

SEMINAR 4

University Education Key

STARTER – 1. educate 2. education 3. university 4.

VOCABULARY – A: e.g.

	Places	People	Activities	Events
Primary Schols	Classroom	Pupil	Games, Quizes	Parent Teacher Conferences
Secondary Schools	Computer Room	Head (UK) Principal (US)	Presentations Web Quests	School Leaving Exam
Universities	<i>Dormitory Lecture Hall</i>	Undergraduates Vice-Chancellor (GB) = <i>President</i> (US) = <i>Rector</i> (EU) <i>Professor</i>	<i>Seminars</i> Bachelor Thesis	<i>Graduation</i> Degree Ceremony
Faculty of Arts	Department of History of Art Department of Educational Sciences	Dean's Office Reader (GB) = Associate Professor (US)	<i>Practicals</i>	
School of Social Studies	Department of Psychology <i>Department of Media Studies and Journalism</i>	Head of the Department <i>Lecturer (GB) = Assistant Professor (US)</i>	Survey	

B:

1. I can't come out. I'm studying. I'm **taking** an exam tomorrow.
2. Congratulations! I hear you **passed** your exam.
3. You can study a lot of different **subjects / courses** at this university.
4. She's a **teacher** in a secondary school.
5. He gave an interesting 45-minute **lecture / presentation** on Goethe.
6. She got a **diploma** in personnel management from a provate college.
7. When I was 12, we started having French **lessons**, and I fell in love with the language.

GRAMMAR – Revision

1. When was Masaryk University founded?
2. When did Oxford University develop rapidly?
3. What is the top administrative body of Masaryk University?
4. How many Colleges are there at Oxford University?
5. What must students who want to go to Masaryk university do?
6. How long do the Bachelor's programmes at Masaryk University take? / How long does it take to do a Bachelor's?
7. What are the fee rates at Oxford University dependent on ?

Practice e.g.

1. **Could you tell me** at which faculty you study?
2. **Can I ask you if** you have any practicals?
3. **Do you know whether** attendance is required at all your lectures?
4. **Do you mind if I ask** how many seminars you have per week?
5. **Can you tell me whether** you are studying for a Bachelor's degree?
6. **Do you mind if I ask whether** you are carrying out any research?
7. **Can you tell me if** you have taken any notes at this lecture?
8. **Would you mind telling me if** you receive any grants?
9. **Do you know** who is giving the lecture tomorrow?
10. **Can I ask if** you have completed your first degree?

WRITING – A:

Dear Mr. **Delgado**,

I am writing to **ask** for **information about/on** courses at the Faculty of Humanities. My name is Kemal Alpay. I am 19 years **old** and I live **in** Istanbul. I **left** school a year ago and I am **working** in a museum **as** a guide.

I am **interested** in the courses in history and museology. Could you please **send** me details about the courses and the entrance exams?

I would also like **to know** when the next term begins.

I look forward to **hearing** from you.

Yours sincerely,

Kemal Alpay



Lori / Canada : Definitely, I think all education **SHOULD** be free. Too many people, who have big dreams don't have the opportunity to continue their studies simply because they don't have the finances. I don't think it's **FAIR** that your financial situation, when you're young should affect you whole life.

Aki / Japan: DEFINITELY. Yeah. I heard Germany ... in Germany you don't have to pay for your undergrad studies. Also, I got my master's for almost for free. I had to work but, my tuition was waived and I also got paid.

Chris / England: Absolutely, I think college **SHOULD** be free, but I think college students should be required to put something into society while their getting paid to do it, so it could be **COMMUNITY SERVICE** or something like that.

Tom / United States: When I look at people from around the world, the countries that are the most successful are the countries where people go to college and I know that I loved going to college, so I really **HOPE** college is free.

Helen / Canada: That's a tough one. I think it should be a lot **CHEAPER** than it is. I think that if it were free, then people wouldn't really take it seriously and students wouldn't apply themselves as much as ... or maybe they'd apply themselves even less than they apply themselves now, so it shouldn't be free but I think it should be cheaper and I think government should try harder to provide **SCHOLARSHIPS** and things like that for students.

Supplementary Reading: Comprehension –

1. What has currently been the focus of the debate on international student mobility?
The contribution international students make to national and local economies.
2. Are there cost-related tuition fees for international students in Sweden and Denmark?
Sweden and Finland are considering introducing fullcost fees for non-European Union (EU) students.
3. What are the reasons for an increased competition for international students from countries such as Malaysia?
The emerging economies such as China, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, South Africa, and the Middle East have increasing capacities in higher education, as well as increased foreign presence in the sector and they compete for students from their region. In Malaysia and the Middle East, the Islamic education is also used as an attractive alternative for the increasing anti-Islam attitude in Europe and the United States.
4. Why are some of the students encouraged not only to study abroad but also to stay and work there?
Top talents are invited to study but also to stay and work because they fill the needs of the knowledge economy and replace the shrinking educated labor forces in the graying societies of Northern America, Europe, Australia, and Japan or their talents serve the economies in countries like China.



Supplementary Test Practice : Gap-fill

The courses given by a COLLEGE or university are called its curriculum. The PROSPECTUS of the institution OUTLINES the complete CURRICULUM. It gives the REQUIREMENTS for entry to each course, as well as the credits given for the COURSE.

Each course is designated as giving a SPECIFIED number of credits. These are usually equal to the number of CLASS HOURS devoted each week to the course. For example, a course that meets three times a WEEK usually gives THREE credits towards graduation. Schools using the semester CALENDAR require about 120 credits for GRADUATION. Between 30 and 40 of the required credits must be in the student's MAJOR subject.

Schools vary considerably in the AMOUNT of freedom given students in SELECTING their courses. Almost all schools have a certain NUMBER of required SUBJECTS. Students can also usually choose non-required courses called ELECTIVES. Liberal-arts colleges usually give students more OPPORTUNITY to choose than do TECHNICAL schools.