

Education is the important basis for the development of each country. Following the tendency of developing around the world, Britain and Vietnam have a quite innovative and modern education. However, these 2 educations have some similarities and differences. This paragraph will show you clearly about them.

Let's discuss about the similarities first. Firstly, both the educations encourage children to school, always provide the best condition for all the kids in the country to be able to study. This is a very beneficial and right conscription for everybody. Secondly, despite having different education systems, the core subjects and extracurricular ones are quite identical. The compulsory subjects are: Mathematics, English(Vietnamese), a foreign language and Science. There are also other subjects like Art, Music, Civic Education, Geography, History, Information and Communication Technology, PE,... The extracurricular ones are: Religious Education and Sex Education... As we can see, both Britain and Vietnam are concentrating and ensuring on the comprehensive evolution of students in learning. Another thing that everyone wants to see is that after a hard-working school year, the students in both countries have vacations to rest and relax, that means the governments also care about students' health and mind.

What about the differences? Firstly, Vietnam is a developing country so the economy is not stable, it can only facilitate the disadvantaged children by exempting from studying fees, while

the others must pay fees for their learning. In contrast, in Britain, all the students in public schools are all provided with free education. Only students in private schools and overseas have to pay the fees. Secondly, ages for students to start learning are different in 2 countries. In Vietnam, children begin learning in elementary schools at the age of 6 and end at the age of 18 in high schools. There are 3 levels: elementary, secondary and high school. In opposition, in Britain, children begin learning at the age of 5 in elementary schools and end only at the age of 16. And in Britain, there are only 2 levels: elementary and secondary. So we can see that British children start learning 1 year sooner than us but end 2 years sooner than us. Therefore, British students will be able to have more practical experiences and careers sooner than Vietnamese ones. Thirdly, students in Vietnam use the same textbooks for the same subject nationwide. But in Britain, each area has a different education system, like in Scotland, North Ireland and Wales. Improving the education system is still a tough and long-term problem in Vietnam. Fourthly, the holidays and days-off for students in 2 countries are different from each other. A school year in Vietnam lasts 36 weeks with 2 basic semesters from early September till late May. In Britain, a school year lasts 39 weeks with 3 basic semesters or even 6 ones in some areas from early September till the next July. Students in Britain have a 2-week winter holiday for Christmas and a 2-week holiday for Easter. They have 6 weeks-off for summer vacation after a school year. Vietnam doesn't have any holidays for Christmas or Easter like

Britain but students have about 2 weeks-off for Lunar New Year and 1-2 days-off for special festivals. Vietnam has 10 weeks-off for summer vacation- 4 weeks more than Britain. Another difference is that in Britain, they have different subjects in different classrooms and they have a chance to get used to using technical appliances earlier than in Vietnam. Sixthly, Students in Britain mostly have meals and rest at schools, they even have dinner at school, but students in Vietnam don't. When students finish their lesson, they go home and have meals with their family.

These comparisons are many enough for us to notice that the education of Britain has gone further than Vietnam's a very long distance. Nevertheless, Vietnam has been trying to innovate the education system, giving nonstop more and more reforms. Finally, I hope that the education of these 2 countries will develop day by day and create favorable conditions for all the children so that they can already have received the best rights since they were born.

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