**Рецензия**

**на научно-исследовательскую работу по английскому языку**

**«Подростки Великобритании и России. Сходства и различия», выполненную обучающимися 8 класса МБОУ СОШ №2**

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Данная работа направлена на выявление сходств и различий между образом жизни подростков своей страны и страны изучаемого языка. Интерес к людям другой культуры, их привычкам и образу жизни не угасает никогда.

Особую актуальность эта тема приобретает тогда, когда она соприкасается с возрастными особенностями обучающихся, их реальной жизнью и проблемами. Именно поэтому авторов заинтересовал вопрос о жизни современных подростков Великобритании. Разные страны, разные языки, но одна возрастная категория. Несмотря на некоторые различия, образ жизни подростков Великобритании и России должен иметь больше сходств, чем различий. Данную гипотезу выдвигают авторы исследовательской работы во введении. Там же формируют цели и задачи.

Первая глава включает в себя обзор проблем детей подросткового возраста, факты из жизни тинейджеров Великобритании. В своей работе авторы затронули следующие проблемы: отношение к учёбе, карманные деньги, свободное время и развлечения.

В результате выполнения работы обучающиеся получили новые знания в области культуры страны изучаемого языка, узнали о некоторых особенностях менталитета британцев. Девочки выучили ряд новых слов и выражений, связанных с темой проекта, получили опыт сотрудничества.

Полученные знания могут быть использованы учащимися на тематических уроках и в реальной жизни с целью развития коммуникативной компетенции и расширения кругозора.

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**Chegdomyn**

**Khabarovskiy region**

**Project work**

**«Russian and British teenagers**

**in comparison»**

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**Introduction**

Teenage period is both the most interesting and difficult time. Young people feel as real grown-ups trying to be more independent.

Teenagers are great experimenters. They work on the hairstyles, change musical addictions, go to religion, and bring into fashion diets and the relations for one night. They try to try everything, to do everything in their own way, trying to find themselves.

During the teenage period, both in Great Britain and in Russia, children begin to work at themselves. They have questions of the following character: "Who am I?", "What should I do in this life?". Some questions are answered quickly and easily. But many ones can not go answered because lack of experiences.

Trying to show the independence, they also understand that they financially still depend on the parents. Adolescents of Great Britain are deeply concerned more about the questions of a healthy lifestyle.

Two different countries, two different mentalities but the same age.

Are we really different?

**The hypotheses:**

British and Russian teenagers have much more similarities than differences.

We decided to prove it in our project work.

**Aim of the project:**

Prove that British and Russian teenagers have similar lifestyle.

**Objects of the project:**

* Find facts that relevant to the British teenagers way of life
* Analyse the collected information
* Make the conclusion based on the results
* Learn new words and phrases
* Make the presentation

**The subjects of our study:**  the Russian and the British teenagers.

**The practical value of the research:** the possibility to use these materials in the proccess of learning English.

**1. Education**

*1.1. Education of the Russian and the British teenagers*

Three types of schools present education in Russia: primary, secondary and high.

The fifth form means the beginning of the secondary school. The children learn different subjects, for example Biology, Literature, Chemistry, Physics and Information Technologies. In Russia lower secondary education is compulsory. After that, the children have to decide if they continue studying at school or go to college. After graduating college, the young people become financially independent and can start working.

Currently there are different types of schools in Russia. Children and their parents can choose a public school, schools focusing on some subjects, a private school. Private schools are always fee-paying in Russia.

After graduating from school or college, our young people can enter universities or institutes, where they get higher education.

In Great Britain, there is a system of free education, which any child, irrespective of nationality, race and the social status of his parents can receive knowledges and skills. Along with free municipal schools, there are also private, paid educational institutions.

School education in England includes two modules:

Initial – for children aged from 4 up to 11 years (up to 7 years – at school for kids (Nursery School), and from 7 to 11 years – at younger school)

Average - for children from 11 to 16 years.

There are three main types of incomplete high schools:

"Grammatical" schools - the main emphasis is placed on the academic general education component with orientation to the subsequent continuation of training in higher education institution.

"Modern" schools - the applied orientation of preparation aiming at the accelerated acquisition of professional qualification.

"Uniform" schools - are prevailing on coverage them pupils, offer educational programs with rather balanced academic and practical components.

In Great Britain, there are three types of higher education institutions:

universities

university colleges

colleges of the higher education.

Universities differ from all other higher education institutions in the fact that has the right to appropriate independently academic degrees and to define conditions of their receiving. Distinctions among universities quite strong. "New" universities are more focused on vocational training of graduates whereas old and universities pay special attention to classical academic education.

Colleges are aimed at rather narrow specialization.

The higher paid education. Great Britain imitated the model of financing of the higher education used in the USA, which includes flexible policy of a combination of a high tuition fee to simultaneous granting the long-term credits under low interests. The system of crediting has also negative sides. In particular, for this reason uneasiness of youth concerning repayment of the loan increases, and even more often young people prefer to the higher education the early beginning of work.

Academic year in England and Wales lasts from September 1 to August 31. As a rule, academic year is divided into semester: autumn (till Christmas), spring (till Easter) and summer (until the end of June – the beginning of the longest summer vacation).

Schools work, as a rule, from 9:00 till 16:00, however some can longer work if there are day-care centers.

During the day school, students have one big change for lunch duration till one o'clock. School day consists of two sessions – morning and day, everyone lasts about 2,5 hours.

Final two years of the English full high school – a transitional link between the higher and high school. Pupils are divided on offices.

On reaching 16-year age the pupil has to make an important choice: to remain at school for two years; to go to college for further improvement of professional knowledge, skills; to combine study with part-time; to stop training and to begin work.

1.2. Choice of future career

Choosing a career and getting a job are two of the most important things for British and Russian boys and girls. Before young people finish school all of them think that they will choose a profession they want. But later all of them understand that choosing a profession or a career is a very serious problem. So when young people leave school, they face that problem. If pupils want to achieve their purpose, they should use the opportunity for promotion in the early age. The young people in Britain have to know that if they don’t think about their future life earlier, it will be too difficult to think about it later. It is an advantage to choose a future career while being at school because it gives a goal in your studies and enables to choose a right, suitable course of study. This is a universal problem of our epoch. Every generation in this or that way comes across it. For most people choosing a career is not an easy task. It is one of the most important decisions one makes in life. The properly chosen career makes a person happy and successful for the rest of his life.

*1.3 Problems at school*

The Russian and British teenagers differ in the relation to education. The Russian teenagers treat study more simply, than British. For them school days - carelessness time. Whereas the British youth approaches process of education with all responsibility.

Most likely, it is connected with the fact that the most part of the British students decides on the future profession and receipt in the necessary Higher Education Institution in advance. While the Russian teenagers cannot long realize future calling. Besides the choice for them is often made by parents.

The British teenagers like to study. They spend a huge number of time for educational projects; actively participate in school or student's life. Since early years, they learn to plan the time. Either in Great Britain, it is just a shame not to study as huge money sponsors, or parents pay for study.

At the same time, children understand that invested funds need to be fulfilled.

At schools of Great Britain, it is impossible to see that someone at someone wrote off. There strictly watch it. Even schoolmates, having noticed writing off, can give him. School students of Russia not only write off, but also willingly allow writing off another.

According to F. Dolto, about 10% of teenagers feel discomfort at school; in our country, this indicator is much higher — 30 — 40%.

The motivation to training is lost by many teenagers by the age of 15. If 70% of my schoolmates had good results at secondary school then now we can notice the decrease or motivation (almost 40% successfully students have made their results worse). In my opinion, the reason is in the overestimated loadings, in irrationally made schedule (for example, on Friday, according to the schedule we have Algebra, Physics, Biology, English, Geography, Literature + two PE classes - on Thursday, the lot or homework to do. It leads to declining of concentration and attention.

*1.4 Leisure and free time.*

In recent years Britain has been described as a "leisure society." This is because there are a great variety of leisure. Young people go out on Friday or Saturday nights to a disco, to a concert or to a pub. Going out for a meal or getting a take-away meal have become popular too. During the past years, there is a great increase in keeping fit and staying healthy. Many teens started running, jogging and going to different fitness clubs in their spare time. Aerobics classes and fitness clubs opened in every town, and the number of recreation centers greatly increased. Indoor pools, with their wave-making machines, water slides and tropical vegetation, have become very popular.

The same is true about Russia. Many teens go in for different kinds of sport. Sport helps them to feel as fit as a fiddle. In both countries, there are special programs for problem teenagers, such as high-risk activities, for example they are taught to jump out of airplanes. But despite the increase in the number of teens participating in sport, the majority of young people still prefer to be spectators. They prefer to be couch potatoes. Watching sports on TV is a popular leisure activity, as is going to football matches on Saturday. Cinemas have been redesigned with four or more screens, each showing a different film at the same time, and many teens like going to the cinemas too.

The young generation is fond of communication. A lot of methods of communication are available nowadays. The most popular one is computers. Many teenagers spend plenty of time working on computers. The Internet seems really good fun. You may send e-mails to friends from different countries and get their answers instantly.

You even may talk to them. It is easy and quick. Many teenagers have mobile telephones, so they can always be in touch, if they keep their telephone switched on, at any time of the day or night, or tend text messages.

Many teenagers in both countries are crazy about animals. They race them, train them and breed. They like listening stories about them on television programs and they reading books about them. Many teens have a pet at home. It could be a dog, a cat, a goldfish, a bird or a small furry animal like a hamster. Looking after and being kind to their pets is very important for teens.

There are plenty of other kinds of activities, such as travelling, visiting historical places, babysitting, delivering newspapers, putting together jigsaw puzzles, reading, going to different museums, skateboarding, going fishing, hitchhiking, shopping, helping people in need, joining a computer club and others. We can say "So many teens, so many kinds of activities."

*1.5 Pocket money.*

Pocket money is the money intended on small operating costs. Parents encourage teenagers with pocket money for special progress in study, for the household help.

Generally, teenagers spend their money for sweets, ice cream, computer games, clothes, accessories, for alcohol and cigarettes. Some teenagers postpone, try to save up for something more essential, expensive.

Teenagers in Russia want to earn money, help parents and feel more independent, but it is very difficult to find a job.

It is worth noting that in Great Britain the child at the age of 10 can earn his own pocket money. These children have many options to earn to themselves on trivial expenses.

In Great Britain many teenagers use their free time for earning money at the weekend. The most popular types of works: delivering of newspapers, as a babysitter, washing of cars, hairstyling of lawns, green hedges, helping in hairdressing salons and shops. They do it not for the grate income, but because of getting independence.

They most often spend the money for CD and DVD disks, magazines, candies, computer disks, gifts to friends and a family, clothes and a make-up.

According to information on one of the websites of 300 interviewed teenagers at the age of 13-17, about 170 people save money for the future.

**2. Analysis of the information**

Studied some aspects of the teenagers lifestyle in Russia and in Great Britain, we can say that the Russian teenagers are concerned with such problems as dependence on the parents both, financially and emotionally and school problems.

Teenagers of Great Britain have a problem of relationship with parents; the lack of pocket money and free time are solved easily. They are concerned with school problems, further education and the future more.

**Conclusion**

We found out that British teens are more independent and self-supporting. They have the opportunity to earn their own money, getting the experience and skills of communication and cooperation from the early age.

In general, according to the list of survey, we can make the conclusion that Russian and British teenagers have more similarities than differences.

The hypothesis was confirmed.

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