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Anotace: Tento dokument je pracovním listem, který slouží jako podpůrný materiál k výuce vzdělávacího systému v anglicky mluvících zemích.
Higher Education

Around 30% of all young people in Britain go into full-time higher education. Higher education covers all post-school courses above GCE A level standard.

Higher education institutions include universities, teacher training colleges of technology, art and professions allied to medicine. Britain has 89 universities, including the Open University, and 70 other higher education institutions. All these institutions enjoy academic freedom.

The oldest British universities are Oxford (1167) and Cambridge (1229) in England and four in Scotland – St. Andrews (1411), Glasgow (1451), Aberdeen (1494) and Edinburgh (1583).

All the other universities were founded in the 19th (London 1836, Manchester 1851, Wales 1893) and the 20th centuries such as Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, Reading, Nottingham, Exeter, Sussex, York. The19th century universities became known as “redbrick” universities as opposed to the ancient stone of Oxford and Cambridge. There are also new universities in Scotland such as Strathclyde in Glasgow, Herriot-Watt in Edinburgh, Dundee, and Stirling.

There were two waves of opening new universities after World War II. One in the 1960s when such universities as Sussex in Brighton, York (both 1963), Warwick in Coventry, Kent in Canterbury were established. The other wave came in the 1990s, when 39 new universities were created.

The Open University is Britain’s main distance learning institution for adults (established in 1969). No formal academic qualifications are required to enrol in undergraduate courses, but the standards of its degrees and other qualifications are as high as other universities.

Most university courses last between two and four years. Sandwich courses, which include a period of work experience outside the institution, can extend the length of the course by up to a year, and medical and veterinary courses require five or six years. Although most students take degree courses, some are on sub-
degree courses such as Higher National Diploma (HND) or Diploma in Higher Education (Dip HE).

Degree titles vary according to the practice of each university. A Bachelor’s degree (Bachelor of Arts – B.A., Bachelor of Science – B.Sc.) is given to students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study. A Master’s degree (Master of Arts – M.A., Master of Science – M.Sc.) may be obtained by attending a postgraduate course or by writing a thesis.

The degree of Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy) is given for a thesis both in humanities and science (e.g. Ph.D. in Physics, English, History etc.).

The students no longer have their tuition fees paid by the state and few of them receive a government grant for their living expenses.

After reading the text answer the following questions:

1. How many young people in Britain go into full-time higher education?
2. How many universities are there in Britain?
3. What’s the name of the oldest university in the UK?
4. Name some universities, which were founded in 20th century.
5. How long do most university courses last?
6. What does HND mean?
7. What is the Open University?

Materiál je určen pro bezplatné používání pro potřeby výuky a vzdělávání na všech typech škol a školských zařízení. Jakékoliv další využití podléhá autorskému zákonu.
Zdroje a literatura: