

留学英国指南

British Education Guide

英国驻华大使馆文化教育处



高等教育出版社

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英国教育制度

Education in Britain

英国的教育旨在帮助学生尽量发展个人才能,并将这些才能加以培训,进而贡献社会。英国法律规定,家长必须确保年龄在5至16岁的子女接受全日教育。英国约有93%的儿童在公费资助的学校(即国立学校)读书,其余的儿童则就读不受公费资助的学校(有时指公立或私立学校)。

学前教育

虽然政府并无硬性规定5岁以下的儿童必须入学,但大部分地区的¹地方教育局(LEAs)均提供学前或幼儿教育,由具备资格的老师任教。此外,也有由个别人士和志愿机构独立开办的学前教育班。为幼儿提供早期教育,可使他们在读小学时更能适应学校生活。

小学教育

一般来说,英国国立小学是为5至11岁的儿童而设;在苏格兰及英格兰部分地区,小学学龄延至12岁。小学通常分为“幼儿”及“初级”两部分。但有些地区由国立地方教育局所开办的学校则使用三级制:即初小、高小和中学。小学生8或9岁转读高小,并在12或13岁时读中学。大部分小学都是男女同校的。

私立小学通常被称为“预备

The aim of British education is to develop individual abilities to the full and to shape those abilities for the benefit of society as a whole. Parents are required by law to see that their children receive full-time education between the ages of 5 and 16. About 93% of British children attend schools maintained by public funds, normally referred to as maintained or state schools. The rest attend independent schools (sometimes referred to as public or private schools).

Pre-school Education

Though schooling for children under the age of 5 is not compulsory, many Local Education Authorities (LEAs) provide pre-school/nursery education staffed by qualified teachers. In addition, private individuals and voluntary

organisations also run pre-school groups independently of the LEAs. Education for children at this early age enables them to adjust to the routine of school when they enter primary school.



Primary Education

State-maintained primary schools provide education from the age of 5 to 11, although in Scotland and a few areas in England it extends to

学校”，为 7 至 13 岁的学生作好准备，通过考试入读私立中学。

中学教育

多年来，英国政府为全国 5 至 16 岁的学生提供强制教育。离校的最低年龄是 16 岁，一般学生在离校前要参加普通中学教育文凭试 (GCSE)。近年来英国教育制度的变更使一些新型中学随之出现，这些学校不受地方政府管制，由中央政府给予经费，是有资助的国立学校，提供免费教育，其中超过 40 所学校还设有宿舍，住宿需另外收费。

此外，还有约 2 500 所私立中学，为年约 13 岁或以上的学生提供中学课程。大部分私立中学均设有学生宿舍，经费来自学费和捐款。这些学校都需正式注册。英国政府的视学官每四年审查一次所有资助中学，确保学校能维持一定的水平；建议私立中学亦需受相同的审查程序。

中六学校* 为 16 至 19 岁的学生提供学术及一般课程；而城市科技学院 (CTCs) 则着重提供理科及技术课程。

延续教育

延续教育学院提供的课程是专为 16 岁以上的学生而设。800 所国立或资助的延续教育学院一般设有多种专业、技术、工艺、艺术及设计课程；亦有全日或非全日制的普通中学教育文凭试 (GCSE)、普通教育高级程度及高级补充程度文凭试 (GCE A-/AS-level) 课程。此外还有不少私

立中学，为 7 至 13 岁的学生作好准备，通过考试入读私立中学。

the age of 12. Primary schools are usually divided between infant and junior sections. In some areas, the LEAs operate schools on a three tier system—first, middle and upper schools with transfers at ages 8 or 9 and 12 or 13. Most primary schools are co-educational.

The independent primary schools, commonly known as preparatory schools, prepare pupils for entry by examination to independent secondary schools. They usually cater for pupils between the ages of 7 and 13.

Secondary Education

For years the state education system has offered compulsory schooling for all children from the ages of 5 to 16, the minimum school leaving age when most pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (GCSE). Recent changes have led to the provision of new types of secondary education, such as grant-maintained schools, which are state schools outside local education authority control but which receive funds from central government. There are no tuition fees at these schools. Over 40 of these offer boarding facilities, for which a fee is charged.

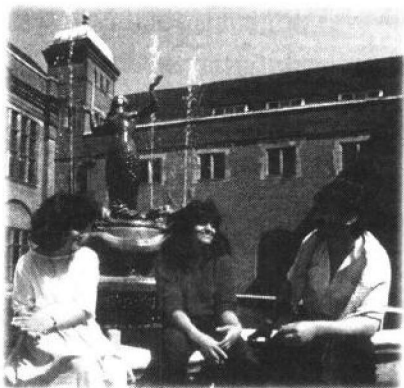
There are also about 2 500 independent secondary schools catering for pupils from approximately 13 years of age. Many of them offer boarding facilities. They are funded through fees and endowments, and have to be officially registered. The grant-maintained secondary schools are now inspected every four years to ensure that standards are maintained, and independent schools are also recommended to undergo the same procedures for inspection.

Sixth form colleges provide academic and general courses for pupils aged 16 to 19, while City Technology Colleges (CTCs) have an emphasis on science and technology.

Further Education

Further education colleges provide courses for students above the school leaving age of 16. The 800 state or maintained colleges of further education offer a wide

* “中六学校”即大学预科程度。



立延续教育学院, 开办 GCSE 和 GCE A-level 课程。延续教育学院的课程极为灵活, 学生可循序入读最初级的课程, 继而逐步取得更高的资格。

高等教育

属于高等教育的院校包括大学、高等教育学院、教育学院以及艺术及设计学院, 主要为 18 岁以上人士而设。毕业后可获得文凭及本科、硕士或博士学位。

苏格兰教育制度

苏格兰教育制度在素质及声誉上与英格兰、威尔士及北爱尔兰的教育制度并无差别, 不同的主要在结构方面。

苏格兰教育制度以 12 年的教学为基础, 英国其他地区则为 13 年。在苏格兰, 与 GCSE 类似的考试称为标准级别试 (Standard Grade Examination), 并在中四学期结束时举行。学生在中五学期结束时再考高等级别试 (Higher Grade Examination), 以取得报考苏格兰大学的资格。如欲取得中六课程证书者可继续修读中六课程。因此, 苏格兰的中学毕业生比英国其他地区的毕业生提早一年升读苏格兰大学, 而该地区的荣誉本科学位课程一般

range of professional, technical, craft, and art and design courses in addition to General Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (GCSE) and General Certificate of Education Advanced and Advanced Supplementary level (GCE A-/AS-level) examinations on a full-time or part-time basis. There are also a number of independent colleges of further education offering mainly GCSE and GCE A-level courses. The flexibility of the colleges of further education has made it possible to enter further education in Britain at the most elementary level and eventually to gain the highest qualifications available.

Higher Education

This sector of education includes the universities, institutes and colleges of higher education, the colleges of education and the colleges of art and design. They are for the post-18 year old age group. Qualifications offered include diplomas, first degree and postgraduate qualifications.

The Scottish Education System

Although in terms of quality and reputation there is no distinction between the Scottish education system and that of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, there are some structural differences.

The Scottish education system is based upon 12 years of school teaching, instead of 13 as in the rest of Britain. The Scottish Standard Grade Examination similar to GCSE is taken at the end of Form Four. Pupils can then take the Higher Grade examinations at the end of Form Five, after which they are qualified for entry to Scottish universities. Those who wish to take the Certificate of Sixth Year Studies can then proceed to Form Six. School-leavers in Scotland thus enter Scottish universities one year earlier than school-leavers in the rest of Britain. For this reason, honours degree courses in Scotland last for four years.

The standard of degree at the end is the same in

须修读四年。

英国所有地区的学位水平实际是一致的,学生均至少接受共16年的小学、中学、延续及高等教育才能毕业,取得学位。

学年

英国的学年由9或10月开始,至翌年6或7月结束,共分为3个学期,学校及延续教育学院每个学期长约14周;高等教育院校则约为10周。3个学期的开课日期分别是9或10月、1月及4月。大部分大学现已采取两个学期的学制,分别在9月中和2月开课。

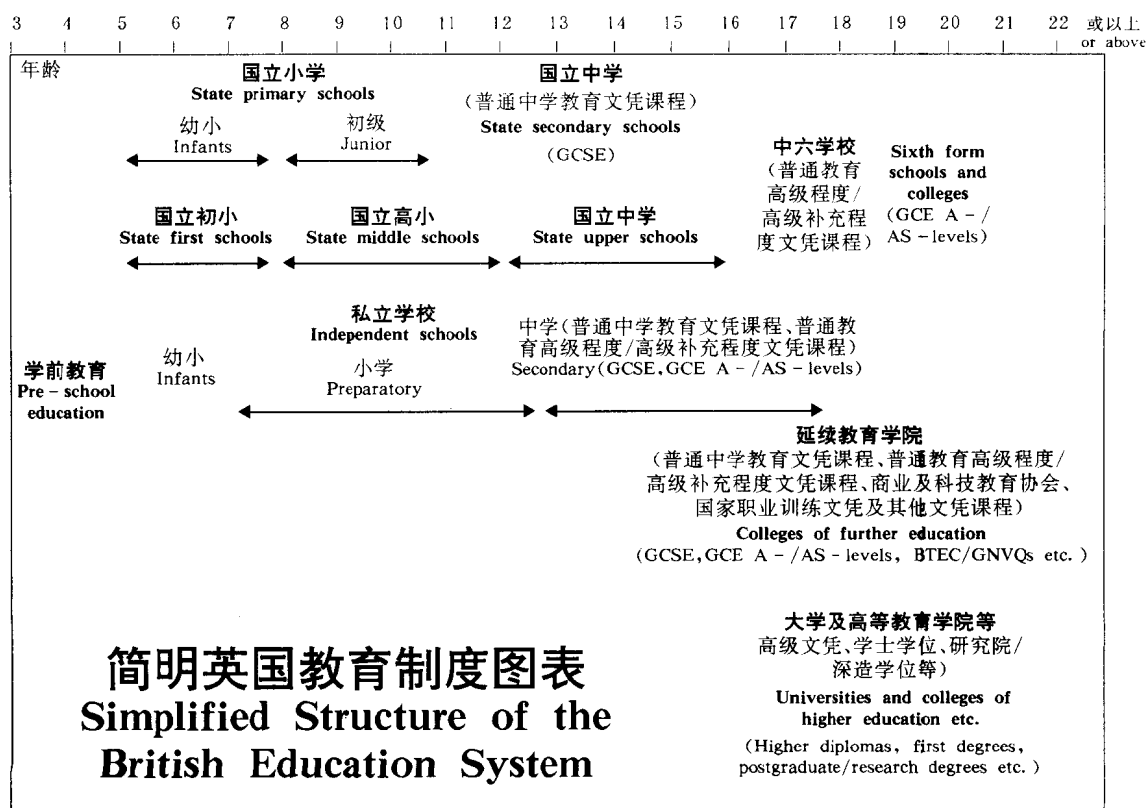
学校及延续教育学院在9月及1月入学(视课程而定);高等教育院校一般只可在10月入学。

all parts of Britain, with a minimum total of 16 years of primary, secondary and tertiary education required before graduation.

The Academic Year

The academic year in Britain starts in September or October and finishes in June or July of the following year. It is divided into three terms, each lasting about 14 weeks in schools and colleges of further education and about 10 weeks in higher education institutions. The three terms begin in September/October, January and April. Many British universities are now adopting a two semester year. The semesters begin in mid September and February.

In schools and colleges of further education, entry is possible in September and January (depending on the course). Higher education institutions normally only have one point of entry, in October.



延续教育 Further Education

延续教育是指中学教育以上、本科程度以下的教育,通常是在继续教育学院而不是在大学修读。课程侧重职业训练方面,但亦照顾到不同年龄人士对一般学术课程的需求。在英国,人们一般入读继续教育学院修读学术性专业,发掘兴趣,并发展及提高工作技能,进而投身工商界。

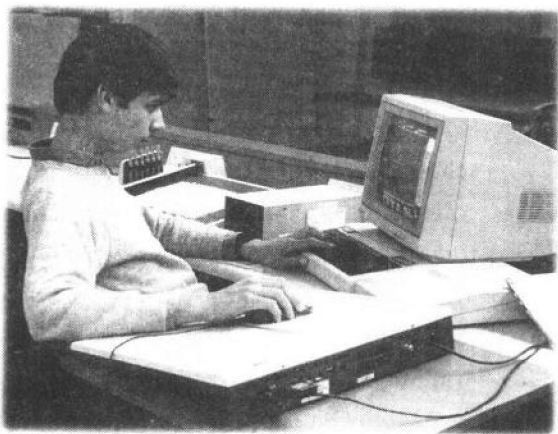
所有学术和技术性的科目,以至为不同行业管理人员、技术员及工匠开办的专修课程都样样俱备。由于这类课程具有多元化及灵活性强等特点,学生不一定需要正式学历资格,亦可以通过入读继续教育学院最初级的课程而逐步取得更高资格。

近年来英国成立了多所由中央政府和工业界资助的城市科技学院(CTCs),开办的课程更广泛,并侧重理科及技术方面,供11至18岁人士修读。

继续教育学院

英国共有800多所由继续教育资助委员会(FEFC)资助的继续教育学院及一些私立学院。

最大的继续教育学院有2万



Further education is the term used in Britain to describe post secondary education below degree level which usually takes place in institutions other than universities. Much of it is broadly vocational but it also includes continuing general education for people of all ages. In

Britain, people use further education to study academic subjects and explore recreational activities as well as to develop and upgrade work skills through advanced training courses which lead to careers in business or industry.

Courses may range from any academic and technical discipline to specialised courses for managers, technicians and craftsmen in virtually every sector of industry. Because of this range and flexibility, it is possible for a person without any formal qualifications to enter further education at the most elementary level and eventually to gain the highest qualification available.

Recently, a number of City Technology Colleges (CTCs) have been established with funding from both central government and industry, to provide a wider curriculum with the emphasis on science and technology. They cater for the 11-18 age group.

Colleges of Further Education

In Britain there are more than 800 colleges of further education funded by the Further Education Funding Council (FEFC) and some independent or private colleges.

The largest colleges of further education have more

多名学生;最少的则不足 200 人。继续教育学院一方面与中学一样,提供普通教育高级程度及高级补充程度文凭试(GCE A-/AS-level)课程和普通中学教育文凭试(GCSE)速修课程;另一方面又与一些大学一样,开办高级文凭课程。学院的规模各异,开办的课程种类繁多,传统上课程分为全日制和非全日制,个别院校所提供的课程可反映出该校所在地的工业类型。在教学方法方面,继续教育学院比传统中六学校较为灵活。一些继续教育学院与邻近大学的课程互有联系,学生可读完一年“先修”课程后转到邻近的大学继续进修本科或高级文凭课程。

大部分继续教育学院没有宿舍,但校方有专人协助学生寻找适当的住所;大部分私立学院则设有宿舍。

资格及课程

除了个别学院颁发一些学院文凭外,大部分课程均为独立评审机构承认,所颁发的乃国际认可的资格。这些机构不是教育机关,他们的课程及考试由特定委员会、有关行业的代表、技术导师和政府评审员所编定,部分主要的课程种类如下:

GCSE、GCE A-/AS-levels

课程科目广泛,一般为期一年、两年或 18 个月。修读 GCE A-levels 不适宜少于一年,除非是为了争取较好成绩的重考生。这些课程由其中一个认可考试机构评审,而各个机构的评审水准或难度没有区别。报读

than 20 000 students and the smallest less than 200. They overlap with the secondary schools by running GCE A-/AS-level and intensive GCSE courses. At the other end of the scale, they overlap with the higher diploma courses offered by some universities. The size and range of the courses offered vary widely but traditionally they are committed to both full-time and part-time courses which will often reflect the types of industry to be found in the locality of the college. Such colleges are often seen as an alternative to the traditional school Sixth Forms as they tend to be less formal. Some colleges have courses linked to a neighbouring university to allow for transfer to degree or higher diploma courses after a one-year intensive access or bridging course and they may even offer the first year of a degree programme followed by transfer to an affiliated university.

Most (but not all) colleges of further education are non-residential but they do help to find suitable accommodation for students. Most of the independent colleges provide residential facilities.

Qualifications and Courses

Individual colleges may award college based diplomas but many courses lead to nationally recognised qualifications awarded by independent examining bodies. These are awarding bodies and not teaching establishments. Their syllabuses and examinations are devised by specialised committees, representatives of the industries concerned, technical teachers and government assessors. Some of the main qualifications are shown below.

GCSE, GCE A-/AS-levels

These courses, in a wide range of subjects, normally last one year, 18 months or two years. GCE A-level courses shorter than one year are not recommended except for those intending to re-take examinations to improve grades. These courses are examined by one of the approved examination boards and there is no difference in quality (or difficulty) between the various boards. Entry to GCE A-level courses usually requires four credit passes in GCSE.

GCE A-level 的学生,一般需有 GCSE 四科 C 级或以上成绩。

进阶、衔接或基础课程

课程一般为期一年,修毕后可直接进入大学或高等教育学院修读本科课程。入学资格弹性较高,但需要有良好的英语水平。

有工作经验的成年学生也可申请。学历未符合大学入学要求的人士如能成功完成课程,可证明其升读本科课程的能力。

秘书及商科课程

学生可取得皇家文学会(RSA)或必文考试学会(PEI)所颁发的证书。学生可选修一科或多个科目,包括办公室管理、秘书实务、商科和会计等。RSA 颁发一级(初级班)、二级(中级班)及三级(高级班)文凭,以及较高级的私人助理文凭。PEI 的秘书文凭课程亦分三级,课程主要分为商科和秘书,这两门课程的最低入学条件一样,均需有 GCSE 三科 C 级或以上成绩(包括英文)。如报考较专门及较高级课程则需 GCE A-levels 合格。

职业先修训练课程

商业及科技教育协会(BTEC)及苏格兰职业教育协会(SCOTVEC)负责审核培训技术人员的课程,例如市场调查助理或设计绘图员等。这些人员是技工与专业人员两者间的重要中层人员。

在英国共有2.2万个 BTEC 课程。BTEC 两年制国家文凭的申请人需有 GCSE 四科 C 级或以上成绩。成功修毕文凭课程

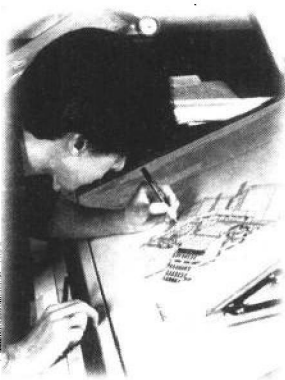
Access, Bridging or Foundation Courses

These are usually of one year, leading directly to entry to degree courses at an university or institute of higher education. The entry qualifications are flexible, although a good standard of English is required. Mature students with work experience are also welcome to apply. Successful completion can demonstrate the ability of students whose formal qualifications do not meet official entry requirements.

Secretarial and Business Courses

These courses are offered by the Royal Society of Arts (RSA) or the Pitman Examinations Institute (PEI). Topics can be studied as a single subject or as a range of skills and include Office Management, Secretarial Skills, Business Studies and Accountancy.

RSA offers Stage I (Elementary), Stage II (Intermediate) and Stage III (Advanced) awards. A more advanced diploma for personal assistants is also offered. PEI also offers three levels of awards for secre-



tarial studies. The two main streams of study are commercial and secretarial. The entry requirements (for both types of courses) start at three GCSE credits including English language. For more specialised and higher level courses GCE A-levels may be needed.

Vocational Courses

The Business and Technology Education Council (BTEC) and the Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC) validate a wide range of courses designed for people who intend to seek employment at a technical level – such as a market research assistant or a design draughtsman. Such people are the key links between craft level employees and professionals.

There are 22 000 different BTEC programmes of study available in Britain. BTEC offers a two-year National Diploma for which the entry requirement is four

或在 GCSE 考取四科合格及 GCE A-level 一科合格的人士可继续修读两年制高级文凭或本科课程。文凭课程的科目包括会计、商科、市场学、秘书、酒店及饮食管理、电机、电子、机械、生产及土木工程、计算机科学及农务等。

伦敦城市工联会(C&G)课程获国际认可,并为多种行业提供专业资格认可,包括美发、印刷、饮食、裁剪和时装等。这些课程通常不需要正式入学条件,申请人只需通晓英语并证明可从课程中得益便可。

国家职业训练文凭(GNVQ)是国家专业资格委员会(NCVQ)现正在院校推行的新学历。GNVQ 将逐步取代由 BTEC、C&G 及 RSA 颁发的专业资格。这三个团体获 NCVQ 认可作为颁发 GNVQ 的团体,科目范围和现有的相同,例如商科及财务、消闲及旅游业、饮食及酒店服务业、健康护理、制造业、艺术及设计等。

目前 GNVQ 共分三级,将来或会有更多级别。每一级开设不同的专业课程,包括必修的和自选的课程。学生如有意入读大学,应考虑选修一科高级程度的 GNVQ 科目(相当于两科 GCE A-levels),再加上其他 GNVQ 范围的课程或一科 GCE A-level 或两科 GCE AS-levels 课程。GNVQ 课程一般需时一至两年,分为基础、中级和高级三个程度。

GCSE credits. Satisfactory completion of this diploma or possession of four GCSE and one GCE A-level gains admission to the two-year Higher Diploma or to a degree programme. The subjects offered for the diploma include Accountancy; Business Studies; Marketing; Secretarial Studies; Hotel and Catering Management; Electrical, Electronic, Mechanical, Production and Civil Engineering; Computing; and Agriculture.

The City and Guilds of London Institute (C&G) offers courses which are internationally recognised as career qualifications for many vocations, from hairdressing to printing, catering to dressmaking and fashion. Often there are no formal entry qualifications for these courses except for a good command of English and evidence that the candidate will benefit from the course.

General National Vocational Qualification (GNVQ) is a new qualification run in schools and colleges by the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ). GNVQs will replace some of the vocational qualifications currently approved by BTEC, C&G and RSA, which are the three awarding bodies accredited by NCVQ to offer GNVQs. They will be available in similar subject areas as the qualifications being replaced; Business and Finance, Leisure and Tourism, Catering and Hospitality, Health, Manufacturing, Art and Design.

At present there are three different levels of GNVQs, though more may be developed in the future. Each level comprises different vocational units, some compulsory, others optional. It is also possible, and for university entrance, desirable, to combine an advanced GNVQ (which is equivalent to two GCE A-levels) with additional units which come from other GNVQ areas or may be a GCE A-level or two AS-levels. GNVQ qualifications can normally be completed over one or two years and are available at foundation, intermediate and advanced levels.

高等教育

Higher Education

高等教育一般是指可考取学位或教学资格的课程,学生通常在 18 岁以上。大学、高等教育学院、教育学院和艺术及设计学院均开办高等教育课程。

在英国不同高等教育学府所颁授的学位水平相同。英国采用校外主考员和由高等教育学历评审委员会(HEQC)(前身为国家学历评审委员会)进行学术评审,确保颁授的学位水平达到一定标准及获得相同地位。

高等教育学府的种类

大学

英国现有 89 所大学。各大学的规模、地点、开办的课程各有不同,为有志入读大学的学生提供广泛的选择。大学十分注重培养学生的独立学习能力,所以学生在本科课程最后一年,通常需独立完成一项研究工作或撰写论文,以决定获颁授学位的级别。

大学本身为独立的组织,可以自行决定开设的课程、教学和评审课程的方法,以及确定课程名称。不过,所有大学都设有校外主考员制度,由校外人士以客观态度进行评审,确保所有院校的学术水平。

高等教育学院

英国的高等教育学院和大学一样,是提供高等教育的主要学



Higher Education is the term generally used to refer to courses leading to a degree or teaching qualification. It is usually taken by students over 18 years of age. Courses in higher education are available at universities, colleges and institutes of higher education, colleges of education and colleges of art and design.

British degrees are considered to be of the same standard whether awarded by a university, an institute or a college. The system of external examiners and national validation by the recently introduced Higher Education Quality Council (HEQC), the successor to the Council for National Academic Awards, ensures that degree standards are comparable and regarded with equal respect.

Types of Higher Education Institutions

University

There are 89 universities in Britain. They vary in size, location and their range of courses, thereby offering a wide choice for the potential student. The universities place great emphasis on their students being able to undertake independent study. Many final year courses for

府,课程包括本科、硕士、研究院及师范等专业课程。这些院校的学生人数通常比大学少,所以校方更能细心照顾学生。大部分院校都拥有大量宿位,并设有优良的体育和文娱活动设施。

高等教育学院的学术水平,一般由当地大学或有关评审委员会如商业及科技教育协会(BTEC)及苏格兰职业教育协会(SCOTVEC)等负责监督。

教育学院

教育学院主要提供师范及与教育有关的课程,学生可攻读本科或研究生课程。

艺术及设计学院

此等学院开办有关艺术及设计各方面的基础、文凭、高级文凭及本科课程。申请人通常要呈交一些作品供学院作为评审入学的辅助材料。

课程

高级国家文凭课程

有些学院开办 BTEC 及 SCOTVEC 所颁发的高级国家文凭课程。课程通常为两年全日制(或厂校交替三年制课程),包括理科、技术及商科课程。学生修毕高级国家文凭课程后,可转读本科课程。入学条件一般是在普通中学教育文凭试(GCSE)取得四科C级成绩,以及在普通教育高级程度文凭试(GCE A-level)取得一科合格,或拥有 BTEC/SCOTVEC 国家文凭。

本科课程

修读完本科课程后可取得本科学位,课程一般为三年制;厂校交替制课程则需四年。一些苏格

first degrees include a research project or dissertation which forms an important part of the degree classification.

Universities are independent bodies. They are allowed to decide what courses to offer, how to teach and examine them, and what titles to use. However, all universities participate in external examining to ensure equality across all institutions.

College or Institute of Higher Education

The institutes of higher education constitute an important sector of higher education in Britain alongside the universities. They offer a rich variety of undergraduate, postgraduate and professional courses which usually include teacher training. The institutes have a tradition of personal concern for the students, partly because they generally have a smaller student population than the universities. Most of the institutes have a higher proportion of residential places and provide good facilities for sporting and recreational activities.

Academic standards are maintained either by association with a local university, and/or through appropriate bodies including the Business and Technology Education Council (BTEC), the Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC) and professional bodies.

College of Education

These colleges concentrate on teacher training and education courses leading to undergraduate and postgraduate qualifications.

College of Art and Design

These colleges offer foundation courses, diplomas and higher diplomas and first degrees in the various aspects of art and design. All applicants are expected to submit a portfolio of their work.

Courses

Higher National Diplomas

Some institutions offer courses leading to the Higher National Diploma awarded by BTEC and SCOTVEC. The courses are normally two years full-time (or three-year

兰大学的荣誉本科学位课程亦须修读四年。医学、牙科、建筑等本科课程,最长须攻读六年。英国高等教育学院共开设超过五千项不同科目的本科课程。

入学条件方面,申请人至少需有两科 GCE A-levels 合格和若干 GCSE 科目合格。由于学位竞争激烈,部分课程可能要求申请人有三科 GCE A-levels 合格,或具有 GCE A-levels 和高级补充程度(AS-levels)的良好成绩。许多学校也将 BTEC 文凭试的好成绩作为等同资格。

攻读首个本科课程人士需向大学及学院入学处理中心(UCAS)申请。该中心出版的申请手册详述了申请手续,并刊载了各大学或院校开办的课程。此外,还有由英国各大学每年联合出版的《University and College Entrance: The Official Guide》,该书被视为一本有关各类本科课程入学条件的权威刊物。值得注意的是,由于学位竞争激烈,因此符合入学资格并不保证获得录取。

研究生课程——讲授班

分为一年制研究生文凭课程及一或两年制硕士学位课程。申请人报读硕士学位课程必须有本科学位或相关的专业资格。未符合资格的人士,如欲报读一年制硕士课程,一般需要先选读研究生文凭课程或先进修一年才可攻读硕士学位课程。有关英国大学开办的各

sandwich courses) in scientific, technical and business subjects. It is possible for a student to transfer to a degree course on completion of the higher diploma. Entry qualifications are normally four GCSE credits plus one GCE A-level, or a BTEC/SCOTVEC National Diploma.

First Degree Courses

First degree courses leading to the award of a bachelor's degree are usually three years in length except those four-year courses which include a sandwich element or honours degrees in some Scottish universities. Degrees in medicine, dentistry, architecture and a few other subjects can be up to six years in length. There are more than 5 000 different first degrees available in higher education institutes.

Entry requirements normally include a minimum of two GCE A-levels and a number of GCSE subjects. Due to high demand, some courses will require three GCE A- or a combination of GCE A- and AS-levels with high grades. Comparable qualifications such as a good BTEC diploma are also acceptable to many institutions.

Application for admission to first degrees is made through the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS). The UCAS handbook gives full details of the application procedures and lists the courses that are available. The 'University and College Entrance: The Official Guide' is published annually as the authoritative source of information on entrance requirements and standards for all undergraduate courses. It should be noted that entry is competitive, and attainment of the entry requirements does not guarantee the offer of a place.

Postgraduate Courses

These courses include both one-year postgraduate diplomas and one or two-year courses leading to a master's degree. For admission to a master's degree course, a first degree is usually required although a relevant professional qualification may also be acceptable. Those applicants not offering adequate qualifications for a one-year course may undertake a postgraduate diploma course, or a qualifying year before joining the postgraduate degree course. Information about all postgraduate courses in British universities can be

项讲授式研究生课程,可参考《Graduate Studies》和《Higher Education in the UK》。

研究生课程——研究班

各大学及高等教育学院都开办这种研究班,申请人需有优等本科学位(一级荣誉或二级一等荣誉)或硕士学位。哲学硕士学位研究生须从事一至两年全日制研究工作,研究进度如令校方满意,可以转读哲学博士课程。有关各英国高等学府正在进行的研究项目,可参考《Current Research in Britain》一书。

专业课程

修毕课程后,学生可取得国际认可专业资格。科目包括会计、银行业、行政秘书、市场学、测量、社会工作及法律。

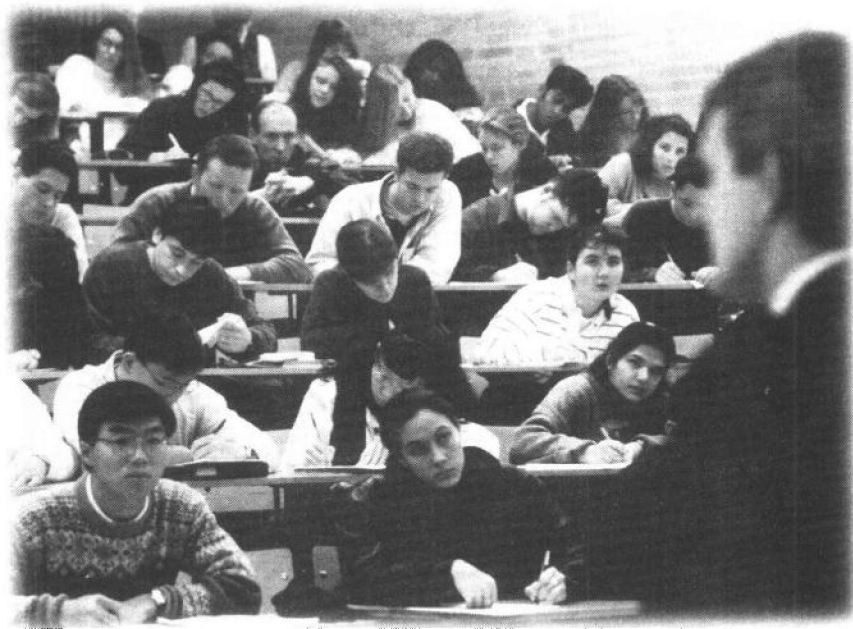
found in the publications 'Graduate Studies' and 'Higher Education in the UK'.

Research Degrees

Research degrees are available in almost every higher education institution. A high standard is needed to gain admission—either a good first degree (a first class honours or an upper second class honours degree) or a master's degree. The MPhil degree requires one or two years of full-time research. It is usually possible for an MPhil student to transfer to a PhD programme provided the institution is satisfied with the student's progress. Information on current research being carried out in all British institutions can be found in the publication 'Current Research in Britain'.

Professional Courses

These courses lead to the award of qualifications by internationally recognised professional bodies. Examples include Accountancy, Banking, Executive Secretarial, Marketing, Surveying, Social Work and Law.



中国学历的认可

Equivalence of Local Qualifications

英国院校对于评估在中国取得的学历并没有统一标准。院校会审核个别申请人的学历,然后决定是否录取。因此学生必须十分清楚地填写有关以往就读学校及学历的资料。

本科课程

直到现在,很少中国学生在英国攻读本科课程,而英国的院校亦没有就中国学生的学历制订明确的入学资格。中国大学的入学考试不一定获接纳作为在英国修读本科课程的入学资格,学生可能需要在英国先修读一至两年的预备课程。学生如已在中国一些有一定规模的院校修读本科课程,可能会被直接录取在英国攻读。学生如已在中国取得学士学位而希望在英国也取得学士学位,可能在英国院校只须从本科课程的二年级或三年级开始修读。

研究生课程——讲授班

学生如已在中国修完四年本科课程,可能在英国可按其专业科目修读讲授式硕士学位及研究生文凭课程。一般来说,学生如已在中国修完硕士学位课程,便可考虑就读英国院校的硕士学位课程。已有数年工作经验的申请人即使只在中国修完三年的大学

There are no strict rules concerning the value of Chinese academic qualifications in Britain. British institutions assess each applicant's qualifications carefully before deciding whether to accept the applicant. Therefore it is important to give clear and detailed information about previous education and qualifications.

Undergraduate Courses

As yet, very few Chinese students study at undergraduate level in Britain and there is no well-defined entry requirement in terms of Chinese qualifications. The Chinese University Entrance Examination is not automatically accepted as an entrance qualification for undergraduate studies in Britain, and students may need to undertake a bridging course of one to two years in Britain first. Students who have already commenced university-level education at major institutions in China may well be considered qualified for direct admission to British degree courses. Students who have obtained a bachelor's degree in China and wish to study in Britain for a bachelor's degree may be allowed to commence their undergraduate studies in Britain at second or third year level.

Postgraduate Courses

Students who have graduated after four-year undergraduate courses in China may be considered qualified for direct entry to master's degree and postgraduate diploma courses in Britain, within their area of specialism. Students who have already studied for a master's degree in China will generally be considered qualified to join a master's degree course in Britain. Older applicants with several years' work experience are usually accepted for