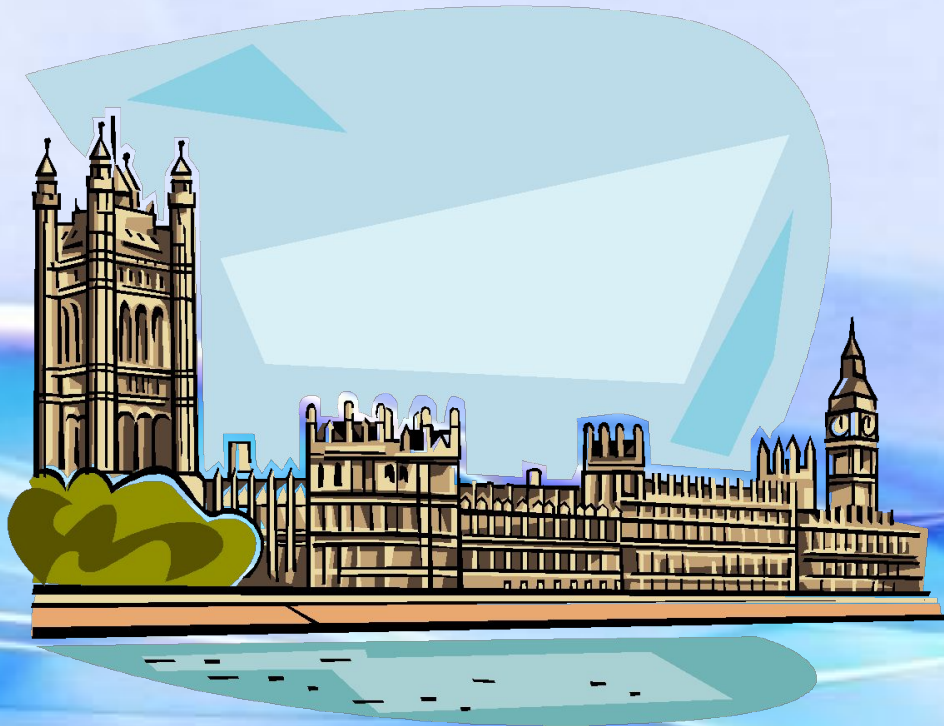


EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN



Parliament acts

- Reform Act **1832** - education was provided to the middle-class.
- Reform Act **1867** - respectable working-class children were provided with education.
- Education Act **1880** - everyone, at least up to the age of 10 had to attend school.
- Education Act **1891** - free education.



Basic features

- Full-time education is compulsory;
- Compulsory education is free of charge but a child can be educated privately;
- The academic year begins at the end of summer;
- There are 3 stages: *primary or elementary* , *secondary*, *higher*;
- The education debates: quality, social justice, freedom of choice.



The Education System

School Education

Further Education

Higher Education

Primary school

Secondary school



School education

- primary education (up to 11)
- secondary education (up to 16)



Primary education



- Given children between 5 and 11 years of age
- In First School (infant school) children learn reading and writing, the basis of arithmetic, music, history, art, geography, technology (age 5 to 7)
- In Middle School (junior school) new subjects: physics, chemistry, biology (7 to 11)
- much practice
- 12 compulsory subjects



Secondary education



Comprehensive schools

Grammar schools

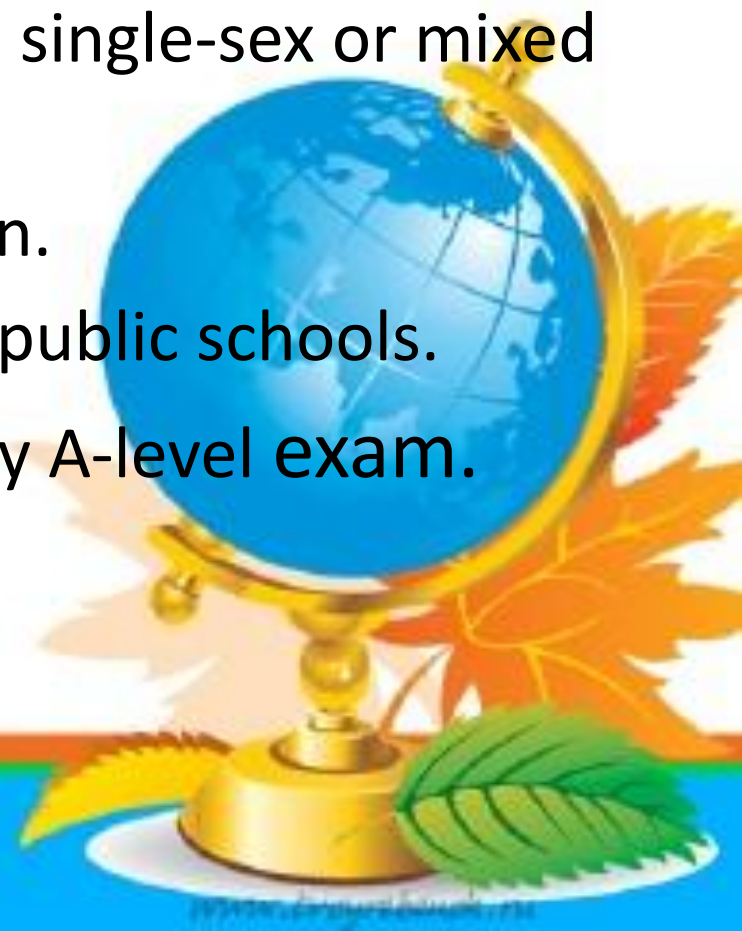
Technical schools

Secondary modern schools

- Ages from 13 to 16
- Amount of subjects decreases
- Can chose from 5 to 9 subjects
- Getting ready for GCSE (A & G marks)

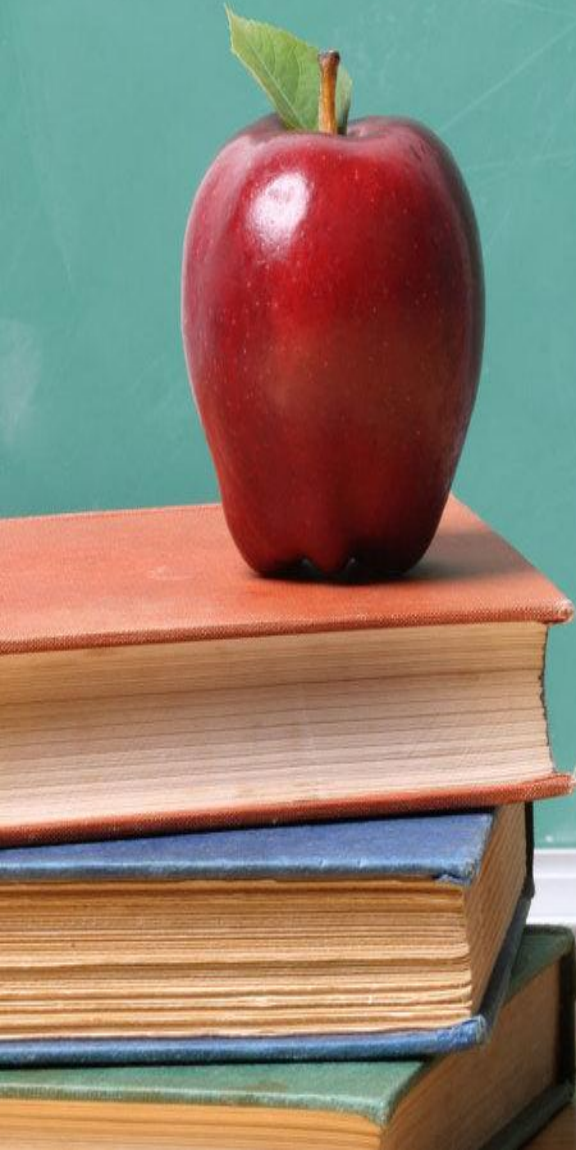
Private education

- The government does not support these schools financially.
- Choice: day or boarding schools, single-sex or mixed schools.
- There are 2,400 schools in Britain.
- 10% of all pupils in Britain go to public schools.
- Nearly all pupils pass successfully A-level exam.



The most prestigious private schools

- Eton
- Charterhouse
- Harrow
- Rugby
- Shrewsbury
- Westminster
- Winchester
- St. Paul's
- Merchant Taylors'



MARKS

ENGLISH		RUSSIAN
A* (star)	Excellent	-
A	Very good	5
B	Good	4
C	Satisfactory	3
D	Poor	2
E	Very poor	1
F	Awful	-

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Higher education begins at 18 and usually lasts three or four years.

Students go to universities, polytechnics or colleges of higher education.

There are now about 80 universities in Great Britain.

The academic year is divided into three terms.

Terminal examinations are held at the end of autumn, spring and summer terms. Only two reexaminations are allowed.

British universities usually keep to the customs of the past. Upon graduation all the students have to wear long black gowns and “students caps”.



BRITISH UNIVERSITIES DIFFER IN



OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE



- Oxford University is the oldest and most famous in Britain. It was founded in the 12-th century and is a collection of colleges with more than 12,000 students and 1,000 teachers.
- Cambridge is the second oldest. It was founded in the 13-th century and has 27 colleges.
- They both have a reputation of privileged schools. Many prominent people studied there.
- The tutorial system is one of the ways in which these universities differ from all other. Every student has a tutor who plans his work.



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

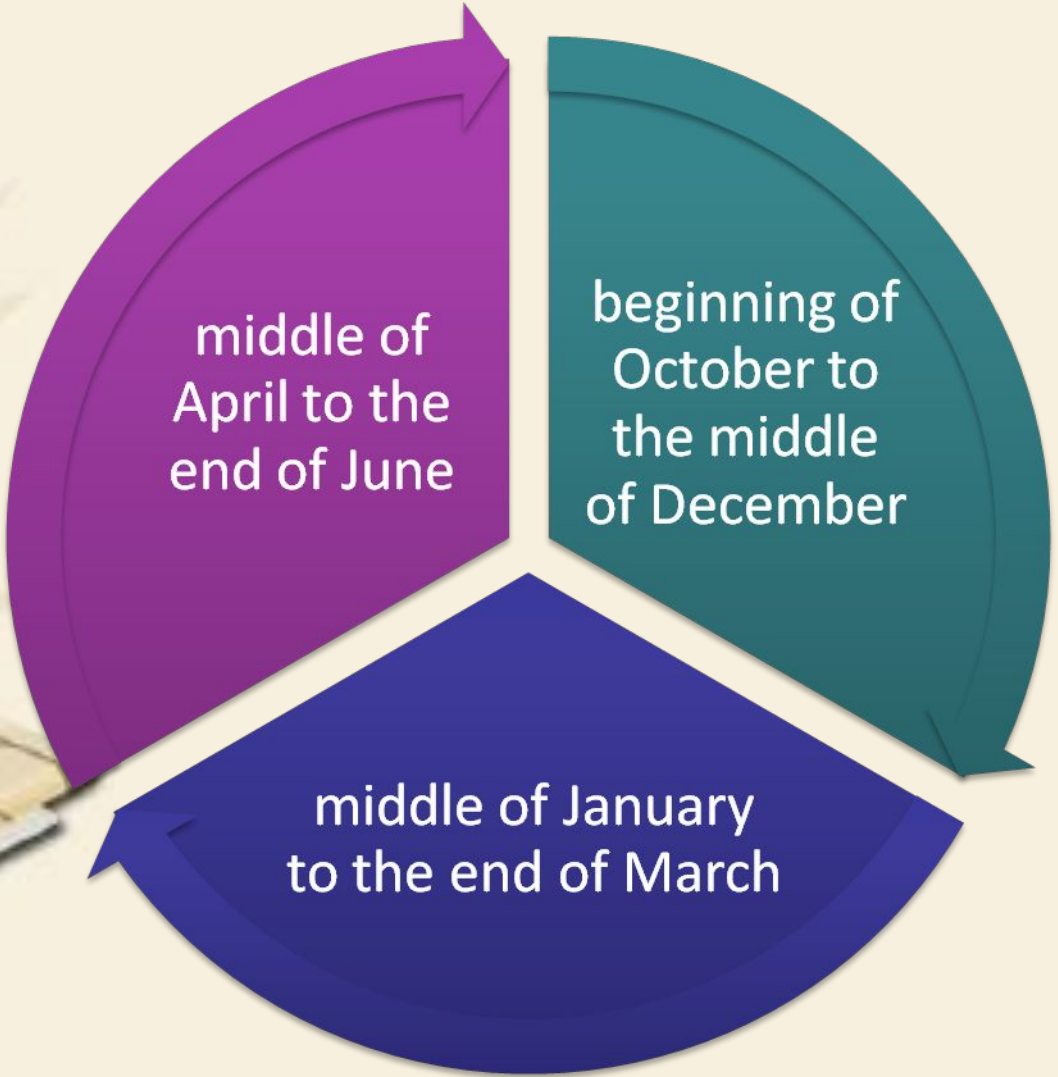




UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD



ACADEMIC YEAR



middle of
April to the
end of June

beginning of
October to
the middle
of December

middle of January
to the end of March

DEGREES

Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science,
Engineering, Medicine, etc



AFTER THREE YEARS
OF STUDY

LATER:



Master's Degree



needs two further years of study,
with examination papers and
substantial dissertations



Doctor's Degree



preparing theses which
must make original contributions
to knowledge

UNIVERSITIES / GROUPS

- OXBRIDGE
- THE OLD SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES
- REDBRICK UNIVERSITIES
- THE CAMPUS UNIVERSITIES
- THE NEWER CIVIC UNIVERSITIES



REDBRICK UNIVERSITIES

They were founded as non-collegiate universities in the 19th and the early part of the 20th centuries.

London, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Shetfield, and Birmingham

