*LESSON 1.1: UNDERSTANDING UNIVERSITY TERMS*

1. Watch the video and fill in the gaps with the words you hear.

When I first started thinking about going to 1) universitie , I realised there were some 2) terms and concepts I would need to get familiar with. Say for example the difference between a 3) ‘course’ and a ‘degree’. Knowing these terms made it easier to understand what my choices were and what I needed to do next. So let me help by taking you through the most important 4) ideas.

Ok who's first?

Person #1: Okay, I'll start. What exactly is a 5) degree?

Narrator: A degree is the 6) qualification you get when you complete your studies. Say you complete all your studies for a Bachelor of Arts program, then you will receive a Bachelor of 7) Arts degree. Bachelor degrees are normally the first ones people do and are called 8) undergraduate degrees. Then they move on to graduate programs like 9) Master and Doctoral degrees. When you 10) complete your studies, ANU will give you a testamur -which is a degree 11) certificate.

Person #1: What is a course?

Narrator: Courses are the 12) building blocks of your degree. For example, "Introduction to Commercial Law" is a course which you complete along with other courses towards your 13) degree. Undergraduate courses usually go for one semester - which is half a year - and normally include 14) lectures and tutorials every week.

Person #2: What's the difference between a 15) lecture and a tutorial?

Narrator: A lecture is usually held in a large theatre where a teacher gives a 16) talk . A tutorial is more like a small class with fewer students and more 17) personal interaction.

Person #2: Do 18) units have anything to do with lectures and tutorials?

Narrator: Sort of. A unit is the way ANU determines how much each course is worth in your 19) degree . So, a course is worth six units in most cases. Full-time 20) students normally take four courses each 21) semester- which is 24 units for the length of their degree.

1. Match the words from two columns to make collocations.

NOUN + NOUN / ADJECTIVE + NOUN COLLOCATIONS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bachelor / Undergraduate / Master / Doctoral | certificate |
| Graduate program | student |
| Degree certificate | interaction |
| Full-time students | block |
| Building block | degree |
| Introduction to commecial law | program |
| Personal interaction | commercial law |

VERB + NOUN COLLOCATIONS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| go to university | a talk |
| Complete your studies | university |
| Give a talk | your studies |

1. Fill in the gaps with the prepositions.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *between* | *for* | *in* | *of* | *of* | *of* | *on to* | *to* | *to* | *with* |

1. Before you go to University, you need to get familiar with some terms and concepts.
2. It’s important to understand that there is the difference between a ‘course’ and a ‘degree’. Students get an undergraduate degree when they complete their studies, for example they can receive a Bachelor of Arts degree.
3. Courses are the building blocks of a degree, for example, "Introduction of Commercial Law" is a course.
4. Undergraduate courses usually include lectures that are held in a large theatre where a teacher gives a talk and tutorials that have fewer students and more personal interaction. Full-time students normally take four courses each semester - which is 24 units for the length of their degree.
5. Then students can move on to graduate programs like Master and Doctoral degrees.
6. **OVER TO YOU.** Read the text below. Choose the correct option for you in *italics* and underline the correct words, then practice saying it to your partner.

I’m currently in my (*first*/*second*/*third*) year studying for my *Bachelor/Master/PhD* degree, it’s an *undergraduate*/*postgraduate* degree.

*Courses*/*lessons*/*degrees* are the building blocks of my degree. For example, this year I’m studying "Introduction to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_". Undergraduate courses usually go for one *semester/summer* - which is half a *year*/*week* - and normally include *lectures/exams* or tutorials every week.

Undergraduate courses usually include lectures that are held in a large *theatre/field* where a professor gives a *talk*/*test,* and tutorials have more *personal*/*professional* interaction. Full-time students take courses each semester adding up to *20*/*30*/*40* ECTS (European credits) per semester.

Once I complete my studies in this program, I will have obtained 180 ECTS and will receive a *Bachelor of (Arts/Sciences/Technology/Medicine)* degree. After that, I can move on to *graduate/undergraduate* programs like Master and *Doctoral/Bachelor* degrees, or I can look for an entry level job.