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ИМЕНИ И.С. ТУРГЕНЕВА»

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EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Part II

Учебное пособие для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы
студентов



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Вторая часть пособия по системе образования в Соединенном Королевстве Великобритании и Северной Ирландии представляет собой лингвострановедческий тематический словарь по избранной теме. Словарь содержит наиболее важные и интересные реалии, описывающие факты из истории развития системы образования страны, акты, повлиявшие на становление и развитие этой системы, знаменитые учебные заведения, реалии, связанные с иными аспекты системы образования, а также тематическую лексику.

Предназначено студентам языковых вузов для самостоятельной подготовки к практическим занятиям по дисциплинам «История и география стран изучаемого языка (Великобритании и США)» и «Культура стран первого изучаемого языка (Великобритании и США)». Может быть полезным для преподавателей вузов и школьных учителей, ведущих практический курс английского языка, студентов педагогических вузов, а также для всех, кто владеет достаточными навыками чтения на английском языке и интересуется вопросами страноведения Великобритании.

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Foreword

The second part of the manual on the education system in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a linguistic and cultural thematic dictionary, which helps to understand the texts suggested in the first part, and simplifies the work with it. The dictionary presents the most important and interesting realities describing the facts from the history of the development of the country's education system, the acts that influenced the formation and development of this system, famous educational institutions, and the realities associated with other aspects of the education system, as well as thematic vocabulary. The dictionary has 405 entries in alphabetical order.

It is intended for students of language universities who study the history and culture of the English speaking countries.

It can be useful for university teachers and school teachers who conduct practical English courses, students of pedagogical universities, as well as for those who have sufficient reading skills in English and are interested in the UK studies.

Education tells you what are you and why you are here.

Education is just a name of adopting good, kind behaviour and a way to speak politely.

Great knowledge does not mean that one is so educated but his actions are the symbols of being educated.

A

Abbreviation a shortened form of a word or phrase used in headings, lists which gives a slipshod impression and shows a lack of respect for the teacher who is to mark the work; it is usually used in headings, lists, and so on.

Abbotsholme School a prestigious coed public school in Staffordshire, founded in 1889. Cecil Reddie, the Scottish academic and educationist, established it as an experiment for his progressive educational philosophies and theories. The school was opened to boys aged 10 to 19. From the very beginning, the school departed from the structure of the traditional public school in favour of a less rigid environment and more liberal education. Top hats and “Eton collars” were abandoned in favour of a more comfortable and practical uniform, and English, French and German were taught in place of Classics (Latin and Greek). The fine arts were introduced as core subjects, which was unusual at that time as music and art were mostly taught at cathedral schools or specialist art institutes. Practical skills such as animal husbandry and carpentry were integrated into the curriculum. It has been coeducational since 1969; girls now make up over one third of pupil numbers.

Absence the state or condition of being away or not present that is marked in register (a book with a list of the pupils’ full names, addresses and dates of birth) by teacher.

Academic lacking immediate practical value; theoretical.

Academic a person engaged in academic work, either university teaching or research, or both. It is a broad term and is only used in certain situations, to distinguish those engaged in university work from those in other spheres of activity, such as industry, or politics.

Academician a member of an academy. The term usually refers in practice to members of foreign academies, such as the French Academy, or the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Academic tenure primarily intended to guarantee the right to academic freedom: it protects teachers and researchers when they dissent from prevailing opinion, openly disagree with authorities of any sort, or spend time on unfashionable topics. Thus academic tenure is similar to the lifetime tenure that protects some judges from external pressure. Without job security, the scholarly community as a whole might favor “safe” lines of inquiry. The intent of tenure is to allow original ideas to be more likely to arise, by giving scholars the intellectual autonomy to investigate the problems and solutions about which they are

most passionate, and to report their honest conclusions. In economies where higher education is provided by the private sector, tenure also has the effect of helping to ensure the integrity of the grading system. Without tenure, professors could be pressured by administrators to issue higher grades for attracting and keeping a greater number of students.

Academic year the period of a year in which school, college or university courses run. In Britain the academic year usually begins in September or October and ends in July or June, with holidays at Christmas and Easter.

Academy an institution of learning, often private or specialized.

Adam Charles Roberts (born 30 June 1965) is an academic, critic and British science fiction and fantasy novelist. He teaches English literature and creative writing at Royal Holloway, University of London.

After-school activities those which are not part of the curriculum such as clubs, choirs, dramatic productions, educational visits.

Alleyn's School a coeducational public school in London, founded in 1619. It is a registered charity and was originally part of the Alleyn's College of God's Gift charitable foundation, which also included James Allen's Girls' School (JAGS), Dulwich

College and their affiliate schools. Edward Alleyn established his "College of God's Gift" with twelve pupils. Alleyn's School is a direct descendant of Edward Alleyn's original foundation and was established as a boys' school in 1882. It still exists as part of a foundation alongside Dulwich College and JAGS; it split with Dulwich College after the "Dulwich College Act" of 1857, with the upper school of the original foundation moving to a new site further south and the lower school staying put, becoming an independent boys' school in 1882 and later also moving to its own site.

Allhallows College, previously known as *Allhallows School* was an independent public school for boys in Devon. Predominantly a boarding school, but with some day boys, it was founded in Honiton about 1515, moved to a new home at Rousdon in the 1930s, and was closed in 1998, after a fall in the number of boys had led to a financial crisis. Around 1970 the school became one of the first public schools to admit girls and it prospered into the 1980s. However, in the 1990s it went into a decline, with the number of pupils decreasing significantly, from almost 300 to fewer than half that number. One reason for this may have been the school's remote location, at a time when parents expected to see a lot more of their children than had been

traditional in the old public school era.

Almonry school medieval English monastic charity school supported by a portion of the funds allocated to the almoner. The practice began in the early 14th century when a form of scholarship was established that provided attendance at the cathedral school, housing, and food for boys at least 10 years old who could sing and read. They sang in the cathedral choir and acted as page boys to the monks. Their teachers were the secular clerks of the monastery. Such schools have now largely disappeared, although a few survived into the 20th century.

Ancient Universities in the United Kingdom and Ireland were founded during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Since no universities were founded in the United Kingdom and Ireland between the 16th and 19th century, the term “ancient university” generally refers to institutions of higher education that were established before the 19th century.

The ancient universities (in order of formation) are:

University of Oxford – founded before 1167 (England)

University of Cambridge – founded 1209 (England)

University of St Andrews – founded 1413 (Scotland)

University of Glasgow – founded 1451 (Scotland)

University of Aberdeen – founded 1495 (Scotland)

University of Edinburgh – founded 1583 (Scotland)

University of Dublin – founded 1592 (Ireland; only ancient university outside the UK)

Due to their sheer age and continuous academic and scientific output, all of the ancient universities are very reputable. The two top universities in UK, which are continuously found in first and second place of the British league tables, are Oxford and Cambridge. Together they are known as Oxbridge and share a century old rivalry, which dates back to when Cambridge was founded by dissident Oxford scholars.

Oxbridge is often compared to the American Ivy League universities, but it is important to note that all Ivy League institutions are private universities, while Oxford and Cambridge are state-owned.

Both universities are divided into more than thirty colleges. Since each college at Oxford only offers a certain range of subjects, the choice of college often depends on the field of study. At Cambridge, on the other hand, all colleges give students to opportunity to study any subject offered by the university as a whole.

Yet in spite of the differences and rivalries, there is also much cooperation between Britain's two oldest academic institutions. Most Oxford colleges have a sister college in Cambridge. Some colleges even

share a common name, but are not necessarily sister colleges. There is for instance a Trinity College at Oxford (sister college: Churchill College, Cambridge) as well as a Trinity College at Cambridge (sister college: Christ Church, Oxford).

Andrew George Lehmann (17 February 1922 – 9 July 2006) was a literary critic, academic, and seminal author and essayist in French Symbolism, and the intellectual history of European Romanticism. Naturalized a British citizen and educated at Dulwich College, London, and The Queen's College, Oxford, he demonstrated impressive intellectual and athletic capabilities.

Angus Lindsay Ritchie Calder (5 February 1942 – 5 June 2008) was a Scottish academic, writer, historian, educator and literary editor with a background in English literature, politics and cultural studies. He was a man of the Left, and in his highly influential book on the home front in the Second World War he complained bitterly that the postwar reforms of the Labour government, such as universal health care and nationalization of some industries, were an inadequate reward for the wartime sacrifices, and a cynical betrayal of the people's hope for a more just postwar society.

Answer to answer specific questions or to reproduce material read at home.

Apply to ask for admission to a university or college.

Application an act of applying or the request itself which is usually made by filling in an application form giving all the necessary details about oneself.

Applicant a person who formally requests something, especially a job, or to study at a college or university.

Arnold, Thomas a headmaster of Rugby School (1829-42). Arnold was an early supporter of the Broad Church Anglican movement. He is famous for his reforms of British public-school education. These reforms that were widely copied by other prestigious public schools, redefined standards of masculinity and achievement. Arnold was involved in many controversies, educational and religious. As a churchman he was a decided Erastian, and strongly opposed to the High Church party. His 1833 *Principles of Church Reform* is associated with the beginnings of the Broad Church movement. In 1841, he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. Arnold's chief literary works are his unfinished *History of Rome* (three volumes 1838-42), and his *Lectures on Modern History*. Far more often read were his five books of sermons, which were admired by a wide circle of pious readers including Queen Victoria.

Art those branches of learning which originally were

taught to all university students as a general intellectual preparation for more advanced study or for profession.

Assignment a piece of work imposed, exacted, or undertaken as a duty or the like, a portion of study imposed by a teacher, a lesson to be learned or prepared.

Assistant head teacher an educator who assists a head teacher who is responsible for running a school

Assistant a teacher responsible for his or her own lessons that must consult his or her head of department on all important matters.

B

Bachelor a person who has earned a four-year college degree which is followed by the name of the faculty (*bachelor of arts, bachelor of laws*).

Bag a bag used for carrying text-books, copy-books.

Baker day one of a number of days during the usual school year when teachers receive training and children do not attend school

Balfour's Act an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom affecting education in England and Wales. (Education in Scotland had always been separate and had been brought under the Scotch

Education Department, in an act of 1872.)

Ballpoint a pen that has a small ball in its tip which transfers ink from a reservoir to the writing surface; ballpoint pen.

Bishop's Stortford College a public school for boys in the town of Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, founded in 1868.

Block release a system of training for a particular job in which you spend some time working and some time studying at college.

Bluecoats referred the uniforms which were first introduced on a large scale during the reign of King Henry VIII. They consisted of long trench-coat-style jackets dyed blue. Blue was the cheapest available dye and showed humility amongst all children. The first school to introduce this uniform was Christ's Hospital and it is the oldest uniform of any school.

Boarding school is a school where some or all pupils study and live during the school year with their fellow students and possibly teachers and/or administrators. The word 'boarding' is used in the sense of "bed and board," i.e., lodging and meals. Some boarding schools also have day students that attend the institution by day and return off-campus to their families in the evenings.

British Chevening Scholarships annual scholarships. Preference is given to candidates already in a career. Selection is

carried out overseas by British Embassies/High Commissions. One should be resident in their home country when they apply.

British Council an organization representing Britain's interests abroad. It employs teachers of English and supports educational visits between Britain and other countries, and also libraries, art events and exhibitions.

British Council Fellowship Programme grants for postgraduate study or research. They are awarded by local British Council Director. One should apply to the British council Office in their home country and you will be interviewed in their home country.

British Marshall Scholarships
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Awards for undergraduate study in the UK are open to US citizens who are graduates of US universities and are under 26 years of age. Selection is through regional committees in the US. Awards, which cover fares, tuition fees, maintenance, book, theses and travel allowances are usually for two years renewable to cover a third year in certain circumstances.

Department for Education and Employment and the US Government

Open to US graduates for study in the UK. NO subject or age restriction. Awarded are for nine months with a renewal for

one year to a limited number of students. Grants cover round-trip travel, maintenance, approved tuition fees and an incidental allowance.

Lecturing or Advanced Research awards are also available for a minimum of three months. Programmed awards following specific requests from UK institutions and grants in aid made on a competitive basis are available.

There is also a *Faculty Exchange Programme award for exchange teaching purposes*.

Fellowships are offered for research librarians and academic administrators to spend three months gaining relevant experience in the UK. Arts fellowships and professional fellowships are awarded for periods of six to nine months study in the UK.

Commonwealth Nassau Fellowship

A scheme for non-white South African students to study in Britain. Preference is given to postgraduate students who have not already obtained a first degree.

This offers a number of scholarships to students from Southern Africa (Mostly Namibia and South Africa) especially those students who are unable to study in their home country due to political or educational discrimination.

Buffet a place where students have their meals that sells hot and cold drinks, sandwiches.

Bursar is a treasurer.

Business and Technology Education Council, the (BTEC) the British body which awards vocational qualifications. BTEC was formed in 1984 from the Business Education Council (BEC) and the Technician Education Council (TEC). BTEC qualifications are undertaken in vocational subjects ranging from Business studies to Engineering and even Animal Care.

Butler Act of 1944 Education Act which introduced the compulsory education for children aged from 5 to 15; named after Richard Austen Butler, Minister of Education from 1941 to 1945. The act promised «secondary education for all». It attempted to achieve this goal by raising the school leaving age and dividing the all-age elementary education into primary and secondary schools.

C

Cafeteria a place which is sometimes used if there is self-service system. The type of dishes available is usually the same as in refectory or dining room.

Candidate a person applying for a job or position.

Cambridge (University) the oldest university in Britain founded in the middle ages. It started during the 13th century and grew until today. Now there are more than thirty colleges. On the banks of the Cambridge

willow trees down their branches into the water. The colleges line the right bank. There are beautiful college gardens with green lawns and lines of tall trees. The oldest college is Peterhouse, which was founded in 1284, and the most recent is Robinson College, which was opened in 1977. The most famous is probably King's College because of its magnificent chapel, the largest and the most beautiful building in Cambridge and the most perfect example left of English fifteenth-century architecture. Its choir of boys and undergraduates is also very well known.

The University was only for men until 1871, when the first women's college was opened. In the 1970s, most colleges opened their doors to both men and women. Almost all colleges are now mixed.

Many great men studied at Cambridge, among them Desiderius Erasmus – the great Dutch scholar, Roger Bacon – the philosopher, Milton – the poet, Oliver Cromwell – the soldier, Newton – the scientist, and Kapitza – the famous Russian physicist.



The universities have over, a hundred societies and clubs,

enough for every interest one could imagine. Sport is part of students' life at Oxbridge. The most popular sports are rowing and punting.

Campus the grounds and buildings of a university or college, as a whole.

Canteen a place where the children have their midday meal, it can be a separate building; it is also used in some schools.

Captain a sort of leader, representing the form as a whole when necessary and acting as a link between the form teacher and the form.

Cardiff University (Welsh: *Prifysgol Caerdydd*) a leading research university located in the Cathay's Park area of Cardiff, Wales, United Kingdom. It received its Royal charter in 1883 and is a member of the Russell Group of Universities. The university is consistently recognized as providing the best university education in Wales. In the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise, almost 60 per cent of all research at Cardiff University was assessed as world-leading or internationally excellent – 4 and 3 the top two categories of assessment. Ranked number 122 of the world's top universities, Cardiff University celebrated its 125th anniversary in 2008. Before August 2004, the university was officially known as *University of Wales, Cardiff* (Welsh: *Prifysgol Cymru, Caerdydd*), although it used the name *Cardiff University* publicly.

Charterhouse, originally The Hospital of King James and Thomas Sutton in Charterhouse, or more simply Charterhouse, is an English collegiate independent boarding school (also referred to as a public school) situated at Godalming in Surrey.

Certificate a document which officially declares or certifies something.

Chancellor an official head of an English university.

Charitable trust some group of, concerned with, or intended for charity.

Cheat a dishonest behavior. For example, in an examination context it usually means having a book open under the desk or using notes or copying from someone else.

Cheltenham Ladies' College, the an independent boarding and day school for girls aged 11 to 18 in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England. The school was founded in 1853 after six individuals, including the Principal and Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College for Boys and four other men, decided to create a girls' school that would be similar to Cheltenham College for Boys. On 13 February 1854, the first 82 students began attending the school, with Annie Procter serving as the school's Principal. The school gives pupils a choice in what they study. The school offers the International Baccalaureate Diploma at Sixth Form. Tutors are full-time academic members of staff and advise girls on matters

relating to their academic work and progress, including university advice and applications. Most students go on to continue higher education. The college was the top girls boarding school and 6th overall in UK rankings for the International Baccalaureate Diploma in 2017. The *Good Schools Guide* described the school as “a top flight school with strong traditional values and a clear sense of purpose. For the bright and energetic all rounder this school offers an exceptional education that is both broad and deep, with endless opportunities for fun and enrichment along the way.”

Cherwell School a state secondary school on the Marston Ferry Road in Oxford, England. The current school site was built in 1963. Along with later expansions, in 2003, and as part of a citywide reorganisation, it merged with the Frideswide Middle School, and is now a split site school of 1,700 pupils aged between 11 and 19.

Chevening programme, *the* has, over 26 years, provided more than 30,000 Scholarships at Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the UK for postgraduate students or researchers from countries across the world. Largely funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), the Scholarship scheme also receives significant contributions from HEIs and other organisations in the UK, and from a wide range of overseas sponsors including

governmental and private sector bodies, with which the FCO or its overseas Posts have partnership agreements. The programme is managed by the British Council, on behalf of the FCO, both in the UK and overseas.

Christ's Hospital a school in England where the pupils wear long dark blue coats and yellow stockings and which was originally built as a hospital for children with no parents but soon became a school and moved to Sussex in 1902.

Choirboy a boy who sings in a church choir Cultural Note In Britain, choirboys are often shown, esp. in humorous drawings, as being very sweet and looking like little angels, but in fact having a strong sense of mischief.

Choir school a preparatory school or school attached to a church, cathedral or chapel (especially that of a college at Oxford University or Cambridge University), in which certain pupils, apart from receiving a normal school education are trained to sing in the choir of the church, cathedral or chapel; compare cathedral school.

Christine Lee an English medical researcher. She is Emeritus Professor of Haemophilia at the University of London, and founding Editor of *Haemophilia*. She trained in medicine at the University of Oxford, where she was awarded First Class Honours and was the first female scholar of

the University of Oxford Medical School. She was awarded a Doctorate of Science (Medicine) by the University of London in 1996.

Church school a place of education, the precise nature of which varies from one national jurisdiction to another.

City and Guilds of London Institute (City & Guilds), *the* a leading United Kingdom vocational education organisation. City & Guilds offers more than 500 qualifications over the whole range of industry sectors through 8500 colleges and training providers in 81 countries worldwide. Two million people every year start City & Guilds qualifications, which span all levels from basic skills to the highest standards of professional achievement. Founded in 1878 by the City of London and 16 livery companies – the traditional guardians of work-based training – to develop a national system of technical education, City & Guilds has been operating under Royal Charter (RC117), granted by Queen Victoria, since 1900.

City Technology College a college in Britain for young people over 16 which specializes in technical education. Its money comes partly from the government and partly from industrial companies. The first such college opened in 1987.

Clarendon Nine nine most privileged and oldest schools in Britain, which produce a large number of the country's most

powerful people. It includes the following schools: Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Merchant Taylors', Rugby, Shrewsbury, St Paul's, Westminster and Winchester.

Classes a set of lessons for a group of students in a particular subject, or one lesson of such a set.

Clifton also Clifton College a leading public school in Bristol, founded in 1862 (named for its location on Clifton Down). This co-educational independent school was founded in 1862. In its early years it was notable (compared with most public schools of the time) for emphasising science rather than classics in the curriculum, and for being less concerned with social elitism, e.g. by admitting day-boys on equal terms and providing a dedicated boarding house for Jewish boys.

College a part of university or a separate institution which gives more practical and vocational education.

Common Entrance Examinations taken by some children in the UK as part of the admissions process for academically selective secondary schools at age 13 or (for girls) 11. Most of the secondary schools that use Common Entrance for admission are public schools; most of the schools that routinely prepare their pupils for Common Entrance are preparatory schools. Both kinds of schools are normally fee-paying, that is, they are particular kinds of

independent schools. The name comes from the fact that, unlike many other selective secondary schools which each set their own entrance examinations, the secondary schools concerned agree to use a common set of examination papers. However, the marking of the scripts and all other aspects of the admissions process is still done independently by each secondary school.

Commonwealth

Scholarship and Fellowship Plan (CSFP) Overseas Development Administration and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office

A person may be eligible if he/she is a citizen of either a Commonwealth country (not the Commonwealth of Independent States) or a British dependent territory. He/she must be under 25 years of age, be a permanent resident of their country and hold a university degree or equivalent qualification. It may sometimes be possible to apply to a first-degree course under this scheme if no appropriate programme of study is available in their home country.

Grants are for one or three years and usually cover travel, tuition fees and living expenses. Financial help with books or clothes is sometimes available as an allowance to help a person with the cost of maintaining you spouse.

Community home (in Britain) a special school for young people who have broken the law. They live and receive training there.

Composition fairly short and simple essay usually narrative or descriptive.

Comprehension (exercise) an exercise designed to test understanding.

Comprehensive school a state school that does not select its intake on the basis of academic achievement or aptitude. This is in contrast to the selective school system, where admission is restricted on the basis of selection criteria. The term is commonly used in relation to the United Kingdom, where comprehensive schools were introduced in 1958. The idea of comprehensive education, supported by the Labor Party, was to give all children of whatever background the same opportunity in education.

About 90% of British pupils attend comprehensive schools.

Compulsory education refers to a period of education that is required of all persons.

Continuous assessment the system of judging the quality of a student's work at every stage of a course, rather than only in exams at the end of the course. This is an important part of the GCSE.

Controlled school a British voluntary school for which the local education authority is financially responsible, and whose managers do not have control over religious education; compare aided school, voluntary school.

Convent school a school, esp. one for girls, that is run by

Catholic nuns and often has severe rules of behaviour that must be obeyed.

CPVE examination (the Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education.) was introduced in 1983, and a short-lived forerunner to the General National Vocational Qualification, although designed for a slightly different type of student; in this case for 16–18-year-olds who had left the schooling system with few qualifications. It was developed in response to an initiative from the Department of Education and Science, and offered young people an opportunity to experience different types of college-based vocationally related training as well as providing them with an element of work experience. Its failure to recruit widely was attributed at the time to the fact that, unlike the youth training schemes then on offer, it did not carry a financial incentive in the form of weekly payments to the student.

Corrections corrected mistakes.

Council school a school provided by public tax money

County school a state school provided and maintained in a county by the local education authority.

Course book a book giving information that develops slightly every lesson, that is used regularly during a whole set of lessons, e.g. during a whole term or year.

Cranleigh (School) a public school for boys in Surrey, founded in 1865 as a boys' school 'to provide a sound and plain education, on the principles of the Church of England, and on the public school system, for the sons of farmers and others engaged in commercial pursuits'. It grew rapidly and by the 1880s had more than 300 pupils although. Cranleigh started to admit girls in the early 1970s and became fully co-educational in 1999.

Creche a public nursery for infants where they are taken care of while their mothers are at work.

Crib to copy dishonestly.

Criticize to judge with regard to flaws and strengths.

Cross out to mark something which is completely wrong, or, in some cases, something which should not be there at all.

Curriculum a set of required or prescribed courses of study, in other words, it means what is taught in an educational institution, usually the subjects taught, in other words, this means what is taught in an educational institution, usually the subjects taught.

Cut (lectures) to miss lectures.

Cyril Jackson was Dean of Christ Church, Oxford 1783–1809. Jackson was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Manchester Grammar School, Westminster School and the University of Oxford. In 1771 he

was chosen to be sub-preceptor to the two eldest sons of King George III, but in 1776 he was dismissed, probably through some household intrigues. He then took orders, and was appointed in 1779 to the preachment at Lincoln's Inn and to a canonry at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1783 he was elected dean of Christ Church. His devotion to the college led him to decline the Bishopric of Oxford in 1799 (which was instead taken by his younger brother William) and the Primacy of All Ireland in 1800. He took a leading part in framing the statute which, in 1802, launched the system of public examinations at the University of Oxford, but otherwise he was not prominent in university affairs. On his resignation in 1809 he settled at Felpham, in Sussex, where he remained till his death. He was buried in Felpham churchyard.

D

Dame Frances Clare Kirwan, DBE FRS (born 1959) is a British mathematician, currently a Professor of Mathematics at the University of Oxford. Her fields of specialisation are algebraic and symplectic geometry. Kirwan was educated at Oxford High School, and studied maths as an undergraduate at Clare College in the University of Cambridge. She took

a D.Phil at Oxford in 1984. From 2004-06 she was President of the London Mathematical Society, the second-youngest president in the society's history.

Date a specific day or point in time described by indicating the month, day, and year.

Day-book a book in which the transactions of the day are entered at once in the order in which they occur.

Daygirl a girl who comes to the boarding school only to the lessons.

Day nursery a person who takes children from two months to five years, and is run by the local health authority, it minds children while their parents are at the work.

Day pupil a pupil who lives at home but goes to a school where some of the pupils live. The pupils who live in the school usually regard day pupils as less important.

Day release a system in which people who work can study one day a week at a college

Day release student a person who works can study one day a week at a college.

Dayroom a public room for reading, writing, and amusement in schools, military camps, hospitals.

Day school an independent school which is not divided into primary and secondary, like state school which is open for instruction on weekdays only.

Dean the head of the faculty.

Defend one's thesis to produce arguments to support one's thesis.

Degree an academic qualification awarded on completion either of higher education course or a piece of research.

Deliver a lecture to give a lecture and is usually used in very formal situations.

Department for Education and Employment a British government department which is responsible both for the UK's education system and for making laws about workers' rights, organizing training programmes for people without jobs, etc.

Department of Education (DENI) the devolved Northern Ireland government department in the Northern Ireland Executive. The minister with overall responsibility for the department is the Minister of Education.

Department for International Development (DfID)

Shared Scholarship Scheme (formerly ODASSS) – Joint funding by the DfID and participating universities in the UK

To be eligible one must come from a developing Commonwealth country and their chosen course is unavailable in their home country. Awards are usually for taught courses at postgraduate level. A person should normally be under 35 years

of age, fluent in English language, not employed by your government or by an international organization.

Department of Education and Science, the the department which is concerned with the formation of national policies for education. It is responsible for the maintenance of minimum national standard of education. In exercising its functions the DES is assisted by Her Majesty's Inspectorate. The primary functions of the Inspectors are to give professional advice to the Department, local education authorities, schools and colleges, and discuss day-to-day problems with them.

Design the art of creating drawings.

Desk a piece of furniture used for writing, pupils' desks are not usually double nowadays, but for one pupil only, teacher's desk is larger and may differ in other respects.

Diary a written account of events, sometimes daily, sometimes at irregular intervals or a little notebook with a calendar at the front and a small section for every day of the year which is usually used for making a note of appointments (or engagements).

Dictation the speaking or reading of words for a person to write down.

Dictionary a reference book that contains a list of words of a particular language, in alphabetical order and supplemented with information

about the spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of each word.

Dig a place where those students who cannot get a place in a hall residence can live. This means that the landlady provides his meals (at least breakfast and evening meal), either separately or with the family.

Diner bell a bell rung e.g. at school to let people know the dinner is ready

Dinner lady a woman who serves meals to children in a school.

Dining room/hall a place where students have their meals, room generally suggests a smaller place than hall.

Dinner hour a longer break in the middle of the day, from 12.30 or 1 o'clock about 2 o'clock, for the pupils to have their dinner, either at school or at home.

Diploma a vocational qualification awarded by a non-university institution, or, if by a university, after a short course.

Dissertation a sort of extended essay based on some independent study or investigation.

Distinction a mark or feature that distinguishes or sets apart; difference.

Doctor a person who has received the highest degree at a college or university.

Doctorate the highest academic degree, awarded for completion of advanced work at the graduate level, or as an honorary degree, and conferring

the title or status of doctor on the recipient; doctor's degree.

The doctoral degree, or doctorate, is awarded for in-depth original research in a specific field that makes a real contribution to knowledge. Students carry out independent research (under supervision of a professor), and write up their results and conclusions as a thesis. Postgraduate research can be in almost any subject. All universities award the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for both arts and science doctorates.

In some universities, the title awarded is DPhil, though in most cases it is PhD.

A doctorate usually takes three years to complete, but can take much longer. Most doctorates include some coursework, but the doctorate is usually awarded entirely on the thesis. A PhD is not an easy option. To succeed you need ability, commitment, motivation and self-discipline. Research degrees demand considerable individual motivation and organization. As the emphasis of a research degree differs from a taught course, so the methods of study differ. Research students attend only those classes that are particularly relevant to their research. For the most part they work individually under the personal guidance of a supervisor (though some scientists on big projects may work in teams).

Doctoral thesis the writing-up of at least three years

of intense research, and is book-like in length. Indeed, many theses are later adapted for publication. In addition to submitting their thesis, PhD candidates are examined on their research in an oral examination, which is known as a viva.

Document case a flat case of a similar type, but without a handle and carried under the arm. It is a rather specialized term and not widely used in conservation.

Don any member of the academic staff.

Donald Alfred Davie (17 July 1922 – 18 September 1995) was an English Movement poet, and literary critic. His poems in general are philosophical and abstract, but often evoke various landscapes.

He often wrote on the technique of poetry, both in books such as *Purity of Diction in English Verse*, and in smaller articles such as 'Some Notes on Rhythm in Verse'. Davie's criticism and poetry are both characterized by his interest in modernist and pre-modernist techniques. Davie claimed 'there is no necessary connection between the poetic vocation on the one hand, and on the other exhibitionism, egoism, and licence'. He writes eloquently and sympathetically about British modernist poetry in *Under Briggflatts*, while in *Thomas Hardy and British Poetry* he defends a pre-modernist verse tradition. Much of Davie's poetry

has been compared to that of the traditionalist Philip Larkin, but other works are more influenced by Ezra Pound. He is featured in the *Oxford Book of Contemporary Verse* (1980).

Double first a degree awarded to those who have studied two subjects to an equally high standard and got a first in both. (This is possible only at some universities)

Douai School a boys' public school for Catholics in Staffordshire, founded in 1615 Douai – a city in northern France where there were colleges for Roman Catholics exiled from England in the reign of Elizabeth I).

Downe House a well-known public school for girls in Berkshire, founded in 1907. The *Good Schools Guide* described *Downe House* as an "Archetypal traditional girls' full boarding school turning out delightful, principled, courteous and able girls who go on to make a significant contribution to the world".

Drama school an establishment for training actors, directors.

Driving school an establishment which employs instructors who give driving lessons and prepare people for their driving test.

Dulwich College a leading public school for boys in the district of this name in southeast London, founded in 1619. It was founded by Edward Alleyn,

an Elizabethan actor, with the original purpose of educating 12 poor scholars as the foundation of “God’s Gift”. The school has a very extensive archive, especially of material relating to drama and the arts.

Duty a particular task or function pupil is required to perform.

E

Edexcel a UK company, is one of England, Wales and Northern Ireland’s five main examination boards, and is wholly owned by the private-sector Pearson PLC, a UK-based media and publishing conglomerate. Its name is a portmanteau word derived from the words “educational” and “excellence”. The company offers a variety of qualifications, including A levels (GCEs), GCSEs and the BTEC suite of vocational qualifications. It also offers work-based learning qualifications.

Edinburgh Academy a Scottish independent (fee-paying) secondary school similar to an English public school. It was founded in 1824.

Edmund Candler (1874 – 1926) was an English journalist, novelist and educator notable for his literary depictions of colonial India. His fictional tropes and settings are comparable in many ways to those of Rudyard Kipling,

a writer whom he self-consciously imitated.

Edmund Cosyn (Cosin) (dates uncertain) was an English Catholic academic and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University of the middle sixteenth century. He was born in Bedfordshire and entered King’s Hall, Cambridge, as a Bible clerk. He received the degrees of B.A. early in 1535, M.A. in 1541, and B.D. in 1547. Being a Catholic, he refused to conform when Elizabeth I of England came to the throne, and hence in 1560 was forced to resign all his preferments. He went in 1564 to live in retirement in Caius College, Cambridge. Four years later, summoned to answer before the Lords of the Council to a charge of non-conformity, he went into exile rather than forswear his faith. He was living on the Continent in 1576 but no further definite records of his career are available.

Educated guess a guess based on certain amount of information, and therefore likely to be right.

Education Act 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. V c. 39), often known as *the Fisher Act*, is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It was drawn up by Herbert Fisher. Note that the “Education Act 1918” applied to England and Wales, whereas a separate “Education (Scotland) Act 1918” applied for Scotland. This raised the school leaving age to fourteen and planned to expand

tertiary education. Other features of the 1918 Education Act included the provision of ancillary services (medical inspection, nursery schools, centers for pupils with special needs, etc).

Education Act, the 1944 (7 and 8 Geo 6 c. 31) is the Act which changed the education system for secondary schools in England and Wales.

Education Act, the 1872 gave control over schools to the State of Victoria.

Education Reform Act of 1988, the is widely regarded as the most important single piece of education legislation in England, Wales and Northern Ireland since the Butler' Education Act 1944. (Scottish education legislation is separate from that of the rest of the UK.) It also forms the basis for [the United States' No Child Left Behind Act of 2001].

The main provisions of the Education Reform Act are as follows:

- Grant Maintained Schools (GMS) were introduced. Primary and secondary schools could, under this provision, remove themselves fully from their respective Local Education Authorities and would be completely funded by central government. Secondary schools also had limited selection powers at the age of 11.

- Local Management of Schools (LMS) was introduced. This part of the Act allowed all schools to be taken out of the direct financial control of Local

Authorities. Financial control would be handed to the head teacher and governors of a school.

- The National Curriculum (NC) was introduced.

- Key Stages (KS) were introduced in schools. At each key stage a number of educational objectives were to be achieved.

- An element of choice was introduced, where parents could specify which school was their preferred choice.

- League tables, publishing the examination results of schools, were introduced.

- Controls on the use of the word 'degree' were introduced with respect to UK bodies.

- Academic tenure was abolished for academics appointed on or after November 20, 1987.

Educational is connected with education or promoting smb.'s education, instructive.

Educationalist a specialist in educational theory and/or practice, often a writer on the subject.

Educator a more dignified and formal synonym of teacher (a person who teaches).

Educate to receive one's education.

Educational Supply Association a company which makes stationery. It was founded in 1874.

EFL English as a Foreign Language; English as it is taught to people who do not speak it as their first language; compare ESL, ESP.

Elementary schools the state schools established by the Elementary Education Act of 1944 for children from five to thirteen, after the Education Act of 1944 these schools became secondary modern schools.

Eleven-plus examination refers to the age at which children transfer to secondary school, rather than to the age at which they take the examination, there is no national examination, each local education authority devises its own.

Ellesmere College is a public school for boys in Shropshire, founded by Canon Nathaniel Woodard in 1879.

Originally called *St Oswald's School*, the College opened on 5 August 1884 with 70 boys and four masters. Education was based on Anglo-Catholic values within a traditional public school framework. The College was intended to provide education at a low cost for the sons of families with limited finances. During World War II the College stored a number of notable paintings from the Walker Art Gallery including Dante's Dream. Since 1980 the College has been home to a Schulze Organ, originally installed at St Mary's, Tyne Dock.

ELT English Language Teaching; the teaching of the English language to people whose first language is not English. Compare TESL.

English for Specific Purposes (ESP) is a sphere of

teaching English language including Business English, Technical English, Scientific English, English for medical professionals, English for waiters, English for tourism, English for Art Purposes, etc. It is taught to people who wish to learn it for a particular limited use, e.g. reading scientific documents. Aviation English as ESP is taught to pilots, air traffic controllers and civil aviation cadets who are going to use it in radio communications. ESP can be also considered as an avatar of language for specific purposes.

English language teaching (ELT) a widely-used teacher-centred term, as in the English language teaching divisions of large publishing houses, ELT training, etc. The abbreviations TESL (teaching English as a second language), TESOL (teaching English to speakers of other languages) and TEFL (teaching English as a foreign language) are also used.

Erasmus Programme, the (*EuRopean Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students*) a European Union (EU) student exchange programme established in 1987. Erasmus+, or Erasmus Plus, is the new programme combining all the EU's current schemes for education, training, youth and sport, which was started in January 2014. The Erasmus Programme, together with a number of other independent

programmes, was incorporated into the Socrates programme established by the European Commission in 1994. The Socrates programme ended on 31 December 1999 and was replaced with the Socrates II programme on 24 January 2000, which in turn was replaced by the Lifelong Learning Programme 2007–2013 on 1 January 2007.

ESL English as a Second Language; English taught to or studied by people whose mother tongue is not English but who are living in an English-speaking country. In Britain, many adults and children from Asian backgrounds take ESL lessons as well as others coming from abroad either for work purposes or as refugees.

Elementary schools state schools established by the Elementary Education Act of 1944 for children from five to thirteen, after the Education Act of 1944 these schools became secondary modern schools.

Engineering the profession, art, or study of applying scientific and mathematical knowledge to practical ends, such as the design and building of structures, engines, electrical equipment, and the like.

Enter to begin, to study.

Entrance admission.

Epsom College a co-educational Independent school for pupils aged 11 to 18 near Epsom, Surrey. Founded in 1853 as a boys' school to provide

support for poor members of the medical profession such as pensioners and orphans, Epsom's long-standing association with medicine was estimated in 1980 as having helped almost a third of its 10,000 alumni enter that profession. The college caters for both boarding and day pupils.

Eraser an object, made of rubber or felt, that is used to erase writing or marks; eraser, eraser is a synonym of rubber, but is confined to very formal style.

Essay it is usually longer than usual composition. It expresses ideas, and opposed to simply telling a story or describing something, or, if it is narrative or descriptive it should have some literary merit.

Estimate to predict or to evaluate.

Eton College, often referred to simply as Eton, is a British independent school for boys aged 13 to 18. It was founded in 1440 by King Henry VI as "The King's College of Our Lady of Eton besides Wyndsor". It is located in Eton, near Windsor in England, north of Windsor Castle, and is one of the original nine English public schools (which also includes Harrow School, Westminster School and Charterhouse School) as defined by the Public Schools Act 1868.

Eton collar a broad stiff white collar worn outside the jacket.

Eton jacket a short black jacket, as worn by boys at Eton College.

Eton suit a school uniform, or a suit resembling it, worn at Eton College and some other schools. It consists of a black jacket resembling a black waistcoat and tie, black trousers with narrow stripes, a white shirt and a detachable stiff collar.

European Union (EU) Schemes exchange schemes for students and staff include SCRATES and ERASMUS programmes. There are also some European Commission (EC) awards for students from developing countries.

Evaluation a report that tells the value or quality of something.

Evaluate to determine the level, value, or worth of; appraise.

Examination a test used to evaluate knowledge, ability.

Examining board a group, or committee, of examiners.

Examine to set and mark the papers in a written examination or to conduct an oral examination.

Examiner a person who sets and marks a written examination, or conducts an oral.

Excellent mark a mark which is given when a pupil makes something outstanding, which could hardly be improved on.

Exeat time when one has permission to be absent from a college, school.

Exhibition money allowance to a student from school or college funds for a

number of years to pay for the costs of study.

Exhibitioner a student who receives an exhibition.

Extended School is a school that provides a range of services and activities, often beyond the school day, to help meet the needs of its pupils, their families and the wider community. It acknowledges that there is no blueprint for the types of activities that schools might provide, or how they could be organised. Working with local partners, schools can develop provision that they think is suitable and that will be utilised by their own community.

F

Faculty a structural subdivision of a department covering the main subject groupings.

Fail used with reference to the result; to be unsuccessful, or to judge that someone has been unsuccessful, in a test or exam.

Failing school is a school which is not able to give its pupils an acceptable standard of education.

Faith School a school organized around promoting and defending one particular religious tradition.

Fellow a resident member of the academic staff of an Oxford or Cambridge college who is also

a member of the governing body and therefore has certain rights and privileges.

Fellowship the position of a fellow (a teacher of high rank at a college); an amount of money that is given to postgraduates to allow them to study a subject at an advanced level.

Felt a writing material that has become very popular in recent years.

Field a large grass-covered area for outdoor games, the term is used when the context makes it clear.

File some sort of a cardboard container for papers that has metal rings or strings inside, on which papers are put in some sort of order.

Fisher Act the 1918 Act introducing free education and raising the school-leaving age to 15 (named after H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education)

Folder is a container for papers.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the ('the FCO' or 'the Foreign Office' for short) the government department which is responsible for promoting British interests overseas and supporting our citizens and businesses around the globe.

Form period the unit of time allotted to one lesson, this is usually 35-45 minutes.

Form prefect-captain a sort of leader representing the form as whole when necessary

and acting as a link between the form teacher and the form.

Form room any room in which teaching is done, the term is mainly restricted to secondary schools where it usually denotes a room used by a particular form for registration and for some lesson.

Forster Act the first Education Act in England and Wales which introduced the idea of the state system of compulsory education of children aged 5-12 in elementary school (named after W. Forster, MP)

Fresher a colloquial word used in some English universities to denote new students.

Further and Higher Education Acts 1992, the the act which made changes in the funding and administration of further education and higher education within the United Kingdom. The most visible result was to allow thirty-five polytechnics to become universities. In addition the Act created bodies to fund higher education in England – HEFCE – and further education – FEFC. Universities in Scotland and Wales which had previously been funded by one UK-wide Universities Funding Council were the subject of other Acts that created higher education funding councils in each country. The act abolished binary line, created national unitary funding councils, removed colleges of further education from local government control, and created quality assessment arrangements.

Further education (often abbreviated FE) a term mainly used in connection with education in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. It is post-compulsory education (in addition to that received at secondary school), that is distinct from the education offered in universities (higher education). It may be at any level above compulsory education, from basic training to Higher National Diploma or Foundation Degree.

Further Education Funding Council for England, the (FEFC) a non-departmental public body of the Department for Education and Skills in the United Kingdom which distributed funding to Further Education and Sixth Form Colleges in England between 1992 and 2001. It was created by the Further and Higher Education Act 1992 and abolished by the Learning and Skills Act 2000, being replaced by the Learning and Skills Council

Full-time (student) a student that studies in some department and takes full-time courses.

G

Gaudeamus Igitur an old student song; the hymn of many public schools. It is a popular academic commercium song in many Western countries, mainly sung or performed at university graduation ceremonies.

Despite its use as a formal graduation hymn, it is a jocular, light-hearted composition that pokes fun at university life. The song is thought to originate in a Latin manuscript from 1287. It is in the tradition of *carpe diem* (“seize the day”) with its exhortations to enjoy life. It was known as a beer-drinking song in many early universities and is the official song of many schools, colleges, universities, institutions, student societies and is the official anthem of the International University Sports Federation.

General Certificate of Education, the (GCE) an academic qualification that examination boards in the United Kingdom and a few of the Commonwealth countries, notably Sri Lanka, confer to students. The GCE traditionally comprised two levels: the Ordinary Level (O Level) and the Advanced Level (A Level). More recently examination boards also offer an intermediate third GCE level, the Advanced Subsidiary Level (AS Level) replacing the earlier Advanced Supplementary level.

General Certificate of Secondary Education, the (GCSE) an academic qualification awarded in a specified subject, generally taken in a number of subjects by students aged 14–16 in secondary education in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and is equivalent to a Level 2 (A-C) and Level 1 (D-G) in Key Skills. (In Scotland, the equivalent is the Standard Grade.)

General knowledge knowledge of facts from a number of different subjects, e.g. the capitals of countries, political events or people, historical events, famous books, people in sports.

General Teaching Council for Scotland, the (GTC) the council which is responsible for disciplinary procedures under which teachers guilty of professional misconduct may be removed permanently or temporarily from the register.

Gordonstoun School a co-educational independent school for boarding and day pupils in Moray in North East Scotland. Named after the 150-acre (61 ha) estate originally owned by Sir Robert Gordon in the 1600s, the school now uses this estate as its campus. It is located near Duffus to the north-west of Moray's county town of Elgin.

It was founded in 1934 by the German educationalist Kurt Hahn (1886-1974) with the aim of developing a pupil's all-round capabilities, physically as well as academically, so that he should become a good citizen. It is a well-known public school, where some members of the royal family were educated. Gordonstoun was attended by the Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Philip) before he joined the Royal Navy, as well as by his sons the Prince of Wales (Prince Charles) and Prince Andrew (now Duke of York).

Grammar lesson a lesson spent on grammar.

Grammar school a school which provides predominantly academic education and prepare pupils mainly for higher education.

Grant-maintained schools state schools in England and Wales between 1988 and 1998 that had opted out of local government control, being funded directly by a grant from central government. Some of these schools had selective admissions procedures.

H

Haberdashers' Aske's (School) a public school for boys in Hertfordshire; was set up in 1690 on funds left by Robert Aske, a member of Haberdashers' Company.

Hadow, Sir William Henry (27 December 1859 – 8 April 1937) was a leading educational reformer in Great Britain and a musicologist. He studied at Malvern College, followed by Worcester College, Oxford where he taught and became Dean (1889). As chairman of several committees, he published a series of reports on education, notably *The Education of the Adolescent* (1926) which called for the re-organization of elementary education, the abandonment of all-age schools, and the creation of secondary modern schools. These became known as the *Hadow Reports*. He was a leading influence in English

education at all levels in the 1920s and 1930s.

Haileybury (Haileybury) School a public school for boys in Hertfordshire, founded in 1862; originally a cadet corps training officers for colonial service in the East.

Half term a school holiday, usually two or three days, in the middle of a school term.

Hall a large room in which meetings, dances, etc. can be held or the name of some colleges in a university, such as Trinity Hall, Cambridge; the short title of a hall of residence; the dining room in a college

Harrow School is one of the leading public schools for boys, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, NW London. It is one of the most expensive and prestigious public schools in Britain. There is some evidence that there has been a school on the site since 1243 but the Harrow School we know today was officially founded by John Lyon under a Royal Charter of Elizabeth I in 1572. It is a traditional rival of Eton College.

Harrovian a pupil of Harrow School.

Headmaster the main teacher in charge of a school.

Head boy the most important boy in a school, chosen to lead a team of older boys (prefects) in controlling the younger ones, and to represent the school on public occasions.

Head girl the most important girl in a British school, chosen to lead a team of older

girls (prefects) in controlling the younger ones, and to represent the school on public occasions.

HESA the official agency for the collection, analysis and dissemination of quantitative information about higher education in the United Kingdom. HESA was set up by agreement between the relevant government departments, the higher education funding councils and the universities and colleges in 1993, following the White Paper "Higher Education: a new framework", which called for more coherence in HE statistics, and the 1992 Higher and Further Education Acts, which established an integrated higher education system throughout the United Kingdom.

Higher education institutions the institutions which receive funding from HEFCE. There are 19 colleges of the University of London directly funded by HEFCE.

Higher Education Funding Council for England, the (HEFCE) an organization that distributes public money for teaching and research to universities and colleges. In doing so, it aims to promote high quality education and research, within a financially healthy sector. The Council also plays a key role in ensuring accountability and promoting good practice. It was created by the Further and Higher Education Act 1992, which also created the Further Education Funding Council for England

(FEFC), and replaced in 2001 by the Learning and Skills Council. Scotland merged its further and higher education funding bodies in 2005.

Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, the (HEFCW) an Assembly Government Sponsored Body, and an intermediary body between the Welsh Assembly Government and the higher education sector in Wales. HEFCW is responsible for funding higher education in Wales. It distributes funds for education, research and related activities at eleven higher education institutions, including the teaching activities of the Open University in Wales. It also funds higher education courses at further education colleges. Its vision is to develop and sustain internationally excellent higher education in Wales, for the benefit of individuals, society and the economy, in Wales and more widely.

Higher, post-secondary, tertiary, or third level education refers to the stage of learning that occurs at universities, academies, colleges, seminaries and institutes of technology. Higher education also includes certain collegiate-level institutions, such as vocational schools, trade schools, and career colleges, that award academic degrees or professional certifications.

High master a teacher who is in charge of Manchester Grammar School or of St Paul's School in London.

High school a secondary school for children, often for girls, aged between 11 and 18.

Houseparent a person who acts as a parent to children who have no families or need special care, and who live together in a special home.

House point a mark given to pupils in some schools as a reward for good behavior or for doing well at sport, studies.

I

Imperial College London a university of world class scholarship, education and research in science, engineering and medicine, with particular regard to their application in industry, commerce and healthcare. Established in 1907, it is located in the heart of London. It is consistently rated among the United Kingdom's top three universities, and was ranked 5th in the world by the Times Higher Education Supplement in 2009.

The College has over 3,000 academic and research staff and almost 14,000 students from over 120 different countries. Our reputation for excellence in teaching and research in science, engineering, medicine and business attracts students and staff of the highest international calibre. Imperial College staff are frequently consulted by governments, and also act as members of professional bodies,

advise industry, and offer informed comment to the media.

Imperial nurtures a can-do entrepreneurial culture and as a result has an enormous amount of intellectual capital. It has about 90 spin-out companies to date and is adding to this by an average of two per month.

Imperial has three Faculties, of Engineering, Natural Sciences, Medicine; the Imperial College Business School; and a Humanities Department. Interdisciplinary research is promoted through several Institutes, for example the Grantham Institute for Climate Change and the Energy Futures Lab. The college provides undergraduate and postgraduate teaching in all branches of science, engineering and medicine. Two Graduate Schools, Engineering and Physical Science, and Life Sciences and Medicine, provide training in a broader range of student skills. College accommodation is provided for undergraduate students in their first year.

Independent fee-paying schools (preparatory schools) schools which prepare children for the Common Entrance Examination set by the independent secondary schools. Usually parents prefer state primary schools – 95 % and only 5% prefer independent.

Independent school a private school which does not receive money from the government. Only a minority of children

go to independent schools but some of these, esp. the public schools, are considered very important and influential.

Independent Office for Standards in Education, the advises the Secretary of State on quality, standards and efficiency, and regulates a system of school inspections.

Infant a very young schoolchild.

Infant school a term used primarily in the United Kingdom for school for children between the ages of four and seven years. It is usually a small school serving a particular locality.

International General Certificate of Secondary Education an internationally recognized qualification for school students in the age of 14-16.

Interview panel a way for the organization to judge the communication level, interaction with a group and to assess the skill level of the candidate. A candidate is asked prepared questions from all the panel members. All the candidates are asked the same questions so that their answers can be compared.

Initial teaching alphabet a phonetic alphabet used to teach children to read English.



Junior a child who goes to junior school.

Junior school a school for children aged between 7 and 11.

K

Key Stage a stage of the state education system in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the British Territory of Gibraltar setting the educational knowledge expected of students at various ages. The term Key Stage is also used in Hong Kong although the ages at which each Key Stage applies differ from England.

Kidbrooke School one of the first purpose-built comprehensive schools in Britain; opened in 1954 (and was officially opened on 15 June 1955 by Countess Mountbatten of Burma).

Kimbolton School a public coeducational school in Cambridge shire, founded in 1600.

King Edward VI's Grammar School a school in Stratford-on-Avon, where W. Shakespeare studied; now a museum.

King's College, Taunton a public school for boys in Taunton, Somerset; one of Woodard schools; founded in 1522.

King's School the name of certain public schools, esp. former cathedral schools that were reorganized by King Henry VIII during the Reformation. Some of the schools are still in cathedral

cities, including those of Canterbury, Chester, and Worcester.

King's School, Canterbury the oldest secondary school in Britain. It a selective British co-educational independent school for both day and boarding pupils in the English city of Canterbury in Kent. It is a member of the Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Conference and the Eton Group. It is held to be the oldest continuously operating school in the world, having been founded in 597 AD. It is a "public school" in the British sense of the term.

L

Lawnswood School a state comprehensive school in Leeds, West Yorkshire, England. It has about 1500 male and female pupils, aged 11-18. It is a specialist Maths and Computing College. The sixth form was deemed extremely well in the most recent Ousted inspection in 2009, however, the school as a whole was rated as inadequate and consequently placed into special measures. However, the school is said to be improving. During an early 2011 visit, the school was judged to be "making good progress in all the key areas."

Local education authorities (LEA) an organization in the UK which is responsible for public education in a particular area. It is in charge of all the

schools in the area, except for grant-maintained schools and private institutions, and it pays the wages of the teachers there, maintains school buildings and supplies school equipment and materials. It was set up under the 1902 Balfour Act.

League tables are used to compare the academic achievements of different institutions, college and university rankings order institutions in higher education by combination of factors. The first university league tables were published nearly 20 years ago and have continued to be the subject of vigorous debate among academics ever since.

Lecturer a teacher who gives lectures, takes classes, seminars and tutorials. This term usually implies that the teacher concerned gives lectures, this is not necessarily so. It depends on the institution and the subject to.

Lifelong Learning Programme 2007–2013

the European Union programme for education and training. It is the single financial instrument available to the Commission for its directly managed education and training policies during the period covered by the European Union's current financial perspective. The Programme continues the main actions launched under previous action programmes. The Programme's objectives are first, to support the development of quality lifelong learning ; and thereafter to

help member states of the European Union develop their own education and training systems. Although the objectives are expressed in somewhat abstract terms, they are underpinned by actions which concentrate on the creation of links between people, institutions and countries in education and training – what the programme describes as the “European Dimension” of education and training.

Local education authority (LEA) an organization in the UK which is responsible for public education in a particular area. It is in charge of all the schools in the area, except for grant-maintained schools and private institutions, and it pays the wages of the teachers there, maintains school buildings and supplies school equipment and materials. It was set up under the 1902 Balfour Act.

Local Management of Schools (LMS) schools which are allocated to school budgets. The LMS arrangements for the financing of schools were first introduced in 1991 and allow for the delegation of financial and managerial responsibilities to schools. School budgets are determined by formula and delegated to the Boards of Governors of individual schools to meet the on-going costs of running their school. The management of a school's budget is then determined by the Board of Governors and Principal who are best placed to make decisions on

relative priorities and the most effective use of resources in accordance with their school's needs.

London School of Economics and Political Science, the (LSE) a world class centre for its concentration of teaching and research across the full range of the social, political and economic sciences. Founded in 1895 by Beatrice and Sidney Webb, LSE has an outstanding reputation for academic excellence.

LSE is an unusual university. Few university institutions in the world are as international. The study of social, economic and political problems covers not only the UK and European Union, but also countries of every continent. From its foundation LSE has aimed to be a laboratory of the social sciences, a place where ideas are developed, analysed, evaluated and disseminated around the globe.

LSE has a cosmopolitan staff and student body, located within an urban, city centre campus. There are nearly 7,500 full-time students and around 800 part-time students at LSE. Of these about 36 per cent come from the UK, 15 per cent from other European Union countries and 49 per cent from more than 120 countries around the world. 48 per cent are women and 52 per cent are postgraduates.

The School has more than 70,000 registered alumni. Around 30 past or present heads of state

have studied at LSE, and 30 members of the House of Commons and 34 members of the House of Lords have either studied or taught at LSE.

The School maintains close links with government, industry and the professions (many of which are situated close by in the city of London), through public meetings and seminar programmes concerned with the dissemination of research findings in the context of public policy. Many staff are also actively engaged in policy development through membership of advisory bodies such as the Urban Task Force, Monetary Policy Committee, Low Pay Commission and the Press Complaints Commission.



M

Matron a woman in a school where children live who is in charge of medical care, repair of clothes, living arrangements.

Magdalen College School an independent school for boys aged 7 to 18 and girls in the sixth form, located on The Plain in Oxford, England. It was founded as part of Magdalen College, Oxford, by William Waynflete in 1480. *The Good Schools Guide* described the school as having “A comfortable mix of brains, brawn and artistic flair but demanding and challenging too,” adding, “Not

what you might expect a boys' public school to look like or feel like." The school was named Independent School of the Year by the Sunday Times in 2004 and in 2008, the first boys' school to attain this award twice. It was founded in 1478 as a public school for boys.

Mathematical Tripos, the the mathematics course that is taught in the Faculty of Mathematics at the University of Cambridge. It is the oldest Tripos examined in Cambridge University. In its classical nineteenth-century form, the tripos was a distinctive written examination of undergraduate students of the University of Cambridge. Prior to 1824, the Mathematical Tripos was formally known as the "Senate House Examination". From about 1780 to 1909, the "Old Tripos" was distinguished by a number of features, including the publication of an order of merit of successful candidates, and the difficulty of the mathematical problems set for solution. By way of example, in 1854, the Tripos consisted of 16 papers spread over 8 days, totaling 44.5 hours. The total number of questions was 211. The actual marks for the exams were never published, but there is reference to an exam in the 1860s where, out of a total possible mark of 17,000, the senior wrangler achieved 7634, the second wrangler 4123, the lowest wrangler around 1500 and the lowest scoring candidate obtaining honours (the wooden

spoon) 237; about 100 candidates were awarded honours. The 300-odd candidates below that level did not earn honours and were known as *poll men*.

Middle school a part of a secondary school for children of about 14 and 15.

Mill Hill School a coeducational independent day and boarding school located in Mill Hill, north London. A member of the HMC, it is one of a handful of independent boarding schools in London. The school educates approximately 640 pupils, spread across ten day and boarding houses. It was founded in 1807 as a public school for boys.

Modern school the academic equal of the grammar schools, but specializing in technical subjects.

Mundella's Act the act which was established in 1880, and according to it education became compulsory for the children between ages of 5 & 10; parents had to pay a few pence a week in fees.

MySQA is SQA's (The Scottish Qualifications Authority) online service designed to give all candidates quick and easy access to their results.

N

National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, the (NASUWT) a trade

union representing teachers, including headteachers, throughout the United Kingdom.

National computer-based Educational Counselling and Credit Transfer Information Service, the (ECCTIS) provides prospective students and their advisers with quick and easy access without charge to information on course opportunities at universities and colleges of higher and further education throughout Britain.

National Curriculum, the curriculum which is meant to be followed by all state schools in England and Wales. The government tells schools what subjects must be studied and what standards should be achieved by the pupils. All pupils have examinations in these subjects at the ages of 7, 11, 14 and 16. Schools must teach the national curriculum but may teach additional subjects if they wish and if they can afford it. The contents of the national curriculum have caused some disagreement between teachers and the government.

National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) these are work based awards in England, Wales and Northern Ireland that are achieved through assessment and training. In Scotland they are known as Scottish Vocational Qualification (SVQ). To achieve an NVQ, candidates must prove that they have the ability (competence) to carry out their job to the required standard.

New Universities two types of universities are subsumed under the term “New Universities”. First of all the academic institutions founded in the 1960s after the Robins Report. Besides recommending immediate expansion of universities, the Report also suggested elevating Colleges of Advanced Technology to university status.

Due to their modern architecture and the predominant use of large stretches of plate glass in steel or concrete frames, the institutions founded in the 1960s are often called “Plate Glass Universities”. Some Plate glass universities such as York and Warwick have by now outperformed some Red Brick universities, especially on the field of research, which has improved their reputation considerably.

Here is a list of Plate Glass Universities with links to each institution:

Aston University
Brunel University
University of Bath
University of Bradford
University of Essex
Heriot-Watt University
University of Kent
University of Keele
Loughborough University
University of Salford
University of Stirling
University of Sussex
University of Warwick
New University of Ulster
University of York

The second group is the so called Post-1992 Universities. The

term refers to former polytechnics that were given university status by John Major's government in 1992. They have the poorest reputation among British universities, and many of them regularly appear in bottom Tenth of league tables.

Here is a list of post-1992 universities with links to each institution:

Abertay University
Anglia Ruskin University
University of Brighton
Bournemouth University
University of Central England
University of Central Lancashire
Coventry University
De Montfort University
University of Derby
University of East London
University of Glamorgan
Glasgow Caledonian University
University of Greenwich
University of Hertfordshire
University of Huddersfield
Kingston University
Leeds Metropolitan University
University of Lincoln (formerly University of Humberside)
Liverpool John Moores University
London Guildhall University (now part of London Metropolitan University)
University of Luton
Middlesex University
Napier University
University of North London (now part of London Metropolitan University)
Northumbria University
University of Northampton
Nottingham Trent University
Oxford Brookes University

University of Paisley
University of Plymouth
University of Portsmouth
Robert Gordon University
Sheffield Hallam University
South Bank University
Staffordshire University
University of Sunderland
University of Teesside
Thames Valley University
University of the West of England
University of Westminster
University of Wolverhampton

Northern Ireland Council

Integrated Education, the (NICIE) established in 1987, it is a voluntary organisation that was set up to develop, support and promote Integrated Education in Northern Ireland. The underpinning principle of Integrated Education is the belief that by bringing Catholics, Protestants and children of other faiths, and none, together in a shared learning environment, they can learn to understand, respect and accept each other.

Northern Ireland Higher Education Council, the (NIHEC) established in 1993, it is a non-executive advisory committee to the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). Members of the Council meet on a quarterly basis to:

- provide advice to DEL on strategic priorities, strategic funding issues and policy and planning for all aspects of higher education;
- advise the Department on the relevance of higher education provision to the economic,

cultural, social and intellectual life of Northern Ireland;

- help to secure strong collaboration and co-operation, in particular, between the DEL, higher education institutions and the private sector.

Nursery education education for the under fives, mainly from 3 to 5, is not compulsory and can be provided in nursery schools and nursery classes attached to primary schools. Although they are called schools, they give little formal education. The children spend most of their time in some sort of play activity, as far as possible of an educational kind. In any case, there are not enough of them to take all children of that age group. A large proportion of children at this beginning stage is in the private sector where fees are payable. Many children attend preschool playgroups, mostly organized by parents, where children can go for a morning or afternoon a couple of times a week.

Nursery school a school for young children of two or three to five years of age, where the children learn such things as numbers, letters, colours, etc., and may begin to read and write.



Old-boy network the system by which men who are former pupils of the same school,

the same education system (especially of the English public schools), or the same wealthy families favour each other in later life and help each other to get jobs.

Old girl a woman who is a former pupil of a school.

Open-air school a special school for children having tuberculosis.

Open University, the Britain's single distance-learning institution It was founded in 1986. In 2005 a total of 180,000 students, most of them based in the UK, were enrolled, which made it the largest institution of higher education in the UK by student numbers.

The Open University was rated top university in England and Wales for student satisfaction in 2005 and the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education rated teaching at the Open University as excellent that same year. Just as any other academic institution, the Open University, too, actively engages in research and awards both undergraduate and postgraduate degrees.

Ordinary National Certificate, an (ONC) is a further education qualification in the United Kingdom, awarded by BTEC. It is at Level 3, equivalent to two A Levels.

Oundle School a co-educational British public school located in the ancient market town of Oundle in Northamptonshire. The school has been maintained by the Worshipful Company of

Grocers of the City of London since its foundation in 1556, making it one of the oldest surviving public schools in the country. Oundle has eight boys' houses, five girls' houses, a day house and a junior house. Together these accommodate over 1100 pupils.

Overseas Research Students Awards Scheme (ORSAS) these grants are for postgraduate registered research students. Selection is purely on academic merit and research potential. Grants, which are initially for one year but may be extended, cover the difference between home and overseas level of tuition fees. There is no maintenance grant.

Oxbridge a portmanteau of the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge in England, and the term is now used to refer to them collectively, often with implications of perceived superior social status. *Oxbridge* can be used as a noun referring to either or both universities or as an adjective describing them or their students.

Oxford one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in Great Britain. The first written record of the town of Oxford dates back to the year 912. Oxford University, the oldest and most famous university in Britain, was founded in the middle of the 12th century and by 1300 there were already 1,500 students. At that time Oxford was a wealthy town, but by the middle of the 14th

century it was poorer, because of a decline in trade and because of the terrible plague, which killed many people in England. The relations between the students and the townspeople were very unfriendly and there was often fighting in the streets.



Nowadays there are about 12,000 students in Oxford and over 1000 teachers. Outstanding scientists work in the numerous colleges of the University teaching and doing research work in physics, chemistry, mathematics, cybernetics, literature, modern and ancient languages, art and music, psychology.



Oxford University has a reputation of a privileged school. Many prominent political figures of the past and present times got their education at Oxford.

The Oxford English Dictionary is well-known to students of English everywhere. It

contains approximately 5,000,000 entries, and there are thirteen volumes, including a supplement.

Oxford University Press, the publishing house which produces the Oxford English Dictionary has a special department called the Oxford Word and Language Service.

P

Parent Teacher Association a group of parents and teachers joined together for a common purpose or by a mutual interest that aspire to improve conditions of studying.

Parochial school a private school which is run by, or connected with, a church.

Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council, the (PCFC) an organization that distributed funds provided by central government to polytechnics and colleges for the provision of education and the undertaking of research.

Postgraduate Certificate in Education, the (PGCE) a one-year course in England, Wales and Northern Ireland for undergraduate degree holders that allows them to train to be a teacher.

Pre-school playgroup, or in everyday usage just a playgroup, is an organised group providing care and socialisation for children under five. The term is widely used in the United Kingdom. Playgroups are less

formal than the pre-school education of nursery schools. They do not provide full time care, operating for only a few hours a day during school term time, often in the mornings only. They are staffed by nursery nurses or volunteers, not by nursery teachers, and are run by private individuals or charities, rather than by the state or companies.

Primary education compulsory education begins at 5 when children in England and Wales go to infant schools or departments; at 7 many go on to junior schools or departments. In some areas of England there are nursery schools for children under 5 years of age. Some children between 2 and 5 receive education in nursery classes or in infant's classes in primary schools. Many children attend informal pre-school play-groups organized by parents in private homes. Nursery schools are staffed with teachers and students in training. There are all kinds of toys to keep the children busy from 9 o'clock till 4 o'clock p.m. – while their parents are at work here the babies play, lunch and sleep. They can run about and play in safety with someone keeping an eye on them. For day nurseries which remain open all the year round the parents pay according to their income.

Most children start school at 5 years. A primary school may be divided into two parts – infants and juniors. At infants schools reading, writing and arithmetic are taught for about 20 minutes a day

during the first year, gradually increasing to about 2 hours in their last year. There is usually no written timetable. Much time is spent in modeling from clay or drawing, reading and singing.

Primary school a school for children between 5 and 11 years old in England and Wales and between 5 and 12 in Scotland.

Private school a school not supported by government money, where education must be paid for. In Britain a private school is often called a prep school or a public school. Only a fairly small number of school-age children attend public schools; most attend state schools.

Professor a university or college teacher in the highest academic rank.

Provost a title of the head of some colleges and schools.

Public school a private fee-paying British and esp. English secondary school where children usually live as well as study.

Q

Qualified Teacher Status (QTS) required in England and Wales to become, and continue being, a teacher of children in the state and special education sectors.

Quarter a three-month period, although only from January 1 to March 31 and so on.

Quiz a set of questions designed to amuse people, a sort of game.

R

Rankings of universities in the United Kingdom are published annually by The Guardian, The Independent, The Sunday Times and The Times. The primary aim of the rankings is to inform potential applicants about UK universities based on a range of criteria, including entry standards, student satisfaction, staff/student ratio, academic services and facilities expenditure per student, research quality, proportion of Firsts and 2:1s, completion rates and student destinations. All of the league tables also rank universities on their strength in individual subjects.

The Complete University Guide is an independently published ranking produced in association with The Independent. It was formerly known as The Good University Guide and was published for the first time in 2007. The rankings are compiled by Mayfield University Consultants, who previously compiled university rankings for The Times.

The ranking uses nine criteria and a statistical technique called the Z-transformation is applied to each to create a total score for that criteria. The Z-

scores for each criterion are then weighted by 1.5 for student satisfaction and research assessment and 1.0 for the rest and summed to give a total score for each university. Finally, these total scores are transformed to a scale where the top score is set at 1,000 with the remainder being a proportion of the top score.

Student satisfaction – measure of the view of students of the teaching quality at the university.

Research assessment/quality – measure of the average quality of the research undertaken in the university.

Entry standards – the average UCAS tariff score of new students under the age of 21.

Student: staff ratio – measure of the average staffing level in the university.

Academic Services spend – the expenditure per student on all academic services.

Facilities spend – the expenditure per student on staff and student facilities.

Good honours – proportion of firsts and upper seconds.

Graduate prospects – measure of the employability of a university's graduates.

Completion – measure of the completion rate of those studying at the university.

Read a lecture in the sense to give a lecture but this term is used in the case if the lecturer has written out his lecture in full

beforehand, and is literary reading from his lecture notes.

Reader very rare word which denotes a member of teaching staff in some universities.

Redbrick university a civic university because red brick was characteristic of their original buildings, in contrast to grey stone of Oxford, Cambridge and London, but it is not official term.

These universities were founded in the industrial parts of the cities during the Victorian era (1837-1901) and before the Second World War. They are called “civic universities”, a movement that started in 1851 with Owens College, which later became the Victoria University of Manchester and today is called University of Manchester.

The main difference between Red Brick and ancient universities is that Red Bricks were so called non-collegiate institutions and admitted men without regarding their religion or social background. Furthermore they concentrated on teaching predominantly “practical subjects” often linked to engineering.

Some Red Brick universities:

University of Birmingham

University of Bristol

University of Leeds

University of Liverpool

University of Manchester

University of Sheffield

Refectory a traditional and specifically university word for

the place where students have their meals.

Refer back (a thesis) that some faults must be remedied before the thesis is accepted when somebody awards higher degree by thesis.

Reference book any book which is not intended to be read from beginning to end, but only consulted such as dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Register a book with a list of the pupils' full names, addresses and dates of birth.

Registrar responsible for dealing with applications, admission and registration of new students.

Research Assessment Exercise, the (RAE) is an exercise undertaken approximately every five years on behalf of the four UK higher education funding to evaluate the quality of research undertaken by British higher education institutions.

Return used when the teacher gives the work back after marking it, the term is used in more formal style than the term to give up with the same meaning.

Roedean School an independent girls' school in Roedean village on the outskirts of Brighton, East Sussex in the United Kingdom. The school overlooks the sea and is situated close to the marina. Students attend from many different parts of the world. As well as teaching academic subjects, Roedean supports a wide variety of extracurricular activities such as

dance, martial arts, sports, riding (in the early years), music and drama. The *Good Schools Guide* stated that the "School has a healthy spirit and much to offer." The school incorporates a 320-seat theatre, a heated indoor swimming pool and a chapel, as well as a range of workshops, studios, laboratories and sports pitches. Current school fees are between £4,550 and £9,750 per term, from the youngest day girls to the oldest boarders. This puts Roedean amongst some of the most expensive schools in the United Kingdom.

Room a room where a certain subject is taught to as many forms as possible, and where special equipment and materials needed for the teaching of that subject are kept.

Rough book an exercise book in which schoolchildren do any work which is not be given in for marking by the teacher, whether done in class or at home.

Royal Society, the (The President, Council and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge) the most famous of all learned society. Founded in November 1660, it was granted a royal charter by King Charles II. It is the oldest national scientific institution in the world. The society is the United Kingdom's and Commonwealth of Nations' Academy of Sciences and fulfils a number of roles: promoting science and its benefits, recognising excellence in

science, supporting outstanding science, providing scientific advice for policy, fostering international and global co-operation, education and public engagement. The society is governed by its Council, which is chaired by the Society's President, according to a set of statutes and standing orders. The members of Council and the President are elected from and by its Fellows, the basic members of the society, who are themselves elected by existing Fellows.

Royal Society Fellowships these fellowships enable key post-doctoral scientists from a selection of countries to undertake research in the UK.

Rugby School a co-educational boarding school located in the town of Rugby, Warwickshire, in the United Kingdom. It is one of the oldest independent schools in Britain.

S

Sabbatical year a year's vacation allowed to a university teacher once in seven years and used by him generally to study an aspect of his subject in greater detail or to bring himself up – to date on new developments in his field, probably by travel abroad.

Sandon's Act the act which was established in 1876; according to it, parents were given the responsibility of ensuring that

children between the ages of 5 and thirteen went to school.

Sandwich course a course consisting of periods of study alternating with (or sandwiched between) periods of work, usually in industry.

Satchel what schoolchildren traditionally carry their books in. It may have one long strip, and be carried on one shoulder.

Scholarships for Specified Nationals these scholarships for study in the UK are for postgraduate courses.

Sino-British Friendship Scholarship Scheme:

Hong Kong Industrialist, Chinese Government and the DfID for postgraduate study

Citizens of the People Republic of China are eligible to apply for this award for postgraduate research study or research attachments in science, technology, medicine, humanities and social studies. The award may cover tuition fees for up to 3 years plus a contribution to fares and UK costs.

Sir Edward Youde Memorial Fellowships for Overseas Studies

Outstanding Hong Kong students, intending to study postgraduate courses overseas, are eligible to apply for this award. Candidates must have a strong commitment and intention to return to Hong Kong following completion of their studies where they will be expected to work for a minimum of three years.

School an establishment which train people for various occupations.

School uniform an outfit – a set of standardized clothes – worn primarily for an educational institution. They are common in primary and secondary schools in various countries. When used, they form the basis of a school’s dress code.

Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE), *the* it was a Scottish secondary education certificate, used in schools from 1962 until the late 1990s. It replaced the older Junior Secondary Certificate (JSC) and Scottish Leaving Certificate (SLC), and was the Scottish equivalent of the General Certificate of Education (or GCE) used in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Scottish Further and Higher Education Funding Council (more commonly known as *the Scottish Funding Council* (SFC)) the body in Scotland that distributes funding from the Scottish Government to the country’s colleges and universities. It was set up by the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 2005, and was established on 3 October 2005 when the Scottish Further Education Funding Council and the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council merged. The Council’s main role is to distribute funding to colleges and universities in Scotland. In 2009-10, the Council allocated about

£1.7 billion for the support of learning and teaching, research and other activities.

Scottish Government Education Directorates a group of the civil service directorates in the Scottish Government. The Directorates were entitled Children, Young People and Social Care; Schools; and Lifelong Learning. They were responsible for education in Scotland; social work care for children and young people and lifelong learning. In December 2010 these functions were taken on by the Learning and Justice Directorate.

Scottish universities the universities that were founded in the 15 and 16 centuries and took their traditions from the continental universities, among them are the universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Secondary education it starts at the age of 11. Most children go to comprehensive schools of which the majority is for both boys and girls. About 90% of all state-financed secondary schools are of this type. Most other children receive secondary education in grammar and secondary modern schools. (Until 1960s most children took an examination at the end of primary school (The 11+). Those who passed it successfully went to grammar schools while those who did not go to secondary modern schools. A few areas especially in the south of England still have

selective exams at the age of 11. During all the process of education the child is taught in order with the National Curriculum. Even the schools which do specialize in different subjects – nowadays an increasing number – have to teach in order with the National Curriculum and the parents are sure that their child will have a broad-based education. Those schools usually do specialize in technology and often are working with local business.

Secondary school a school for children 11-18 years old.

Secular School a school which doesn't teach or promote religion at all.

Secretarial college a private college that trains girls to be secretarial.

Selective school a school that admits students on the basis of some sort of selection criteria, usually academic. The term may have different connotations in different systems. The opposite is a comprehensive school, which accepts all students, regardless of aptitude. The split between selective and comprehensive education is mainly seen at secondary level; primary education is rarely selective. At the university level, selection is almost universal, though some institutions practice open admissions or open-door enrollment allowing students to attend regardless of prior qualification.

Self-governing school a school which is grant-maintained.

Those schools offer education free of charge, but are run by their teachers and governors, independent from the local council. They get their money from central government through the Funding Agency of Schools. This includes a share of what the local council would have spent on administration.

Senate the chief academic authority that coordinates and approves the work of the various faculties.

Share a flat to rent a flat with some other students.

Shrewsbury school it has a distinguished history: founded by Royal Charter in 1552, and identified as one of the 'Great' public schools by the Clarendon Commission in 1868. Since then – in line with the work of its most famous old boy, Charles Darwin – the school has continued to evolve in an innovative and dynamic way, based on foundations of traditional values. Most recently, the successful introduction of a co-educational sixth form, in 2008, has prepared the way for a new period of expansion and achievement.

Sick room a room where the children go if they feel ill or have an accident and where medical examinations are held.

Sir is how the pupils in nearly all schools call the men teachers.

Sir Robert Charles Evans M.D., DSc, (19 October 1918 – 5 December 1995), was a British mountaineer, surgeon, and

educator. Born in Liverpool, he was raised in Wales and became a fluent Welsh language speaker. Educated at Shrewsbury School and Oxford University, where he studied medicine, he qualified as a doctor in 1942 and joined the Royal Army Medical Corps. His works are *On Climbing*. Woodstock (1955), *Kangchenjunga: The Untrodden Peak* (1957).

Sit for (an examination) a formal expression that is used in the sense of invigilate.

Skills Funding Agency, the funds and regulates adult Further Education (FE) and skills training in England. It forms part of a network of organizations in the country that commission, manage and market training for adults.

Snack bar a traditional term for a place where pupils have their meals; there are different meals such as sandwiches, hot and cold drinks, cakes.

Social science social studies.

Society a group of students that has similar interests.

SOCRATES programme, the was an educational initiative of the European Commission; 31 countries took part. The initial Socrates programme ran from 1994 until 31 December 1999 when it was replaced by the Socrates II programme on 24 January 2000, which ran until 2006. This, in turn, was replaced by the Lifelong Learning

Programme 2007–2013. The countries participating in the programme were the then 25 European Union countries, the then candidate countries Romania and Bulgaria; Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Turkey. The programme is named after the Greek philosopher Socrates.

Special education education which is adapted to the needs of pupils who are handicapped by a disability of body or mind.

Specialist schools programme, the launched in 1993 with the creation of technology colleges. These are state secondary schools which teach the National Curriculum but with a special emphasis on technology, science and mathematics.

St Paul's School a boys' independent school, founded in 1509 by John Colet, located on a 45-acre (180,000 m²) site in the London suburb of Barnes. It was one of the original nine English public schools as defined by the Public Schools Act 1868, originally located in the City of London. Since 1881 St Paul's has had its own preparatory school, Colet Court, and from 1887, under the direction of a new High Master, it expanded rapidly.

Staff meeting a communal room for the staff.

Staff recruitment the process of attracting, screening, and selecting qualified people for a job.

State school a term that is widely used in written and spoken English in the sense maintained school.

State university used in contrast to independent or private in England.

Stipend fixed periodical money allowance for work done, salary.

Stream to be divided into the parallel classes or forms described above according to pupils' ability or achievement.

Streaming the practice of streams that denote parallel forms.

Student panel a group of students chosen from a pool of trained members who are welcome to ask a candidate prepared questions during a job-interview.

Students' Union a union which provides recreational facilities for students and also has committees which represent the student body in university or college affairs.

Study leave any period given to study an aspect of his subject in greater detail or to bring himself on new developments in his field, probably by travel abroad.

Study trip a trip for any purpose during the vacations.

Subject teacher used among teachers and educationists in cases where it is necessary to distinguish those who teach a particular subject from.

Subject specialist used in formal style in the sense subject teacher.

Subject/specialist room a room where a certain subject is taught to as many forms as possible and where special equipment materials needed for the teaching of that subject are kept.

Swot a slang word often used in connection with exams in the sense of revise, mainly in schools; to study assiduously.

Syllabus a summary of what is to be taught in each subject on the curriculum, it is also used specifically in connection with an examination, meaning a list of the material on which the candidates are to be examined.

Synopsis a specific word that is used in the sense to complete works.

T

Teacher training the name given to all courses for teachers with the aim of making them better teachers.

Teacher Training Agency, the responsible for accrediting training providers, financing initial teacher training courses, ensuring that national standards are met and promoting teaching. In 1995 the Government asked the Agency to introduce a new professional qualification for head-teachers. In 1996 the Government requested the Agency to develop a national curriculum for initial teacher training

covering the core subjects of English, mathematics and sciences. It has also asked the Agency to produce a professional framework for teacher training which would set out standards and qualifications at key stages in the profession.

Teacher training college a college that trains teachers for posts in primary schools and for less specialised and less advanced posts in secondary schools, other posts being occupied by university-trained.

Teachers' centre a form of in-service training where teachers work together how they can put into practice new ideas and techniques.

Teaching hospital a hospital with its own medical school.

Teaching load an official term that means number of classes and different tasks during the term.

Technician Education Council, the (TEC) the education service of the United Kingdom which is famous, or perhaps infamous, for its lack of national educational planning. For many years the further education service has been seeking a Further Education Council having the resources which the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce has never had – namely to plan our future sensibly and professionally. The recent proposals of the Department of Education and Science (DES) regarding the

setting up of the TEC appear merely to play with the vast problems involved. It is seriously suggested that TEC should have a full-time staff of one or two.

Technical school the academic equal of the grammar schools, but specializing in technical subjects.

Technology a broader term than engineering and includes all studies related to industry.

Tertiary college a comprehensive school for children of 11-16 linked with sixth-form colleges for pupils who stay on after 16.

Tie a tie for old boys of some schools, mainly public schools, which shows that they went to Eton, for example, or Harrow.

Treasurer a person responsible for the funds of a public body, or of any corporation, association, society or club.

Tripartite system a system of secondary education that was introduced in 1944 and includes three types of school: grammar, technical and secondary modern schools.

Truancy unauthorized absence from school for a whole day or days.

Tuition teaching, instruction but its application is more restricted, it is often used with reference to the cost of someone being taught, with fees.

Tutor group a subdivision of a house, in comprehensive

schools the houses are very big and are therefore sometimes divided into smaller units called tutor groups.

Tutorial weekly meetings of tutors and their students.



UK School Games an annual sporting competition for elite school-age athletes in the United Kingdom. The event was inaugurated in 2006 and is based on an Olympic Games model, with multiple sports events held across an intensive four-day period. The Games are organised by the Youth Sport Trust and from 2008 receive funding from Legacy Trust UK, a charitable trust set up to ensure that the 2012 Summer Olympics generate a lasting legacy across the UK.

University College London (UCL) a public research university located in London, United Kingdom and the largest constituent college of the federal University of London. Founded in 1826, UCL was the first university institution to be founded in London and the first in England to be established on an entirely secular basis, to admit students regardless of their religion and to admit women on equal terms with men UCL became one of the two founding colleges of the University of London in 1836.

UCL is organised into eight constituent faculties, within

which there are over 100 departments, institutes and research centres. UCL's main campus is located in the Bloomsbury area of Central London, with a number of institutes and teaching hospitals located elsewhere in Central London. The UCL School of Energy and Resources is based in Adelaide, Australia. UCL is a major centre for biomedical research; it is part of three of the 12 biomedical research centres established by the NHS in England and is a founding member of UCL Partners, the largest academic health science centre in Europe. For the period 1999 to 2009 it was the 13th most-cited university in the world (and the most-cited in Europe). UCL had a total income of £762 million in 2009/10, of which £275 million was from research grants and contracts.

UCL has over 4,000 academic and research staff and 648 professors, the highest number of any British university. There are currently 36 Fellows of the Royal Society, 26 Fellows of the British Academy, 10 Fellows of the Royal Academy of Engineering and 78 Fellows of the Academy of Medical Sciences amongst UCL academic and research staff. There are 25 Nobel Prize winners and three Fields Medalists amongst UCL's alumni and current and former staff, the most recent being Sir Charles K. Kao, who received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 2009. UCL is

ranked 21st in the world (and 3rd in Europe) in the 2010 Academic Ranking of World Universities, 4th in the world (and 2nd in Europe) in the 2010 QS World University Rankings and 22nd in the world (and 5th in Europe) in the 2010 Times Higher Education World University Rankings.

UCL is a member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, the European University Association, the G5, the League of European Research Universities, the Russell Group, UNICA and Universities UK. It forms part of the 'Golden Triangle' of British universities.

Universities Funding Council, the (UFC) a UK body established under the Education Reform Act 1988 replacing the University Grants Committee. It distributed funds provided by central government to universities for the provision of education and the undertaking of research. It was wound up by the Further and Higher Education Act 1992 which replaced its function by the Higher Education Funding Council for England, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales and the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council.

University Grants Committee, the was an advisory committee of the British government, which advised on the distribution of grant funding amongst the British universities. It was in existence from 1919 until 1989. Its functions have now largely been taken over by the

higher education funding councils (HEFCE (England), SFC (Scotland), HEFCW (Wales), and the Department for Employment and Learning in Northern Ireland).

University of Bath, the founded in 1966, it is unmistakably modern in both appearance and outlook. It is firmly established as one of the best Universities in the UK, regularly appearing in the top ten of national surveys and has an impressive record of research. The research portfolio of the University now amounts to £42 million, with funding coming from Research Councils, the European Union, charities, business and industry world-wide. The Library is the only 24 hour academic library in the UK, and stocks all the major scientific journals. There are 400 PCs for student use in the recently opened Learning Centre, which is conveniently part of the Library. All the PCs and also 35 dedicated UNIX work-stations, are available for use 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Access to numerous scientific databases is provided in this way.

The University, which is situated on a single campus a mile from the city of Bath, is one of the smaller universities in Britain, supporting a hard-working, hard playing community approaching some 10,000 students, including over 700 international students as well as a cosmopolitan postgraduate community of over 3,000. It is designed as a compact,

self-contained complex of academic buildings, student accommodation and sports facilities, on a 200 acre campus. Outstanding sports facilities include a sports training village, a floodlit 8 lane running track, a 50 metre swimming pool, tennis courts and squash courts.

The City of Bath, with its magnificent Georgian buildings and some of the finest Roman remains in Europe, is a United Nations World Heritage City. The Bath Music Festival each June is recognised as one of the most prestigious in Europe, and there are countless other Arts activities interspersed throughout the year. The compact city centre contains several cinemas, Bath Abbey, the elegant Theatre Royal, and numerous fascinating shops and museums. Bath is a city of history, of floral displays and busking, shopping and browsing. Bus links between the University and the city are excellent, and by train from Bath Spa railway station there is easy access to the rest of the country – Bath to London takes 1.25 hours and Bristol is only 15 minutes away.

University of Birmingham (informally Birmingham University, or simply Birmingham), the a British Redbrick university located in the city of Birmingham, England. It is a member of the prestigious Russell Group of research universities and a founding member of Universities 21. It received its charter in 1900 as a

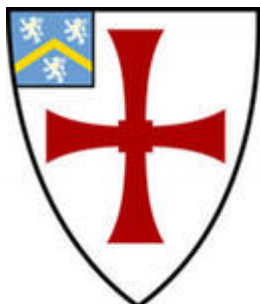
successor to Mason Science College and the 1825 Birmingham Medical School. Birmingham was the first Redbrick university to gain an official royal charter.

University of Bristol, the a university in Bristol, England. One of the so-called “red brick” universities, it received its Royal Charter in 1909, although its predecessor institution, University College, Bristol, had been in existence since 1876. Bristol is the most popular multifaceted university in the UK, with over 14 applicants vying for each place, and average A-level attainment of successful entrants of just under 4 grades. As for some of the most popular courses, such as Economics and Law, the applicant to place ratio is often as high as 40:1. The University has an annual turnover of £347m and is the largest independent employer in Bristol.

University of Cambridge (informally Cambridge University or simply Cambridge), the a public research university in Cambridge, England. It is the second-oldest university in both England and the English-speaking world, and the seventh-oldest globally. In post-nominals the university's name is abbreviated as *Cantab*, a shortened form of *Cantabrigiensis* (an adjective derived from *Cantabrigia*, the Latinised form of *Cambridge*).

University of Durham, the (commonly known as Durham University) a university in Durham, England. It was founded

by Act of Parliament in 1832 and granted a Royal Charter in 1837. It was one of the first universities to open in England for more than 600 years and has a claim towards



being the third oldest university in England.

Durham is a collegiate university, with its main functions divided between the academic departments of the University and 16 colleges. In general, the departments perform research and provide lectures to students, while the colleges are responsible for the domestic arrangements and welfare of undergraduate students, graduate students, post-doctoral researchers and some University staff.

The University is seen as very prestigious and is consistently one of the highest ranked universities in the UK. "Long established as a leading alternative to Oxford and Cambridge", the University attracts "a largely middle-class student body" according to The Times Good University Guide. The University was named Sunday Times University of the Year in 2005, having previously been shortlisted for the award in 2004.

University of Edinburgh, the founded in 1583, it is an internationally renowned centre for teaching and research in Edinburgh, the capital city of

Scotland, United Kingdom and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The University is deeply embedded in the fabric of the city, with many of the iconic buildings in the historic Old Town belonging to the University. It was the fourth university to be established in Scotland and is widely regarded as one of the most prestigious universities in Europe, having been consistently placed amongst the leading universities in the world. Edinburgh receives approximately 47,000 applications every year, making it the third most popular university in the UK by volume of applicants. Entrance is intensively competitive, with 12 applications per place in the last admissions cycle.

University of Lancaster, the a British university in Lancaster, Lancashire, England. The University was established in 1964 and was initially based in St Leonard's Gate until moving to a purpose-built 300 acre campus at Bailrigg in 1968. Lancaster expanded rapidly and now has the 11th highest research quality in the United Kingdom and is the 16th highest ranking research institution according to the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise. The University has an annual income of £177 million, 3,025 staff and 12,695 students. Along with the universities of Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield and York, Lancaster is a member of the N8 Group of research universities.

Lancaster was ranked 6th in the 2011 Guardian University Guide, 8th in the 2011 Complete University Guide, 8th in the Times Higher Education Table, 10th in the 2011 Good University Guide and 124th in the The World University Rankings 2010-2011.

Lancaster is a collegiate university, with its main functions divided between four central faculties and nine colleges. In general, the faculties perform research and provide centralised lectures to students, while the colleges are responsible for the domestic arrangements and welfare of undergraduate students, graduate students, post-doctoral researchers and some University staff.

University of Liverpool, the a teaching and research university in the city of Liverpool, England. It is a member of the Russell Group of large research-intensive universities and the N8 Group for research collaboration. Founded in 1881 (as a University college) it is also one of the six original “red brick” civic universities. The university has produced eight Nobel Prize winners and offers more than 230 first degree courses across 103 subjects. It has an annual turnover of £340 million, including £123 million for research.

University of London, the a federal university made up of 31 affiliates: 19 separate university institutions, and 12 research institutes. As such, the University of London is the largest university

in the UK by number of full-time students, with 135,090 campus-based students and over 45,000 in the University of London International Programmes.

University of St Andrews, the (informally referred to as St Andrews) the oldest university in Scotland, and the third oldest in the United Kingdom and the English-speaking world after Oxford and Cambridge.

St Andrews is considered one of the United Kingdom's best universities. Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, when he recently returned to launch its 600th Anniversary Campaign, described the University of St Andrews as by ‘far and away the best University in the world’. World-class reputation in teaching and research consistently place St Andrews as the top university in Scotland and often amongst the top five in the UK, according to annual league tables produced by The Times, Sunday Times and The Guardian. The Times Higher Education World Universities Ranking named St Andrews among the world’s Top 20 Arts and Humanities universities in 2010.

St Andrews has a diverse student body and cosmopolitan character due to its over 30% intake of international students from well over 100 countries, with 15% of the current student body coming from North America. Throughout its more recent history, St Andrews has maintained strong links with

leading academic institutions in the United States and Canada, including members of the Ivy League.

Undergraduate (student) a person who is studying for a first degree and has therefore not yet graduated.

Uppingham School (referred to colloquially as ‘Uppingham’) a co-educational independent school of the English public school tradition, situated in the small town of Uppingham in Rutland, England. The school was founded in 1584 by Robert Johnson, the Archdeacon of Leicester who also established Oakham School. The school’s current Headmaster, Richard Harman MA, is a member of the Headmasters’ and Headmistresses’ Conference and the school is a member of the Rugby Group of independent schools in the United Kingdom.

V

Vice-chancellor an effective head of the university and an eminent academic who is responsible for the general policy and organization of the university.

Vocational education / vocational education and training (VET) prepares trainees for jobs that are based on manual or practical activities, traditionally non-academic, and totally related to a specific trade, occupation, or vocation. It is sometimes referred to as *technical education* as the

trainee directly develops expertise in a particular group of techniques or technology.

Voluntary school a school founded by a church or other collective body but now partially controlled by the local education authority.

W

Warwick a major research university that is consistently ranked the top 10 universities in the UK. Most of their 24 academic departments have been rated “Excellent” in teaching, and lead their respective fields. Aside from its academic excellence, Warwick is known for its entrepreneurial zeal and vibrant university life. Nearly 20% of the student population is international, making Warwick a truly cosmopolitan environment in which to study.

Student life is closely tied to campus: Most students live on campus in residence halls and Warwick has one of the biggest Students’ Unions in Europe. With more than 250 student clubs and societies, and as well as social facilities, a nightly entertainment program, and its own student cinema, radio station and newspaper, the Union is the social center of Warwick. The campus boasts extensive indoor



and outdoor athletic facilities, as well as more than 70 sports societies ranging from basketball to mountaineering to hockey.

The University of Warwick is surrounded by beautiful and historic countryside. There is plenty to see and do in the surrounding area, and the University's central location makes it an ideal base for exploring the rest of the UK. Nearby are the storied towns of Warwick, Royal Leamington Spa, Kenilworth and Stratford-upon-Avon. Just 10 minutes from campus is Coventry, a medieval town devastated during World War II, that has been substantially rebuilt into a bustling industrial centre. Birmingham, England's 'Second City', is nearby and its attractions include some of the UK's top venues for international events, concerts, as well as

excellent shopping facilities and a lively nightlife. Central London is only 80 minutes from Coventry by express train service.

Winchester College an independent school for boys in the British public school tradition, situated in Winchester, Hampshire, the former capital of England. It has existed in its present location for over 600 years and claims the longest unbroken history of any school in England (see List of the oldest schools in the United Kingdom). It is the oldest of the original nine English public schools defined by the Public Schools Act 1868 which also included Eton, Harrow and Charterhouse.

Wrangler (at Cambridge University) one placed in the first class in the mathematics tripos.



Appendix

1. <https://revisesociology.com/2017/07/01/education-schools-uk-statistics/>

Education in the UK – Key Facts and Stats

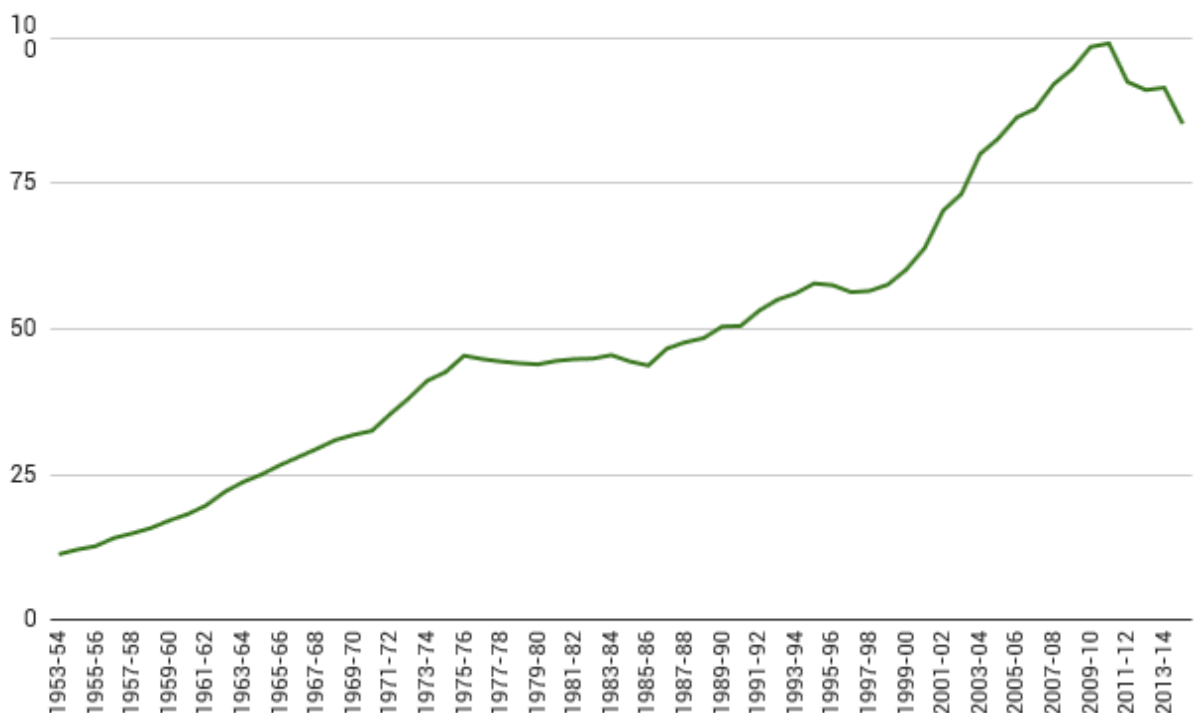
Official Statistics on schools, teachers and educational achievement provided by the United Kingdom government provide an overview of the education system. They are useful for providing an ‘introduction to the state of education in the U.K’, before embarking on the core content of any sociology of education course and providing a basis for comparing the U.K. education system to the education systems of other countries, which would be relevant to the module on global development.

I will also provide a brief discussion of the validity and representativeness of the official statistics below, tying this into research methods.

I only deal with state-schools in this post, I’ll do a separate post in future on private, or independent schools in comparison to state schools.

The Government spent 83.4 billion on education in 2015-16, or 4.4% of GDP, a decrease from 5.3% in 2011-12

Figure 1a. Education spending in real terms (£ billion, 2015–16 prices), 1953–54 to 2014–15 [[Download the data](#)]



The above chart, from the Institute for Fiscal Studies ([link below](#)), clearly shows you the extent of the Tory funding cuts to education since 2010.

There are 32, 142 schools in the U.K.

Figure 1.1 Number of schools in the UK by school type (2015/16)

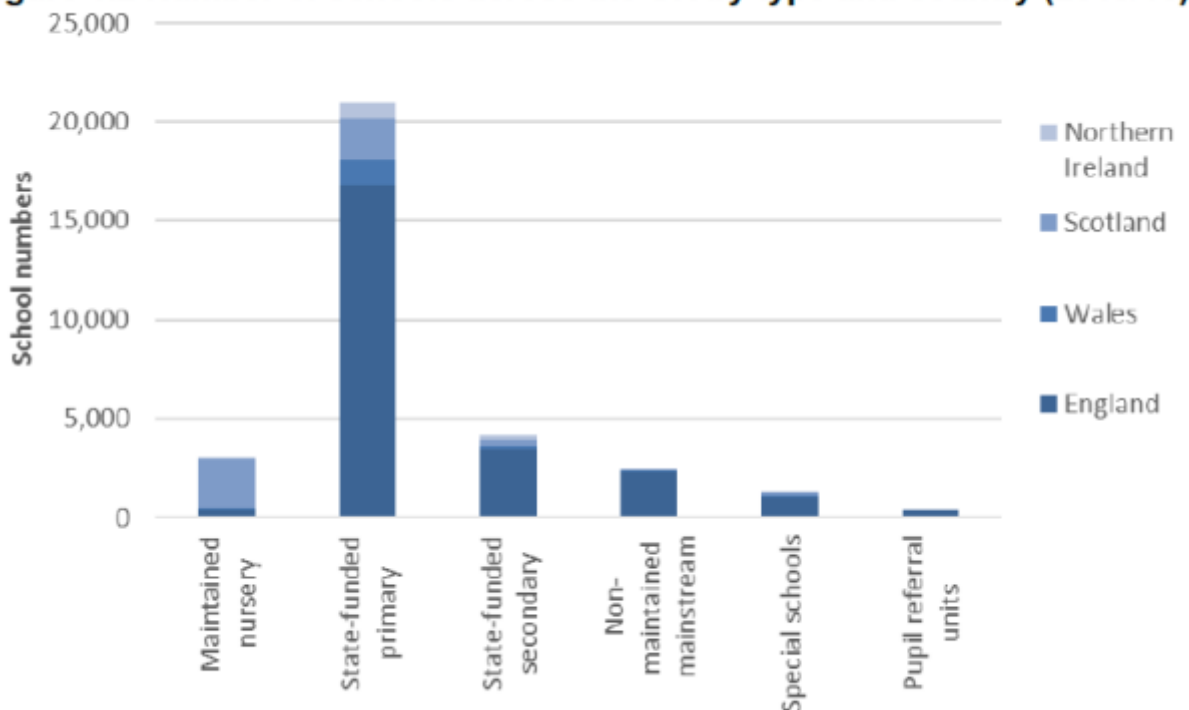
School Type	Number of Schools	Percentage of Schools
Nursery	3,007	9%
Primary	20,954	65%
Middle	7	0%
Secondary	4,169	13%
Non-maintained mainstream	2,391	7%
Special schools	1,261	4%
Pupil referral units	353	1%
Total	32,142	100%

For an overview of the different types of school please see this post: [different types of school in England and Wales \(forthcoming post\)](#).

The majority of schools in England and Wales are state funded, and there are 5 times as many primary schools as secondary schools.

- There are 21000 primary schools
- There are 4100 secondary schools

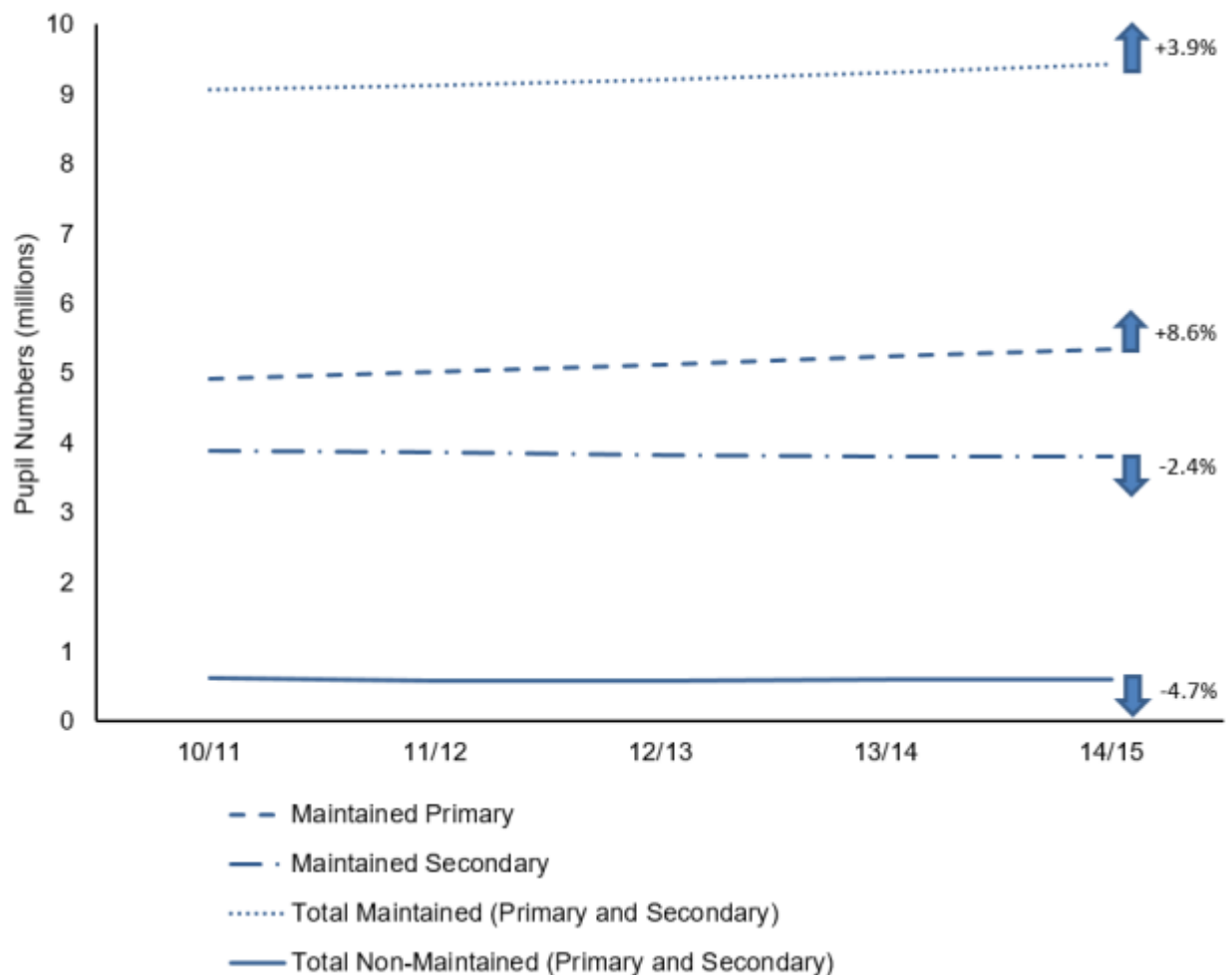
Figure 1.2 Number of schools across the UK by type and country (2015/16)



This means primary schools are a lot smaller in scale in that each of them has, on average, fewer pupils in them, and should be more ‘locally based for most parents; while secondary schools are a lot larger, will have many more pupils in them, have more of an ‘education factory’ feel to them and be more widely dispersed, meaning children will have to travel further to them.

There are 5.5 million pupils in primary schools in the U.K. and 3.8 million secondary school pupils (figures for state maintained schools)

Figure 1.3 Trend in the number of primary and secondary pupils across the UK (2011/12 to 2015/16)



- The number of pupils in secondary schools decreased by 2.4% between 2011 and 2015
- The number of pupils in primary schools increased by 8.3% between 2011 to 2015.
- This probably reflects demographic trends in the United Kingdom (although by all means do verify this); if this is the case, it means we might reasonably expect to see an increase in secondary school numbers over the next few years.

There are 122 000 pupils in special schools, and 15 000 in pupil referral units

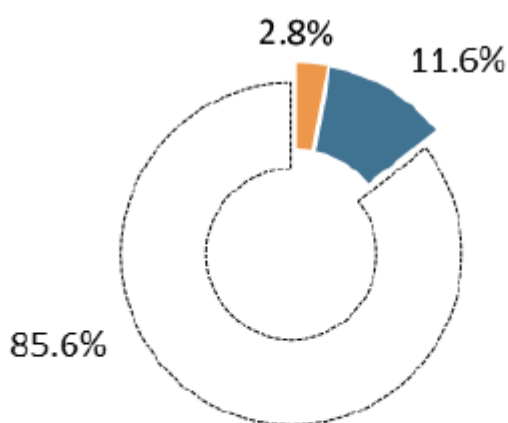
TABLE 1.2.1: Full-time and part-time pupils by gender(1)(2) and school type, 2011/12 - 2015/16

United Kingdom		Thousands				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
All						
Maintained schools(3)						
Nursery schools(4)		141.6	144.1	150.0	149.9	147.9
Primary schools(5)(6)(7)		5,006.7	5,108.9	5,235.1	5,344.0	5,461.5
of which						
Nursery classes		311.1	285.8	272.3	260.8	258.9
Other classes(8)		4,433.5	4,250.9	4,151.7	4,076.6	4,925.6
Middle(9)		.	3.6	3.5	4.4	5.4
Secondary schools(5)(10)		3,855.6	3,821.8	3,800.9	3,794.5	3,795.1
Special schools(11)		105.0	107.9	113.5	117.7	122.0
Pupil Referral Units (PRUs)(12)		12.4	11.8	12.9	13.6	15.0
Total All Maintained schools		9,121.3	9,198.1	9,316.0	9,424.0	9,546.9

The numbers of pupils in both special schools and pupil referral units are increasing: between 2012 and 2016:

- the number of students in special schools increased by 17,000, or 21%,
- the number of students in pupil referral units increased by 2600, or 16.2%

A total of 14.4% of pupils have Special Education Needs

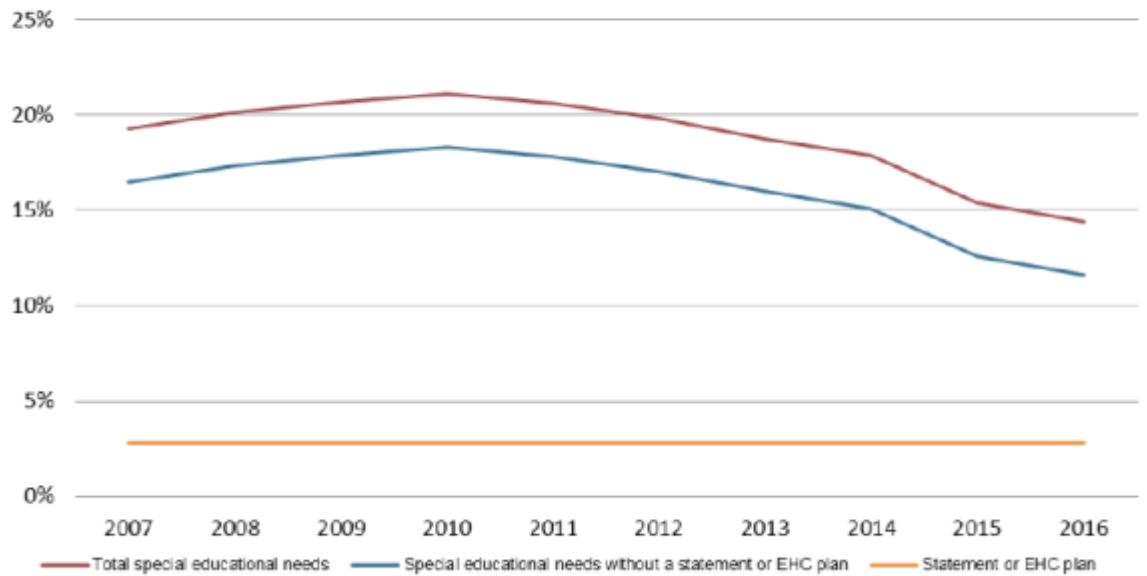


■ Statement or EHC plan ■ SEN support □ No SEN

but only 2.8% of them have an SEN statement with a further 11.6% receiving SEN support, mostly within mainstream maintained schools.

Between 2010 to 2015 the number of pupils with special educational needs fell from 21% to 15%

Figure A: Time series showing the percentage of pupils with special educational needs: England 2007-2016

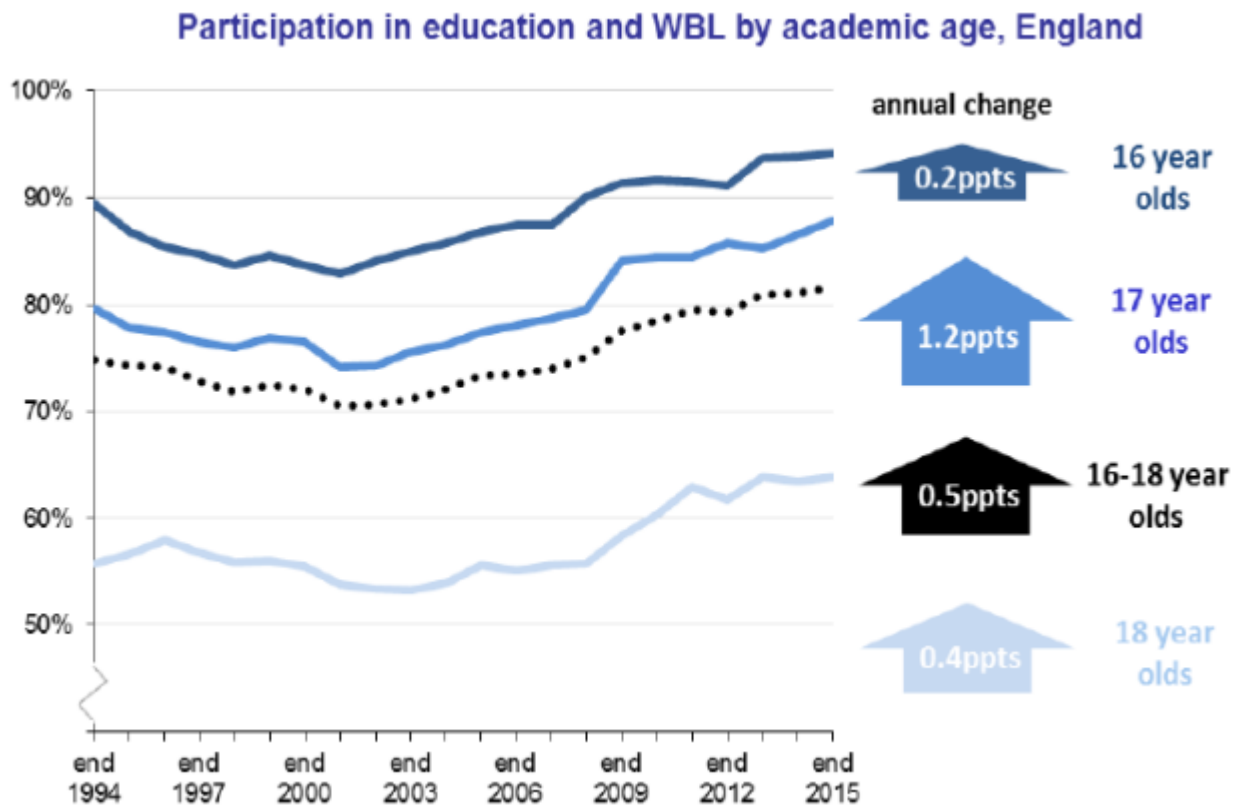


Source: school census 2007-2016 (as at January each year)

NB – if you read this in conjunction with the previous chart, then it suggests that special educational needs students are becoming increasingly segregated into special schools and/ or pupil referral units, rather than being dealt with in mainstream secondary schools.

Another thing to note about the chart above is that it's highly unlikely that the number of stated SEN children are increasing while there's been a fairly sharp decrease in non-stated SEN kids, this has got 'change in labelling' written all over it as an explanation (no pun intended).

In 2015 the proportion of 16-18 year olds in education and work-based learning was 81.6%

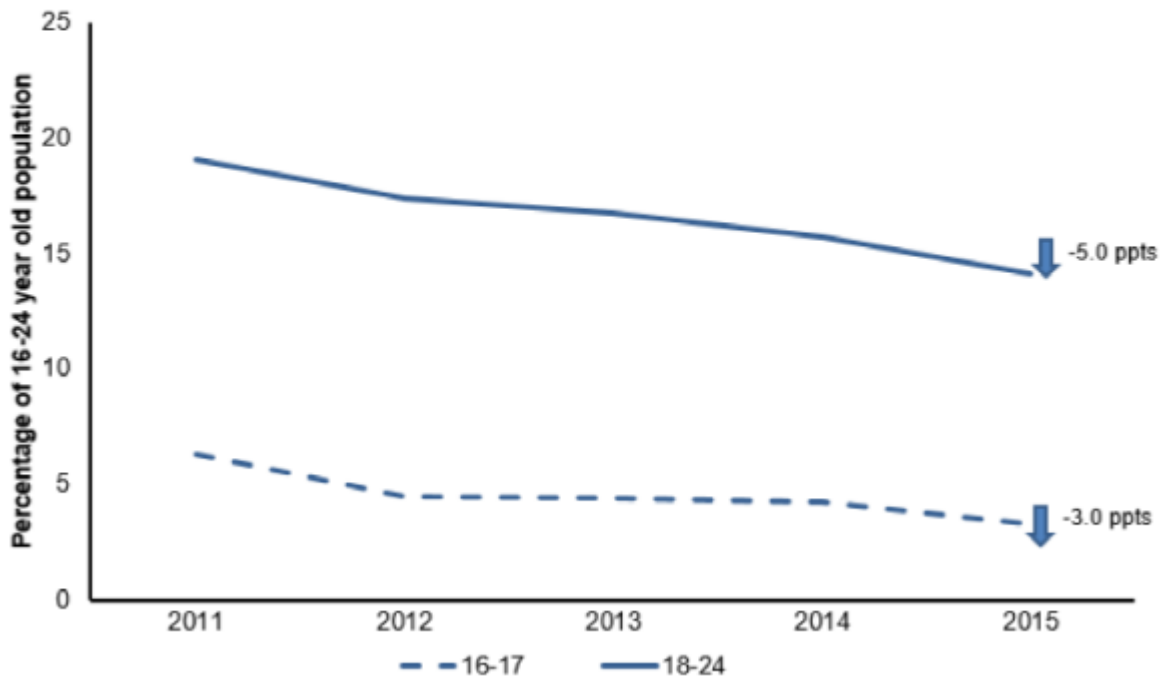


This is the highest level since consistent records began in 1994

- At age 16 the participation rate was 94.1%
- At age 17 it was 87.8%.
- At age 18 it was 63.8% (but of course, most of the ‘missing’ 36.2% will be in paid-work!)

NEETS – The number of 16-24 year-olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) across the UK has fallen to around 15%

Figure 2.2 16 to 24 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) by age (2011 to 2015)

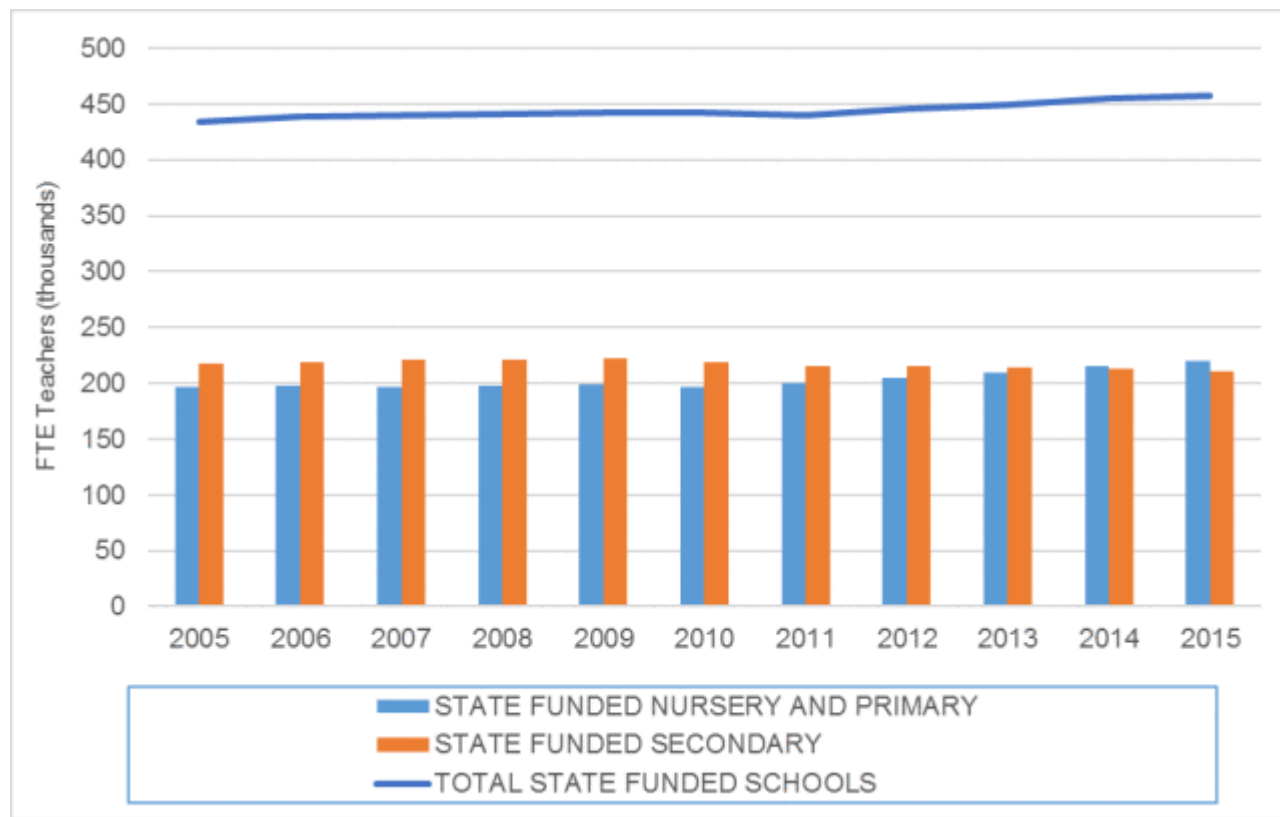


There were 1.3 million students studying towards their first degree in 2015/16, an 8% increase since 2010/11

Figure 2.1 Full-time students in higher education in the UK by level (2010/11 to 2014/15) (thousands)

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
First Degree	1,258.0	1,319.8	1,319.6	1,351.8	1,358.6
Postgraduate Degree	310.5	309.7	297.0	305.4	305.4
of which Masters	245.0	240.2	225.6	231.1	229.7
of which PhD	65.5	69.5	71.3	74.4	74.7

In 2015 there were 456 900 full time equivalent teachers in England and Wales



The overall number of teachers has increased over the last five years, but this increase is mainly in primary teachers. The number of secondary school teachers has actually decreased.

13% of qualified teachers drop out after just one year of teaching, and 30% drop out after five years of teaching

Table 8: Full and part-time¹ teachers by year of gaining qualified teacher status, who were in service the following year and the percentage recorded in service in state-funded schools in England in each year later.

England			Percentage of teachers in regular service in the state-funded schools sector in England after:																		
Year qualified	Recorded in service by	Number of newly qualified entrants entering service	Note 4																		
			1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years
1996	March 1997	18,100	91%	84%	79%	73%	71%	68%	67%	64%	62%	60%	58%	57%	56%	55%	55%	54%	53%	52%	50%
1997	March 1998	18,900	90%	83%	77%	74%	71%	69%	67%	65%	62%	60%	59%	58%	57%	57%	56%	55%	53%	51%	
1998	March 1999	17,800	89%	81%	77%	74%	72%	69%	67%	64%	63%	62%	60%	59%	59%	58%	57%	55%	53%		
1999	March 2000	18,300	88%	82%	77%	74%	71%	70%	67%	65%	64%	62%	60%	60%	59%	58%	56%	54%			
2000	March 2001	17,600	89%	83%	78%	74%	72%	69%	67%	66%	64%	62%	62%	61%	59%	57%	56%				
2001	March 2002	18,600	89%	82%	78%	75%	71%	68%	67%	66%	64%	64%	63%	61%	59%	57%					
2002	March 2003	20,700	89%	83%	78%	74%	72%	70%	68%	66%	65%	64%	63%	60%	59%						
2003	March 2004	23,000	90%	83%	77%	74%	71%	69%	68%	67%	65%	63%	61%	59%							
2004	March 2005	25,200	89%	81%	77%	74%	71%	69%	69%	67%	65%	62%	60%								
2005	March 2006	25,700	86%	81%	77%	74%	71%	71%	69%	66%	64%	61%									
2006	March 2007	24,000	87%	81%	77%	74%	73%	71%	68%	66%	62%										
2007	March 2008	24,400	88%	82%	78%	77%	74%	71%	68%	63%											
2008	March 2009	24,400	88%	82%	80%	77%	74%	71%	66%												
2009	March 2010	22,300	87%	83%	79%	76%	72%	68%													
2010	November 2010	24,100	87%	82%	77%	73%	70%														
2011	November 2011	20,600	88%	83%	77%	73%															
2012	November 2012	23,000	88%	81%	75%																
2013	November 2013	23,600	87%	80%																	
2014	November 2014	24,200	87%																		
2015	November 2015	25,500																			

Source: Database of Teacher Records (DTR) and School Workforce Census

The current number of qualified teachers aged under 60 (and not in receipt of a pension from the Teachers' Pension Scheme) that have worked in state funded schools in England and were not employed as at December 2013 is 227 100.

How useful are these education statistics?

Such statistics are a useful starting point if we wish to make cross-national comparisons between the U.K. education system and the rest of the world, which would be useful for students of global development, given that education plays a key role in development. Indeed if we wish to compare the relationship between education and development in several countries, statistical rather than qualitative comparisons may be the only way of doing so.

From an arrogant, modernisation theory perspective, these statistics provide an indication of the level of investment required in terms of expenditure and teachers, and the types of outcome that less developed countries should be aiming for.

Most of the education statistics above count as 'hard statistics', i.e. there's little room for disagreement over the 'social facts' which they show – for example, it's hard to argue with the stats on 'number of schools' and 'number of qualified teachers'.

However, others are much softer, and have more validity problems, and can be criticised for being social constructions rather than reflecting

underlying reality: the statistics on special educational needs clearly come under this category – there is simply no way the underlying numbers of students with ‘SEN’ have decline from 21 to 15% in 5 years while the number of certificated SEN kids have increased – what’s really happened is that the number of kids which schools categorise as having Special Education Needs has decreased in the last 5 years, probably because the Tory’s cut previously existing funding for this category of student in 2010 (ish).

2. <https://www.oxford-royale.co.uk/articles/british-schools-different-from-schools-abroad.html>

10 Fascinating Differences Between British Schools and Schools Abroad

The impression given around the world of what British schools are really like can vary widely.

There's the Enid Blyton view, of mischievous schoolgirls sneaking out of boarding schools for midnight feasts. There's the Harry Potter view, of arcane rituals and odd desserts. And at the other end of the spectrum, there's the impression given by TV series such as *The Inbetweeners*, of low-level anarchy and not much learning going on. The reality is more mundane. And yet it can be hard to explain exactly where the differences lie in going to school in one country rather than another unless you've experienced it – and many students who move schools regularly will be shifting between different international schools, which have their own distinct culture, separate from that of the country within which they are located.

As a result, we've looked at how schools in the UK differ from their counterparts in other countries, from the big, noticeable differences to the small, ordinary things that might nonetheless startle you when you first make the switch.

1. British school students usually wear uniforms



Green is a surprisingly popular colour for school uniforms.

This is probably the most noticeable, and most remarked-upon, difference between British schools and the majority of their counterparts abroad. While students in most other countries can wear more-or-less what they want, students in Britain are usually required to wear something that looks a little like cabin crew uniform as designed by someone who really,

really hates flying. More traditional schools will have blazers and ties (with different ties or pins for students who have won awards or succeeded in sports), while more modern schools might only insist on a polo shirt or sweatshirt with neutral trousers.

What's the point of uniform? Conspiracy theorists suggest that it serves to suppress students' individuality and create a herd mentality, and seen more positively, there's perhaps something in that, in that wearing the same things encourages school spirit of a kind. More importantly, it cuts down on distinctions between students from different backgrounds that might otherwise cause tension; it's harder to show off your wealth when everyone's wearing a uniform. And while some teachers complain that they spend a disproportionate amount of time telling students off for issues with their uniform (untucked shirts, missing ties, customised blazers...), others observe that students with a rebellious streak are much better off taking it out on their uniforms than on their teachers, school property or their classmates.

3. Almost everything you need for school is provided for you



As the school provides your exercise books, woe betide you if you lose one.

In Germany, a crucial part of the back-to-school routine is the great stationery shop, where students buy stacks of brightly-coloured exercise books to call their own. In the UK, it's somewhat different. Students are expected to buy their own bags, uniform (as well as sports kit) and pens and pencils, but that's all. Textbooks and exercise books are provided by the school, for free. For the first three years of primary school, all students get free school lunches as well. Whether this seems generous or stingy will depend on which school system you're used to.

With everyone wearing the same uniform and using the same textbooks and exercise books, it's certainly the case that school students in the UK can be a more homogeneous group than in other countries – what can be different is that in the UK, each school will have its own distinct identity and branding, so while all students from that school will be dressed

the same and using the same materials, they could also be quite distinct from the school just down the road.

4. You start school at 5, or younger



Children start school relatively young in the UK.

Schools in the UK differ from many countries in Europe in that students start semi-formal education at the age of 5 or younger (with students frequently starting in September of the school year in which they will turn 5). This isn't structured learning with memorisation and whiteboards – there's a lot of colouring-in and storytime – but students are nonetheless expected to manage a school day from 9am until 3.30pm or thereabouts.

The complexities of the British school system, with its mixture of state and private schools, is also reflected in the division of ages later on. In state schools, it's the norm to attend primary school until the age of 11, and then to go on to secondary school. In private schools, the first school is referred to as prep school rather than primary school, which you don't leave until the age of 13. A final possible division is that at the age of 16, some students leave their secondary school and go to a sixth form college for the last two years of their education; these last two years, known as the sixth form, are usually quite distinct from the rest even in secondary schools that educate their students up to the age of 18.

5. A school day lasts from 9 until around 3.30



Hometime for British students.

The length and timings of a school day can vary considerably around the world. A Brazilian school day might start at 7am but end at noon. Chinese school days can be very long, from 7.30am to 5pm or even later. French school days last longer than British ones, running from 8am to 4pm – but that includes two hours for lunch. British school days start around 9am, usually with a 15 minute break mid-morning, and an hour for lunch.

There are a wide variety of implications from a shorter or longer day, such as how much time parents will have to take to look after their children, or whether it's normal for children to go home for lunch, or help out with a family business in the afternoon, or the level of extra-curriculars or free time it's usual for school students to enjoy during the school week. In the UK, the majority of families have both parents working, and it's unusual for students to work during the week, though many students have weekend jobs.

6. It's very unusual to repeat a year



Students in the same class are likely to all be the same age.

One way in which the British school system differs considerably from that of other countries is that it is virtually unknown for students to repeat a year. While in other countries, a student who hasn't got up to the required level in a particular school year will simply be required to do the whole thing again in the company of a new set of classmates a year younger than them, in Britain this is exceptionally rare, and usually only happens in fringe cases at the primary school level (such as in the case of a student born in August who would have been in the year below had they been born in September).

More normal is for a particularly bright student to be moved up a year, so that they will be among classmates who are a year older than them. This is still relatively rare – so the majority of the time, you can expect to be in a class filled exclusively with people who are the same age in a British school.

7. Individual schools are unusually autonomous



Two different state schools, even within the same local authority, are likely to be quite distinct from one another.

In many countries across the world, most of the ways in which state schools are run is dictated to them by an external body, such as a local or state-level authority.

This isn't the case in the UK. While all schools are required to follow the national curriculum, an individual school has the freedom to decide which exam boards it will use, which optional subjects it will teach (e.g. which languages), whether it will have a uniform and what sort of uniform that will be, which foreign exchanges it puts in place, how it spends its budget on things like new buildings and facilities, the exact mechanism it uses for selecting students if it's oversubscribed and all decisions to do with hiring and firing staff. Recently introduced new types of schools, called free schools and academies, have even more individual flexibility than this.

The main consequence for students is that two schools in the same area with a similar sort of intake can in fact be quite different depending on the choices made by the headteacher and the school's governing body; and a new headteacher can also make some quite significant changes to a school.

8. Teachers are treated respectfully, but don't earn respect by default



The expectations pupils and teachers have of one another aren't necessarily the same in the UK as elsewhere.

Compared to some parts of the world, the teacher/student relationship in the UK is quite informal. While it's still the norm in the vast majority of British schools that teachers are addressed by title and surname – and in most they will also be called “Sir” and “Miss” as convenient shorthand – other conventional trappings of respect are less common. For instance, only the most old-fashioned teacher will expect the class to stand up when they enter a room. The class will be expected to be quiet and pay attention when the teacher is speaking, but if the teacher makes a factual mistake of some kind, someone in the class will point it out.

Whether respectful behaviour is based on genuine feelings of respect is a different question. Unlike in some countries, British students are unlikely to be deferential of their teachers outside the classroom unless the teacher has earned their respect (which most do). So it can be quite usual for students to spend a break time talking among themselves about how a particular teacher is lacking in ability, authority or dress sense – but to be respectful, quiet and disciplined in that teacher's class all the same. While some countries take the idea that a teacher is in loco parentis to be all-important, in the UK the relationship between teacher and pupil is more like that between a boss and an employee: when they aren't around, they might be criticised, but their instructions will still be obeyed.

9. You study fewer subjects than in many other countries



A student planning on studying Engineering might take only Maths, Further Maths and Physics A-levels.

At the start of secondary school, a British student might study a dozen subjects: English, Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Geography, History, Religious Studies, Art, Computing, Technology, Physical Education and one or two languages. At the age of 14-15, this would drop down to the core subjects of English, Mathematics and the sciences, plus another three or four of the rest. So far, so in line with most other countries.

However, at the age of 16-17 – the start of the sixth form, students taking A-levels (the most popular school leaving exams in the UK) usually

take a mere three or four subjects entirely of their own choice – so after the age of 16, they could focus entirely on sciences, and never study humanities again, or vice versa. The consequence is to make students choose an overall academic path much sooner than they do elsewhere, and to give them an education that is much more deep than broad.

10. Students are encouraged to speak up and share their opinions



British classrooms are seldom silent.

The traditional Victorian image of students sitting in rows in front of a blackboard, patiently writing down everything that their stern teacher says, doesn't much resemble a modern British school. For one thing, teachers aim to keep their lessons lively and varied, but more importantly, students speaking up and having their opinions heard is considered a major part of the educational process. So you might just as often see students sitting around working in groups and discussing a task with one another, or with their desks in rows facing one another for a debate. If everyone is facing the board, they're as likely to be listening to a presentation given by one of their classmates as they are to be listening to a teacher.

This means that creativity and individual thought are key features of British classrooms; if a textbook has an error, British students will not hesitate to point it out. Memorisation of facts is kept to a minimum in favour of more active styles of learning. This may be partly why language-learning in the UK is falling, as that requires a kind of memorisation that British students don't often practise; but it also gives British students a flexible, creative approach to learning.

11. There's usually something to do after school



There are often a lot of opportunities for musicians at school.

British schools have increasingly been required to do more than simply teach their students the national curriculum and then throw them out into the world. The school day proper may run from 9am to 3.30pm or thereabouts, but many schools have breakfast clubs from 8am or earlier (to accommodate students with parents who work full-time) and after-school clubs that might run until 4.30 or 5pm. Choirs will practise during lunchtimes and after school; there is after-school sports practice; and there may even be the option of picking up an extra qualification with after-school lessons.

These kinds of school-based extra-curriculars, which are usually cheap if not free, are a normal part of British school life, and most students will be involved in one or more of them as a matter of course. While British schools don't get involved in their students' home lives as much as in other countries (for instance, if a teacher phones a student's parents, it's almost always because that student has misbehaved *very* badly), the same is not true in the other direction, as schools become not just a place of structured education, but a kind of community hub for all those who attend them.

3. <https://academic-writing.org/blog/interesting-facts-about-british-education/>

Interesting Facts about British Education

An innovative approach to teaching plus centuries of experience and old traditions make British education admired and respected across the globe. The best thing about UK education is that no matter what course you attend, you will be encouraged to create new ideas and think for yourself.

British education supports students' ability to gain strong knowledge, creative and analytical skills, and self-confidence.

Language support

UK institutions provide perfect English language help and support for the international students. Many of them offer language classes focused on studying skills students need to complete their main courses successfully.

Independence

UK education gives a great opportunity to express oneself in the subject of the greatest interest. No matter what you are studying for, you will learn to think and work independently. You are free to choose from hundreds of courses in technology, science, business, design, art, humanities, social sciences and many more. The flexible approach of education system in UK allows every person to choose a particular sphere to study.

Academic system

The most common undergraduate qualification in Britain is based on a degree system. Those are academic courses studied for three years in Northern Island, Wales and England, and four years in Scotland. Some courses are extended for a year to encourage students to spend their time oversea or in industry. One can obtain Master's degrees in a year while in Australia and United States the same course lasts for two years.

A branch of interesting facts you may not know

- Courses in Great Britain are shorter than in some other countries. A Bachelor's degree might be completed within 3 years and Master's degree within one year. That may save your time and money spent on some essay writing services like Academic-Writing.Org.

- British students can work for twenty hours per week during their study and full-time during their vacations.

- International student has a lot of opportunities and benefits that make their life in UK simple and affordable. They get discounts on stationery, books, entertainment, and travel.

- The National Health Service offers free subsidized healthcare to international students that stay in the UK for more than six months.

- Postgraduate students, as well as undergraduate ones, can participate in a number of scholarships that are available for everyone.

- Every student is free to choose from four countries: England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland. All of them are culturally and geographically diverse.

In fact, education in Britain is not only the highest level of teaching and learning. It is fascinating and fun.

4. <https://www.express.co.uk/life-style/top10facts/717731/Top-10-facts-about-schools-world-teacher-s-day-Unesco-October-5>

Top 10 facts about schools

1. Teachers are the third most trusted profession in the UK behind nurses and doctors.
2. According to government figures, there are 8.5 million pupils attending 24,288 schools in England.
3. In 1996, a teacher in Italy was suspended for passing students exam answers hidden in salami sandwiches.
4. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, 'teacher' is one of many names once given to the index finger. Another name for it was the 'lickpot'.
5. In 1992, the pet hamster in a Glamorgan school was reported to have died of a heart attack, caused by the shock of a teacher firing a starting pistol in a sports day rehearsal.
6. According to Royal Mail, School House is the 7th most common house name in the UK and Old School is 13th.
7. China has the world's largest classes with over 50 pupils in the average secondary school class.
8. The City Montessori School in Lucknow, India, has 52,000 pupils and 2,500 teachers.
9. Pupils in Shanghai spend more than 14 hours a week doing homework. In the UK it is 4.9 hours.
10. "Teachers open the door. You enter by yourself." (Chinese proverb).

5. <https://www.iecabroad.com/interesting-facts-about-studying-in-the-uk-some-may-surprise-you/>

Interesting facts about studying in the UK – some may surprise you!

The UK might only be comparatively small, but there's an awful lot going on! With over 100 universities, and many additional colleges offering higher education courses, we continue to attract student talent from all corners of the world. The facts listed here are designed to help you get to know a little more about student life in the UK and, as with everything we share, please feel free to get in touch if you have any questions. We'd be happy to provide more [advice on studying in the UK](#) right here on the IEC Abroad blog. Let the facts commence!

We rank well

There are **11 UK universities** in the top 100 world university rankings (2014/15). Considering we rank at number 80 for country size (out of 249 countries), we're quite proud to have so many fantastic institutions on our small island!

We boast some of the oldest institutions

Our own **Oxford University is claimed to be the oldest university in the English speaking world** (The University of Bologna, Italy, is the oldest in Europe). While exact dates aren't known, teaching took place at Oxford from 1096. The University of Cambridge was established in 1209 and chartered in 1231, making it the 4th oldest university in the world.

Which of our cities are the cheapest?

In 2014, Natwest ranked Glasgow as the **most economical place to study in the UK**. This was based on the cost of everyday essentials. Manchester ranked at number 7, whereas London, our notoriously expensive capital city, ranked at number 6!

Politics and tuition fees

In 2012, the government allowed universities to **increase the tuition fees** paid by home students. Despite protests, more than half of UK universities decided to increase their fees to the new amount – £9,000 per year. These fees may fall as it is currently a topic of political debate amongst the Labour party.

Best for extra-curricular activities

The University of Sheffield regularly wins the award for ‘**best student union**’ in the UK. Over the years, the student union nightclub venue has attracted a number of top DJs and music artists.

Who is our best graduate employer?

In 2013/14 **PWC took the number 1 position in The Times Top 100 Graduate Employers’ list**. PWC dominate the accountancy and professional services sector and hire 1,200 graduates each year. The companies listed have been ranked according to the opportunities graduates believe they offer.

How can students save money in the UK?

If you’re a student in the UK, then you can get **discounts** on a range of services/products. Our favourites are the NUS Extra card (which allow you to save on eating out and entertainment) and the Young Person’s Railcard, which allows you to save 1/3 on rail travel.

How are our degrees graded?

In the UK, **most students graduate with a 2.1 degree classification**. This has remained the case over the past 10 years. A first class degree is the best you can achieve followed by an upper second class (2.1) and then lower second class (2.2). Below this is a third class honours/pass degree. Most top graduate employers will ask for at least an upper second class degree.

Getting to know everyone

\ **‘Freshers’ week** is the term used to describe the first week at a British university. It isn’t necessarily a single week, and new students may be referred to as ‘freshers’ for the whole of their first year! The freshers’ period is usually a time for socialising heavily and getting to know your way around your university. There will usually be lots of events held at your student union and people are generally very friendly.

Working students

In the UK, universities usually allow their students to **work up to 20 hours per week during term time**. For some courses, this might not always be possible though, so students tend to stick to part-time jobs which allow them to work flexibly. In the UK, the current minimum wage is £5.13 for people aged between 18-20, and £6.50 for those aged 21 and above.

6. https://www.brainyquote.com/lists/topics/top_10_education_quotes

Top 10 Education Quotes

10. Nothing in this world can take the place of persistence. Talent will not; nothing is more common than unsuccessful men with talent. Genius will not; unrewarded genius is almost a proverb. Education will not; the world is full of educated derelicts. Persistence and determination alone are omnipotent.

Calvin Coolidge

9. The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and to think critically. Intelligence plus character – that is the goal of true education.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

8. Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself.

John Dewey

7. The aim of education is the knowledge, not of facts, but of values.

William S. Burroughs

6. The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet.

Aristotle

5. Develop a passion for learning. If you do, you will never cease to grow.

Anthony J. D'Angelo

4. Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learned in school.

Albert Einstein

3. An investment in knowledge pays the best interest.

Benjamin Franklin

2. Education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today.

Malcolm X

1. Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.

Nelson Mandela

7. <https://www.inspirationalstories.com/proverbs/t/english-on-education/>

English Proverbs & Sayings on Education



1. The belly teaches all arts.
2. The love of money and the love of learning rarely meet.
3. Today is the scholar of yesterday.
4. With great learning, a horse, and money, you may travel the world.
5. Learning makes a good man better and a bad man worse.
6. Learning makes people fit company for themselves.
7. Learn weeping and thou shalt gain laughing.
8. Everyone is weary: the poor in seeking, the rich in keeping, the good in learning.
9. He that nothing questions, nothing learns.
10. Heresy is the school of pride.
11. A handful of good life, is better than a bushel of learning.
12. A little Learning is a dangerous thing.
13. Education is a subversive activity.
14. Learning makes a man fit company for himself as well as for others.
15. Education begins a gentleman, conversation completes him.

8. <http://www.studylondon.ac.uk/why-study-in-london/top-10-facts>

Top 10 facts about studying in London

If you are considering to study in the UK, look no further. You have found the top 10 reasons to study in London, the best city on Earth!

1. London is the top choice for international students looking to study abroad. Over 100,000 international students are studying in London every year. International students come from over 200 different nations, making London a global, vibrant and diverse city.
2. There are over 45 universities in London, including top multi-faculty universities and world-class specialist institutions.
3. Several of the best universities in the world are located in London, including four of the Times Higher Education top 40 universities.
4. London universities offer over 30,000 courses from accounting, business, engineering and law to marketing, medicine, politics and zoology.
5. Universities in London have a combined research income of over £500 million (\$820 million), attracting not only the brightest students but also renowned academics from across the globe.
6. Current and past students and staff at London universities have been involved in many discoveries that have shaped modern life, including the discovery of DNA, fingerprints and penicillin.
7. London is a centre for academic excellence. Over 70 Nobel Prize laureates have studied or worked at a London university.
8. London offers outstanding academic support and facilities for students. There are over 120 different libraries, including the British Library which houses over 150 million books. Three million new items are added to the collection of the British Library every year.
9. London's cultural offering is ideal for students who are looking for a culturally enriching study experience. There are over 1,000 museums and galleries in London, and most of them are free!
10. London is a great place for students to have fun. There are over 100 cinemas to watch the latest movies, over 100 parks to enjoy the British sunshine, over 350 live music venues to discover the latest bands, over 5,000 restaurants to enjoy food from around the world and over 7,000 bars and pubs to have fun with your friends.

10 FACTS ABOUT STUDYING IN LONDON



No 1

World's number 1 international student city

London is home to over 100,000 international students from over 200 different nations – the most popular student city in the world



45 universities

From world-class research specialist institutions to large-scale, multi-faculty universities



GLOBAL UNIVERSITY RANKING

4 of the top **40** universities in the THE rankings are located in London



30,000

courses on offer from Accountancy to Zoology

OUTSTANDING ACADEMIC SUPPORT



RESEARCH INCOME of over

£500 million

(\$820 million)

attracting students and academics from across the globe



The British Library houses over

150 million books

with 3 million new items added each year

GROUND-BREAKING DISCOVERIES AT LONDON UNIVERSITIES



The discovery of DNA

The discovery of Fingerprints



The discovery of Penicillin

A CENTRE OF ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE



Over **70** Nobel Prize Laureates



ENDLESS OPPORTUNITIES TO HAVE FUN

9. <https://www.theguardian.com/higher-education-network/2018/jan/17/university-education-the-research-you-need-to-know>

All the facts you need to answer tricky questions about higher education

Education journalist Fran Abrams tackles 10 of the most challenging questions about universities by looking at the latest research

The last year in higher education has seen misconceptions abound in the media. Here's everything you need to know to set the record straight, based on new research findings you may have missed.

Are fewer poor students going to university in the UK?

According to the Higher Education Statistics Agency, the gender gap is getting wider, with 55% of women entering higher education compared to just 43% of men. Recent research for the Sutton Trust tells us that the poorest students are slightly more likely to go than they used to be – 11.3% of students come from the poorest areas, compared with 9.6% six years ago. But the most elite universities take far fewer – no more than 4% at Oxford, Cambridge, Imperial and UCL.

Most universities take some social indicators into account when admitting students, the most common being participation in outreach programmes, coming from a poorer neighbourhood or school, and having been in receipt of free school meals. Widening access programmes are the most common contextual indicator used, with two-thirds of these leading universities reporting that they take them into account. The Sutton Trust finds universities which do this don't experience any rise in drop-out rates or a drop in grades as a result.

Is the UK admissions system less progressive than elsewhere in Europe?

Research from Rand Europe and LSE Enterprise for the European Parliament's committee on culture and education compared admissions systems and found that there were drawbacks to a more open policy. In France, for example, where egalitarian principles have driven open admissions dependent only on passing school-leaving exams, the drop-out rate in the first year is 50%. The research suggests more competitive entrance requirements could actually aid social mobility by matching students more closely with courses in which they are likely to succeed. The UK, for instance, had the highest graduation rate, 51%, against an average of 37%.

Do boys outperform girls at university?

Results from a new, unpublished study from the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Essex show that in first-year exams, women do better than men, those from middle-class families do better than those from working-class families and white British students do better than black British ones.

The study also finds that success is linked to regular attendance at lectures as well as to using “active” study methods rather than passive ones. Personality traits such as resilience and “grit” were also found to be helpful.

A second recent piece of ISER research looked more closely at ethnic and gender gaps in drop-out rates and degree class. It found that while much of the difference in “university-readiness” could be explained by pre-existing factors such as socioeconomic background and school subject choice, the same was not true for differences in final degree class.

Does it matter what subjects students study at school?

Two recent pieces of research suggest that traditional academic subject choices give students an advantage in the applications process when compared with vocational ones. A recent doctoral thesis from Catherine Dilnot at the UCL Institute of Education analysed information on English students who went to university between 2010 and 2012, and found that those taking vocational A-levels such as law, accounting or business were less likely to go to elite institutions than those who did subjects such as science, maths, languages, history or geography.

Similarly, a recent study from the University of Essex showed students who took vocational BTEC qualifications instead of A-levels were less prepared for degree-level study. Students with traditional A-levels such as maths, biology, geography or history were more likely to do well at university.

How can universities improve their ratings in the Teaching Excellence Framework?

The Higher Education Funding Council for England has ranked 60 institutions as gold for their teaching quality, 115 silver and 53 bronze. But how much difference was made by the qualitative supporting statements submitted by participating universities?

Research by the Higher Education Policy Institute analysed a sample of those submissions and came up with a checklist for those working on similar statements for the next Tef. These include being clear about institutional mission and the tone the university is looking to convey, showing commitment to research-led teaching and demonstrating student input in the process where possible.

How can universities stem drop-out rates?

The Essex research looked at a sample of all students starting undergraduate courses between 2007-08 and 2014-15 and found that 20% of them didn't complete their degrees at the first attempt. (Of the 80% who passed, 16% got a first, 48% a 2:1 and 23% a 2:2.) Poorer and ethnic minority students were more likely to drop out.

These attainment gaps can partly be explained by the fact that those groups are more likely to have non-academic A-levels – see above – and are more likely to be mature students. Mature students are more likely to drop out, but if they do complete their degrees they're more likely to get a high grade. Asian students are more likely to choose courses with high fail rates, such as medicine or pharmacy. The research suggests universities could offer more targeted support to help BTEC students with the transition from practical or lab-based work to academic writing and exam-based assessment.

Which graduates are most likely to get jobs?

The latest analysis from the Higher Education Longitudinal Survey found that just under three quarters of graduates were in full-time paid work three and a half years after graduating. Just 2.3% were believed to be unemployed.

But there were big variations between those with different degrees – the lowest unemployment rate was among those who studied medicine or dentistry, at just 0.6%, and the highest was among computer scientists, at 4.6%. Those least likely to be in full-time work were biological scientists – 72.3% – but they were more likely than others to still be studying.

Which graduates earn the best salaries?

Data from the Department for Education shows both university and degree subject are major drivers of future earnings. Some of the top earnings, five years after graduation, were among those who took business (£70,000), economics (£60,000) and law (£60,000), but graduates from some lower-performing business degrees were on average earnings of around £20,000 five years after leaving, while those with economics or law could be earning slightly less than that. At the bottom end, art and design graduates from courses with the least successful financial outcomes could be on an average of as little as £10,000 per year.

The Sutton Trust (see below) says private school students have average starting salaries £1,350 higher than their state-educated classmates – even if they have taken the same courses and emerged with the same grades.

Is the graduate wage premium a myth?

The Sutton Trust reports that men with degrees earn 28% more than men without, and that for women the gap is much bigger – 53%. But students from the poorest backgrounds are less likely to go to high-status universities, more likely to study on low-status courses and less likely to go into the best jobs when they leave.

So, what's the wage premium for those who have the odds stacked against them? This is harder to pin down, but one recent study from the Centre for the Analysis of Social Policy at the University of Bath suggests the benefits of a degree for a male graduate from a middle-class family could be almost three times greater than for a similar graduate from a poorer family. For students who take a low-achieving course at a low-achieving university and who come out with a lower class of degree, the benefits will be much reduced.

How worried should universities be about rising levels of student debt?

A recent House of Commons research paper says the average debt among the first cohort at English universities to become liable for repayment was £32,000. But once changes announced in the 2015 budget have been implemented, the average debt will rise to £40,000. For those from the poorest backgrounds, that figure will be £53,000. In the rest of the UK the debt will be less – Scottish students at university in Scotland do not pay fees and those in Wales and Northern Ireland have been paying less. Those from poorer families are more likely to take out maintenance loans, along with those on arts-based courses – where earnings potential is likely to be lower.

But other [official research](#) [pdf] suggests that students' aspirations to go into higher education have not necessarily been dented by higher levels of debt, and that the concept of debt is becoming more widely accepted.

• *Fran Abrams is joint CEO of the Education Media Centre, a charity which aims to raise the public profile of good evidence about what works in education.*

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Part II**

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