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III. ročník – prezenční studium

Obor: Anglický jazyk se zaměřením na vzdělávání – Společenské vědy se zaměřením na vzdělávání

THE REASONS AND MOTIVATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE FOR TRAVELLING
ABROAD IN ORDER TO STUDY OR WORK THERE AND CONDITIONS ON WHICH
THOSE ACTIVITIES CAN BE DONE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Bakalářská práce

Vedoucí práce: MgA. Simon Gill

OLOMOUC 2011

Prohlašuji, že jsem závěrečnou práci vypracoval samostatně a použil jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

V Olomouci 30. 6. 2011

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vlastnoruční podpis

I would like to thank Mr. Simon Gill, MgA for his support and valuable comments on the content of my final project.

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ABSTRACT

The final project deals with the topic of travelling abroad in order to study or work in a foreign country and focuses on circumstances for those activities in the United Kingdom. Firstly, it offers introduction of short summary of opportunities for work and study in Britain, how to choose a course, which qualifications are required, what are entry and language requirements, how to choose and apply for a college or university. In my theoretical part, passport and immigration, money, insurance, accommodation, employment and health issues are dealt with. Secondly, another part describes working conditions and living in Britain, features of British life and legal documents and paper requirements for working in the United Kingdom.

My practical part is based on a questionnaire which was distributed to people who lived and worked or studied abroad (not necessary in the UK). Questions about where, when and how long the respondents have lived, what did they do, why they moved there and where to, are also concerned. Some open questions deals with cultural shock and cultural differences. The main aim of the project was to examine the reasons and motivation of young people for moving abroad in order to study or work there which is researched by the short questionnaire. The main method of exploring the topic was extensive literature on the topic and usage of questionnaires.

INTRODUCTION

Personally, I know many people who gained experience of working, studying and living abroad. According to my own personal experience, I was curious about knowing the reasons and motivation of young people for moving abroad to study or work in a foreign county. To distinguish this desire, I created a questionnaire to discover the true motivation. I would like to examine if people did this because of money or to improve language skills or both. Or, if there are other reasons such as to meet new people or to get new experience or just simply to get away from homeland and to escape boring everyday routine.

I have lived in the United Kingdom for three years. I worked as an au pair in three families in total, as a cleaner for big cleaning company and as a barman in one of the London's pubs. I have lived in a small village, town and later in London and I have had good opportunities to meet many different people of all classes, races and backgrounds. Pub job was a great experience how to master my English and how to get to know British and other people and their nature. Over all, after difficult times when abroad and happy moments with my friends, I have to admit that my UK (United Kingdom) stay had very good influence on me and that it was worthwhile. It has changed me and taught me many new things. I would recommend everyone to try to live somewhere in a far away country for a while. I have learned how to take care about myself and still, I have very good friends there who I am in touch with.

THEORETICAL PART

1. Working abroad

1.1 Working abroad depending on target country and country of origin

There are many different conditions and rules for foreigners who wish to start working (or studying) abroad which differs according to country to which the traveller wants to move to. Each country has various laws and different circumstances for workers from abroad and it also differs if the worker comes from the EU (European Union) or EEA (European Economic Area) country or third world country. Also there are restrictions to immigration into the USA or Canada and Australia or New Zealand. For example, the British citizen is surely warmer welcomed in the USA or Australia than Pakistani or Tunisian immigrant moving into these states. Englishman shares very similar culture and nearly the same language with people of Australia than French speaking asylum seeker from continental Africa who is very hard to integrate into the Western society because of his or her completely opposite traditions and language and culture. Of course, also the limitations and laws can differ if applicant wants to study abroad only or work also part-time which depends on her or his country of origin. Considering all variety of all possible conditions, I narrowed this topic to Czech nationals working and studying in the UK, according to my personal experience when I was looking for a job and when I applied for a college course in order to improve my English language skills and when I was looking for a decent accommodation. I had had to come across many struggling moments and complicated administrative rules which made it not really easy, even for EU national, to start a new life in England.

In my final project, I am going to focus mainly on EU or EEA nationals moving into the UK in order to study or work there. The restrictions and conditions are “red taped” for those coming from non-EU countries and non-European countries. “All those who are not British or EEA nationals will need a visa or entry clearance for all stays in the UK over six months.” points out Woodworth (2007, p. 32) In my questionnaire, Czech people are responding to what they have seen from their point of view as the most shocking or trouble making moments of their foreign stay. Most of my respondents started as an au pair or Mother’s help and later they moved away from a family and started a regular job. During the stay they usually attended English language classes or other classes so they have both working and studying experience.

1. 2 Legal documents and working conditions for EU nationals in the UK

“Nationals of the European Economic Area are free to enter the United Kingdom to seek employment without a work permit. At present this applies to citizens of EU countries, EEA member states of Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein, and...Switzerland.” describes Woodworth (2007, p. 33). These documents and papers are needed for future job seeker in the UK according to my personal experience: the National Insurance Number (NIN), the British bank account, WRS Registration Scheme, national ID (identity) card or passport, proof of address, a CV (Curriculum Vitae), good and reliable references and UK Driving Licence (or EU-national driving licence) and possibly Police Check document declaring that the applicant committed no crime in home country or in the UK. “EEA nationals intending to stay longer than six months may apply for a residence permit, although there is no obligation on them to do so.” suggests Woodworth (2007, p 34).

1. 2.1 Proof of address

Firstly, one needs to get a proof of address so that all institutions know his or hers place of residence. The easiest way, to get it, is to change ones Czech driving licence into British one. Even if the applicant is about to drive in Britain, it is not necessary to get UK driving licence, he or she can use the Czech one, however, it is easier to have UK one because this is simplest way of getting the proof of address. Also the applicant can get a proof of address if he or she is a holder of a utility bill (electricity or gas bill form household) or a letter from the UK institution as an immigration office, HM (Her Majesty) Revenue and Customs or Home Office, for example.

1.2.2 UK driving licence

When the job seeker arrives to the UK at the first time one usually does not have one of those so only ways how to get a proof of address is to exchange driving licences. “If you want or need to change your driving licence for a GB driving licence, you must complete the application form D1 that is available from the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency –DVLA form ordering service and Post Office branches. You will need to enclose original documentation confirming your identity and a passport style colour photograph. Send your completed application and the appropriate fee to DVLA.” recommends Direct Gov UK website (2011a). DVLA is “a British government agency responsible for collecting road tax and sending people their driving licences and vehicle licences.” according to OALD (1998, p. 362). The address printed on applicant’s UK driving licence is the proof of address.

1.2.3 Opening a bank account

Many employers would be sending future salary directly into employee's bank account not by cash on hand as this is quicker and more transparent way. In order to have employee's future salary sent into ones UK bank account, he or she needs to open one. "In order to open a bank account you will usually be asked to: prove who you are, prove where you live, prove student status, if relevant /and/ fill in an application form /and/ in some cases pay some money into your account." explains Direct Gov UK (2011b). In Great Britain there are usually no additional bank account fees charging for transactions or withdrawing some money from any cash machines on the streets, according to my personal experience.

1.2.4 National Insurance Number

"National Insurance contributions are compulsory for employees over 16 years of age if they earn over a certain limit. The rate you pay is calculated according to your wages." states Woodworth (2007, p 27.) The National Insurance Number (NIN) is a must so that employee is correctly taxed according to his or her income and also he or she is entitled to a health insurance in NHS (National Health Service) system as I have witnessed during my work period. "Your National Insurance number is your own personal account number. It is unique to you and you keep the same one all your life. It makes sure that the National Insurance contributions and tax you pay are properly recorded against your name. It also acts as a reference number when communicating with the Department of Work and Pensions and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC)" adds Direct Gov UK (2011c) "The NHS is a central element of the welfare state, present on virtually every high street in the form of local pharmacists and in every community and neighbourhood in the form of General Practitioners

(GPs) and dental services.” writes Britain’s Health and Social Welfare Services booklet (1998, p. 3) According to NIN the worker is in HMRC (Her Majesty Revenue and Customs) system so that he or she can claim possible pensions after eligible years one have worked in the UK, in the future, as I have received letters from this institution telling me that. Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (OALD, 1998, p. 467) mentions that HMRC is “a British government department that collects tax. Customs duties are the tax collected on certain imports, e.g. alcoholic drinks and cigarettes, and excise is the special tax collected on certain goods made in Britain, e.g. beer and cigarettes.” So simply, “if you are looking for work, starting work or setting up as self-employed you will need a National Insurance number. If you have the right to work in the UK, you will need to telephone Jobcentre Plus.... /in order/ to arrange to get one. They may require you to attend an 'Evidence of identity' interview.” sums up Direct Gov UK (2011c). NIN could appear like this: SG 19 55 78 C, for example. “You will also have to prove your identity. Bring as many 'identity documents' (originals, not photocopies) as you can to your interview, for example a: valid passport (UK or foreign), national identity card (UK or foreign), residence permit or residence card including biometric immigration residency documents, full birth or adoption certificate, full marriage or civil partnership certificate /and/ driving licence (UK or foreign). If you do not have any of these - or other - identity documents you still must go to the interview. The information you are able to provide might be enough to prove your identity. During the interview a National Insurance number application form will be completed and you will be asked to sign it.” details Direct Gov UK (2011c) webpage.

This number is for worker’s whole employment future in the UK and for all the jobs until death unchanged and the job seeker needs to give this number to all institutions when needed because this have happened to me many times. If the employee already has NIN one

must tell it to his or her employer so that the company can send ones documents and information to HMRC office in order to calculate correct tax code. This tax code calculates how much one is going to be taxed according to his or her income. However, if the applicant has incorrect tax code he or she could be paying more or less taxes then required and a letter from HMRC suggesting that could be a very surprising shock, according to my personal experience. When leaving Great Britain for good one could be entitled to some tax refund but this is very individual according to personal circumstances and income. A search for possible tax refunds is advisable as this could count for hundreds of pounds in leaver's favour as in my case.

1.2.5. Worker Registration Scheme

Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) was an obligatory registration within Home Office (which maintains www.homeoffice.gov.uk website) for all foreign new EU-national workers who work in the UK. It concerned only new EU citizens who had entered European Union in 2004 (for example: the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and others) in order to monitor the impact of immigration towards the open UK job market. I have known this because I had had to register too. "If you have spent any time in the UK under the Worker Registration Scheme, this will count towards your qualifying period for permanent residence. However, if you did not register your employment in the UK during the period of the scheme (1 May 2004 to 1 May 2011), this will not count towards your qualifying period for permanent residence." begins UK Border Agency (2011) The Scheme was closed by the 1st May 2011. "Following the closure of the scheme, you do not need to apply for any mandatory documents in order to show their right of residence in the UK. However, employers will need to see evidence of your nationality." suggests UK Border Agency (2011). From 1st May 2011

“you now have the right to work in the UK without needing our permission.” declares UK Border Agency (2011).

1.2.6 Curriculum Vitae and references

OALD (1998, p. 288) shows that CV is “a written record of your education and the jobs you have done, that you send when you are applying for a job”. It is highly advisable to create good English-written Curriculum Vitae (CV) with reliable references so that possible employer can contact perspective referees and asks. It is good if they can verify contacts in applicant’s CV. A very useful website is Europass (www.europass.cz) where an easy form how to write well-looking CV on-line according to European norms and requirements can be found.

1.2.7 Police Check

Some jobs and companies could request an extract from ones criminal records to verify that he or she has no criminal record or committed no crime in the UK or at home. “These are generally jobs that mean you: will be working regularly with children or vulnerable people, will be working in an establishment that is wholly or mainly for children, will be working in healthcare, have applied to be a foster carer, adoptive parent or childminder/or/ will be working in certain other professions.... If you do need a criminal record check, your prospective employer will let you know and tell you what to do next.” starts Direct Gov UK (2011d)

To get British -CRB Check- (Criminal Record Bureau Check), the applicant “need to supply three documents of identity to complete the form. At least one of these documents

must be from the following list: valid passport, full or provisional UK Driving License, original UK Birth Certificate, valid EU photo identity card. Additional documents to make a total of three must be from this list: Bank or Building Society statement, credit card statement, utility bill, Insurance Certificate, NHS card, Marriage Certificate, TV License, and National Insurance Number card...”for example, indicates Personnel Checks (2011) website. The cost, according to Home Office official website (2011), is following: “from 6 April 2011, the following fee levels will apply throughout the remainder of 2011/12. Enhanced CRB check £44.00 /and/ Standard CRB check £26.00.”

1. 3 Looking for a job

“The Department of Work and Pensions runs the Jobcentre Plus Network where a full range of temporary vacancies can be found by searching on touch-screen terminals known as Jobpoints.” explains Woodworth (2007, p. 24) It is not very easy to search for a job but Jobcentre Plus offices (which can be found at www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk), around the country should help. Jobcentre is” a government office where people can get advice in finding work and where jobs are advertised” as describes OALD (1998, p. 658) It is possible to register there and search for a job on the Internet according to specific criteria (as www.direct.gov.uk/jobsearch web search engine shows). Of course, an unemployed person should use Internet sources such as Gumtree (www.gumtree.com) for job advertisements and offers. There are many employment agencies and national institutes if looking for a specific field like construction jobs.

1. 4 Looking for an accommodation

When looking for an accommodation, there is variety of available rented flats and houses but when having limited budget it is advisable to find some rented rooms or flats. It is possible to live in bedsits or lodgings as well as in a host family. For short stay youth hostels are recommended or if student, one will be offered university or college accommodation. At the beginning the students usually take Hall of Residence college accommodation. Very often there is a deposit required to be paid upfront consisting of two weeks rent or one month rent. The most occurring price would be between £50- £100 per week or £200- £400 per month as I have seen on my own. When renting full house form a private real estate company, an occupant could face some £800 per month excluding utility bills. It is handy to look for advertisements in the local shops or to buy local newspapers when looking for a place to stay.

1.5 Transports to the UK

In order to get to the UK, the most effective way how to get there is using aeroplanes. It is fastest and often cheapest mean of travel. Apart from using British Airways (www.ba.com) or Czech Airlines (www.csa.cz), there are plenty of low-budget airlines such as Ryanair (www.ryanair.com), EasyJet (www.easyjet.com) or Wizz Air (www.wizzair.com). However, there are some extra fees and charges for languages and overweight items. Also, these companies are usually flying to smaller or farther airports which mean that traveller has to travel from the airport to the city longer. Surely, it depends on the place but there are possibilities of using coaches. “The journey takes around 20-22 hours from Prague to London overnight and costs around £100 for return ticket.” offers Eurolines (2011) website. The well known coach firms include Student Agency (www.sa.cz) and Eurolines (www.eurolines.cz).

When travelling from Brussels or Paris, newly built fast speed trains can be used. In England there is a good bus and train network around the country but in London the smoothest transport system includes underground (or Tube) and system of bus lines and trains.

1.6 Working conditions in the UK

The National Minimum Wage (NMW) is a minimum amount per hour that most workers in the UK are entitled to be paid or as OALD (1998, p. 645) puts it “the lowest wage that an employer is allowed to pay by law”. At the moment, “there are different levels of NMW, depending on your age and whether you are an apprentice. The current rates are: £5.93 (GBP) - the main rate for workers aged 21 and over, £4.92 – rate for the 18-20 years old, £3.64 - the 16-17 rate for workers above school leaving age but under 18 and £2.50 - the apprentice rate, for apprentices under 19 or 19 or over and in the first year of their apprenticeship.” says Direct Gov UK (2011e) webpage. From the 1st October 2011 “the main rate for workers aged 21 and over will increase to £6.08” indicates Direct Gov UK (2011e) “Single people are entitled to a personal tax allowance, which means that you do not pay income tax until your yearly earnings exceed £5,035 (2007 figure). ... You may earn between £5,035 and £7,185 at a rate of 10%. If you earn any more than this you will have to pay tax at 22%.” explains Woodworth (2007, p. 27) If PAYE (Pay As You Earn) system is used, the new employees will usually be taxed under an ‘emergency code’ until the Tax Office receives this form from the employer. According to my experience, the average hourly pay is around £15 to £25 an hour depending on the occupation and the pay day is usually Friday weekly, every two weeks or monthly. In 2004 £1 counted for 43 Czech Crowns (CZK) but in 2011 £1 is about 27-29 CZK which makes it really pointless to come to the UK to work in order to earn and save huge amounts of money as people did in the past.

In my case, my salary in the pub where I worked was around £180-£220 a week before tax and insurance according to how many hours I have worked. I have spent usually £70 a week for my rent, £35 for food and £20 for other expenses. “The title of worst paid job on the ONS ranking goes to waiters and waitresses, despite receiving an increase of 6.4% in pay they earn on average £11,930 a year.” publishes This Is Money (2011) financial website. Newcomers usually take unqualified and low paid jobs like cleaners or bar staff. For example, This Is Money (2011) financial website states that “travel and tour guides /takes/ £12,561, elementary personal services occupations /receive/ £12,542, kitchen and catering assistants £12,410, bar staff £12,184 /and/ waiters, waitresses £11,930” a year. On the other side of the scare towards the best paid jobs include “Corporate Managers and Senior Officials /getting average annual wage of/ £85,943 /or/ air traffic controllers /with/ £60,548 /and/ teaching professionals /with/ £35,121” closes This Is Money (2011) To compare, I would like to show some prices: “all day travel card (Off-peak) for all London Underground for zones 1 to 6 is starting form £8.00 and £15.00 (anytime travel card). When paying by cash, £5 ticket is required” Transport for London (2011) website informs. Zone 1 is central London only but zone 5 and 6 means outskirts. “An adult train ticket from London Liverpool Street to Stansted airport is £20 for one way and £27.30 for return” adverts Stansted Express (2011) website. When travelling by coach “from London Liverpool Street Station and Stratford /the/ frequency /is/ every 30 minutes, journey time /is/ 70 minutes from Liverpool Street and 45 minutes from Stratford. Price /is/ £15 return from Stratford and £17 return from all other locations (plus 50p booking fee)“ claims National Express (2011). A hairdresser starts from £8 to £45 or one pint of beer is £2.70 – £3.70. One litre of petrol is around £1.30 - £1.40 as I remember from the last year visit. Overall services, accommodation, transport or food is

slightly more expensive than in the Czech Republic but shoes, clothes and IT equipment, computers and mobile phones are much cheaper there as I remember from my stay.

1.7 Au pair job, home help or mother's help

OALD (1998, p. 67) states that au pair is “a young person, usually a woman, who lives with a family in a foreign country in order to learn the language. An au pair helps in the house and takes care of children and receives a small wage.” The au pair job is a good way of learning the language and getting to know the culture, local people and life in a foreign country without too big upfront investment needed. Woodworth (2007, p. 307) is convinced that “the work may involve little more than just light housework, playing with the children and some simple cooking.” It is possible to attend language courses or to earn some extra cash when working. Food and accommodation must be provided for free, also an au pair is entitled to a weekly pocket money of £60-£100 per week with usually free weekends and sometimes the au pair can use a car according to a family, as I witnessed personally. One of the disadvantages are that the au pair is tied with the family needs, must be flexible, wishing to work evenings or sometimes weekends but commonly works from Monday to Friday. The job involves looking after the kids and the house as well as housework: taking children to and from school, light housework, preparing meals for kids, gardening, doing the homework with them and so on. This is what I have done. “Hours vary according to the position: au pairs work 25 to 30 hours per week, au pair plus more than that...Mother's help tend to work longer hours still, ... although nationals of new EU countries are increasingly taking on this work” argues Woodworth (2007, p. 307)

The au pair agencies should not charge the young lady for applying and registering with them because they are charging the clients (families) and so the applicant can be asked to fill out a questionnaire when receiving the contract expressing the working conditions, hours, pay etc. "...au pairs should still expect to receive pocket money of at least £55 or so per week. Mother's help and au pair plus can expect in the region of £65-£70. Free board and lodging are included. Qualifications are rarely required (except for nannies), but babysitting experience is always useful." advises Woodworth (2007, p. 307) "The nationals of EEA and EU are free to work as an au pair in the UK including some non-EU countries" but from Europe such as Croatia, Turkey or Serbia according to UK Visas website (2011).

"The Home Office lays down certain regulations regarding au pairs, they must be single and without dependants, aged 17-27, should help in the home for a maximum of 5 hours per day, with 2 free days per week, receive full board and their own room, a reasonable allowance (normally at least £55 per week) and sufficient time to attend language classes." says Woodworth (2007, p. 308)

"Non-EU nationals must not stay more than two years in the country as an au pair. On arrival, the applicant should provide a valid passport and a letter of invitation from the host family which describes all duties and terms of contract between the family and au pair, many agencies suggest." rules Griffith (2007, p. 31) "In addition, ...you are asked to submit one or more photos, at least two references (which in some cases is required by law), a declaration of a good health signed by a doctor, and (quite often) a curriculum vitae and/or hand written letter addressed "Dear Family" describing yourself and your reasons for wanting to work as an au pair." mentions Griffith (1997, p. 34) Usually, the family wants to telephone the candidate to verify his or her language skills and to decide finally if they will accept one. A

majority of au pair placements start with the school year so mover might start in September and finish in June.

“Mother’s help will sometimes have sole charge but more usually will work alongside the parents, usually the mother. They will assist wherever necessary and be expected to perform a variety of tasks, not only related to the children but also to the household generally, including housework and/or cooking.” points out Griffith (1997, p. 9.) Families are looking for responsible, reliable, tidy, calm and patient young professionals with some child care or babysitting experience. They do not want smokers, hysteric or unfriendly ladies who do not know anything about cleaning, mopping, washing clothes or food shopping. Driving licence and good and reliable references are a big advantage. The au pair position is something between employer/employee relationship and host/guest or a member of family position. It is necessary to arrange all rules and requirements at the beginning in order to prevent any misunderstanding. So, good communication between parents and babysitter is vital.

I know many male au pairs but it was harder for them to get a job. “According to a recent press article, one experienced male nanny was turned down by 59 agencies before he was taken on and placed by a Surrey agency.” presents Griffith (1997, p. 11) On the other hand, some families are requesting male nannies because they have a farm or a big house and they want someone to look after the animals or to do some house repairs. “Before February 1993, males were prohibited by law from becoming au pairs in the UK, even though this contravened EU Equal Treatment Directives. Due to heavy lobbying by youth exchange organisations, equal rights campaigners and Euro-MPs, the legislation was changed...” refers Griffith (1997, p. 11)

There are always many questions when deciding to go: “How much is the babysitter prepared to put up with? Could you cope with major loss of privacy? ...How much do you value your free time? ...What kind of life style are you seeking?” asks Griffith (1997, p. 17) There are huge differences among families: the applicant could start in a single parent family, in a divorced family, in family with many children or disabled kid, as well as countryside Christian or sporty family. The work differs if taking care of babies, toddlers or teenage kids, blacks or immigrants, Jewish, Muslim, Hindu or white British members. The applicant should bear in mind the travel expenses to get to the country and funds for the return ticket if the return becomes necessary, health insurance, language complications and different culture and lifestyle settings, for example when moving to a small village but used to big city life or vice versa. “If you are a national of a European Economic Area country (for example the UK, the Czech Republic and others...) and will be working in another EEA country, you will be covered by European Social Security Regulations.” writes Griffith (1997, p. 43) “How good is your knowledge of the relevant language? ...How many children are you prepared to care for? ...Would you be prepared to work for a one-parent family?” asks Griffith. (1997, p. 18) When au pairing, there are some possible risks and dangers of this work: homesickness, unsettledness or the loss of one’s independence in life if the babysitter has tried to live on his or her own before. Also, a bad experience of children’s behaviour could result into not having any kids completely. The relationship between parents and an au pair could be a difficult one. “In many situations you are neither employee (with fixed hours and duties) nor friend (with the trust and affection...)” claims Griffith (1997, p. 28)

Firstly, when arriving there might be some breaking the ice hardships, on first day the au pair will probably learn how to operate household appliances, gets the keys to the house and note important rules. Some schedule and household duties will be introduced, the

newcomer must get to know the kids and they need time to get to know her or him. Secondly, au pair needs to get the trust and cooperation with the children. Thirdly, one might have to cope with culture shock, language problems, homesickness, loneliness, and problems with children like crying, disobedience, resentment, discipline or eating problems. Fourthly, problems with parents can occur: Pay and time off disputes, pay rise refusal, interference with social life, and unrealistic expectations from the host family or general resentment. There could be the pay and time off disputes-one should try to find some solutions with the family first and then to contact the agency. It is all about compromises. Also, mother can become jealous and resentful that she does not spend so much time with her kids as she would wish. Sometimes, nanny can feel treated not as a member of the family but as a servant as this happened to me in the first family who I had to leave after two months. Of course, a conflict over discipline happens when nanny and parents have different views on how to raise children. Another struggle can come when all family is coping with a new-born baby...

It is vital to make new friends by meeting other au pairs, meeting the locals, creating some social life by going out when having time off and to attend language courses in order to improve language skills. The travel, in order to discover further towns or areas, is highly recommended including trips, excursions and holidays. Finally, when leaving, one should give as much notice in advance as possible. It is good to be prepared to tell this to children but this can be very traumatic. After long time one become a part of the family so it is very sad and very difficult to say farewell. However, au pair can stay in close contact with the family which means that this does not have to mean the end of the relationship.

2. Studying abroad

2.1 Studying abroad depending on target country and country of origin

There are many different conditions and rules for foreigners who wish to start studying abroad which differs according to country to which the traveller wants to move to in order to study and on nationality of the applicant. Each country has various laws and different circumstances for students from abroad and it also differs if the student comes from the EU (European Union) or EEA (European Economic Area) country or third world country. “In order to enter the UK everyone, except for students from countries belonging to the European Union (EU) or the European Economic Area (EEA), must produce a valid international passport.” warns Woolfenden (1997, p. 24) Also, all international students can be required to provide visas or entry certificate. However, students from the EEA need only national identity card to enter the UK, according to my personal experience. While at university or college in the UK, there are two main costs – tuition fees and living costs. “/Financial support/ includes grants and bursaries (which you do not have to pay back) and loans (which you do).” divides Direct Gov (2011f).

2. 2 Legal documents and study requirements for EU nationals in the UK

In my final project I am going to focus only on EU or EEA citizens wishing to study in the UK and their circumstances. Chapter dealing with accommodation, health, living in Britain and immigration requirements are very similar to that in previous part, concerning working in England, so here I am going to describe study opportunities, financial a legal matters and student lifestyle in detail only. “If you are an EEA national and you have been

accepted onto a course at a British institution you...have the right of residence for the duration of your course. You can apply to the Home Office for a residence permit....As an EEA student, you are also free to take employment...”advises Woolfenden. (1997, p. 34) EEA or EU citizens have no obstacles to study and work in the UK at the same time, “EEA nationals and Commonwealth citizens will not be required to register” with the police, adds Woolfenden. (1997, p. 36) “If you are a national of an EU country, you will qualify for home-fee status if you satisfy the following conditions: you must have been ordinary resident in the European Economic Area (EEA) for three years immediately preceding the 1st September, 1st January or 1st April closed to the beginning of your course /and/ the purpose of your residence was not wholly or mainly to take up full-time education” finishes Woolfenden, J. (1997, p. 59)

2.2.1 Choosing a course and qualifications

The applicant should ask himself or herself what and which course to take and why and also check whether he or she fulfils the entry requirements. For pre-degree level there are courses “offered by schools, sixth-form colleges, colleges of further education, colleges of higher education, independent colleges and universities.” explains Woolfenden (1997, p. 2)

General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) is “a British exam taken by students in England and Wales and some other countries, usually around the age of 16. GCSE can be taken in any of a range of subjects” defines OALD (1998, p. 509). It is similar to Czech school-leaving exam when finishing secondary education. “...usually students take between five and ten subjects at any one time. GCSE courses normally take two years and are assessed by coursework and written examination at the end of the course. For each examination passed you will be awarded a grade between A and G with A being the highest

and G the lowest.” advises Woolfenden (1997, p. 2-3) If students want to continue at university, it is required to fulfil the entry requirements by completing Advanced level (A-level) of the subject they would like to study. A-level is “a British exam taken in a particular subject, usually in the final year of school at the age of 18.” refers OALD (1998, p. 59). “Students usually take between two and four subjects at one time and will normally be expected to have a GCSE or equivalent qualification in the subject they wish to take at A-level. Assessment for most subjects is in the form of written examination at the end of the course. Passes are graded between A and E with A being the highest.” details Woolfenden (1997, p. 3) In Wales, Northern Ireland and in Scotland these qualifications can vary. For example in Scotland: Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE) “is equivalent to GCSE while the H grade (Higher certificate) is roughly equivalent to A-level.” refers Woolfenden. (1997, p. 3) To sum up, there are also alternatives to GCSE and A-levels: BTEC “used to refer to any of a large group of British qualifications that can be taken in many different subjects at several levels (the abbreviation for ‘Business and Technology Education Council’)” writes OALD (1998, p. 259) and NVQs or GNVQs. Shortly explained, “NVQs (National Vocational Qualifications) are qualifications that can be obtained by people already working in a particular industry. Colleges of further education run courses to provide a theoretical background. NVQs are awarded on the basis of practical work, spoken and written tests, and coursework. There are five levels, from Foundation to Management. Since 1992 many students in schools and colleges have been working for GNVQs (General National Vocational Qualifications).” shows OALD (1998, p. 776).

University courses are divided into undergraduate and post graduate levels. Undergraduate degrees take usually three years to complete. “Degrees can be awarded for study of a single subject, a combination of two subjects ...or three or more subjects.

...successful students will be awarded one of the following: BA, B.Sc., B.Ed., B. Eng., LL.B.” states Woolfenden. (1997, p. 5) Same as in the Czech Republic, after finishing a first degree student can continue to postgraduate studies. “Postgraduate certificates and diplomas normally take one year to complete...Master’s degrees are normally obtained by taught courses leading to an award such as MA, M.Sc., M.Eng., M.Tech., MBA or LL.M. and M.Phil.” says Woolfenden. (1997, p. 5). Finally, Ph.D. “is awarded after completion of a thesis“ based on a scientific research, adds Woolfenden. (1997, p. 5)

2.2.2 Entry requirements and English language requirements

However, if the applicant gained overseas qualification and is unsure whether it matches British qualification or not, one should contact local British Council office or write to the National Academic Recognition Information Centre, I found. “..it is up to individual college and university to decide which, if any, overseas qualifications it will accept, so you must also check this with the institution before making your application” summarises Woolfenden. (1997, p. 8)

According to my personal experience, most colleges and universities would ask the applicant to prove the good knowledge of English language in order to be able to study in English. “...normally any one of the following will be accepted: the British Council International English Language Testing Service (IELTS) test (minimum score 6). This test can be taken in 180 centres in 110 countries and the results are recognized by all college and universities in Britain, the Cambridge (UCLES) Certificate of Proficiency in English (CPE) (grade C or above) or CAE: Certificate of Advanced English (grade C or above), NEAB test

in English for overseas students...or the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) (score 550) This is an American test.” explains Woolfenden. (1997, p. 9-10)

2.2.3 Choosing a college or university

When choosing a college or university, one should consider all aspects including the type of institution, content, length and cost of courses, location, teaching and examination methods and facilities. There could be a small and informal discussion groups in a countryside university or big auditoria full of students waiting for formal lectures in the city, for example. Content might differ massively: one lecture will focus only on American War of Independence while other will include all the American history from Columbus until present; however, the name of the course can be the same. Students should ask for student accommodation within the university campus, and also, if library, sport grounds or student's union is available... Woolfenden (1997, p. 11-12) distinguished among “colleges of further education (FE) /which/ offer a wide range of courses from GCSE to ...degree level /and/ colleges of higher education (HE) /which/ normally offer courses leading to degrees, postgraduate qualifications, professional and vocational qualifications.” Another group are private or independent colleges.

2.2.4 How to apply

Woolfenden. (1997, p. 15) talks about two ways of applying: throughout a central admission system or directly to the institution: “All undergraduate degree level courses, courses leading to a Diploma in Higher Education and HND courses at all universities except Open University” must apply through UCAS system. Also “non-degree level courses in nursing (NMAS) /and/ degree level courses...Postgraduate Certificate of Education (teacher

training) (GTTR) /and/ most qualifications in social work, undergraduate and postgraduate (SWAS)” are obliged to register with UCAS. OALD (1998, p. 1314) defines UCAS as “the organization that deals with students wanting to apply to study at British universities and colleges. Students must complete a special form, either on paper or over the Internet, and may apply to a maximum of six institutions. Each institution then considers the requests and may offer students places. The organization also publishes the The Big Guide (University and College Entrance: The Official Guide), which lists all the courses available at British universities and colleges, and gives information about them.” There is an application fee which must be included with the application and “the deadline for receipt of applications is 15th December prior to the year you wish to start your course (or 15 October if you are applying to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.” suggests Woolfenden. (1997, p. 16) There are other admissions systems for nursing, social work and teacher training but because of different specifications I am not going to describe that. “The UCAS will notify the applicant by giving an unconditional offer, a conditional offer or rejection“ closes Woolfenden. (1997, p. 16)

Finally, it is useful to consider if student can afford course fees, if any scholarship is available and whether one knows what exactly is he or she going to be taught.... The applicant should not forget other expenses such as food, transport and accommodation as well as pocket money for some enjoyment of student’s life.

2.2.5 Tuition fees

Generally, students in the UK must pay tuition fees for their university education (Scotland is an exception). Tuition fee is the amount that student is charged each year for the

course. “British undergraduate students and students from other European Union countries who qualify as home students have to pay university tuition fees up to a maximum of £3,375 capped (for 2011/12). A government-provided loan is available which may only be used towards tuition fee costs.” tells Wikipedia (2011) website. However, there are different conditions for students in Wales and Scotland. “Scottish and European Union students studying in Scotland have their tuition fees paid by the Student Awards Agency for Scotland. Students are also entitled to apply for government-provided loans to pay for living costs, a portion of which is also means-tested.” adds Wikipedia (2011). Before coming to Britain, it is necessary to calculate how much money will be needed, what the sources will be and how to transfer money from home country to Britain. There were massive student’s protests against increasing university tuition fees in Britain recently because this should increase up to £9,000 a year starting from 2012/2013. According to Direct Gov (2011f), “The maximum tuition fees a university or college can charge is: £3,290 for 2010/11, £3,375 for 2011/12 and £9,000 for 2012/13 /for full-time students/. The increase in the maximum tuition fees rate to £9,000 in 2012/13 only applies if you are entering university or college for the first time in September 2012 or later. Not all universities or colleges will charge the maximum amount. Those that charge over £6,000 will need to ensure that students from all income groups can access their courses.” To emphasize, there are tuition fee bursaries and scholarships or grants to help students with living costs (food, accommodation, bills, books, for example) and university fees. “You may be able to get a bursary to help towards your tuition fees. You do not have to pay bursaries back. If your university or college charges the maximum tuition fees of £3,375 for 2011/12, you should get a bursary of at least £338.” advises Direct Gov (2011f). “For 2010/11 and 2011/12 full-time students can get a Maintenance Grant to help with living costs if their household income is £50,020 or less.” adds Direct Gov (2011f). However, this

depends on personal circumstances such as place of residence, the beginning of the course and on household income. Finally, “you pay your Tuition Fee Loan or Maintenance Loan back from the April after you leave your course and earn: over £15,000 a year if you start your course before September 2012 /and/ over £21,000 a year if you start your course in September 2012 or later.” finished Direct Gov (2011f). For shortening, I am not considering part-time students who have completely different conditions.

2.2.6 Other useful tips

When thinking about social life at university or college, the NUS should help. “The National Union of Students (NUS) /which/ is a national body representing the interests of all students in the UK...which you are automatically a member” recommends Woolfenden. (1997, p. 83) “As an international student you may also be entitled to NHS treatment if you are ...a national or resident of an EEA country” continues Woolfenden. (1997, p. 72) and student should have the same rights and conditions as home students when concerning fees and driving a car, for example. “Students from EU countries can use their national licence whilst in the UK. This applies even if you are here for longer than twelve months.” finishes Woolfenden. (1997, p. 68) Apart from continental Europe, in Great Britain it is compulsory to drive on the left side of the road. “If you own a car in Britain it must be registered in your name, taxed, insured and, if it is over three years old, have a valid MOT certificate.” explains Woolfenden. (1997, p. 68) Finally, the emergency number to call police is 999 or an internationally known number 112 for police, fire brigade and ambulance can be used. Britain uses (GMT) Greenwich Main Time during winter period and (BST) British Summer Time which is one hour ahead of GMT. International dialling code for GB is +0044 and all distances are given in miles: 1 mile is approximately 1.6 kilometre.

In my opinion, Great Britain is not very different country from Czech Republic, so there should not be big cultural or religious differences, maybe diverse food, politeness, male and female role perspectives, some religious or cultural practices, milder climate but more humid weather and unusual festive seasons celebrations like Christmas or Easter, New Year's Eve or Guy Fawkes Night or May Day and Remembrance Day celebrations. All this can enrich newcomer's personal experience of studying or/and working abroad for sure!

PRACTICAL PART

3. My research

3.1 An introduction of my survey

I have prepared a questionnaire for people who have lived, worked or studied abroad, not necessarily in the UK, to examine their motivation and reasons for doing so. All of them have returned home and so they could answer my questions with some time distance when looking back at their experience abroad. My questionnaire with all possible options can be found in appendix no. 2. Appendix number 1 contains all graphs describing my results from the questionnaire.

In total, a sample of 60 pieces of the questionnaire was returned to me. So, there were 60 respondents of whom 34 stated as male (57%) and 26 female (43%). Most of them were single, 56 (93%), and only 4 were married (7%). According to age, the majority of them were between 20-25 years of age, 36 people counting for 60%, the second largest group were in 25-35 years of age, 14 people representing 23% and 6 applicants indicated 15-20 age group which was 10%. Only 2 people stated age group 35-50 and 50 and more counting for 3% each.

Also, I have asked about the size of village or town they come from: most of them, (33%) -20 people- come from quite big town of 100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, following by 14 respondents (23%) living in 1,000 to 10,000 inhabitants and followed by 10 answers (16.5%): living in the city of more than 500,000 residents representing probably Prague. The rest of them come from villages smaller than 1,000 inhabitants- (10%) or 6 people, or middle

size towns of 10,000 to 50,000 or 50,000 to 100,000 residents representing 4 (6.5%) and 6 (10%) retrospectively.

When questioning the highest gained education, a huge majority answered *secondary education with GCSE*- 30 of them- (50%) which could be influenced by the fact that many of them are studying university at the moment and they have not finished their university education yet. Another 18 (30%) showed *Master's degree (Ing., MD., Mgr., MA., etc.)*, followed by 12 (20%) gaining *Bachelor's degree (Bachelor, BCA)* education. No one circled options such as *no education* or *basic education* or *non GCSE secondary education* or even *Doctoral degree (PhD, ThD., etc.)*

When focusing on economical activity, 7 students suggested two positions at the same time: a student and also an employee. There were 30 students, 30 employees and 2 unemployed, 2 pensioners and 5 self-employed people. Here, I cannot indicate percentage because some stated more than one answer.

3.2 Analysis of returned questionnaires

Question number one: **Which country have you lived in?** Proposed answers were: the USA, the UK, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, other English speaking country, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, other European country and non-European country not listed above. 43%- 26 youngsters listed the *United Kingdom* being the most popular, followed by *other European country* (12 travellers-20%) like Austria, Denmark or Switzerland, for example. *The United States* were third with 6 holidaymakers (10%) and all this ended by *France* and *Germany* (both 6.5%) and 4 answers. Only 2 have visited *Ireland, Canada* and *Italy* (3%) and nobody have worked or lived in *New Zealand*.

Question number two: **How long did you live there in total?** Ranging from less than 2 weeks, 2 to 4 weeks, 1 months to 3 months, 3 months to 6 months, 6 months to 1 year and to more than 1 year. More than 33%, 20 people, lived abroad between *1 month to 3 months*, next 30% - 18 individuals- indicated *3 to 6 months*. Surprisingly, a large number of them stayed there *more than 1 year*: 14 individuals (23.3%). Relatively small number: 2 (3.3%) experienced *less than 2 weeks* or *6 months to 1 year*: 6 (10%).

Question number three: **How did you (usually) travel there from your home country?** Answers were: by plane, by train, by car, by coach and by ferry or other... When considering travel options, individuals usually travelled *by plane*: 42 of them (70%), less likely *by coach*: 10 (16.7%) or *by train*: 6 (10%) and only 2 *by car* (3.3%).

Question number four: **Why did you move there? (You must list max. three...)** Because respondents were allowed to use more than one answer, percentages cannot be used here. However, 26 individuals have seen *to improve my language skills* and *combination of all* as the most significant advantage (26 in both cases). 22 of them have said *to get new experiences* was the most important, followed by *to meet new people and culture* (16 answers) and only 4 have aimed *to earn some money* option. Finally, only 2 have reasoned *to travel*, and 6 people have suggested *to work* or *to study*.

Question number five: **Where did you live?** Answers were: countryside/village, small town and big town/city. Just over the half of them responded: (57%)-34, a *big town/city*, 23%, -14 revealed *small town* and 12 responses (20%) showed *countryside/village* option.

Question number six: **What job did you do, if working?** Answers were: computers, childcare/au pair, construction/building, agriculture/fruit picking, public services, medicine,

law and others. Nearly one third of all men and women (33.3%) -20- were involved in *childcare* or *au pair* job, when 16 votes (26.6%) declared option *others*. Another 10 (16.6%) preferred *construction* or *building* field, followed by *public services* and *agriculture* or *fruit picking*: both 4 (6.6%). The rest of the surveyed reported *medicine*, *law* and *public services*.

Question number seven: **How have you improved in the target language?**

Suggesting answers were: not at all, a little bit, considerably, a lot and very much. Generally, as my research has shown, a vast majority of the surveyed think that *considerably* -28 of them- (46.6%), when others -20 people-(33.3%) would describe that as *a little bit*. Another group of results shows that 16.6% -10 questioners- responded *a lot*. Finally, only 2 (3.3%) said *very much*.

Question number eight: **How often did you use your mother tongue when abroad?**

In comparison, this interesting question offered those options: not at all, a little bit, considerably, a lot and very much. It is not surprising that 26 (43%) out of 60 (100%) of surveyed have chosen *a little bit* answer, as well as next was *considerably* -16 (26.6%), followed by *a lot* -12 (20%) and *not at all* -6 (10%).

Question number nine: **How often were you in contact with your family and friends in the Czech Republic?** In total, 46.6% - 28 voters - revealed that *considerably (once a week)*, or *a little bit (once a month)* – this was 20% represented by 12 answers, 10 people said *a lot (every three days)* – 16.6% - and 8 people (13%) introduced *very often (every day)*. To close this topic, only 2 individuals (3.3%) answered *not at all*.

Question number ten: **Was your stay worthwhile?** And options were: not at all, a little bit, considerably, a lot and very worthy. Because here they had to consider all aspects

and write why, there were many interesting answers so I am going to describe this in detail: Exactly half of them-30- (50%) listed *very worthy*, followed by *considerably* (26.6%) - 16 of them - and *a lot* (20%) – counting for 12. Only 2 said *a little bit* (3.3%) and no one chose *not at all*. Here, I have chosen some surprising outcome: “*I would like to work for Interpol (one of the police department), and there I have to know how to speak English.*” But usually most answers were predictable like: “*I learned lot, met new people and progressed in every aspect of my life*” or “*Improve my language, meet interesting people and culture*” or “*I’m more independence than before.*” One person described this summarily: “*It was a great experience and only after coming back home I realized how much I have changed, developed and also I see and approach to things differently.*” To finish this topic: “*because I got experience, earned money, lived away from my family experience, culture, travelling, money...*” explained one.

Question number eleven: How satisfied were you with your salary if working?

Similar to question nine, 22 commented it as *considerably* (36.6%), when 12 (20%) described it as *a little bit*, finishing by 10 answers (16.6%) for *a lot* and *very much* in both cases. Just 6 (10%) were *not satisfied at all*. However, this is very subjective view.

Question number twelve: Would you like to go back to that county? Considering doing the same job as before, 43.3% (26) are convinced *surely*, 23.3% (14) argues *maybe*, another 16.6% (10) advises *probably* and only 6 (10%) of them *does not know* or would *not at all* in both. When they were asked to say why, most said “*because of people, friends*” or “*I learnt a lot so why not repeat it?*” According to one man: “*If I lost my job, girlfriend, friends or something like that...*” Another opinion explains love for travel: “*I love USA and want to*

travel to more places.” To sum up: “It’s a good place to earn money and learn English but there are better countries worth to live in.”

Question number thirteen: **Would you like to stay living abroad permanently?** This question must have been in every mind of everyone when living abroad. I have asked myself this question many times and I do see, as the biggest obstacle, my friends and family missing. It is a big surprise, however, that 40%, 24 of them deal with that similarly when suggesting *maybe*. Another big group says resolutely *no*: 18 for 30% and 23.3% (14) says *yes!* Only 4 (6.6%) *do not know*.

Question number fourteen: **What do you miss most about living abroad?** In my case, it was my family and friends and the results are not different: for 50% (30) it was *people/friends*, followed by *language/culture*: 26.6% (16), 10% (6) mentions *job/school* and only 6.6% (4) presents *nature/mountains/the sea* as well as *others* (for example: independence...)

Question number fifteen: **What was the most surprising or shocking moment for you?** My final question deals with cultural differences and language shocks. I have discovered really unexpected results such as: *“Probably the girls, there were very ugly as sin”* or *“style of driving, departure back home to reality”* When focusing on London: *“Too many nationalities in London /and/ the simplicity of London Underground.”*, when referring to homesickness: *“When I found out that I had to do everything on my own and I missed my mom.”* Dealing with family when doing an au pair job was also considered: *“The biggest shock for me was that people where I was living with them gave me lot of work extra and they did not want to pay me my pocket money, on the other hand I have met friends and they helped me all the time-it was surprise.”* Finally, some rules and traditions were included: *“maybe the fact that people put old things/furniture in front of their houses when they do not want them anymore, so the others can take them”*, or *“politeness and such a high level of*

kindness I've never met before" (in the UK) or *"taps for hot and cold water."* Finally, some studying experience: *"The style of learning and teaching, not that hectic and authoritative, not that stressful."* (in Austria). *"Teachers and student are more like colleagues..."* and one final opinion: *"When I found out that English people are not able to live without au-pairs, cleaning ladies and gardeners."*

3.3 Conclusion

As the result of my questionnaire and my personal experience: living abroad experience is really a great opportunity to learn a foreign language, meet new people, culture and to discover myself. There are surely more advantages than disadvantages of studying or working in some foreign country. In my personal opinion, everybody should try to do that not only to get a good looking reference in his or her CV but to prove that one can stand on his or her own. Apart from some administrative obstacles and possible problems or misunderstanding, there are more positive sides of this phenomenon. The longer somebody lives somewhere the more is one connected with that environment. Overall, according to my UK stay, I have felt being partly in the Czech Republic and partly in the UK which is very difficult to deal with. However, to be personal, I have made many friends, people and I have faced many situations which were real “school of life” experiences and I would recommend this to everyone.

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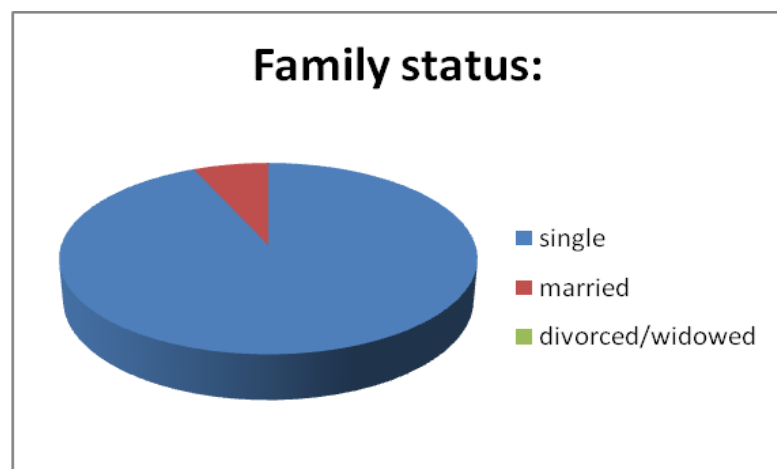
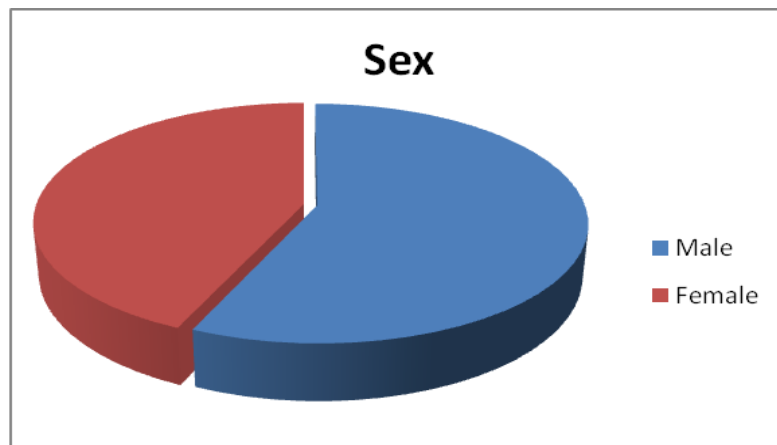
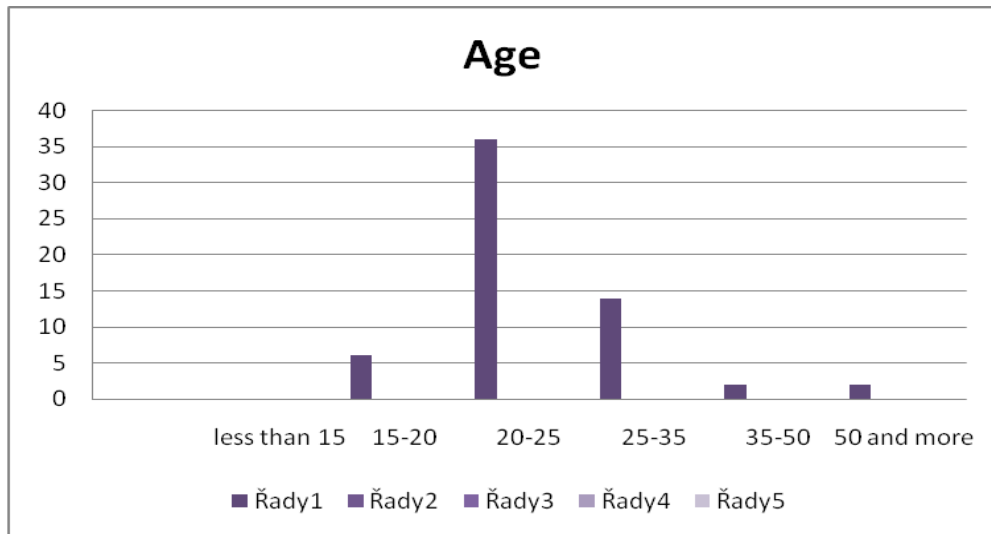
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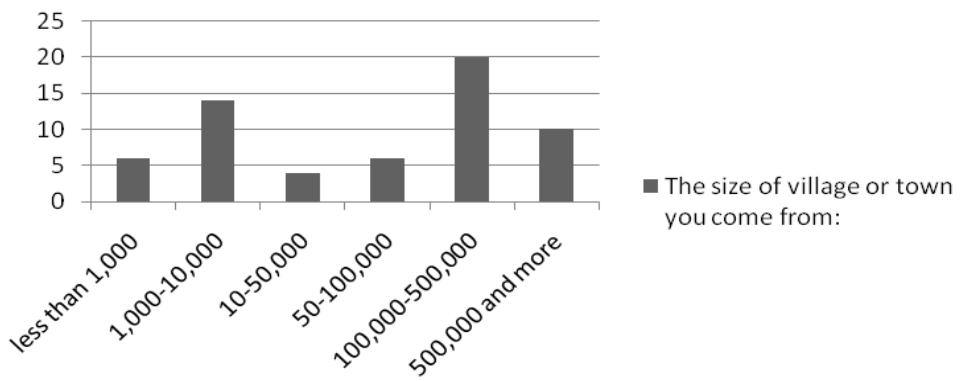
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WIKIPEDIA. Universities in the United Kingdom. *Wikipedia.org: The Free Encyclopaedia* [online] 2011. May 24 [cit. 2011-05-24] Dostupný z WWW: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universities_in_the_United_Kingdom>

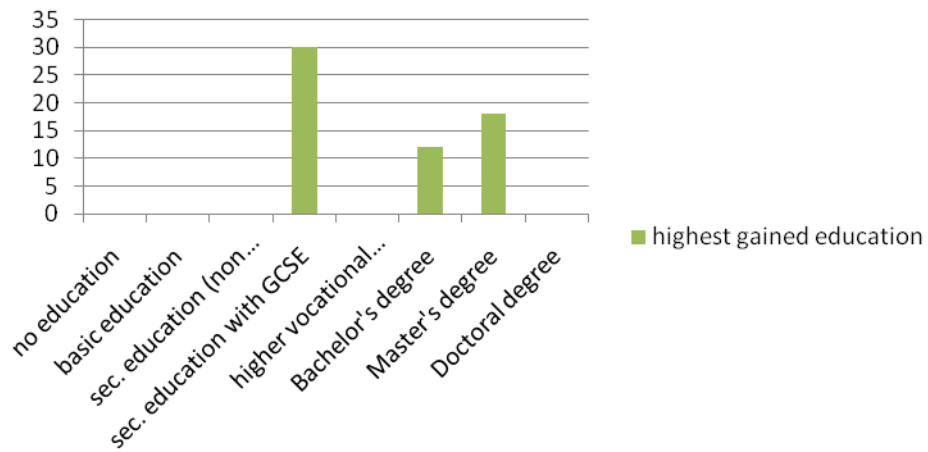
Appendix number 1.



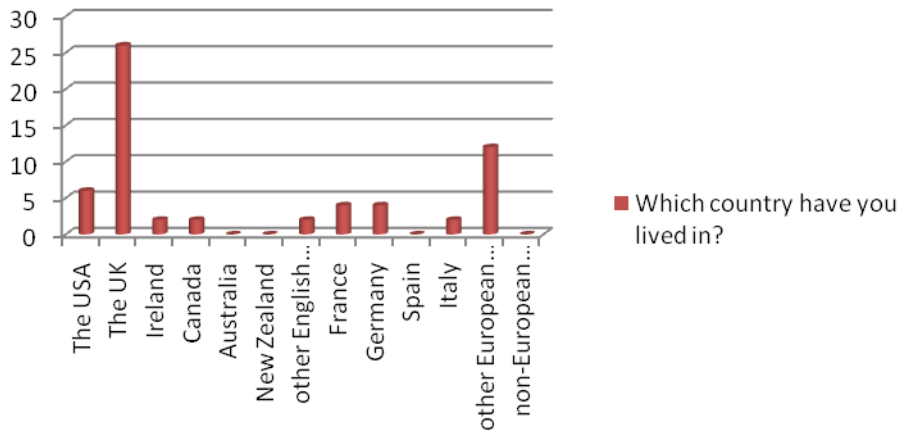
The size of village or town you come from:



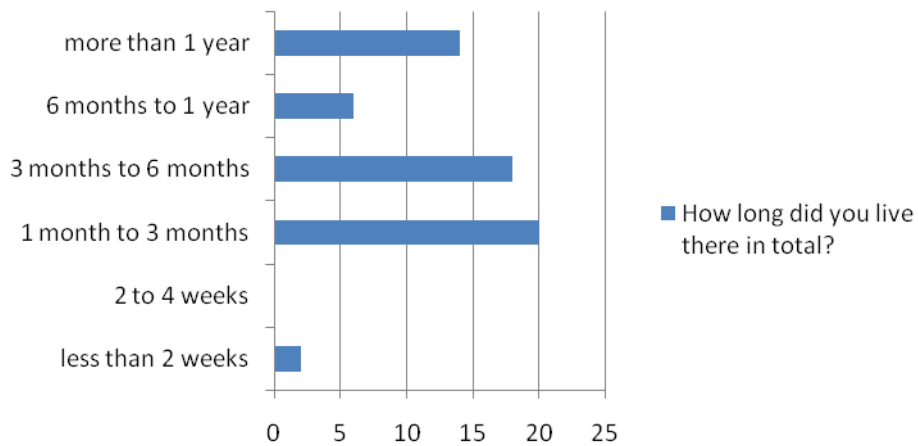
highest gained education



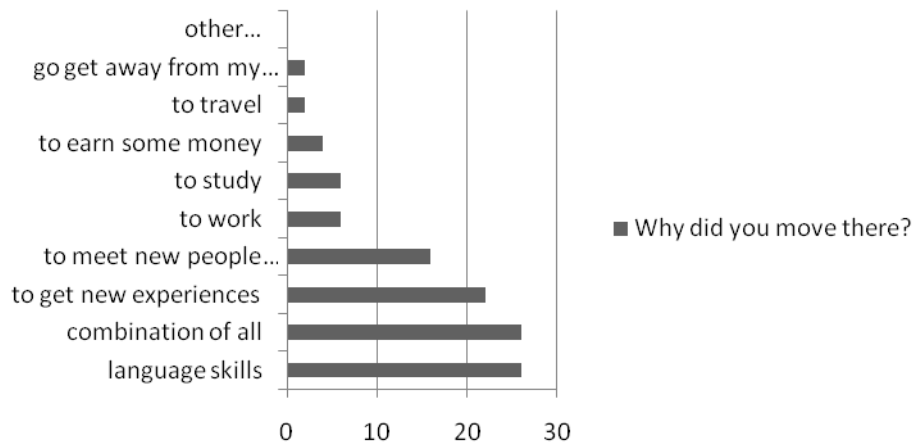
Which country have you lived in?



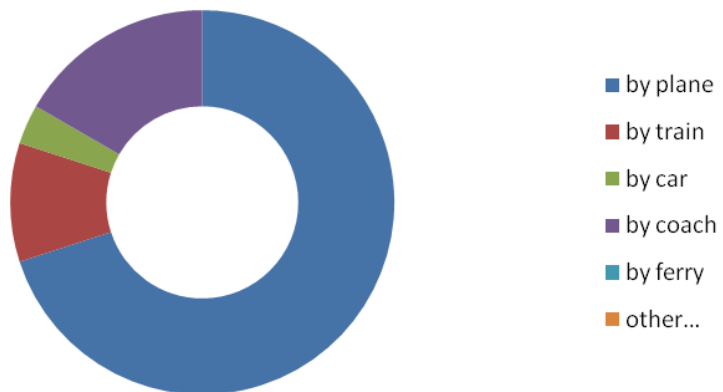
How long did you live there in total?



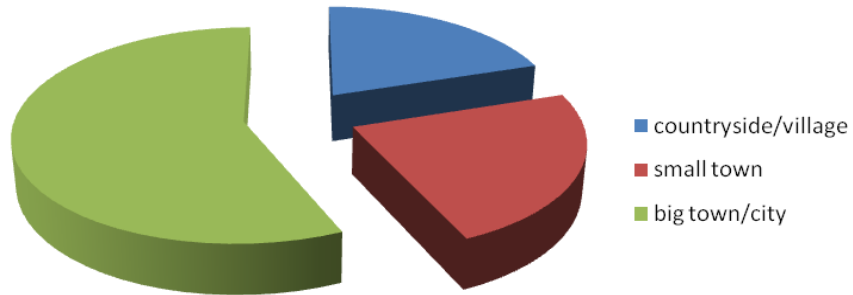
Why did you move there?



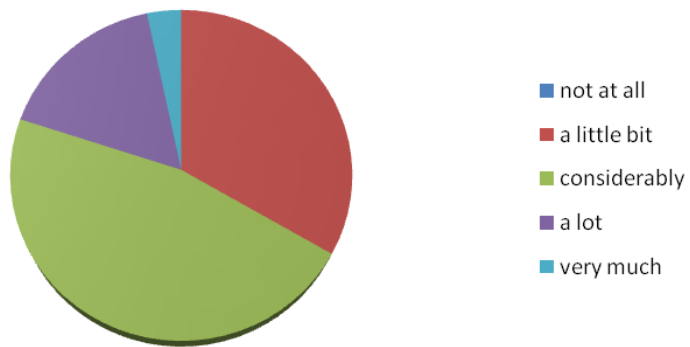
How did you usually travel there (from your home country)?



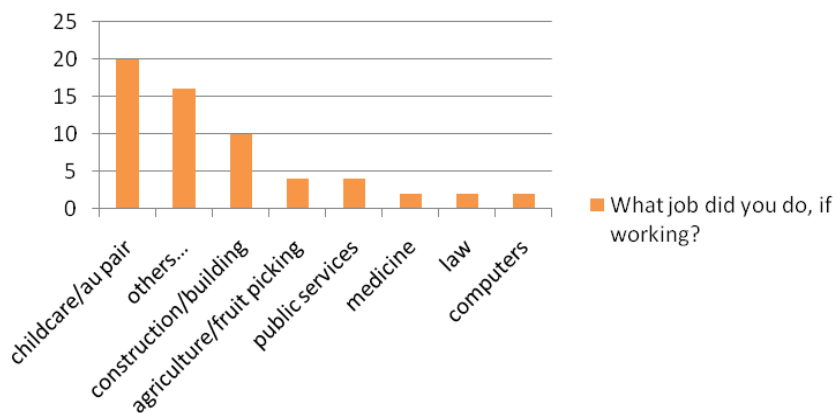
Where did you live?



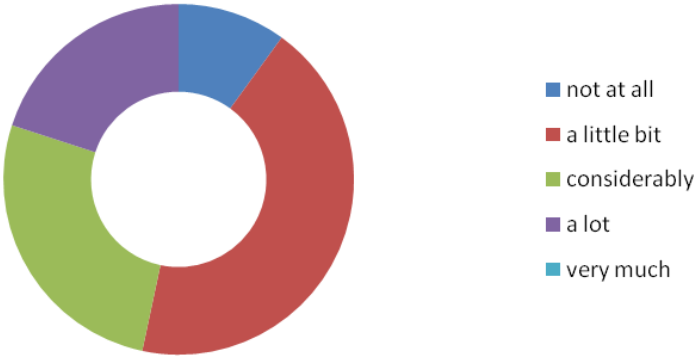
How have you improved in the target language?



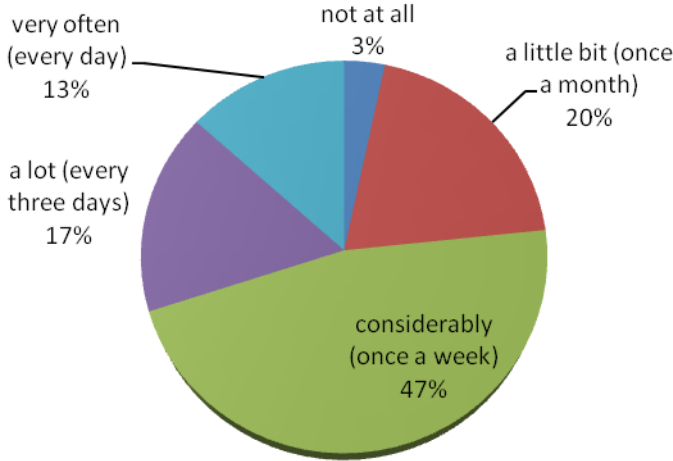
What job did you do, if working?

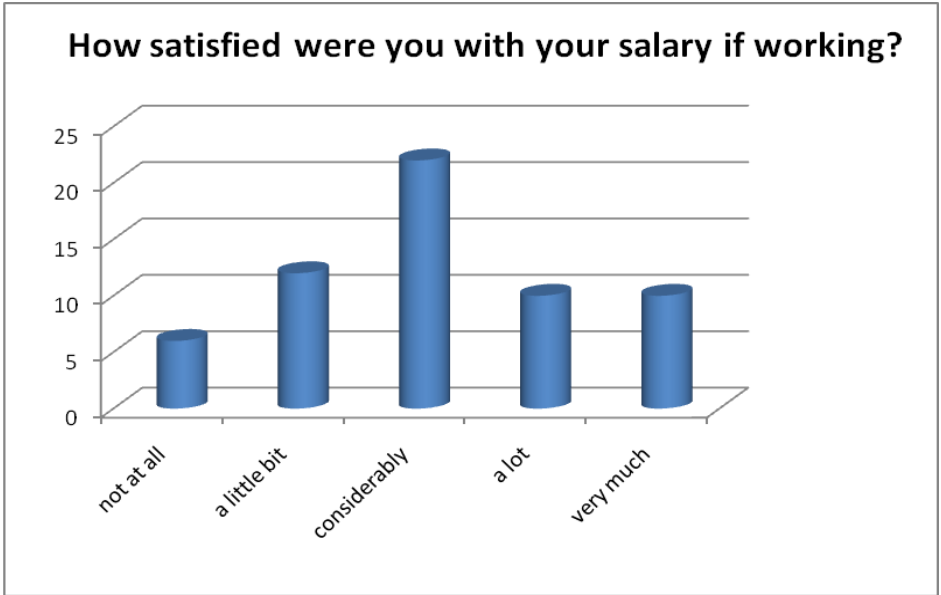
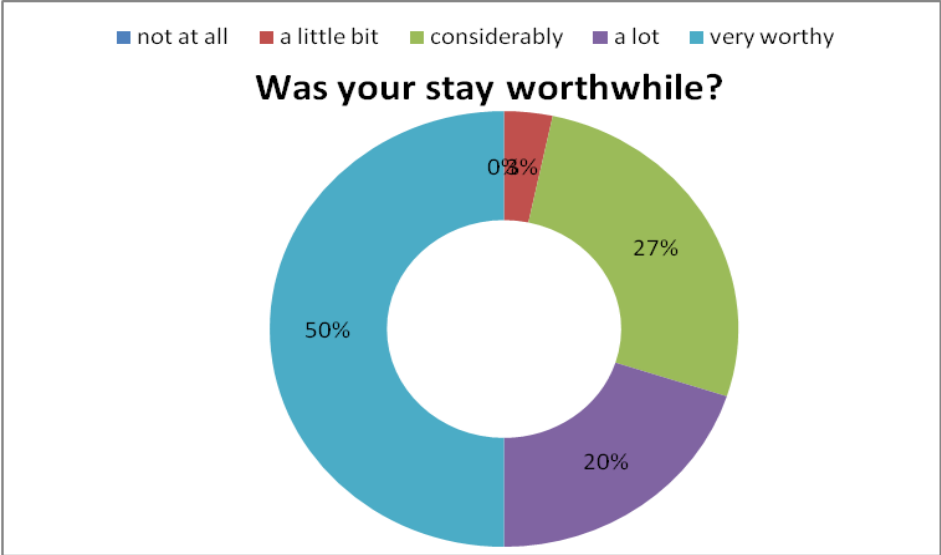


How often did you use your mother tongue when abroad?

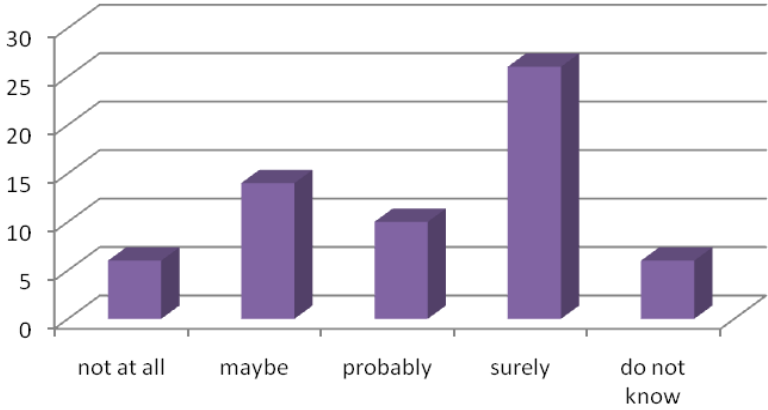


Frequency of contacts with home/family

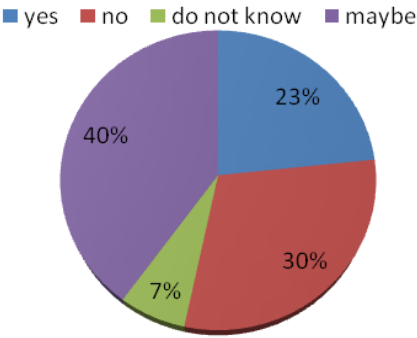




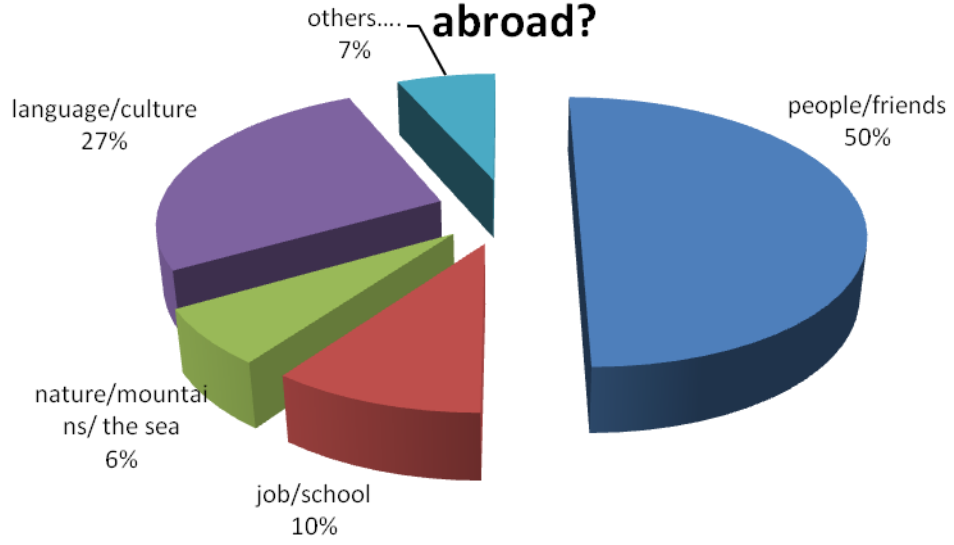
Would you like to go back to that country?



Would you like to stay living abroad permanently?



What do you miss most about living abroad?



Appendix number 2.

An anonymous questionnaire about living abroad for my Bachelor's thesis purposes:

Age: <15 15-20 20-25 25-35 35-50 50>

Male: **Female:**

Family status: single married divorced/widowed

The size of village or town you come from: <1000 1000-10 000 10-50 000 50-100 000 100 000- 500 000 500 0000>

Highest gained education: no education basic education secondary education (non GCSE) secondary education with GCSE higher vocational education (graduation) Bachelor's degree (Bachelor, BCA.) Master's degree (Ing., MD., Mgr., MA., etc.) Doctoral degree (PhD, ThD., DSc. CSc.)

Economic activity: student employee unemployed maternity leave pensioner others...

.....
1. Which country have you lived in? (*If you have lived in more than one country just indicate the one where you lived longest...*)

The USA the UK Ireland Canada Australia New Zealand other
English speaking country France Germany Spain Italy other
European country non-European country not listed above

2. How long did you live there in total?

< two weeks 2 to 4 weeks 1 month to 3 months 3 months to 6 months
6 months to 1 year 1 year >

3. How did you (usually) travel there (from your home country)?

By plane by train by car by coach by ferry other...

4. Why did you move there? *(You must list max. three...)*

To improve my language skills to earn some money to get new experiences
to meet new people and culture to get away from my homeland combination of all
to travel to work to study other...

5. Where did you live?

Countryside/village small town big town/city

6. What job did you do, if working?

Computers childcare/au-pair construction/building agriculture/fruit picking public
services medicine law others...

7. How have you improved in the target language?

Not at all a little bit considerably a lot very much

8. How often did you use your mother tongue when abroad?

Not at all a little bit considerably a lot very much

9. How often were you in contact with your family and friends in the Czech Republic?

Not at all a little bit (once a month) considerably (once a week) a lot (every three days)
very often (every day)

10. Was your stay worthwhile? *(Considering all aspects)?*

Not at all a little bit considerably a lot very worthy

And why? *(Please specify....)*

.....

11. How satisfied were you with your salary if working?

Not at all a little bit considerably a lot very much

12. Would you like to go back to that country? *(To do the same job or study as before?)*

Not at all maybe probably surely don't know

And why? *(Please specify....)*

.....

13. Would you like to stay living abroad permanently?

Yes No don't know maybe

14. What do you miss most about living abroad?

People/friends job/school nature/mountains/the sea language/culture

Others.....(please specify...)

15. What was the most surprising or shocking moment for you?

.....

.....

Thank you for your time.

Jan Melichárek

Anotace

Jméno a příjmení:	Jan Melichárek
Katedra nebo ústav:	Katedra anglického jazyka
Vedoucí práce:	Simon Gill, M.A.
Rok obhajoby:	2011

Název práce:	Důvody a motivace mladých lidí pro cesty do zahraničí za účelem studia nebo práce, a podmínky za jakých tyto aktivity mohou probíhat ve Spojeném království
Název v angličtině:	The reasons and motivation of young people for travelling abroad in order to study or work there and conditions on which those activities can be done in the United Kingdom
Anotace práce:	Práce se zabývá možnostmi studia a práce v zahraničí se zaměřením na Velkou Británii, podmínky za jakých tyto aktivity mohou probíhat a zjišťuje důvody a motivaci mladých lidí pro vycestování.
Klíčová slova:	Práce v zahraničí, studium v zahraničí, au pair, péče o děti, paní k dětem, cestování, Spojené království, žití v zahraničí
Anotace v angličtině:	The project deals with the topic of working and studying abroad focusing on Great Britain, conditions on which those activities can be done and researches the motivation and reasons of young people for moving abroad
Klíčová slova v angličtině:	Working abroad, studying abroad, au pair, childcare, mother's help, travelling, United Kingdom, living abroad
Přílohy vázané k práci:	1- grafy 2- dotazník
Rozsah práce:	56 stran
Jazyk práce:	Anglický

