**Education**

**General Terms:**

**Curriculum**: The subjects and content taught in a school or course.

**Syllabus:** An outline of the subjects in a course of study.

**Assessment**: The process of evaluating a student’s learning.

**Tuition**: The fee for teaching or instruction.

**Pedagogy**: The method and practice of teaching.

**Scholarship**: Financial aid awarded to a student based on academic or other achievements.

**Distance learning**: A way of studying remotely without being in regular face-to-face contact with a teacher.

**Types of Education**

**Vocational education**: Training that focuses on skills required for a particular job or trade.

**Higher education**: Education beyond high school, especially at a college or university.

**Primary education**: The first stage of formal education, typically for children.

**Secondary education**: Education following primary education, usually offered to teenagers.

**Tertiary education**: Education at universities or colleges after completing secondary school.

**Adult education**: Programs designed for adults to improve skills or gain new qualifications.

**Home-schooling**: Teaching children at home rather than in a school environment.

**Special education**: Education tailored to meet the needs of students with disabilities or learning difficulties.

1. **Freshman** – First-year student.

2. **Sophomore** – Second-year student.

3. **Junior** – Third-year student.

4. **Senior** – Fourth-year (and final-year) student.

**Extracurricular activities**: Non-academic activities, such as sports or clubs, that take place outside of regular school hours.

**Academic excellence**: Achieving a high standard in educational performance.

**Study habits**: The practices or routines that students use when learning.

**Attendance**: Being present at school or in a class.

**Graduation**: The successful completion of a course of study, usually signified by receiving a diploma or degree.

**Challenges in Education**

**Dropout rate**: The percentage of students who do not complete their education.

**Illiteracy**: The inability to read or write.

**Learning disabilities**: Disorders that affect the ability to learn, such as dyslexia.

**Inequality in education**: The unequal distribution of academic resources and opportunities.

**Overcrowded classrooms**: When there are too many students in a class, making it difficult for effective learning.

**Financial barriers**: Economic challenges that prevent individuals from accessing education

**Collocations for Education**

**1. Get an education** – to receive schooling or academic training.

**Example:** Every child should have the right to get an education.

**2. Pursue a degree** – to study for a particular qualification.

**Example**: She decided to pursue a degree in engineering.

**3. Formal education** – structured and institutionalized learning.

**Example**: Formal education plays an important role in a person’s development.

**4. Higher education** – education beyond high school, especially at colleges or universities.

**Example:** Many students aspire to continue their studies in higher education.

**5. Academic achievement** – success in education, usually through good grades or accomplishments.

**Example:** His academic achievements earned him a scholarship.

**6. Take an exam** – to sit for a test.

**Example:** Students need to take an exam at the end of each term.

**7. Do homework** – to complete assignments outside of school hours.

**Example:** It’s important for students to do their homework regularly.

**8.** **Drop out of school** – to leave school before completing one’s education.

**Example**: He regretted dropping out of school and later went back to finish his studies.

**9. Pass with flying colors** – to succeed in a test or examination with high marks.

**Example:** She passed her final exams with flying colors.

**10. Distance learning** – learning that happens remotely via online platforms or correspondence.

**Idioms for Education**

1**. Learn the ropes** – to learn the basics or how to do a particular job or activity.

**Example**: As a new teacher, it took me a few weeks to learn the ropes.

**2. Hit the books** – to start studying seriously.

**Example**: I need to hit the books tonight because I have a big test tomorrow.

**3. Bookworm** – a person who loves reading and spends a lot of time doing it.

**Example**: She’s a real bookworm and is always reading in her free time.

**4. The school of hard knocks** – learning through life’s difficult experiences rather than formal education.

**Example: He didn’t go to university**, but he learned about business in the school of hard knocks.

**5. Burn the midnight oil** – to study or work late into the night.

**Example:** I had to burn the midnight oil to finish my research paper on time.

**6. Teacher’s pet** – a student who is favored by the teacher.

**Example**: Everyone thought he was the teacher’s pet because he always got special attention.

**7. Learn by heart** – to memorize something completely.

**Example**: I had to learn all the historical dates by heart for the exam.

**Qualities of a good teacher**

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| 1. Passionate  2. Communicative  3. Patient  4. Adaptable  5. Creative  6. Sociable |  | 7. Knowledgeable  8. Organized  9. Enthusiastic  10. Dedicated  11. Supportive  12. Encouraging |  | 13. Fair  14. Respectful  15. Lifelong learner  16. Collaborative  17. Positive  18. Flexible |