**14. Education in Great Britain**

**Before you start:**

* What do you know about the UK education system overall?

I’m not deep in this case, but I know that UK education overall is the best in the Europe and one of the best in the world. Also there are two world famous universities. Finally, this educational system produce a lot of MBA students, much more than other Europe countries.

* Name some famous British higher education institutions.

Cambridge and Oxford are the most famous UK universities in UK, Europe and world.

* What is the difference between the university and higher education institution?

I think that higher education institution is more complex structure than university. It includes colleges and professional institutions. But, usually, only university awards students with higher academic degrees.

**Ex. 1 Study the words and word combinations:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Transcription | Translation |
| to be renowned | /rɪˈnaʊnd/ | быть известным |
| illustrious | /ɪˈlʌstrɪəs/ | выдающийся, прославленный |
| liveliness | /ˈlaɪvlɪnɪs/ | живость |
| reasonable | /ˈriːznəbl/ | разумный |
| overall | /ˈəʊvərɔːl/ | полный |
| tuition fee | /tjuːˈɪʃn fiː]/ | стоимость обучения |
| degree courses | /dɪˈgriː kɔːs/ | курс повышения квалификации |
| application paperwork | /æplɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n ˈpeɪpəwɜːk/ | оформление документов для подачи заявления |
| to amalgamate | /əˈmælɡəmeɪt/ | объединять |
| to confirm | /kənˈfɜːm/ | подтверждать |
| request | /rɪˈkwest/ | просьба, запрос |
| embassy | /ˈembəsɪ/ | посольство |
| scholar | /ˈskɒlə/ | ученый |
| a scholarship | /ˈskɒləʃɪp/ | стипендия |
| vocational | /və(ʊ)ˈkeɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ | профессиональный |
| circumstances | /ˈsɜːkəmstənsɪz/ | обстоятельства |
| guidance | ˈɡaɪd(ə)ns | руководство, рекомендация, требование |
| compulsory | /kəmˈpʌls(ə)rɪ/ | обязательный, принудительный |
| to pursue | /pəˈsju/ | преследовать |
| to discern | /dɪˈsɜːn/ | различать |
| to denote | /dɪˈnəʊt/ | обозначать |
| distinction | /dɪˈstɪŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n/ | различие |
| civic | /ˈsɪvɪk/ | гражданский, общественный |

**Ex. 2 Read the text and title its parts:**

**Destination – British university.**

The UK is renowned as one of the most popular study destinations in the world for international students. According to the latest statistics, the total number of international students in the UK is 485,645, as of 2018/2019. Thousands of international students, from all corners of the world, embark their studies in the UK every year, enhancing the country’s liveliness and beauty.

A)Advantages of UK education\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What we have learned from the statistics is that getting an education in UK is very popular way, but why? What benefits do people have from getting a British degree?

* **Your Education Will Be Recognized Wherever You Go**

If you decide to get your education in the UK, your degree will be recognized and respected, no matter where you end up being employed. The education will provide you with a solid foundation and boost your potential for having a higher salary and finding exactly the job you want.

* **Whatever You Decide to Study, You Can Study in the UK**

The UK has countless high education institutions, and almost every single one of them has opportunities for international students to study there. You can choose from a variety of different undergraduate and graduate degrees and combine your courses in order to make a degree program that suits your needs and interests.

* **You’ll Get the Skills You Need to Succeed**

The learning experience that you will receive when you study in the UK is one that will provide you with the skills you need. You’ll be encouraged to read, think independently, question and analyze what you read and learn. Did you know that British scientists and institutions have won almost 100 Nobel Prizes? Very few countries can claim that level of achievement. People who study art, fashion, film, TV and video game design are considered among the best in the world.

### **The Cost of Living Is Reasonable**

It’s fairly reasonable to live in England. Obviously, it will cost a bit more if you live in a city like London, but in general, costs are reasonable. You’ll want to do research before you come, though, in order to learn more about the cost of living in your particular area. The cost of living also includes health care, and in the UK, that’s not much of a worry at all. The UK is one of the countries which has an institutionalized, national health care system, which will reduce your overall health care costs.

* **The UK Has a Unique Culture**

The UK is quite a unique country. Thousands of families from around the world have decided to live in the UK, which gives it a rich, multicultural atmosphere that you cannot find anywhere else in the world.

* **The UK Is the Gateway to the Rest of Europe**

If you want to travel Europe, the UK is the place to be. In the United Kingdom alone, you can travel to Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland and learn about the different backgrounds and lifestyles in each country. Public transportation makes it simple to travel the entire United Kingdom and take in the sights and sounds. As a student, you can receive special rates for transportation when you buy monthly passes.

B)\_Отношение к иностранным студентам и их льготы Attitude to international students and their benefits\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

First of all, of course, it is the economic impact of international students. International students in the UK bring billions in income to UK universities, approximately £6.9 billion income *in tuition fees*. Total education exports and transnational activity (TNE) in the UK contributed around £19.9 billion in 2016, a 3.1% increase from the previous year.

The second point is that UK loves international students because they diversify the country and make global connections happen. The UK is constantly working to keep international students here and even include them in the UK job market. Just recently, the UK has introduced a post-study work visa, known as the Graduate Route, which allows graduates to stay in the UK and find a job for a period of up to two years after graduation. The visa is set to be launched in the summer of 2021.

C)\_Admission process \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Once you’ve decided to study in UK, you will have to know what to do next: how do you apply to attend university in UK? What do you need to do in order to make sure that you can go exactly where you want to go?

**Here are 6 steps to help you apply for college in UK:**

1. The first thing you need to do is define your target: what do you want to study and where do you want to study.  Fortunately, there are countless options available to you as the UK currently counts around 200 recognized higher education providers whereas the variety of available study courses is larger than that. To choose your UK college, make a list of all universities that offer degree courses in your professional field and review their course structure and modules. From there you can filter out a shorter list of colleges that would match your desire.
2. After you have decided on what UK college and program you want to study, you must now see what the requirements are to apply for a place at that college. To do this, you must visit their website and check their application requirements section. You must pay attention to the details because at this point of your application everything counts even the least important document.
3. Now it’s time to submit your application. Before doing that, give a final look of your application paperwork to see if there might be something accidentally missing. Once you’ve done it, you’re ready to apply for a place at the chosen college in UK.
4. As soon as your university receives your application, they will send you an email to confirm it. There’s not a regular period of time it takes the admission committee to go through your application paperwork and respond you. Due to heavily applications load UK universities face, it takes time to process your request.
5. As a non-EU and non-EEA student in UK you have to possess proper financial means required to cover your studies and stay in UK. The amount of money required to have in your bank account varies according to your personal circumstances.
6. If you’re a non-EU and non-EEA citizen, you need a student visa to study in the UK. The student visa in UK is labelled as TIER 4 (General). The day you are given a place at the university you must reach the British embassy to seek guidance on student visa requirements in UK.

D)\_Solving students financial problems

In fact, the United Kingdom is the most expensive of the European countries for international students. However, there are always options and alternatives. The first and the most preferred option to study in the United Kingdom for free is to find a scholarship that covers all or most of the tuition. Then, the second option is to find a part-time job to cover tuition and living expenses.

**Ex. 3 Find the English equivalents for:**

Тарифы на проезд - special rates for transportation

транснациональная деятельность - transnational activity

быть запущенным в скором времени - set to be launched in near future

иметь надлежащие финансовые средства - have to possess proper financial means

требования к кандидатам - application requirements

приемная комиссия - admission committee

неполный рабочий день - part-time job

быть помеченным (маркированным) как - labelled as

бросить последний взгляд на - give a final look

признанные поставщики высшего образования – be popular study destination

отфильтровать - filter out

месячные пропуска - monthly passes

повысить свой потенциал - boost your potential

разное происхождение – students from all corners of the world

**Ex. 4 Answer the questions:**

1. Whereby the British education helps to ensure a higher salary and more job offers?

the UK has introduced a post-study work visa, known as the Graduate Route, which allows graduates to stay in the UK and find a job for a period of up to two years after graduation

1. What skills will you improve during your studying in UK?

You’ll be encouraged to read, think independently, question and analyze what you read and learn.

1. What amount of money is required in your bank account while applying for college in UK?

The amount of money required to have in your bank account varies according to your personal circumstances for non-EU and non-EEA student

1. What does the cost of living also include?

The cost of living also includes health care

1. What options does a student have to study in UK for free?

the most preferred option to study in the United Kingdom for free is to find a scholarship that covers all or most of the tuition.

**Ex. 5 Fill in the blanks with necessary words.**

1. Once you've chosen a university and sorted out the requirements, it's time to submit your application.
2. The UK is constantly tries to include international students in the job market.
3. While choosing a college you should review their course structure and modules.
4. Thousands of international families living in the UK have made a a rich and multicultural atmosphere in this country.

**Ex. 6 Translate into English:**

1. Студенты, обычно, зачисляются в университеты на основании результатов экзаменов продвинутого уровня.

Students, usually, enter the university by results of their complicated-level exams.

1. Независимость британских образовательных учреждений особенно ярко проявляется на уровне вузов.

The autonomy of UK educational institutions is strikingly pronounced in higher-educational institutions

1. Обучение на дневном отделении обычно длится три года и более.

Full-time undergraduate courses of study take three years or more

1. Первый уровень вузовского образования, как правило, нацелен на получение степени бакалавра гуманитарных или естественных наук.

The first level of UK higher educational, as a rule, leads to bachelor degree of humanities and sciences

1. Степень магистра присуждается за исследования в области гуманитарных или естественных наук

Master’s degree awarded for researches in humanities and sciences.

1. Второй уровень вузовского образования предполагает получение степени магистра философии.

The second level of UK higher education mean receiving a master degree of philosophy

1. Экзамены на присуждение степеней сдаются в вузе, Национальном совете по присуждению ученых степеней или в профессиональных органах.

The degree exams usually take in university, national degrees council or professional institutions.

1. Студенты получают стипендии от местных органов власти, которые покрывают стоимость обучения, а и иногда – и стоимость проживания.

The students get scholarship from governments, that covers all tuition cost and sometimes – living cost.

1. Согласно сущности системы займов, студенты должны возвратить сумму гранта, выплачиваемую местными властями в период их обучения.

According to the essence of loans, students must return the grant amount, which is paid by the governments during the study.

1. Университеты Оксбриджа известны высоким уровнем качества даваемым ими образования.

Oxbridge universities are famous by their high-level education.

**Ex. 7 Find the Russian equivalents for:**

self-governing – cамоуправляемый

derives - поступать

the dropout rate – процент отказов

strikingly – особенно ярко

the pattern of study – структура обучения

student/staff ratio – соотношение студент / сотрудник

to make a contribution – внести вклад

curricula – учебная программа

acquires - приобретать

undergraduates - студенты

research based postgraduate course – изучать базовую программу магистратуры

vocational training course – профессиональные образовательные курсы

undergraduates

graduates - выпускники

to do a degree – получить степень

to do research – проводить исследование

academic subjects - академический предмет

attained - достигнутый

eligible - право

pertinent - уместный

joint - совместный

upwards – выше / дольше

span - промежуток

three term pattern – год, состоящий из трех семестров

**Ex. 8 Read the text:**

## **The System of Higher Education in Great Britain**

Universities historically have been independent and self-governing; however, they have close links with the central government because a large proportion of their income derives from public funds. Higher education also takes place in other colleges.

Students do not have a right to a place at a university; they are carefully selected by examination performance, and the dropout rate is low by international standards.

The autonomy of higher-educational institutions is strikingly pronounced in Great Britain. Its universities enjoy almost complete autonomy from national or local government in their administration and the determination of their curricula, despite the fact that the schools receive nearly all of their funding from the state. Entry requirements for British universities are rather complicated. A student must secure a General Certificate of Education by taking examinations in various subjects and receiving passing marks in them. The greater the number of the A-level (“advanced level”) passes, rather than General Certificate of Secondary Education (formerly “ordinary level”) passes, that a student acquires, the better his chances are of entering the university of his choice. This selective admission to universities, combined with the close supervision of students through a tutorial system, makes it possible for most British undergraduates to complete a degree course in three years rather than the standard four years. Great Britain’s academic programs are more highly specialized than their European continental counterparts. Great Britain’s model of higher education has been copied to varying degrees in Canada, Australia, India, South Africa, New Zealand, and other former British colonial territories in Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific.

Most UK higher education courses are taught by universities, but many are also taught at colleges, specialist institutions – arts and agricultural institutes and business schools.

In UK, higher education starts at the age of 18. Students who have already attained further education qualifications, such as A-levels, the International Baccalaureate, or an equivalent qualification or even a foundation course from the UK or another country are eligible to study at UK higher education institutions.

## **Higher Education Qualifications include:**

* **Diplomas:** Two year diploma courses, i.e. Higher National Diploma or Diploma of Higher Education are offered by Higher Education institutions in the UK.
* **Bachelor degrees:** Three year bachelor degrees are offered leading to Bachelor of Science/Engineering or Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Education.
* **Foundation degrees:** Some colleges and universities run special foundation courses, commonly known as 'Year 0' programs, aimed at students who want to enter specific subject areas such as science and engineering, but do not hold the pertinent entry qualifications.
* **Post-graduate degrees:** This includes Master’s degree. Master's degrees last from one year to four year. The MBA-Master of Business Administration is the world's most popular postgraduate degree, and the highest number of MBAs turns out from the UK. Another type of master's degree is the MRes- Master in Research which is designed to prepare students for doctoral research.
* **Doctoral degrees:** A doctorate is the highest qualification usually taking three to four years to finish. Intake for the doctoral degree is normally from those with a very good first degree or more commonly from those with a master's degree.

## **Higher Education Courses Structure**

Most higher education courses in the UK have a ‘modular’ structure, i.e. you can make a personalized course by choosing modules or units of study from different subject areas. Also, you can opt for more than one subject as part of your course. You have the options such as “Joint” which means the two subjects are studies equally and “major/minor” which means the time spent is usually 75% and 25% respectively.

**Study Modes**

UK offers both full-time as well as part-time courses of study. Full-time undergraduate courses of study take three years to finish and full-time postgraduate courses can be from one year upwards. Part-time courses usually require a longer period of time, thereby allowing you to work alongside your studies. The time span for part-time courses varies from one course to another.

**Academic Year**

In the UK, the standard academic year starts in September or October and runs until June or July. Often universities follow three term pattern in a year, beginning in September / October, January and May. There are some universities that follow the concept of two "semesters" a year, beginning in September / October and January. Majority of the courses begin in the autumn months in the UK universities.

There are no important official or legal distinctions between the various universities in the country. But it is possible to discern a few board categories:

1. ***Oxbridge***: this name denotes the universities of Oxford and Cambridge famous for their academic excellence. They are federations of semi-independent colleges, each college having its own staff, known as ‘fellows’. The fellows teach the college students, either one-to-one or I very small groups (known as “tutorials” in Oxford or “supervisions” in Cambridge). Oxbridge has the lowest student/staff ratio in Britain.
2. ***The old Scottish universities***: Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews. St. Andrews resembles Oxbridge in many ways, while the other three universities are more like civic universities (see below) in that most of students live at home or rented flats in town. At all of them, the pattern of study is closer to the Continental tradition than to English one - there is less specialization than at Oxbridge.
3. **The early nineteenth-century English universities**:
   * Durham University: its collegiate living arrangements are similar to Oxbridge, but academic matters are organized at university level.
   * The University of London: It includes a number of colleagues, scattered widely around the city, so that each college (most being non-residential) is almost a separate university. The central organization is responsible for little more than exams and the awarding of degree.
4. ***The older civic (“redbrick”) universities***. During the nineteenth century they concentrated in industrial towns and cities to cater for local people but later they started to accept students from all over the country. Their buildings are of red brick in contrast to the stone of older universities.
5. ***The campus universities***: purpose-built institutions located in the countryside (East Anglia, Lancaster, Sussex, Warwick). They tend to place emphasis on relatively ‘new’ academic disciplines and to make greater use than other universities of teaching in small groups, often known as ‘seminars’.
6. ***The new civic universities*** (Aston, Selford, Strathclyde). They were originally technical colleges set up by local authorities in the first sixty years of twentieth century. But then they were upgraded to university status. Their most notable feature is flexibility with regard to studying arrangements, including ‘sandwich’ courses (studies interrupted by periods of time outside education).
7. **Open University**, British experiment in higher education for adults. It opened in January 1971 with headquarters at the new town of Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire. There are no academic prerequisites for enrollment in Open University, the aim of which is to extend educational opportunities to all. Courses, centrally organized by a distinguished faculty, are conducted by various means, including television, correspondence, study groups, and residential courses or seminars held at centers scattered throughout Great Britain. The correspondence course, however, is the principal educational technique. Televised lectures and seminars merely supplement it.

**Ex. 9 Find the English equivalents for:**

Отличительная черта - notable feature

закончить обязательное образование - secure a General Certificate of Education

быть основанным местными властями – to be founded by state governments

сдавать выпускные экзамены – pass the graduation exams

экзамен на сертификат об общем среднем образовании - General Certificate of Education exam

курс, ведущий к получению сертификата общей национальной профессиональной квалификации - the course leading to Higher National Diploma

обеспечить получение навыков и знаний в профессиональных областях – to provide skills and knowledge in professional fields

перейти к высшему образованию - eligible to study at higher education institutions

выпускной экзамен продвинутого уровня – complicated graduate exam

принимать студентов – to accept the students

на основе – based on

открытый университет - **Open University**

формальные результаты – formal results

слушать курс, ведущий к получению степени – to listen the course leading to degree

длиться три года - take three years to finish

бакалавр искусств / наук / образования / инженерных наук / юриспруденции - Bachelor of Science/Education or Bachelor of Engineering or Bachelor of law

специализироваться в чем-либо – specialize in smth

степень магистра – master’s degree

присуждать степень – award a degree

область профессионального обучения – professional subject area

сдавать экзамены – taking examinations

получать стипендию – to get the scholarship

великолепное качество обучения - academic excellence

**Ex. 10 Answer the questions:**

1. What types of higher educational establishments are there in the UK?

There are elemental and secondary schools, universities, colleges and professional institutions

1. Name the academic qualifications in the UK.

Diplomas, bachelor, foundation, post-graduate and doctors degrees

1. What does the "Joint" option mean?

That means the two subjects are studies equally

1. What courses of study are offered by higher education establishments?
2. Comment on the types of universities in UK.

***Oxbridge***, ***The old Scottish universities,* The early nineteenth-century English universities, *The older civic (“redbrick”) universities, The campus universities, The new civic universities,* Open University.**

1. What is the difference between a part-time and full-time undergraduate courses?

full-time postgraduate courses can be from one year upwards. Part-time courses usually require a longer period of time, thereby allowing you to work alongside your studies. The time span for part-time courses varies from one course to another

1. What are the Oxbridge universities famous for?

the universities of Oxford and Cambridge famous for their academic excellence

1. What is the Open University is famous for?

This is a British experiment in higher education for adults

**Ex. 11 Study abroad allows you to get to know another culture first-hand. Cultural differences are more than just differences in language, food, appearances, and personal habits. A person's culture reflects very deep perceptions, beliefs, and values that influence his or her way of life and the way that s/he views the world. Students who experience cultural differences personally can come to truly understand where other cultures are coming from***.* **Read two opposing points of view of graduates from colleges and universities in England:**

**Vera, Goldsmiths College (University of London):**

*I'm sure many would agree with me that this is a major difficulty - it's a different mentality. It took me some time to discover the real meaning of certain phrases and not to be Russian straightforward. The ability to support small talk can certainly be made an art form in its own right. I would advise having an international circle of friends, not trying to look for compatriots and learning the local culture both practically and through books.*

**Eva, University of East Anglia:**

*To those who choose between the UK and other countries, I would say one important point in favor of the UK: here you will not feel like a stranger. This country is diverse and full of people from all over the world, and basically, all these people quickly find their “real self" here.*

1. **Think about what features of the UK culture foreign students studying there may encounter? What feature does Vera emphasize? Why, according to Eva, is it easy for a foreigner to adapt to life in the UK?** **What stereotypes about the peculiarities of the culture of the British do you know?**

**International students can face with communication problems with society. As Vera says, the British not so straightforward as Russians. They often like to small talk or just talk to talk for decency**

**Инотранные студенты могут столкнуться с проблемами коммуникации с местными жителями. Как говорит Вера, британцы не такие прямолинейные как русские. Они часто ведут светские беседы или просто говорят ради разговора, это поддержание приличия.**

**In Eva’s opinion, foreign students will be easily integrated due to multicultural culture and society. You won’t feeling yourself stranger and you’ll be the part of diverse country population**

**По мнению Евы иностранным студентам будет легко адапитроваться потому что вы не будете чувствовать себя чужим. В этой стране очень разнообразная кульутра и население, поэтому вы будете еще одной ее частью.**

**One thing that comes to my mind is aristocracy, as it seems typical for all British. However it’s nowhere near as. World today changed a lot of things.**

**Из известных стереотипов на ум приходит аристократичность, как кажется присущая всем британцам. Однако, это далеко не так. Современный мир везде наложил свои отпечатки.**

1. **Based on the results of the discussion, write a list of the pros and cons of studying in the UK.**

**Pros: quality of education, UK is rich region, multicultural society, wide opportunities to recreation and entertainment**

**Cons: price of the education and living, crime, specific mentality, more than 2 genders**

**Watching the video**

<https://www.ted.com/talks/george_holmes_the_future_of_university_education>

**“The Future of University Education” by Professor George E Holmes DL**

**The video is about the 50s years journey in the UK education. The speaker says that in the past Universities focused on providing knowledge. They did it for profit, for business for industry and it seems not really for students. The Speaker told about modern concept of education, based on understanding, integrating and applying knowledge by students. Exactly this task perform by Bolton’s university which actively promotes by George Holmes**

**This video is about problem of education with UK education as example. Earlier, universities focused on providing knowledge and almost never thought about understanding, integration and applying of this knowledge. It was for profit and business. This case could lead to many problems in the future. So some universities set a goal to change focus from providing knowledge to applying this.**

**Part 1 (01:07 – 08:14)**

**Before you watch**

**Ex. 1. Pay attention to the words and word combinations, find their definition if necessary:**

1. disseminate - распространяться
2. white heat technology -
3. Blue skies research – исследование без четкой цели
4. Repository - репозиторий
5. University league table – таблица рейтинга университетов
6. Purist - пурист
7. Albeit – пусть/хоть
8. Divergent – противоречивый / дивергент (если существительное)
9. Employability – возможность трудоустройства
10. Wealth – богатство/имущество

**Ex. 2. Discuss with your partner:**

1. How can you define what a university is?

Университет - высшее образовательное учреждение со сложной структурой. Это не только здание, в котором люди учатся. Это также общежития, юридические учреждения, площадки для досуга и отдыха, а также множество другого. Также университеты присуждают наибольшее количество самых престижных степеней

A university is a higher educational institution with a complex structure. It's not just a building where people study. These are also dormitories, legal institutions, playgrounds for leisure and recreation, as well as many other things. Universities also award the largest number of the most elite science degrees

1. What goals should a modern university pursue, in your opinion?

В первую очередь обеспечивать качественное и конкурентное образование. Также необходимо задуматься над вопросом доступности – начиная от цены обучения и заканчивая возможностью дистанционных занятий. И в целом – университет должен преследовать цель выпуска максимально обученных студентов, которые займут хорошие места на рынках работы. Для этого им необходимо помогать, например, в реализации бизнес-идей и стартапов.

First of all it’s should focus on providing high-quality and competitive education. It is also necessary to think about the issue of accessibility – starting from the price of training and ending with the possibility of distance learning. And in general, the university should pursue the goal of producing the most trained students who will take good places in the job markets. To do this, they need to be helped, for example, in the implementation of business ideas and startups.

**While you watch**

**Ex. 1. Answer following questions:**

1. According to Lord Robbins what is the essence of a university in the UK?

The creation, the preservation, and the dissemination of knowlege

1. Which universities does the speaker mention that were created in the 60s with Robbins’s ideas in mind?

Bradford’s, York’s, Warwick’s

1. What goals can be introduced for today’s universities as opposed to Robbins’s?

Innovate, integrate and educate

1. What is the essence of PhD?

The contribution of new things new ideas new information

1. How can one preserve knowledge?

Committing to writing to writing to committing to learner to scholar journals and books

1. How is the knowledge being disseminated?

Universities teaching and disseminating knowledge, publish them

1. How can “Higher education limited” be defined?

Warwick limited was the classic example. Ideas are making university for-profit, for business, for industry

1. What should university focus on today?

They shouldn’t focus in knowledge, they should focus on understanding and application of that knowledge

1. What is different about the knowledge in the 1960s and now?

In 1960 knowledge wasn’t freely available as it today.

1. What thing can be named as world’s university nowadays?

The internet became the world’s university

**Part 2 (08:14 – 15:59)**

**Before you watch**

**Ex. 1. Find English equivalents for the following words and word combinations, check them while watching the video:**

1. Интерпретативное понимание - interpretive understanding
2. Преднамеренный - deliberate
3. повестка дня - повестка дня
4. понятие - concept
5. нить - thread
6. осязаемый - tangible
7. Жители Кембриджа, включая студентов и профессуру – the residents of Cambridge, including students and professors

**Ex. 2. Do you know what the underlined words mean? Look them up if necessary.**

1. They’re for more than wisdom. мудрость
2. They're about really pushing the boundaries of interpretive understanding.
3. Linking the town with the gown to create an environment. Университет и жителей города
4. New facilities and equipment that enables students to access the best available the national new Motorsports. помещение

**While you watch**

**Ex. 1. Answer following questions:**

1. What is the university of Bolton trying to achieve?

It’s try to change university community

1. What is special about the cities of Oxford and Cambridge?

They wouldn’t be anything without their Universities

1. Describe the “drop-in situation”.

Innovate small high-tech or innovate creative company can have a studio and then drop in downstairs to café culture and talk with students or own courses

1. List some of the facilities and centers on the campus.

Sadly I didn’t find this information

1. How many universities in the UK are listed on Complete University Guide?

36 / 100

1. Which universities took 35th and 36th places with the same score for satisfaction with the student experience in teaching according to Complete University Guide?

Cambridge and Bolton

1. Why isn’t the university of Bolton in the top league around research?

It’s not research intensive, Robin’s university. They are about applying and integrating knowledge, not about creating

1. What is wrong with the old “classical” universities in terms of their approach to