criteria for admission to these institutions are less strict.





Institute of technology

The education system in Canada

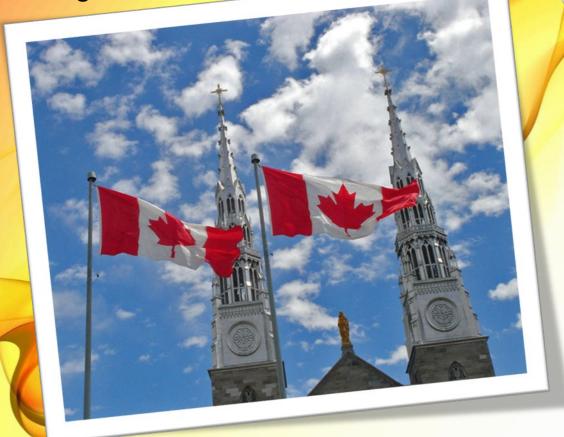
encompasses both publicly-funded and private schools, including:

community colleges/ technical institutes,

career colleges, language

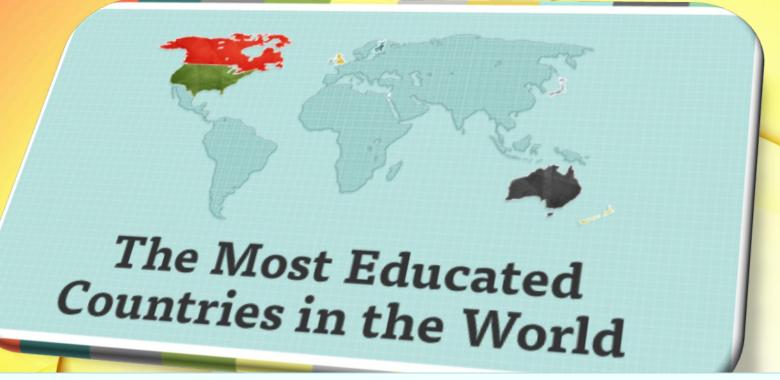
schools, secondary schools, summer camps, universities and university

colleges.



Education is a provincial responsibility under the Canadian constitution, which means there are significant differences between the education systems of the different provinces. However, education is important to Canadians, and standards across the country are uniformly high.

How Canada became an education superpower



Every year almost 150,000 international students come to Canada to pursue one or another higher study program. They come from nations all over the globe to pursue an education at Canadian high-schools, colleges and universities. Canadian place great importance on learning, and have developed a first-rate education system with very high standards.

Despite the different policies in individual provinces, there is a common commitment to an equal chance in school.there is a strong sense of fairness and equal access - and this is seen in the high academic performance of migrant children. It makes Canada one of the few countries where migrant children achieve at a level similar to their non-migrant counterparts.

There have been systematic efforts to improve literacy, with well-trained staff, resources such as school libraries and testing and assessment to identify schools or individuals who are struggling.

As well as little variation between rich and poor students, there is very little variation in results between schools, compared with the average for developed countries.

Another distinguishing feature is that Canada's teachers are well paid by international standards - and entry into teaching is highly selective.

Work experience after you graduate

Differences between Canadian and Ukrainian education systems

- Quality of education
- Value of degree is better than Ukrainian
- Teachers more educated
- Technology
- Diploma is not valid everywere

Similarities between Canadian and Ukrainian education systems

- Develop the skill
- Increase knowledge
- Communication
- 5 level system

