

3. Crookes, G., & Schmidt, R. W. Motivation: Reopening the Research Agenda // Language Learning. 1991. – vol.41.№4. - p. 469-512.
4. Deci, E.L. and Ryan, R.M., Intrinsic motivation and self-determination in human behavior. New York: Plenum Press, 1985. 371 p.
5. Dörnyei Z., Ottó I. Motivation in action: A process model of L2 motivation // Working Papers in Applied Linguistics. 1998. №4. Thames Valley University, London. p. 43-69.
6. Dörnyei, Z. Motivational Strategies in the Language Classroom. Cambridge University Press, 2001. 164 p.
7. Dörnyei, Z. The L2 motivational self system.
<http://www.zoltandornyei.co.uk/uploads/2009-dornyei-mm.pdf>
8. Dörnyei, Z. Motivation in Second Language Learning.
<http://www.zoltandornyei.co.uk/uploads/2014-dornyei-cengage.pdf>
9. Gardner, R. C. Social psychology and second language learning: The role of attitude and motivation. London: Edward Arnold, 1985. 208 p

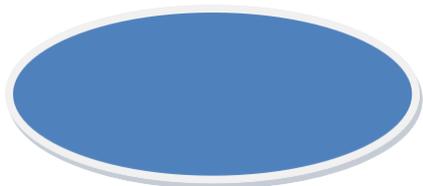
CURRICULUM OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND USA

Sh.Sh.Tursunova SamSIFL, Master's degree student

Annotation: This article is about the development of Secondary Education In England, Russia and USA. It is true that these countries had some stages in order to develop Secondary Education in these countries. Also, these countries' schools organized their national curriculum.

Key words: Secondary Education, Post -Secondary, activities, curriculum, grades, primary education, technical school

Today the education sector in our country is developing day by day. Not only in Uzbekistan, but all over the world, great reforms are being carried out in the field of education. It encourages us to take a bold step without fear of confidence in the future. First of all, before we know the system of education and its methods, we need to know the basic meaning of the world education and what role it plays in our lives and what its main goals and objectives are. Education is the process of importing knowledge, skill and abilities, the main means of preparing a person for life and work, in the process of education, information is obtained and education is carried out. Education is the narrow concept of teaching. But it is not just the teaching process in different types of education institutions, but the family, the production and other areas. More precisely, it is the sum of the activities of the teacher who produces the education and the activity of the children who are being educated. In addition, the direction of the behavior of education changes in accordance with the goals of education in accordance with the requirements of objective life. Education is process in internal contradictions that develops dialectically. Clearly the goals and objectives of education change historically according to the social system as well as the function of certain educational institutions. Well there are general types of education, individual education, organizational education, classroom education, course system education and others. In the current situation, the social requirements and the necessary are being developed by qualified teachers in Uzbekistan too. So now we can find out what are the differences of the secondary education curriculum in the above three countries and in which country the secondary education establishment program is more effective and qualitative.



First and foremost, we need to find an answer to the question of what secondary education is?

Secondary education covers two phases on the International Standard Classification of Education scale. Secondary education typically takes place after six years of primary education and is followed by higher education, vocational education or employment, like primary education in most countries secondary education is compulsory, at least until the age of 16. Children typically enter the lower secondary phase around age 11. Compulsory education sometimes extends to age 19. Since 1989 education has been seen as a

basic human right for a child. Also secondary education is the stage of education following primary education. Except in countries where only primary or basic education includes the final stage of compulsory education, and in many countries it is entirely compulsory. Secondary education is characterized by transition from primary education for minors to tertiary, “post-secondary”, or “higher” education for adults. Depending on the system, schools for this period or a part of it may be called secondary schools. Secondary Education in Russia is compulsory for all children and is provided at the place of residence at schools, lyceums and gymnasiums. The secondary education system consists of three stages, corresponding to the age of children and their learning opportunities: -Elementary school includes grades 1-4 where children enter after kindergarten. At this stage, the generated classes study different subjects with the same teacher; much attention is paid not only to the study of disciplines, but also to the comprehensive development of students. Many visual aids and methods \ of presenting information are used during the lessons, game elements or Arthur’s methodologies may also take place.

-Grades 5 to 9 are the final stage of the school education compulsory part. The curriculum substantially expands the list of subjects, and they are read by different teachers, each specializes in one discipline. After grade 9, a student can enter a college or a technical school for vocational education;

-Russian high school includes grades 10 and 11 and is a preparatory stage for a university. On this stage scholars decide on the future profession and focus on the subjects necessary for the exams.

Eleven – year secondary education in Russian is compulsory, the eleven-year school term is split into:

-Elementary – grades 1-4

-Middle – grades 5-9

-Senior – grades 10-11 classes

Secondary Education includes Basic General Secondary School.

Duration: 5 year

Age level: 10 to 15

Secondary education in USA is for students aged 12 to 18 and is often divided into three years of middle school and four years of high school. Secondary school students in USA must take certain ‘core’ curriculum courses for a prescribed number of years or terms, as determined by each state. These generally include English, math’s, general science, health, physical education and social studies or social sciences (which may include American history and government, geography world history and social problems). In addition to mandatory subjects, students choose “electives” (optional subjects), which supplement their future education and career plans.

Secondary English education students complete general education requirements and substantial study in English in the areas of writing, language and literature as majors in the College of Education and Human Sciences. Also, there are 3.458 secondary schools in England.

In conclusion, education makes you a better person and teaches you various skills. It enhances your intellect and the ability to make rational decisions. It enhances the individual growth of a person. Also secondary education occupied an important place in our education system. It helps in national development, encourages our cultural life and technical advancement. This education trains these young men and women who are capable of developing our country socially, economically, politically and culturally.

References:

1. James Jacob, S. Lehner EQUIP 2 State of the Art knowledge in Education Secondary Education”. p3-4. EGAT/ED/BE, USAID Washington, 2011.
2. Pasi Sahberg “Secondary education in OECD countries’. p2-4, 2007 Brasilia, Brazil, European Training Foundation, 2007
3. Internet resources. Wikipedia

PROBLEMS FACED BY TEACHERS IN TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Scientific supervisor: Nasrullaeva Mokhigul Sukhrobovna

SamSIFL, teacher

Sanakulova Nozima Akhrorovna 2nd year

SamSIFL, student

Murtazaeva Marjona Farmonovna 2nd year

SamSIFL, student