

SEMINAR 8 – University Answer Key

Task 1

The courses given by a (1) **college** or university are called its curriculum. The (2) **prospectus** of the institution (3) **outlines** the complete (4) **curriculum**. It gives the (5) **requirements** for entry to each course, as well as the credits given for the (6) **course**.

Each course is designated as giving a (7) **specified** number of credits. These are usually equal to the number of class (8) **hours** devoted each week to the course. For example, a course that meets three times a (9) **week** usually gives three (10) **credits** towards graduation. Schools using the semester (11) **calendar** require about 120 credits for (12) **graduation**. Between 30 and 40 of the required credits must be in the student's (13) **major** subject.

Schools vary considerably in the (14) **amount** of freedom given students in (15) **selecting** their courses. Almost all schools have a certain (16) **number** of required (17) **subjects**. Students can also usually choose non-required courses called (18) **electives**. Liberal-arts colleges usually give students more (19) **opportunity** to choose than do (20) **technical** schools.

Task 2

- What will happen if the woman doesn't pay her tuition by the due date?
B. She'll be required to register again for school.
- What is the woman planning to take with her to school from home?
A. some food
- Based on her major, where will she most likely work?
C. in a national park
- The father suggests a specific major based on the possibility of _____.
A. earning a decent living
- The man is surprised by the fact that his daughter _____.
C. is involved in a serious relationship

Task 3

- A complete listing of courses offered will be found in the class (**schedule**/plan).
- Students must pay all their fees before the start of each (**semester**/division).
- At university = At (**college**/PhD).
- A college or university building containing living quarters for students is called a dormitory, or (**dorm**/dormitorium) for short.
- Another way of saying "dormitory" is "student " (residents/**residence**).
- A student from another university who comes to study for one or two semesters is called an (**exchange**/elite) student.
- How many (**classes**/class) are you taking this semester?
- What is the short form for "professor"? (**prof**/pro).
- A (**freshman**/starter) is someone in their first year of (an American) university.
- A (**senior**/leaver) is someone in their final year of (an American) university.

Task 7

- The WHO is a global health organization which promotes health education around the world.
- A useful model is the UK, which has a comparatively low road accident rate.
- This is an organization whose record in preventive medicine is excellent.
- The graph in figure 2 shows a trend of increasing life expectancy which is likely to continue in the long term.
- People who smoke tend to have a higher incidence of breathing problems.

Task 10 A-2; B-1; C-4; D-3

Task 11

- A) With the rapid globalization of education, increasing numbers of students are choosing to study abroad, both at schools and universities.
- B) A key factor in this phenomenon is culture. Certain cultural differences will inevitably occur.
- C) Such differences may include significant challenges such as language, as well as food and local customs.
- D) Perhaps most challenging among the differences is academic culture.
- E) The significance of these cultural differences is an important question.
- F) Minor differences such as food are unlikely to cause particular difficulty, but others may result in considerable challenge for the student.
- G) Using the example of higher education in the Czech Republic, this essay investigates the challenges of facing up to cultural differences for international students, with a particular focus on language and academic culture.

Task 12 – 3B**Task 13**

Business, human, mass, satellite *communication*

Business, human, mass, minority *culture*

Body, business, computer, human, minority, programming, sign *language*

Business, communication, computer, human, information, mass, programming, satellite *technology*
technology *business*

Task 14

- 1 In doctor-patient communication, understanding a patient's **body language** as well as what they say,
- 2 In the global workplace, it's useful to have a basic working knowledge of at least one **programming language**, as computer skills are in high demand.
- 3 Good **business communication** requires a wide range of skills, including networking and negotiating.
- 4 In many parts of the world, **minority languages** spoken by a small number of people are in greater danger of extinction than ever before,
- 5 From business and commerce, to home entertainment and personal communication, **Mass communication** influences every aspect of our lives.

Task 15

- 1) computer skills
- 2) communications network
- 3) business culture
- 4) information revolution; study methods
- 5) minority languages