

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE USA

Norbekova Shahrizoda Dilshod qizi

Foreign language department in preschool and
primary education, 540-20-group student

Annotation

This article describes in detail the structure and continuity of the American education system, which is considered advanced today, and the stages of education in a sequence. It describes, among other things, the main functions of pre-school education, secondary education and higher education, as well as information and conclusions about the amount of credit hours allocated to classes and the grading system.

Keywords: educational system, assessment system, academic year, educational content, gradation, coherence, purpose, types of education, exams.

Аннотация

В данной статье подробно описывается структура и преемственность американской системы образования, которая на сегодняшний день считается передовой, и этапы образования в последовательности. В нем описываются, среди прочего, основные функции дошкольного образования, среднего образования и высшего образования, а также информация и выводы о количестве кредитных часов, выделяемых на занятия, и системе оценивания.

Ключевые слова: система образования, система оценивания, учебный год, содержание образования, градация, согласованность.

Education in the United States is a very crucial part of a person's life. Going to school opens doors and facilitates the pathway for future individual achievement and economic success. Formal education is a conscious effort by human society to convey the skills and modes of thought considered essential for social functioning. Before entering college, American students attend elementary and secondary schools for 12 years. These years are called classes XNUMX to XNUMX. At about six years old, American children begin to go to elementary school - in the US it is called elementary school. Education lasts 5-6 years, after which they go to high school. Secondary school consists of two programs: "secondary school" (middle school or high school) and "secondary school", i.e. the upper classes of

high school. After completing secondary education, the student receives a diploma or certificate. After 12th grade, Americans can go to colleges and universities. Education in them is called "higher education".

Evaluation system

Like Americans, foreign applicants are required to submit a report card when entering a university or college. A time sheet is an official copy of your transcript. In the US, this includes grades and grade point average (GPA), which determine student success. Usually, things are rated as a percentage, and then they are transferred to the letter level. The grading system and GPA can be difficult for international students to understand. Interpretation of grades can have many options. For example, two students from different schools submit a timetable to the same university. Both have a 3.5 grade point average, but one student went to a regular high school and the other to a prestigious school with a hard time. The university may evaluate their averages differently because the schools they attended have different standards altogether.

Here are some important points: You need to find the American equivalent of the level of education you received in your home country. Pay attention to each university's, college's applicant requirements, as well as individual programs of study, as these may differ from university-wide requirements. Meet regularly with your university advisor to monitor your progress. Your advisor will help you decide if you should spend an extra year or two in America to prepare for university. If a foreign student does not enroll in an American college, he may become an applicant in his home country, perhaps because his country does not recognize such a student's American degree.

Academic year

The academic year usually starts in August or September and lasts until May or June. The beginning of the school year is usually busy - this is when friendships begin as young people adjust to a new life together. Many courses begin in the fall and then continue throughout the academic year. In many universities, the academic year consists of two semesters (in some). There are those who divide the year into four periods, including an optional summer trimester. If you choose not to study in the summer, your year will consist of two semesters or three trimesters.

Levels of education: first level - basic higher education. A college or university student who has not yet received a bachelor's degree is at the main higher education level (student / student). It usually takes 4 years to complete a bachelor's degree. This can be done at a community college or a 4-year university college. In

the first two years, you will have to study general subjects, which are also called core: literature, science, social sciences, art, history, etc. This is to acquire general knowledge, the foundation, before focusing on a narrow specialization. Many students begin their studies at a community college to take the first two years of core courses. They earn an Associate of Arts degree (AA) and then transfer to a 4-year university or college. The major you study is called a major. For example, a student majoring in journalism will earn a bachelor's degree in journalism. To get a diploma in a certain specialty, you need to listen to a certain number of courses in this "specialty".

The main specialty is chosen at the beginning of the third year of study at the university. A characteristic feature of the American higher education system is the ability of a student to change his "major" direction several times during his studies. Americans often take advantage of this opportunity. This means that in the process of obtaining higher education, the student begins to like another specialty, and American universities are very flexible in this regard. Keep in mind - changing majors means taking more courses - and that's time and money. The second degree is a master's degree. A master's degree can be entered only with a bachelor's degree. It is a must if you want to work in senior positions in librarianship, engineering, health, education and other fields. Some countries allow their citizens to study abroad only for master's degrees. Before applying to the US, find out about the educational requirements in your country. Master's programs usually operate as divisions of universities or colleges. To do this, you need to take the GRE (Graduate Record Examination). Some graduate programs require more specialized tests—for example, the LSAT for law school, the GRE or GMAT for business school, and the MCAT for medical school. Master's degrees usually take one or two years. For example, an MBA, a popular business administration program, requires two years of study. Others, such as journalism, take a year apart. Most of the master's training is in the classroom. Also, the student must write a thesis or master's project. Short exams or tests may be administered. Sometimes teachers give unexpected tests. They are not counted in scoring, but are used to motivate students to study and participate. The final exam was held after the last lesson of the course.

Credits:

Each course "consumes" a certain number of credits or credit hours. This is approximately equal to the number of hours taught per week in the classroom. Usually 3-5 credits are counted per course. In most universities, the semester program consists of 12-15 credits (3-5 subjects per semester). A certain number of

credits must be "earned" in order to receive an educational diploma. International students must complete the full program each semester.

Translations:

If a student enrolls at a new university before receiving a degree, his or her credits can usually be transferred to the new university. This means that students can transfer to other universities and graduate almost on their scheduled dates.

Types of higher education:

State college or university. A public university is supported and managed by a state or local government. Each of America's 50 states has at least one public university and several public colleges. Many of these communities, as well as universities, as they are called, take the name of their state: for example, the University of Washington (Washington State University) or the University of Michigan (University of Michigan). A private college or university: These universities are privately run and are usually more expensive to study at than public ones.



Private schools are often smaller than public schools. Universities and colleges in religious communities are also private institutions. Almost anything can be done by students of different religions. Only a few limit themselves to accepting applicants who share the faith of the community in which the university is founded.

Community College

Community colleges are two-year institutions where you can earn degrees and certificates. Depending on the type of diploma, they are divided into two - with one you can continue studying at another university, with the other - only work. You can study with a diploma of a secondary specialist (associate of arts) and a diploma of incomplete higher education (associate of sciences). They work with a diploma of associate doctor of applied sciences and a certificate of completion.

Graduates of community colleges usually transfer to 4-year colleges or universities to complete their higher education. Since they can transfer their credits from college, they only need two more years of university to earn a bachelor's degree. Many community colleges offer English as a second-year course, which gives foreign students the opportunity to prepare for university. If you don't want to study further beyond your degree, find out if it's workable in your state.

Institute of Technology

The Institute of Technology includes 4 years of study in technical and natural sciences. In some you can get a master's degree, in others you can only go for short courses.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the continuity and continuity of the American education system, which is considered advanced today, is a sequence of educational stages, including pre-school education, secondary education and higher education. the main functions of education are revealed, besides, it is necessary to draw the necessary conclusions from the information about the volume and quality of hours allocated for classes, taking into account local experience.

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