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# Education in GB

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# *Plan:*

□ Education in Great Britain

□ Grammar:

- a) Plural form of nouns
- b) The future simple
- c) Present simple

# *Higher education*



# Institutions of Higher Education

In the UK, two different main types of higher education exist.

On the one hand, there are universities, who traditionally teach and award their own degrees. Universities have full rights to award taught and research degrees. In the UK, universities are mostly grouped by their age or quality.

On the other hand, there are colleges, which can be split to two groups. University Colleges, who historically prepared for degrees from other institutions, but have gained more and more rights like the possibility to award own taught degrees. There are still university colleges, who do not award their own degrees but the degrees from external institutions. In 1992 and 2005, many former university colleges became full universities.

# Courses

In the UK, the students are divided into two main groups: Undergraduate and postgraduate students. Undergraduate students are all students, who have not yet finished a first degree or aim for a degree that does not require a previously finished university degree. Most undergraduate students aim for a Bachelor degree (3 to 4 years) and leave university afterwards. In the UK, many companies offer trainee programmes, which finishes the education of students.

# Tuition fees



In England and Northern Ireland, the tuition fee for UK and EU students depends on the studying subject and the entering time to university. Changes to the tuition fee affect new students only. Currently, the highest tuition fee is 3,125 £ a year. Most university demand for nearly each degree a tuition fee near the highest amount.

In Wales, there is a discount for Welsh undergraduate students to the tuition fee. If a Welsh student studies in Wales, the tuition fee is limited to 1,200 £ a year. If Welsh students study somewhere else in UK, they have to pay the full amount of tuition fees. Students from the rest of the UK have to pay the same tuition fees as in England and Northern Ireland, while students from the rest of the EU get the same discount as Wales students due to European law.





**Primary Education**

**Secondary  
Education**

**Higher  
Education**

**Work**

**Primary Education**

**Secondary  
Education**

**Further  
Education**

**Higher  
Education**

**Work**

# Plural form of nouns

- имён существительных является прибавление окончания -s или -es к форме существительного в единственном числе.
- -s-esa bag — bags  
a cat — cats  
a rose Основным способом образования множественного числа — roses  
a glass — glasses  
a fox — foxes  
a watch — watches  
a bush — bushes  
Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на -y с предшествующей согласной, образуют множественное число путём прибавления окончания -es, причём -y меняется на -i. Например, a dictionary — dictionaryes.

# Ряд существительных образуют форму множественного числа особым образом

- ед. ч. man  
woman  
foot  
tooth  
goose  
mouse  
child  
sheep  
deer  
datum  
phenomenon

- мн. ч. men  
women  
feet  
teeth  
geese  
mice  
children  
sheep  
deer  
data  
phenomena

# The Future Simple Tense

- Ағылшын тіліндегі The Future Simple, жалпы келер шақ I жақтағы жекеше және көпше түрдегі shall көмекші етістігінен, ал басқа жақтар үшін will көмекші етістігі мен негізгі тұйық етістіктен to демеулігінсіз жасалады:

# *(Shall, will+V infinitive)*

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Intelrrogative</i>
<i>I shall come We shall come</i>	<i>I shall not come We shall not come</i>	<i>Shall I come? Shall we come?</i>
<i>You will come He will come She will come They will come</i>	<i>You will not come He will not come She will not come</i>	<i>Will you come? Will he come? Will she come? Will they come?</i>

# The Present Indefinite (simple) Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<p>I work</p> <p>You work</p> <p>She(he)works</p> <p>We work</p> <p>you work</p> <p>They work</p>	<p>I do not work</p> <p>You do not work</p> <p>She(he)does not work</p> <p>We do not work</p> <p>You don'twork</p> <p>They don't work</p>	<p>Do I work?</p> <p>Do you work?</p> <p>Does she(he) work?</p> <p>Do we work?</p> <p>Do you work?</p> <p>Do they work?</p>