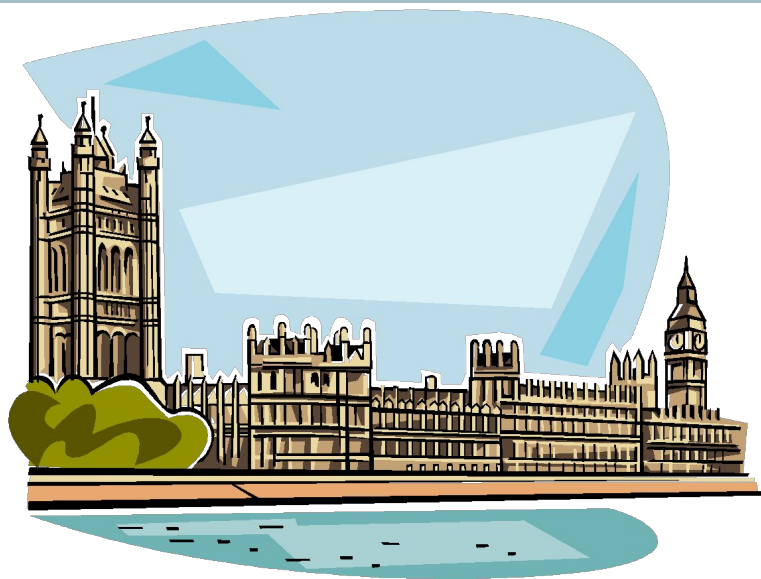


EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN



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*, *secondary*, *higher*;
- The education debates: quality, social justice, freedom of choice.



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.



School education

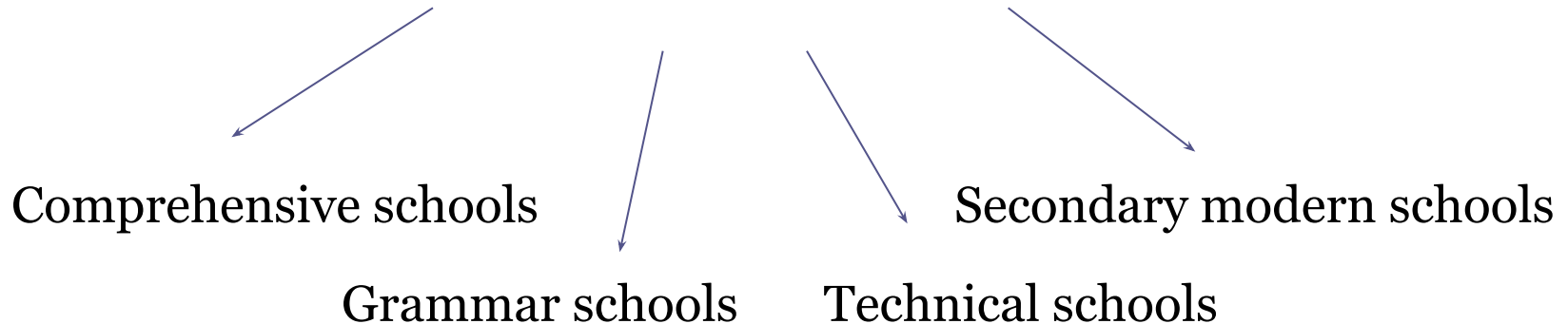
- primary education (up to 11)
- secondary education (up to 16)



Primary education

- Compulsory education begins at the age of 5
- In First School (infant school) children learn reading & 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



- 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.



‘Clarendon 9’ - the most prestigious private schools

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



Education beyond sixteen

- Some students look for a job and others continue their education (further or tertiary education).
- There has been **the growth of higher education**: a lot of new institutions have appeared.
- **UCAS** (the University Central Admissions Service) – a messenger between an applicant and the universities.



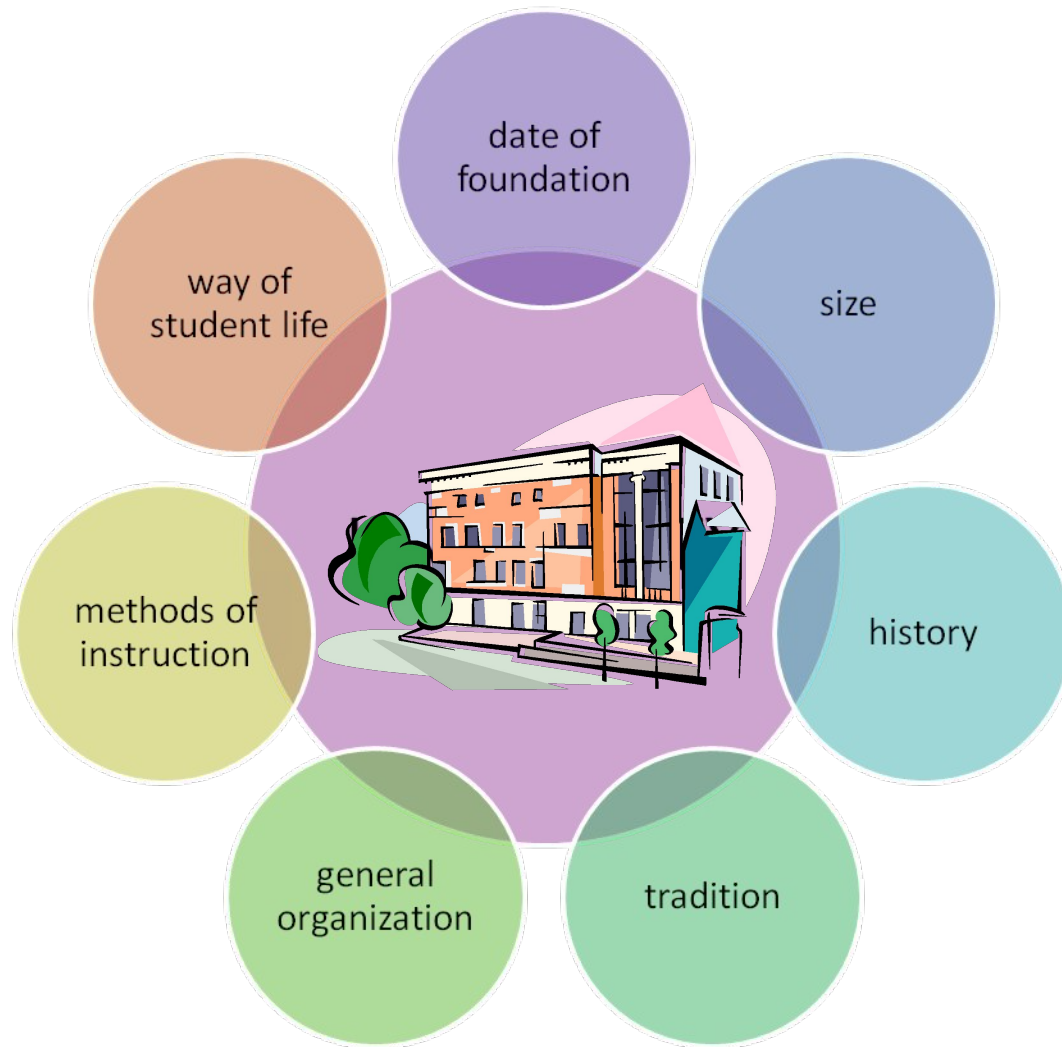
Academic exams and qualifications

GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education)	Taken by most 15 to 16 year olds in England, Wales, Northern Ireland
SCE (Scottish Certificate of Education)	Taken by most 15 to 16 year olds in Scotland
A Levels (advanced Levels)	Taken by people around the age of 18 who wish to go on to higher education
SCE 'Advanced Highers'	The Scottish equivalent of A-levels
Degree	A qualification from a university
Bachelor's Degree	The general name for a first degree
Master's Degree	The general name for a second degree
Doctorate	The highest academic qualification

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN



BRITISH UNIVERSITIES DIFFER IN





UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

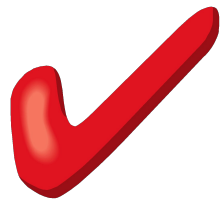




UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE



REQUIREMENTS:



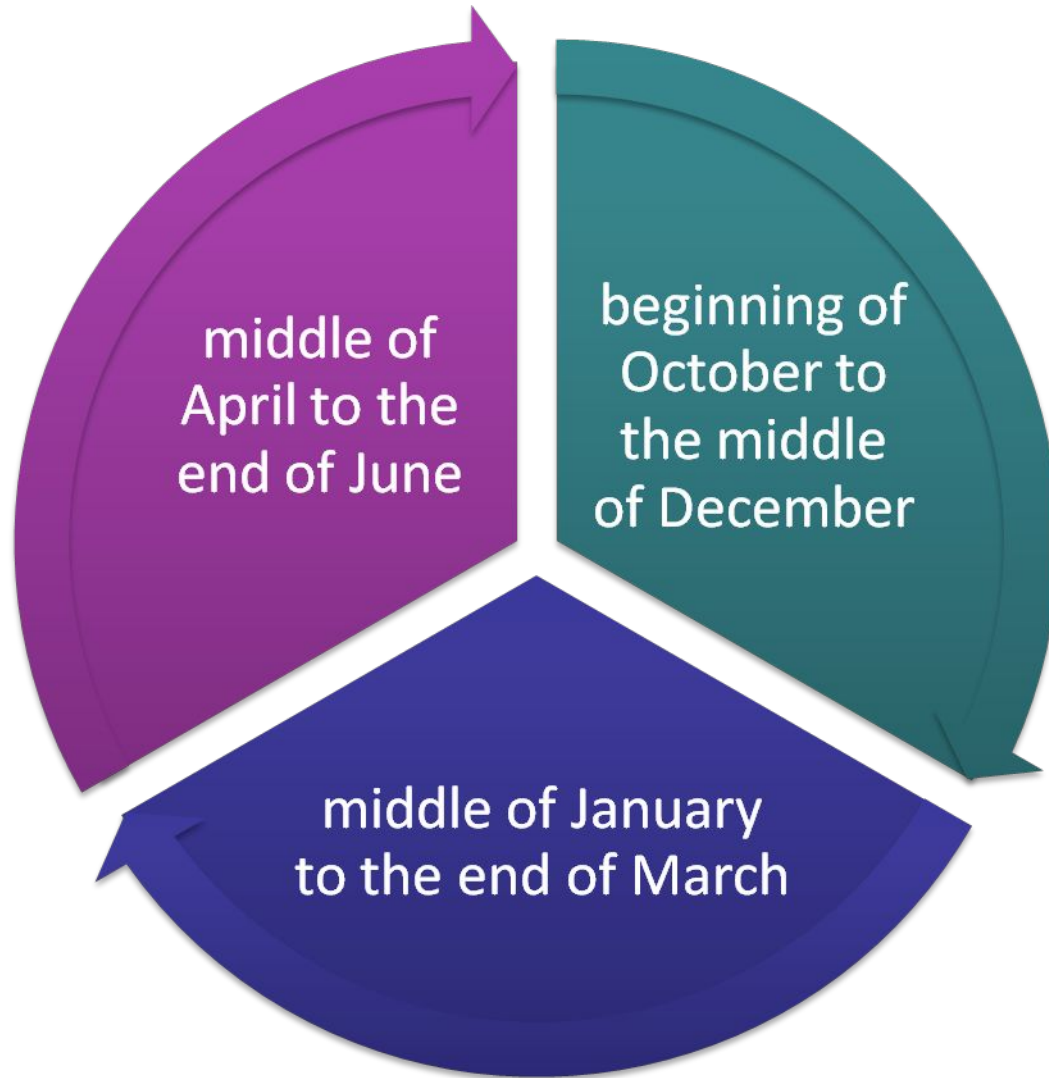
good A-level results in at least two subjects



interviews



ACADEMIC YEAR



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

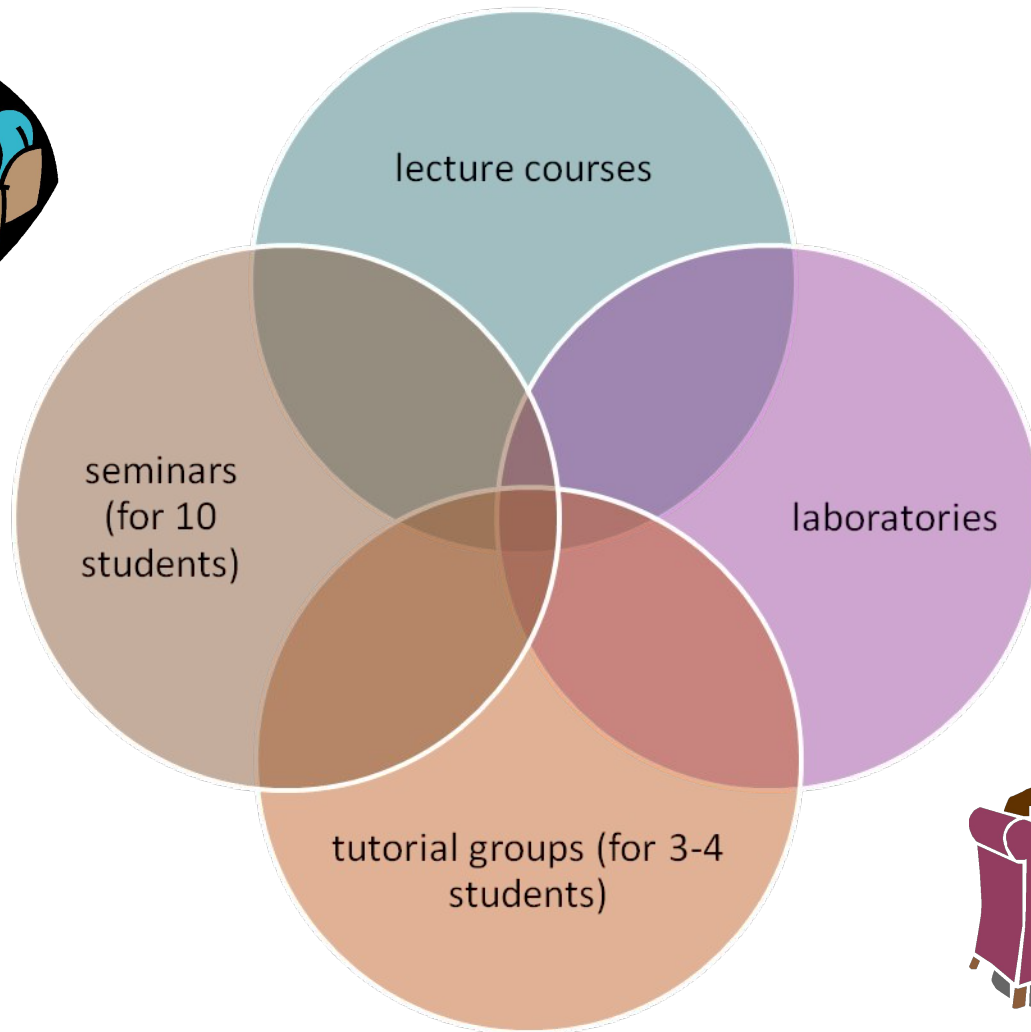


Doctor's Degree



preparing theses which
must make original contributions
to knowledge

TEACHING IS DONE THROUGH

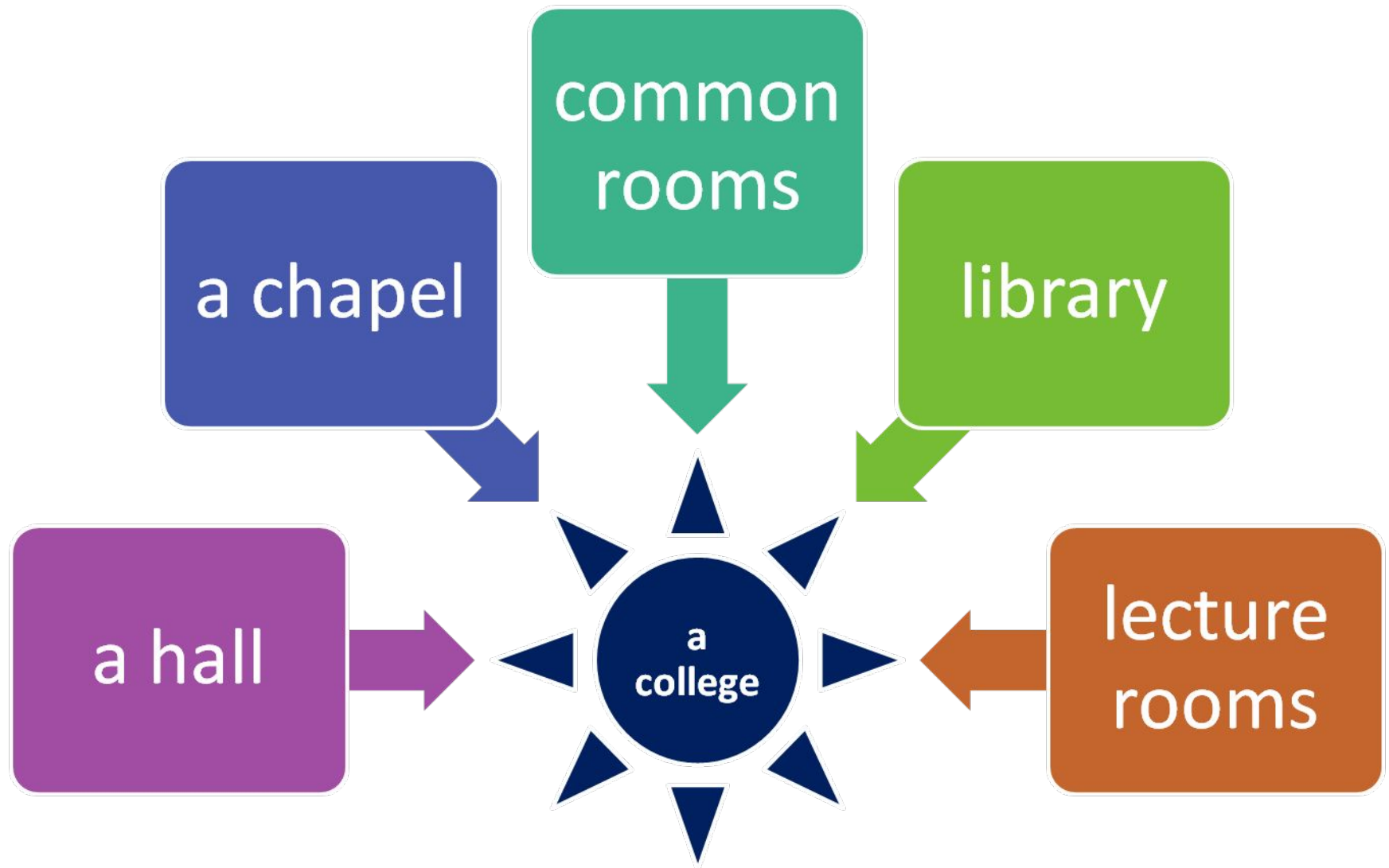


UNIVERSITIES / GROUPS

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



The structure of a college



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



**Thank you for your
attention!**