

Unit 14: Education

Match the words in column A with the definitions in column B.

A	B
(1) scholarship	(a) a small study group of students and their tutor at university
(2) seminar (BE)	(b) a formal talk/lesson on a specific subject at university
(3) lecture (n.)	(c) a financial award from an organisation, individual, or government, that helps a student pay for their education
(4) faculty (BE)	(d) a department at a university that is based on an area of study like law or history
A	B
(1) tutorial (BE)	(a) similar to a seminar but with fewer students or just one student
(2) degree	(b) the list of topics that you study on a specific course
(3) syllabus	(c) special technical or scientific words related to a particular area of study/work
(4) terminology	(d) an award/qualification you get when you have successfully completed your studies at university

A	B
(1) undergraduate (n.)	(a) a piece of homework at school or university
(2) postgraduate (n.)	(b) a long, formal piece of written work at university containing original research and normally required in order to receive a Master's degree or Ph.D.
(3) dissertation/thesis	(c) a student at university who is studying for their first degree
(4) assignment	(d) a student at university who is studying for a higher degree

A	B
(1) Ph.D.	(a) a higher degree you can study for after a first degree
(2) Master's degree	(b) the highest qualification you can get at university; the abbreviation for 'Doctor of Philosophy'
(3) pupil	(c) a school that provides a free education and is funded by the government
(4) state school	(d) a student at primary or secondary school

A	B
(1) distance learning	(a) the subjects offered by a school or college that can be studied there
(2) graduate (v.)	(b) the ability to read and write
(3) curriculum	(c) to obtain a qualification – especially a degree at university
(4) literacy	(d) learning online/at home without having to attend the university or college which awards the qualification

A	B
(1) illiterate	(a) education from the ages of about five to 11; elementary education
(2) primary education	(b) education from the ages of about 11 to 18
(3) secondary education	(c) higher education – normally at a university
(4) tertiary education	(d) not knowing how to read or write

Complete the sentences below with a word from this unit. You may have to change the form of the word so that it fits into the sentence grammatically.

1. A _____ at secondary school normally has to study at least one foreign language.
2. When I graduate from university, I want to stay on and do a Master's degree and then, after that, a _____.
3. I found the reading very difficult to understand because of all the difficult _____. I was constantly looking up words in my dictionary.
4. I really like the idea of _____. It means you can work where and when you like.
5. When you do a Ph.D., you have to write a _____, which should contain original research and ideas. The Faculty of History at Cambridge University advises students that it should not be more than 80,000 words long.
6. I didn't go to a private school. I went to a _____ because my parents didn't have enough money to pay for private school fees.
7. Being _____ can be a big problem, because if people can't read or write, they won't be able to get a very good job.
8. When I was at university, I never completed my _____ on time. I always handed them in late.
9. _____ is considered by some experts to be more important than secondary education, as the early years of a child's life can have a big influence on their future development.
10. The _____ for the English course includes reading, writing and grammar.
11. The _____ at the school includes most of the science subjects, but not chemistry.
12. Over 200 students attended the _____ on the environment. The lecturer is an expert in her field.