



# University of Oxford



The presentation,  
291 student groups  
Kherson Polytechnic  
College  
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# Plan

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*University of Oxford*

# University of Oxford



- University of Oxford - university located in Oxford, Oxfordshire, UK. Ranked second in the list of the oldest universities in Europe (after Bologna), the oldest English-speaking university in the world, as well as the first university in the UK. Although the exact date of the university is not known, there is evidence that taught there in the 11th century. Included in the group of "ancient universities" of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as an elite group of "Russell" the top 20 universities in the UK.



- The University consists of 38 faculties and colleges, as well as the so-called six dormitories - private schools that do not have the status of college and belonging, as a rule, religious orders. All exams, like most of lectures and laboratory exercises, organized centrally, while individual colleges run courses for students and seminars.

# History



□ The exact date of the founding of the University of Oxford is not known. Training was conducted in Oxford since 1096. The expulsion of foreigners from the University of Paris in 1167 (as a result of the reforms of Henry II Plantagenet, he banned English students to study at the Sorbonne), the British forced many students to leave France and settle in Oxford.

□ Historian Gerard of Wales lectured to students as early as 1188, and the first mention of foreign students was in 1190, the first foreign student to documents was «Emo of Friesland». The head of the University was (and is to this day) the chancellor.

Non-English students were divided into northern British (Scots) and southern (Irish and Welsh). In later centuries, geographical origin continued to influence many students when the friendship between the colleges and halls of residence was custom. Members of many religious orders: the Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, Augustinians, settled in Oxford in the mid-13th century. They influenced and supported the student's home.





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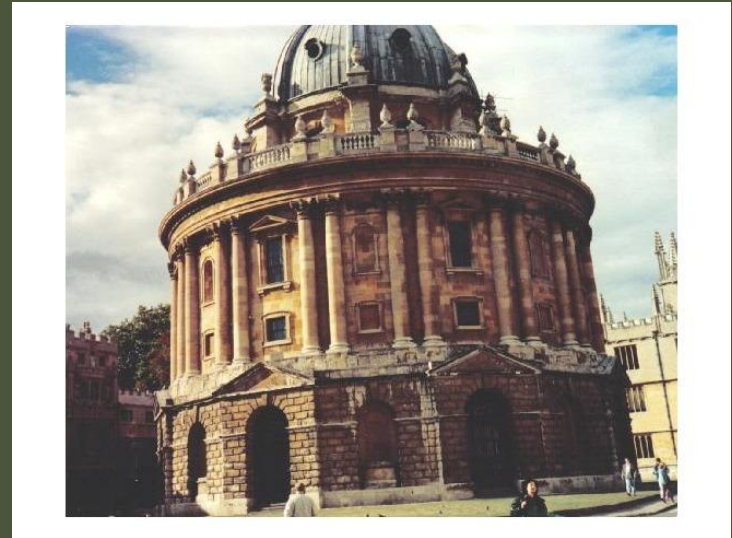
- Around the same time, private benefactors colleges were created to live as an independent discipling community. Among the first were William Durham, who in 1249 founded the University College (English University College), and John de Balliol I, father of the future King of Scotland, gave its name to Balliol College (English Balliol College). English Lord Chancellor and founder (born Merton College), Walter de Merton developed rules for colleges. Merton College has become a model for other colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. After that, many students left the life in hostels and religious houses and moved to college.

If over time through Oxford almost required to attend the members of high society, in the Middle Ages, before that it was still far away. Students were only clergy, they rented a room from local residents and were often poor.

# Admission to the University



- In October and November, before the planned start of the year of training, candidates are applying to colleges. A special commission is considering assessment (only excellent, A-level), letters of recommendation, conducts interviews. In some cases, the prospective student may be asked to show their written work, conduct their own written tests.



- (School examinations in the UK and are not held to standardize the schools, and the central examination boards - examination boards, accredited by the state.) Because of university places available before most students finish school exams, students are generally accepted on the condition that their estimates for the new academic year will be not less than a specified score (conditional offer). It is also necessary to know English better than the English (Certified IELTS - 6.5, TOEFL - 230).



# University of Oxford



- Education is not free: the cost of living per year - about 8,000 pounds, fees depend on the chosen specialty - Art - 6300 pounds, science - 8400 pounds, medicine - 15400 pounds. For admission to graduate and post-graduate candidates submit applications to the appropriate department.



Do not apply the statements in the same year in both Oxford and Cambridge universities.

# Structure of the University



- The university consists of 38 colleges and six dormitories - boarding schools belonging to religious orders without college status. Exams, the majority of lectures and laboratory classes organized centrally and colleges run individual sessions with students and seminars.

□ Now Oxford has more than 20,000 students, about a quarter of them - foreign. Their number increases dramatically in the summer, when opened summer language school. Rector of Oxford - Sir Chris Patten. Women in Oxford began to take only 1920., But in the 70's was abolished segregation.





# University of Oxford



- Oxford teaching staff is huge - almost 4000 people, 70 of them - members of the Royal Society, 100 - Member of the British Academy (English). Oxford uses a unique system of education tutoring - on each student establishes personal care specialist in the chosen specialty.

- The main areas of training students - humanities, mathematics, physics, social sciences, medicine, life sciences and the environment.



## Department:

- 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;
- 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;

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- Anthropology;
- archeology;
- biochemistry;
- geography;
- science of plants;
- zoology;
- mathematics;
- statistics;
- Chemistry;
- Earth Sciences;
- engineering;
- materials science;
- physics;
- anesthesia;
- cardiovascular medicine;
- 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.



# University of Oxford



- Oxford - not only the university but also the largest research center in Oxford more than a hundred libraries (the most extensive university library in the UK) and museums, its publisher.
- Students have the opportunity to a lot of their time to leisure - at their disposal more than 300 groups of interest. Traditionally, attention is paid to the sport at Oxford as a useful and prestigious mind rest.



From the walls of Oxford was a whole group of brilliant men of science, literature, art - are taught by Christopher Wren, John Tolkien, Lewis Carroll, attended Roger Bacon and Margaret Thatcher. 25 British Prime Ministers finished Oxford.

# Interesting Facts



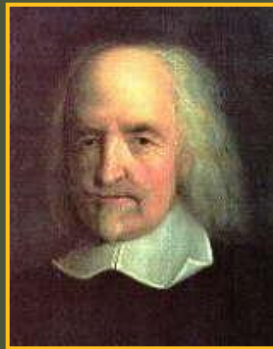
- At Oxford University, Clarendon Laboratory, an electric bell that rings continuously since 1840. It uses the force of electrostatic attraction, so to keep the spent very little energy. Dry batteries for bell were installed when it was created, and hermetically sealed with molten sulfur, so no one knows exactly how they work. Over 170 years, the tool is one of the longest continuous experiment in history.

- Oxford University has had an impact on culture. The world-famous costume student, one of the attributes which - Oxford "bags"

# Notable alumni



- Thomas Hobbes - philosopher
- Jonathan Swift - writer
- John Locke - Philosopher
- Oscar Wilde - a poet, writer, playwright, essayist, esthete
- JRR Tolkien - linguist, writer



- Aldous Huxley - writer
- Stephen Hawking - physicist
- Tim Berners-Lee - the inventor of the World Wide Web
- Edward VII - King of Great Britain from 1902 to 1910
- Edward VIII - King of Great Britain in 1936



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- Tony Blair - British Prime Minister from 1997 to 2007
- Harold Wilson - British Prime Minister from 1964 to 1976 (with a break)
- William Ewart Gladstone - British Prime Minister from 1868 to 1894 (with interruptions)
- David Cameron - the British Prime Minister on May 11, 2010, the leader of the Conservative Party from 2005
- Henry Pelem - the third prime minister of Great Britain from 1743 to 1754



- William Pitt, 1st Earl Chetem - 10th Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1766 to 1768
- Margaret Thatcher - British Prime Minister from 1979 to 1990
- Karekin I - 131st Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians from 1995 to 1999
- Edward Heath - British Prime Minister from 1970 to 1974
- Abingdon Willoughby Bertie - composer and philanthropist

# Sources



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- <http://ru.wikipedia.org>
- [www.google.com.ua](http://www.google.com.ua)
- <http://www.universityreview.org>

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