

### Tripartite system 1944

A system where students were allocated to one of 3 types of schools based on their abilities. Their abilities were identified by the 11+ exam. The three types of schools were Grammar, secondary modern and technical schools.

**criticism, class** - the tripartite system and 11+ reproduced class inequality by separating the two classes into different schools which did not offer equal opportunities

**criticism, gender** - The system also reproduced gender inequality as girls had to receive higher marks in the 11+ to get into a grammar school.

### Comprehensivisation 1965+

The comprehensive system aimed to overcome the class divide of the tripartite system and make education more meritocratic. The 11+ was abolished along with grammar and secondary modern schools. The LEA's were able to decide whether or not to go comprehensive that's why today there is a mixed system.

**marxist, criticism** - They argue comps. aren't meritocratic and reproduce inequality through the continuation of streaming and labelling which deny the w/c equal opportunities.

**functionalists** - comprehensives promote social integration by bringing together children of different social classes.

**Ford (1969)** - little social mixing between w/c and m/c due to streaming.



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