

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации  
Федеральное агентство по образованию

Государственное образовательное учреждение  
высшего профессионального образования  
«Оренбургский государственный университет»

Кафедра английской филологии и  
методики преподавания английского языка

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# **МИР ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

## **(МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ, ТРАДИЦИИ, КУЛЬТУРА ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ)**

Методические указания

Рекомендовано к изданию Редакционно-издательским советом  
Государственного образовательного учреждения высшего  
профессионального образования «Оренбургский государственный  
университет»

Оренбург  
ИПК ГОУ ОГУ  
2010

УДК 910(410):802.0(07)  
ББК 26.82(4Вел):81.2 Англ я7  
Л26

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Л26 Мир иностранного языка (международные отношения, традиции, культура Великобритании): методические указания / Л.А. Ласица; О.В. Евстафиади; Оренбургский гос. ун-т. – Оренбург : ОГУ, 2010. – 91 с.

Методические указания «Мир иностранного языка (международные отношения, традиции, культура Великобритании)» содержат страноведческий материал о традициях и обычаях, культурных ценностях, национальном характере жителей страны и международных отношениях внутри Объединенного королевства, а также контрольные вопросы, тесты и задания для практических занятий по дисциплине «Мир иностранного языка (2 язык)».

Предназначены для студентов 5 курса специальности 031001 – Зарубежная филология, изучающих английский язык как второй иностранный.

УДК 910(410):802.0(07)  
ББК 26.82(4Вел):81.2 Англ я7

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# **1 Education in Great Britain<sup>1</sup>**

## **1.1 Characteristics of education in Great Britain**

The basic features of the British educational system are the same as they are anywhere else in Europe: full-time education is compulsory up to the middle teenage years; the academic year begins at the end of summer; compulsory education is free of charge, but parents may spend money on educating their children privately if they want to. There are three recognized stages, with children moving from the first stage (primary) to the second stage (secondary) at around the age of eleven or twelve. The third (tertiary) stage is ‘further’ education at university or college. However, there is quite a lot which distinguishes education in Britain from the way it works in other countries.

The British government attached little importance to education until the end of the nineteenth century. It was one of the last governments in Europe to organize education for everybody. Britain was leading the world in industry and commerce, so, it was felt, education must somehow be taking care of itself. Today, however, education is one of the most frequent subjects for public debate in the country.

It is a characteristic of the British system that there is comparatively little central control or uniformity. For example, education is managed not by one, but by three, separate government departments: the Department for Education and Employment is responsible for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own departments.

None of these central authorities exercises much control over the details of what actually happens in the country’s educational institutions. All they do is to ensure the availability of education, dictate and implement its overall organization and set overall learning objectives (which they enforce through a system of inspectors) up to the end of compulsory education.

Central government does not prescribe a detailed programme of learning or determine what books and materials should be used. It says, in broad terms, what

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<sup>1</sup> План семинарского занятия и тесты по теме – в приложениях Б, В.