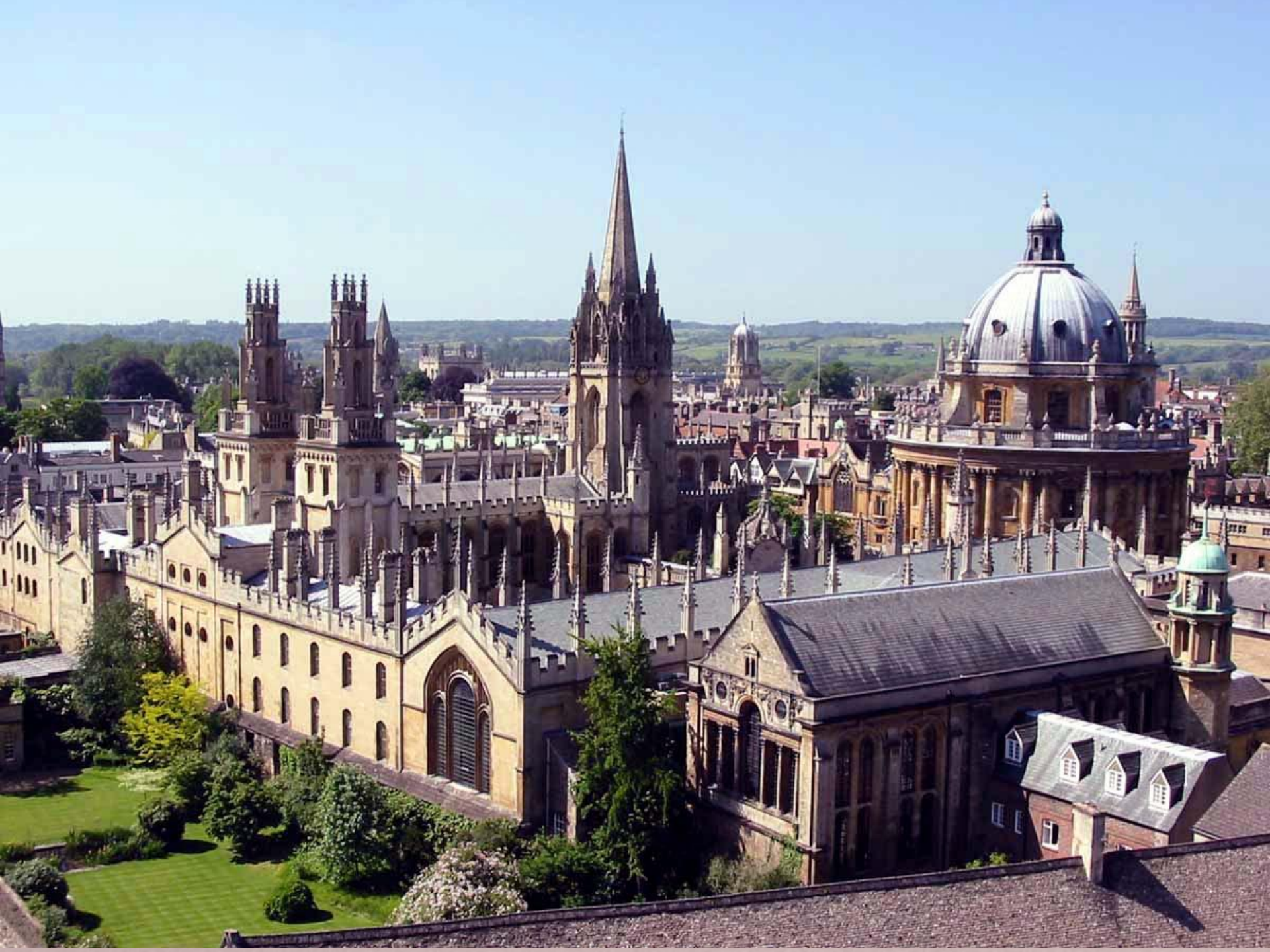
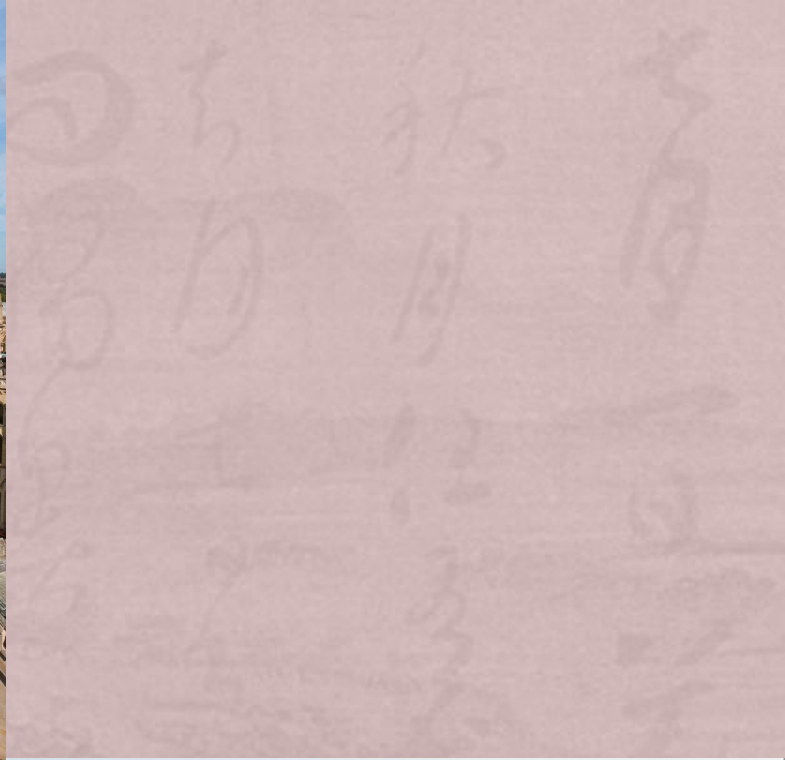


Oxford University (eng. University of Oxford) — University located in Oxford, Oxfordshire, UK. The oldest English speaking University in the world, as well as the first University in the UK. Although the exact date of Foundation of the University is unknown, there is evidence that training had taken place there in 1096[1]. Included in the group of "ancient universities" great Britain and Ireland, and also in the elite group of "Russell" the top 20 universities in the UK.

+ The exact date of Foundation of Oxford University is unknown. Teaching in Oxford began in 1096. Expulsion of foreigners from the University of Paris in 1167 (the reform of Henry II Plantagenet, he forbade English students to study at the Sorbonne) has forced many British pupils to leave France and settle in Oxford. Historian Gerard of Wales lectured to students in 1188, and the first mention of foreign students was in 1190, the first foreign student was "Emo of Friesland". The head of the University was (and is today) the Chancellor. Non-English students British was divided into North (the Scots) and South (Irish and Welsh). In subsequent centuries, the geographical origin continued to influence many students, when the friendship between the colleges or halls of residence became the custom. The members of many monastic orders: Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, Augustinians, settled in Oxford in the mid-13th century. They influenced and supported the student house. At about the same time, private benefactors established colleges were to live as an independent student community. Among the first were William of Durham, who in 1249 founded the University College (Oxford) (eng. University College), and John I de Balliol, father of the future King of Scotland whose name is given to Balliol College (eng. Balliol College). English Lord Chancellor and founder (eng. Merton College), Walter de Merton has developed rules for colleges. Merton College became the model for other colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. After that, many students left the life in hostels and religious houses and moved to the colleges. In 1333-34 gg a few disgruntled scholars from Oxford tried to found a new University at Stamford (Lincolnshire)[4]. Oxford and Cambridge began to receive protests in the address of king Edward III and he forbade its creation[5] — to 20-ies of the XIX century in England was not permitted to establish new universities, even in London, Oxford and Cambridge maintained a monopoly. If Oxford is almost mandatory passed by the members of the highest society in the Middle ages this was still far away. There he studied only the clergy, they rented rooms from local residents and were often poor.



+ In October-November before the planned start year of study, students apply to colleges. The special Commission shall consider the evaluation (excellent, A-level), letters of recommendation, conducts interviews. In some cases, the future student may be asked to show their written work, conduct their own written tests. (School examinations in the UK are not standardized and schools, and the Central examination boards — examination boards accredited by the state.) As the seats at the University are offered before the majority of students will finish school exams, students usually are accepted on the understanding that their evaluation by the beginning of the school year will be not less than the agreed points (conditional offer). It is also necessary to know the English language better than the English (certificates, IELTS — 7.0, TOEFL-Internet — 110)[6]. School isn't free: the costs of accommodation per year — about 8 thousand pounds; the cost of training depends on the chosen specialization — Humanities — 6300 pounds; the exact Sciences — 8400 pounds, medicine — 15400 lbs. For admission to graduate and post-graduate candidates submit applications to the appropriate faculty. Not allowed to submit applications in the same year simultaneously in Oxford and Cambridge universities.



The University consists of 38 colleges and 6 dormitories — private schools belonging to religious orders without the status of College[7]. Exams, most of the lectures and laboratory classes organised centrally and colleges conduct individual sessions with students and seminars. Now in Oxford studying more than 20 thousand students[3], about a quarter of them — foreign. Their number increases dramatically in the summer when the summer language schools. The rector of Oxford sir Chris Patten. Women in Oxford began to accept only in the 1920s, but already in the 70s was abolished and African studies. The teaching staff of Oxford is huge — almost 4 thousand people, including 70 members of the Royal society, over 100 — members of the British Academy (eng.). Oxford uses a unique learning system the tutor — each student establishes a personal care specialist in the chosen specialty. The main areas of training students — humanitarian, mathematical, physical, social Sciences, medicine, life Sciences and the environment



