

## Research - teacher training in different countries

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### Comparative table of education systems in 3 countries: Canada, the USA, Germany.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Distinguishing features from the education system in Russia</i>	<i>Most extraordinary aspect in this education system</i>	<i>Unacceptable in the education system for Russia</i>	<i>Interesting education features to share with friends, colleagues</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Canada	<p>In Canada, there is no unified curriculum. Parents choose the program for their children at their discretion. This leads to varying levels of preparedness among graduates and poor exam results. It is necessary to discuss the creation of a unified curriculum.</p> <p>Focus on weak students</p> <p>In school, the emphasis is not on high achievers, but on average and even weak students to avoid hurting anyone's feelings. Talented and capable children are given little time, which hinders the development of their interest in the subject.</p>	<p>Subjects are studied in blocks: the first semester covers the first four subjects, and the second semester covers the remaining ones. Thus, each day consists of the same four lessons, each lasting 75 minutes.</p> <p>The list of subjects varies depending on the grade.</p> <p>There are mandatory subjects (such as mathematics, language) and a variety of elective subjects.</p> <p>Grades are given in percentages: 50-60% is equivalent to a "C", 65-75% is equivalent to a "B", 80-90% is close to an "A".</p> <p>To advance to the next grade, a student must achieve an average score of over 50%.</p> <p>With an average score above 80%, one can be exempted from an exam and receive a certificate of achievement.</p>	<p>Discipline is weak in Canadian schools. Teachers cannot speak loudly or single out anyone in class. Disobedient children are made to sit on a "thinking chair", and for repeated offenses, they are sent to the principal. In Russia, in the lower grades, the role of the educational process is significant. It helps children understand what it means to "learn".</p> <p>In Canada, students carry special communication folders daily for parents to communicate with teachers. These folders contain notes, brochures, and completed assignments. The folders are checked by the teacher every day, and on Fridays, parents receive a special folder with "news". In Russia, parent meetings and messaging apps are used to communicate with the homeroom teacher and get answers to questions about the educational process.</p>	<p>The school emphasizes independent work. Students prepare personal projects where they explore a given topic and write essays. They then present the results of their work in the form of oral presentations to the class.</p> <p>The school has special consultants with whom students can discuss their plans and future steps. They also provide information about university requirements and conduct presentations on principles and methods of work.</p> <p>Canada ranks second in university education due to the approximate combination of theory and practice.</p> <p>Education programs in Canada are flexible, allowing students to choose basic or advanced courses of their choice and obtain a corresponding degree depending on their success in the subject.</p>	<p>Education in Canada has the following advantages - a high level of post-secondary education and developed cooperative programs that combine theory and practice. However, there are also disadvantages - high cost of education and limited access to education for some segments of the population. Additionally, there is no unified curriculum for schools and rare opportunities for personal communication with teachers.</p> <p>Innovations in Canadian education, such as the development of cooperative programs and attention to emotional intelligence, can be beneficial for education in Russia. However, it is necessary to adapt these methods to the specifics of the Russian education system and take into account national needs and capabilities. This will allow schoolchildren and students to enrich their knowledge and skills.</p>

<p>USA</p>	<p>In Russia, there is a unified educational system, while in the United States, each state, and sometimes even each school, independently determines the structure of education. In the USA, there are no unified textbooks, curricula, or educational programs. American schools have a limited number of subjects that are mandatory to study, while most students choose the rest themselves. In Russian educational institutions, the number of subjects is the same for everyone and mandatory, many of which may not be useful to the student.</p> <p>Traditionally in Russia, a grading system from 1 to 5 is used to assess students' work. In America, unlike Russia, a letter grading system is used.</p> <p>The school system covers 13 grades in contrast to the Russian system's 11.</p>	<p>Teachers are prohibited from announcing grades aloud because comparisons with others can negatively affect students' motivation.</p> <p>The absence of monolithic classes is due to the use of mixed groups system as a result of introducing elective subjects.</p> <p>Great attention is paid to sports - scholarships can be obtained not only for academic achievements but also for athletic accomplishments.</p>	<p>The absence of a unified national education system in the USA, whereas in Russia, it exists. In the USA, each state has the right to create its own educational system.</p> <p>In Russia, independent selection of subjects for study in colleges and universities is unacceptable, as there is a clear list of mandatory subjects to study according to the chosen field of education.</p>	<p>In the USA, there are so-called "21st Century Community Learning Centers," operating within the framework of public schools. They allow both children and adults to enhance their educational and cultural level. Teachers from these centers provide education to people at home. The training covers areas such as college preparation, creative disciplines, and modern technology skills.</p> <p>Testing students as a means of knowledge assessment and admission to vocational schools and higher education institutions was adopted by the Russian education system (through the Unified State Exam) from the educational system of the USA.</p>	<p>The education systems in the USA and Russia have their own advantages and disadvantages. Ultimately, each system strives to provide education that meets the needs and goals of its society. When comparing these systems, it is important to consider the socio-economic and cultural context of each country.</p>
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<p>Germany</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The school system in Germany is overseen by 16 federal states. This explains the diversity of educational systems, plans, and types of schools.</li> <li>• There is a focus on individualism, independence, and discipline. Many school traditions and rules stem from this orientation.</li> <li>• Education in German schools lasts for 13 years, while in Russian schools, it lasts for 11 years.</li> <li>• After completing primary school, all students in Germany undergo testing, and depending on the results, they are allocated to different educational institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students themselves choose subjects to study and can opt out of some. For example, they may choose not to study physics and biology or other subjects they deem unnecessary. However, there is a list of mandatory subjects.</li> <li>• "One" is the best grade, while "six" is the worst.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From an early age, children are sorted according to their academic abilities. In Russia, however, children are taught together regardless of their intelligence, knowledge, or skills.</li> </ul>	<p>The dual education system allows students to apply their knowledge in practice with the possibility of future employment.</p> <p>Summer holidays last not three months, but six weeks.</p> <p>In the higher education system of Germany, there are no levels of education like the concept of "grades". Recommended study plans exist for almost all courses, and passing intermediate exams is required. However, for many disciplines, students themselves choose the subjects to study and the schedule of classes, essentially creating their own program for each semester.</p>	<p>Among the main advantages, one can highlight: monthly financial support for students and their parents, the opportunity to receive free education for all categories of citizens, and compliance of academic titles with global requirements.</p>
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**Distinguishing features from the education system in Russia include:**

1. Centralized curriculum and assessment systems across the country
2. Emphasis on standardized testing, such as the Unified State Exam (ЕГЭ)
3. Traditional grading system using numerical values from 2 to 5
4. A more traditional approach to education with a focus on discipline and rote learning

In terms of **legal protection** for teachers, it's essential to consider specific laws and regulations in each country. Generally, all three countries provide legal protections for teachers, but the extent and specifics may vary.

In Canada, teachers typically have collective bargaining agreements and employment laws that provide them with certain rights and protections.

In the USA, teachers also have legal protections, including employment contracts, tenure systems in some states, and regulations set by state education departments.

In Germany, teachers are protected by labor laws, collective agreements, and regulations established at the state level, as education is managed by each federal state (Bundesland).

The greater **freedom afforded to teachers** in the German education system stems from several factors:

**Decentralized governance:** Germany's education system is decentralized, with each federal state (Bundesland) responsible for its own education policies and curriculum. This decentralized structure allows for more local control and flexibility, enabling teachers to adapt curriculum and teaching methods to the specific needs and preferences of their students and communities.

**Emphasis on professional autonomy:** German teachers are generally trusted as professionals and given the autonomy to make decisions about curriculum design, lesson planning, and assessment methods. While there are national educational standards and guidelines, teachers have the flexibility to interpret and implement them in ways that best suit their students.

**Focus on student-centered learning:** German education philosophy emphasizes student-centered learning, where the needs, interests, and abilities of individual students are prioritized. This approach encourages teachers to tailor their lessons to accommodate diverse learning styles and abilities, fostering a more personalized and flexible approach to teaching and learning.

**In Russia the level of autonomy** may vary depending on several factors:

Like many countries, Russia has national educational standards and guidelines from the Ministry of Education and Science that outline the content and skills students are expected to learn at each grade level. While these standards provide a framework for teaching, teachers still have some flexibility in how they interpret and implement them in their classrooms. **For instance**, a standard might specify that students in a certain grade should learn about geometric shapes and their properties. A Russian teacher teaching mathematics might have the flexibility to decide how to introduce these concepts to their students. They could choose from a variety of teaching methods, such as hands-on activities, group work, or interactive demonstrations, based on their own teaching style and their assessment of their students' needs and abilities.

**Professional development:** Russia places importance on teacher training and professional development, which can empower teachers to innovate in their teaching practices and take ownership of their professional growth. Teachers who seek out additional training or specialization may have more opportunities to exercise autonomy in their classrooms. **For example**, after completing the training, the teacher gains new skills in using digital tools, such as interactive whiteboards, educational software, or online resources, to create dynamic and interactive lessons. With this expertise, the teacher now has more autonomy in designing lessons that incorporate these digital tools in creative ways.