Научное общество учащихся Московского района г. Нижнего Новгорода

ТЕМА РАБОТЫ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

“Oxford and Cambridge as an ideal place of education abroad”

(Oxford against Cambridge: opponents or friends)

Выполнила:

Ученица 7Б

Юдина Елизавета

Научный руководитель:

Юсупова Н.К.

2012 г

Content

Introduction

1. Oxford – is the oldest university in the world.
2. .The history of its foundation
3. . Oxford University Press
4. . How can foreign students enter the university
5. Cambridge – is the second biggest university in the UK.
6. . The history of its foundation
7. . Schools, faculties and departments
8. . What is necessary to enter the university
9. Comparison of the two universities
10. My research in the class
11. Conclusions
12. Interesting facts
13. Bibliography

Introduction

It’s common knowledge, that nowadays many Russian students dream about getting education abroad. Having been in Great Britain I have understood, that English universities, undoubtedly, take the leading position among the best educational institutions in the world.

I mean two prestigious universities: Oxford and Cambridge.

I am, Yudina Elizabeth, the student of the 7-th grade, also thinking about my future career and job. When I saw one of these universities with my own eyes, my wish to study there has become stronger. However, my doubts which institution to choose Oxford or Cambridge still exist.

The topic of my research work is “Oxford and Cambridge as an ideal place for education abroad” (Oxford VS Cambridge: opponents or friends?)

The aim of my research is to know:

* Is it possible to enter these famous institutes?
* Is it worth studying abroad?

Now I would like to represent you my work.

Oxford: **Dominus Illuminatio Mea (Latin), «Господь — просвещение моё»**

The **University of Oxford** (informally **Oxford University** or **Oxford**, derived from the Latin, *Universitas Oxoniensis*) is a university located in Oxford, England, United Kingdom. It is the oldest university in the English-speaking world, and the second-oldest surviving university in the world. Although its exact date of foundation is unclear, there is evidence of teaching as far back as 1096. The University grew rapidly from 1167 when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris. In post-nominals the University of Oxford is commonly abbreviated as **Oxon.**, from the Latin *Universitas Oxoniensis*, although **Oxf** is now used in official university publications.

After disputes between students and Oxford townsfolk in 1209, some academics fled north-east to Cambridge, where they established the University of Cambridge. The two ancient English universities have many common features and are often jointly referred to as *Oxbridge*. In addition to their cultural and practical associations, as a historic part of British society, they have a long history of rivalry with each other.

Most undergraduate teaching at Oxford is organized around weekly tutorials at self-governing colleges and halls, supported by classes, lectures and laboratory work organized by University faculties and departments. Oxford regularly contends with Cambridge for first place in the league tables, and consistently ranks among the top five universities in the world, according to global rankings. For more than a century, it has served as the home of the Rhodes Scholarship, which brings students from a number of countries to study at Oxford as postgraduates or for a second bachelor's degree.

History

The expulsion of foreigners from the University of Paris in 1167 caused many English scholars to return from France and settle in Oxford. The historian Gerald of Wales lectured to such scholars in 1188, and the first known foreign scholar, Emo of Friesland, arrived in 1190. The head of the University was named a chancellor from at least 1201, and the masters were recognised as a *universitas* or corporation in 1231. The students associated together on the basis of geographical origins, into two "nations", representing the North (including the Scots) and the South (including the Irish and the Welsh). In later centuries, geographical origins continued to influence many students' affiliations when membership of a college or hall became customary in Oxford. Members of many religious orders, including Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustinians, settled in Oxford in the mid-13th century, gained influence, and maintained houses for students. At about the same time, private benefactors established colleges to serve as self-contained scholarly communities. Among the earliest such founders were William of Durham, who in 1249 endowed University College, and John Ballill, father of a future King of Scots: Balliol College bears his name. Another founder, Walter de Merton, a chancellor of England and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, devised a series of regulations for college life; Merton College thereby became the model for such establishments at Oxford, as well as at the University of Cambridge. Thereafter, an increasing number of students forsook living in halls and religious houses in favour of living in colleges.

### Renaissance period

The new learning of the Renaissance greatly influenced Oxford from the late 15th century onwards. Among university scholars of the period were William Grocyn, who contributed to the revival of Greek language studies, and John Colet, the noted biblical scholar. With the Reformation and the breaking of ties with the Roman Catholic Church, Recusant scholars from Oxford fled to continental Europe, settling especially at the University of Douai. The method of teaching at Oxford was transformed from the medieval Scholastic method to Renaissance education, although institutions associated with the university suffered losses of land and revenues. In 1636, Chancellor William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, codified the university's statutes; these to a large extent remained its governing regulations until the mid-19th century. Laud was also responsible for the granting of a charter securing privileges for the University Press, and he made significant contributions to the Bodleian Library, the main library of the university. From the inception of the Church of England until 1866 membership of the church was a requirement to receive the BA degree from Oxford, and "dissenters" were only permitted to receive the MA in 1871.

In 1605 Oxford was still a walled city, but several colleges had been built outside the city walls. (North is at the bottom on this map.)

The university was a centre of the Royalist party during the English Civil War (1642–1649), while the town favoured the opposing Parliamentarian  cause. From the mid-18th century onwards, however, the University of Oxford took little part in political conflicts.

### Modern period

The mid nineteenth century saw the impact of the Oxford Movement (1833–1845), led among others by the futureCardinal Newman. The influence of the reformed model of German university reached Oxford via key scholars such asEdward Bouverie Pusey, Benjamin Jowett and Max Müller.

Administrative reforms during the 19th century included the replacement of oral examinations with written entrance tests, greater tolerance for religious dissent, and the establishment of four women's colleges. Twentieth century Privy Council decisions (such as the abolition of compulsory daily worship, dissociation of the Regius professorship of Hebrew from clerical status, diversion of theological bequests to colleges to other purposes) loosened the link with traditional belief and practice. Although the University's emphasis traditionally had been on classical knowledge, its curriculum expanded in the course of the 19th century to encompass scientific and medical studies. Knowledge of Ancient Greek was required for admission until 1920, and Latin until 1960.

The mid twentieth century saw many distinguished continental scholars, displaced by Nazism and Communism, relocating to Oxford.

The list of distinguished scholars at the University of Oxford is long and includes many who have made major contributions to British politics, the sciences, medicine, and literature. More than forty Nobel laureates and more than fifty world leaders have been affiliated with the University of Oxford.

### Women's education

The University passed a Statute in 1875 allowing its delegates to create examinations for women at roughly undergraduate level. The first four women's colleges were established thanks to the activism of the Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women (AEW). Lady Margaret Hall (1878) was followed by Somerville College in 1879; the first 21 students from Somerville and Lady Margaret Hall attended lectures in rooms above an Oxford baker's shop. The first two colleges for women were followed by St Hugh's (1886), St Hilda's (1893)and St Anne's College (1952). Oxford was long considered a bastion of male privilege, and it was not until 7 October 1920 that women became eligible for admission as full members of the university and were given the right to take degrees. In 1927 the University's dons created a quota, that limited the number of female students to a quarter that of men, a ruling which was not abolished until 1957. However, before the 1970s all Oxford colleges were for men or women only, so that the number of women was effectively limited by the capacity of the women's colleges to admit students. It was not until 1959 that the women's colleges were given full collegiate status.

In 1974 Brasenose, Jesus, Wadham, Hertford and St Catherine's became the first previously all-male colleges to admit women. In 2008 the last single sex college, St Hilda's, admitted its first men, meaning all colleges are now co-residential. By 1988, 40% of undergraduates at Oxford were female;[[25]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Oxford#cite_note-25) the ratio is now about 48:52 in men's favour.

The detective novel *Gaudy Night* by Dorothy Sayers – herself one of the first women to gain an academic degree from Oxford – takes place in a (fictional) women's college at Oxford, and the issue of women's education is central to its plot.

Oxford Press

**Oxford University Press** (**OUP**) is the largest university press in the world. It is a department of the University of Oxford and is governed by a group of 15 academics appointed by the Vice-Chancellor known as the Delegates of the Press. They are headed by the Secretary to the Delegates, who serves as OUP's chief executive and as its major representative on other university bodies. Oxford University has used a similar system to oversee the Press since the 17th century.

The university became involved in the print trade around 1480, and grew into a major printer of Bibles, prayer books, and scholarly works. Its Press took on the project that became the Oxford English Dictionary in the late 19th century, and expanded to meet the ever-rising costs of the work. As a result, the last hundred years has seen Oxford publish children's books, school text books, music, journals, the World's Classics series, and a best-selling range of English Language Teaching texts to match its academic and religious titles. Moves into international markets led to the Press opening its own offices outside the United Kingdom, beginning with New York in 1896. With the advent of computer technology and increasingly harsh trading conditions, the Press's printing house at Oxford was closed in 1989, and its former paper mill at  Wolvercote was demolished in 2004. By contracting out its printing and binding operations, the modern Press publishes some 6,000new titles around the world each year. As part of a charitable organization, OUP is committed to major financial support of its parent university, and furthers the university's aims of excellence in scholarship, research, and education through its publishing activities.

Books published by Oxford have International Standard Book Numbers that begin with 0-19, making the Press one of a tiny number of publishers who have two-digit identification numbers in the ISBN system. By internal agreement, the first digit of the individual edition number (following 0-19-) can indicate a particular originating division, for example: 3 for music (before ISMNs were defined); 5 for the New York office; 8 for Clarendon Press publications.

How can you enter the university

So how can we enter the famous Oxford? How to get yourself a ticket to a life of success and happiness?

-Firstly, you need to go through a very strict selection process, in which the performance of the entrant has very high demands. But anything is possible if you have a desire and a head on your shoulders.

-The second important question is how much it costs at Oxford University. Here, there are several options.

- If you have a "Green Card" in one of the EU countries, the fees in the university will be about two thousand dollars a year. Citizens of other countries, who graduated high school in the UK, are also included in this category.

- If you belong neither to the first category nor the second one, you will have to pay ten times more. Clearly, this is a big sum of money, and many students will think twice before deciding to enter Oxford. However, the output still is. You can initially get a Russian diploma (for more or less the normal price), and then go to Oxford University on a course of a master or doctorate. Then the training will last from one to three years, and the cost for the year will be the same as in the bachelor's degree.

In addition, Oxford has short-term courses, such as business schools or language courses for adults and children. Compared with studies at the university, it is cheaper, but the highest level of knowledge here is also guaranteed.

Cambridge. **Hinc lucem et pocula sacra, (Latin) «От этого места мы приобретаем просвещение и драгоценное знание»**

The University of Cambridge (informally known as Cambridge University or simply as Cambridge) is a public research university located in Cambridge, England, United Kingdom. It is the second-oldest university in the English-speaking world (after the University of Oxford), and the fourth-oldest surviving university in the world. In post-nominals the university's name is abbreviated as Cantab, a shortened form of Cantabrigiensis (an adjective derived from Cantabrigia, the Latinisedform of Cambridge).

The university grew out of an association of scholars that was formed in 1209, early records suggest, by scholars leaving Oxford after a dispute with townsfolk. The two "ancient universities" have many common features and are often jointly referred to as Oxbridge . In addition to cultural and practical associations as a historic part of British society, they have a long history of rivalry with each other. Today, Cambridge is a collegiate university with a student population in excess of 18,000. Its faculties and departments occupy several sites in town and the student life thrives with numerous opportunities in the arts, sport clubs and societies.

Cambridge has performed consistently in various league tables over the years, achieving the top spot in the world according to the QS World University Rankings in both 2010 and 2011, in 2012, the same editors ranked Cambridge second. Other results include a sixth place in the world in the 2011 Times Higher Education World University Rankings, and a fifth position in the world (and first in Europe) in the 2011 Academic Ranking of World Universities. Furthermore, Cambridge regularly contends with Oxford for first place in UK league tables. In 2011, Cambridge ranked third, after Harvard and MIT, in the Times Higher Education World Reputation Rankings. Graduates of the university have won a total of 65 Nobel Prizes, the most of any university in the world.

History

The official founding of Cambridge University is traced to the enhancement, by a charter in 1231 from King Henry III of England, which awarded the ius non trahi extra (a right to discipline its own members) plus some exemption from taxes, and a bull in 1233 from Pope Gregory IX that gave graduates from Cambridge the right to teach "everywhere in Christendom".

After Cambridge was described as a studium generale in a letter by Pope Nicholas IV in 1290, and confirmed as such in a bull by Pope John XXII in 1318, it became common for researchers from other European medieval universities to come and visit Cambridge to study or to give lecture courses.

Clare College (left) and part of King's College, including King's College Chapel (centre), built between 1441 and 1515

**Foundation of the colleges**

The colleges at the University of Cambridge were originally an incidental feature of the system. No college is as old as the university itself. The colleges were endowed fellowships of scholars. There were also institutions without endowments, called hostels. The hostels were gradually absorbed by the colleges over the centuries, but they have left some indicators of their time, such as the name of Garret Hostel Lane.

Hugh Balsham, Bishop of Ely, founded Peterhouse in 1284, Cambridge's first college. Many colleges were founded during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but colleges continued to be established throughout the centuries to modern times, although there was a gap of 204 years between the founding of Sidney Sussex in 1596 and Downing in 1800. The most recently established college is Robinson, built in the late 1970s. However, Homerton College only achieved full university college status in March 2010, making it the newest full college (it was previously an "Approved Society" affiliated with the university).

In medieval times, many colleges were founded so that their members would pray for the souls of the founders, and were often associated with chapels or abbeys. A change in the colleges' focus occurred in 1536 with the Dissolution of the Monasteries. King Henry VIII ordered the university to disband its Faculty of Canon Law and to stop teaching "scholastic philosophy". In response, colleges changed their curricula away from canon law, and towards the classics, the Bible, and mathematics.

As Cambridge moved away from Canon Law, it also moved away from Catholicism. As early as the 1520s, Lutheranism and what was to become more broadly known as the Protestant Reformation were making their presence felt in the intellectual discourse of the university. Among those involved was Thomas Cranmer, later to become Archbishop of Canterbury. As it became convenient to Henry VIII in the 1530s, the King looked to Cranmer and others (within and without Cambridge) to craft a new path that was different from Catholicism yet also different from what Martin Luther had in mind.

Nearly a century later, the university was at the centre of a Protestant schism. Many nobles, intellectuals and even common folk saw the ways of the Church of England as being too similar to the Catholic Church and that it was used by the crown to usurp the rightful powers of the counties. East Anglia was the centre of what became the Puritan movement and at Cambridge, it was particularly strong at Emmanuel, St Catharine's Hall, Sidney Sussex and Christ's College. They produced many "non-conformist" graduates who greatly influenced, by social position or pulpit, the approximately 20,000 Puritans who left for New England and especially the Massachusetts Bay Colony during the Great Migration decade of the 1630s. Oliver Cromwell, Parliamentary commander during the English Civil War and head of the English Commonwealth (1649-1660), attended Sidney Sussex.

Sir Isaac Newton was a student of the University of Cambridge.

**Mathematics and Mathematical Physics**

From the time of Isaac Newton in the later 17th century until the mid-19th century, the university maintained a strong emphasis on applied mathematics, particularly mathematical physics. Study of this subject was compulsory for graduation, and students were required to take an exam for the Bachelor of Arts degree, the main first degree at Cambridge in both arts and science subjects. This exam is known as a Tripos. [17] Students awarded first-class honours after completing the mathematics Tripos were named wranglers. The Cambridge Mathematical Tripos was competitive and helped produce some of the most famous names in British science, including James Clerk Maxwell, Lord Kelvin and Lord Rayleigh. [18] However, some famous students, such as G. H. Hardy, disliked the system, feeling that people were too interested in accumulating marks in exams and not interested in the subject itself.

Pure mathematics at Cambridge in the 19th century had great achievements but also missed out on substantial developments in French and German mathematics. Pure mathematical research at Cambridge finally reached the highest international standard in the early 20th century, thanks above all to G. H. Hardy and his collaborator, J. E. Littlewood. In geometry, W. V. D. Hodge brought Cambridge into the international mainstream in the 1930s.

Although diversified in its research and teaching interests, Cambridge today maintains its strength in mathematics. Cambridge alumni have won six Fields Medals and one Abel Prize for mathematics, while individuals representing Cambridge have won four Fields Medals. [19] The University also runs a Master of Advanced Study course in mathematics.

Trinity Lane in the snow, with King's College Chapel (centre), Clare College Chapel (right), and the Old Schools (left)

**Modern period**

After the Cambridge University Act formalized the organizational structure of the University, the study of many new subjects was introduced, such as theology, history and modern languages. Resources necessary for new courses in the arts, architecture and archeology were generously donated by Richard Fitzwilliam of Trinity College. Between 1896 and 1902, Downing College sold part of its land to build the Downing Site, comprising new scientific laboratories for anatomy, genetics and Earth sciences. During the same period, the New Museums Site was erected, including the Cavendish Laboratory, which has since moved to the West Cambridge Site, and other departments for chemistry and medicine.

Teaching was heavily disrupted during the First World War in which more than 14,000 members of the University took part and 2,470 died. As a consequence, new State funding started to flow to the institution. Following the Second World War, the University saw a rapid expansion of student numbers and available places; this was partly due to the success and popularity gained by many Cambridge scientists.

Contributions to the advancement of science

Many of history's most important scientific discoveries were made by Cambridge alumni. These include:

Articulation of the scientific method, by Francis Bacon

Discovery of the laws of motion and the calculus, by Sir Isaac Newton

Discovery of Hydrogen, by Henry Cavendish

Fundamental contributions to thermodynamics, by Lord Kelvin

Formulation of the laws of electromagnetism, by James Clerk Maxwell

Discovery of the electron, by J. J. Thomson

Discovery of the atomic nucleus, by Ernest Rutherford

Discovery of evolution by natural selection, by Charles Darwin

Fundamental contributions to the Modern Synthesis of Darwinian evolution and Mendelian genetics, by Ronald Fisher

Formulation of the theory of computation, by Alan Turing

Discovery of the DNA double helix by Francis Crick and James D. Watson

Fundamental contributions to quantum mechanics, by Paul Dirac

Fundamental contributions to cosmology, by Stephen Hawking

Fundamental contributions to string theory, by Michael Green

Women's education

Initially, only male students were enrolled into the university. The first colleges for women were Girton College (founded by Emily Davies) in 1869 and Newnham College in 1872 (founded by Anne Clough and Henry Sidgwick), followed by Hughes Hall in 1885 (founded by Elizabeth Phillips Hughes as the Cambridge Teaching College for Women ), New Hall (later renamed Murray Edwards College) in 1954, and Lucy Cavendish College in 1965. The first women students were examined in 1882 but attempts to make women full members of the university did not succeed until 1948. [26] Women were allowed to study courses, sit examinations, and have their results recorded from 1881; for a brief period after the turn of the twentieth century, this allowed the "steamboat ladies" to receive ad eundem degrees from the University of Dublin.

**Schools, faculties and departments**

In addition to the 31 colleges, the university is made up of over 150 departments, faculties, schools, syndicates and other institutions. Members of these are usually also members of one of the colleges and responsibility for running the entire academic programme of the university is divided amongst them.

A "School" in the University of Cambridge is a broad administrative grouping of related faculties and other units. Each has an elected supervisory body—the "Council" of the school—comprising representatives of the constituent bodies. There are six schools:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Arts and Humanities * Biological Sciences * Clinical Medicine | * Humanities and Social Sciences * Physical Sciences * Technology |

Teaching and research in Cambridge is organised by faculties. The faculties have different organisational sub-structures which partly reflect their history and partly their operational needs, which may include a number of departments and other institutions. In addition, a small number of bodies entitled 'Syndicates' have responsibilities for teaching and research, e.g. Cambridge Assessment, the University Press, and the University Library.

How can you enter the university

-For admission to the University of Cambridge, as in any other UK university, the Russian applicants without a certificate of graduation, must either pass the preparatory stage A-Level or study at the Russian high school a year or two. Special attention to the selection committee notes that in those subjects which are considered leading, a candidate needs only excellent results - A mark on the British system. Progress in the selected area is also approved: victories in the language competitions, participation in research work, and in conferences. A candidate can claim a place in Cambridge just by contacting the special unit - Cambridge Admissions Office. You must also confirm knowledge of the language - 7.0 points on a scale IELTS. The preparations for the exam usually take place in Moscow.

-For admission to the degree it is necessary to pass all the interviews. Other tests are optional for different specialties. For example, for the study of mathematics it is necessary to write a test directly in the interview, for language learning - the test and the essay; for architectural specialties - portfolio. However, in all colleges a list of tests for the same specialties is different.

-In the 2011-2012 academic year, the cost for international students is £ 11,829 for items 1 and 2 groups (archeology and anthropology, economics, education, law, linguistics, mathematics, political science, psychology, and others), £ 15,480 - for the three groups of subjects (architecture, geography, music), £ 18,000 - for four groups of subjects (engineering, computer science, management, and others), £ 28,632 - for the five groups of subjects (Medical and Veterinary). Also, be aware that once a year to pay for the so-called College Fees - from £ 4400 to £ 5200. In addition, you must have money to live, cost of living for international students - £ 8060 a year.

Comparison of the two universities

**"Cambridge against Oxford" in the rowing race**

The history of water conflict began back in 1829, when two of Charles - Charles Meriveyl (a student at Cambridge) and Charles Vordsuort (Oxford) - Two former, who met a classmate decided to face off in a rowing race. The desire to win over rival University resulted in the day of the launch, on 10 June, on the embankment of the river about 20 million viewers. In the historical English for amateur sports moment confidently defeated Oxford, Cambridge, but students did not want to come to terms with the position of the losing side, and from 1839 became a traditional rowing confrontation, an annual event. Conducting water sports festival could not prevent even the Second World War - in this period four university teams took to the start, but then the results of those years, it was decided not to include in the official list.

Time has adjusted not only the date of the competition, and soon had to change the location of the race. The first race took place on the segment from Westminster to Putney, but, due to the rapidly increasing popularity and, as a consequence, the most pandemonium, I make a day starts in the center of London, the distance was decided to move a few miles upstream. Today rowing regatta held on the segment of the Thames Putney to Mortlake - former villages, has long been included in the city limits, the length of the plot is 4 miles and 374 yards (6.779 km), and on race day is appointed captain of the losing team in the last year. Start to the beginning of the competition is given an hour before the water level in the Thames is the highest and the direction of the movement against the current of the river - two indisputable tradition of the race.

In the history of the Oxford-Cambridge opposition victory is not just passed from hand to hand of a party, but it turns out that the title of the winner stays in the walls of a university for several years. Since the mid 70's to early 90's on the Thames sole control of Oxford, then the victory went to Cambridge, and was owned by him until 2002, but now the championship laurels again at Oxford. Only once, in 1877, the competition was a draw - rivals came so flush that a winner today, at the time, the means is not possible, that this case has

generated around a lot of tales and anecdotes. To date, the total score in the opposition 79 - 74 in favor of Cambridge - waiting for the next, 155th race!generated around a lot of tales and anecdotes. To date, the total score in the opposition 79 - 74 in favor of Cambridge - waiting for the next, 155th race!

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| Famous gradueted people | 26 premiers, 6 kings, 30 international leaders, 26 nobel laureats, 7 holders of the Order of “Merit”, 12 holies, 20 archbiscops, about 100 olympic medalists, Yusupov, Nabokov. | 88 N. laureats, 15 British Prime Ministers, At least 9 monarchs, HRH Charles, Prince of Wales and a large number of other royals, 3 Signatories of the United States Declaration of Independence  Charles Darvin, Isaak Nyuton and many others. |
| **Professor and Ph.D.** | McGrath, Alister  Dawkins, Richard Clinton  Shlaim, Avi  Kallistos (Ware)  Zeman, Zbinek  Simon Francis  Syme, Ronald  Dworkin, Ronald, Lewis Carroll  Jones, Hughes, Martin Arnold, Turgenev, Tolkien | David Thomas Ansted, George Betcherol,  Stephen Hawking ,  James Pounder Whitney,  RO ,  Moses ,  Frank Adcock. |
| **How many Colleges** | 39 | 31 |
| **Branches** | classical languages ​​and literature;  ancient history;  philology, linguistics and phonetics;  painting and visual arts;  English language and literature;  medieval and modern languages;  modern history;  music;  East;  philosophy;  Theology;  China;  History of Art;  History of Medicine;  Anthropology;  archeology;  biochemistry;  geography;  science of plants;  zoology;  mathematics;  statistics;  Chemistry;  Earth Sciences;  engineering;  materials science;  physics;  anesthesia;  cardiovascular medicine;  Clinical Laboratory Science;  Clinical Medicine;  Clinical Neurology;  Clinical Pharmacology;  genetics;  Molecular Medicine;  obstetrics and gynecology;  ophthalmology;  pediatrics;  psychiatry;  health and first aid;  surgery;  Experimental Psychology;  Anatomy and Human Genetics;  pathology;  pharmacology;  physiology;  Africa;  Brazil;  Modern China;  Japan;  Latin America;  Russia and Eastern Europe;  South Asia;  the economy;  education;  Institute of the Internet;  law;  management;  politics and international relations;  social policy and social work;  sociology  additional education. | engineering  story  history of Art  pharmacology and pharmaceutics  biotechnology  mathematics  finance and accounting  Physics and Astronomy  archeology  medicine  psychology  policy  advertisement  Religion  Engineering Sciences  drama and theater  stomatology  political science  veterinary science  Art and Design  accounting  linguistics  information Technology  journalism  pedagogy  right  biology and biomedicine  anthropology  business  computer Science  Humanities and Social Sciences  Environment and Resources  music  science  urban planning, urban development  jurisprudence  agriculture and forestry  chemistry  philosophy  automobile production  management  oceanology  sociology  design  architecture  anatomy  economy  international relations  English Language and Literature  TV and Film  Media and Public Relations  geography |

the highest level of graduate employment in the UK

My research in the class

In order to know the attitude of my classmates to studying abroad in general and to possibilities to study in prestigious world universities Oxford and Cambridge, I have carried out a survey. It consisted of several questions with 4 variants in answer. Here are they.

A survey

Would you like to study at Oxford or Cambridge?

* + - Yes, of course! : 9
    - No : 8
    - Too Expensive : 0
    - Don’t know : 9
  1. What do you know about them?
* Prestigious institutions : 2
* Ancient institutions: 1
* Located in England: 6
* Agree with all variants : 11
* Nothing : 5
  1. Associations:

-Many students associate Oxford with Harry Potter (in fact the film was shot there)

- For some students it’s just a castle.

- But some ones associate these places with "golden youth" on the BMW at the door to the university.

4. Have you ever thought about studying abroad?

- Yes, of course

- No, it`s impossible

- My parents have spoken about it

5. What other famous world universities you know?

-Harvard is in…

Выводы

Без сомненья, современные условия жизни, желание и материальные возможности людей нового поколения получить образование за рубежом привели к тому, что молодые люди из разных стран ищут и находят такие возможности. Современная молодежь – люди новой формации, они – граждане мира т.к. границы мира стираются, и нет ничего странного, что умные и талантливые ученики находят свое призвание и свои будущие профессиональные места работы в иностранных фирмах или в других странах. Во времена застоя это называлось «утечкой мозгов». Но в наше время мы понимаем, что молодежь едет получать хорошее образование не только для собственного благополучия, но и для поднятия благосостояния нашей страны. Мы надеемся, что набравшись ума в Европе, они смогут вернуться в Россию и применить знания в разных областях науки, медицины, здоровья, спорта, культуры и т.д.

В результате проделанного исследования я поняла, что мы напрасно боимся ехать за рубеж в поисках высокого уровня образования. Конечно, чтобы поступить в Оксфорд или Кембридж недостаточно быть умным. Надо быть активным, интересующимся, целеустремленным человеком и к тому же материально устойчивым. Мое желание укрепилось, но я знаю, что надо будет сильно постараться для претворения моей мечты в жизнь.