AN INTERCULTURAL APPROACH TO CHINESE AND FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES



中外大学校园文化对比研究









lecture

nttp://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/lecture

A lecture is an oral presentation intended to present information or teach people about a particular subject, for example by a university or college teacher. Lectures are used to convey critical information, history, background, theories and equations. Usually the lecturer will stand at the front of the room and recite information relevant to the lecture's content.

Though lectures are much criticised as a teaching method, universities have not yet found practical alternative teaching methods for the large majority of their courses. Critics point out that lecturing is mainly a one-way method of communication that does not involve significant audience participation. Therefore, lecturing is often contrasted to active learning. Lectures delivered by talented speakers can be highly stimulating; at the very least, lectures have survived in academia as a quick, cheap and efficient way of introducing large numbers of students to a particular field of study.

Seminar

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seminar

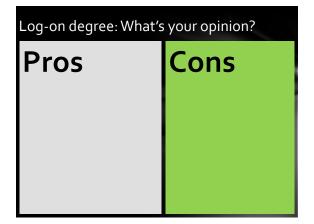
A seminar is, generally, a form of academic instruction, either at an academic institution or offered by a commercial or professional organization. It has the function of bringing together small groups for recurring meetings, focusing each time on some particular subject, in which everyone present is requested to actively participate. This is often accomplished through an ongoing Socratic dialogue with a seminar leader or instructor, or through a more formal presentation of research. Normally, participants must not be beginners in the field under discussion (at US and Canadian universities, seminar classes are generally reserved for upper-class students, although at UK and Australian universities seminars are often used for all years). The idea behind the seminar system is to familiarize students more extensively with the methodology of their chosen subject and also to allow them to interact with examples of the practical problems that always occur during research work. It is essentially a place where assigned readings are discussed, questions can be raised and debates can be conducted It is relatively informal, at least compared to the lecture system of academic

Tutorial

Oxford is one of the few universities in the world that bases its teaching on the tutorial system, which means individual attention and teaching from your tutors, tailored to your learning needs. Tutorials are essentially very small group teaching; usually this will comprise two or three students plus a tutor. These will take place at least once a week for an hour in each subject studied. Tutors at Oxford are often world-leading experts in their field, so spending time with them is extremely valuable. This is especially true in tutorials: the tutors are not merely lecturers, delivering their knowledge to hundreds of students at a time; they share their insights and expertise in these very small groups, giving personalised attention to each student.

This attention means that you will face rigorous academic challenges on a weekly basis, encouraging and facilitating your learning in a way that just isn't usually possible at other universities. It also means that tutors are immediately aware if you need any extra support with any aspect of your course, so they can help you right away.

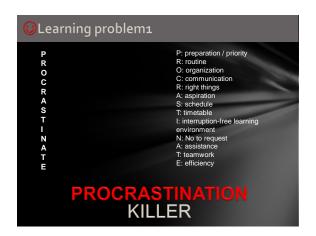


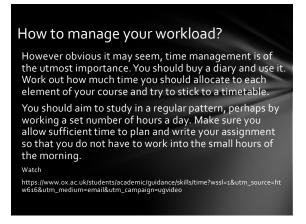




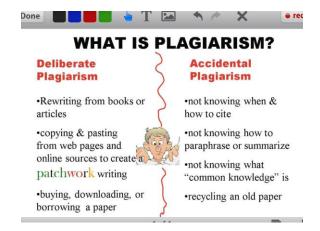
What learning challenges have you encountered during your college experience?











Plagiarism

From http://yalecollege.yale.edu/content/cheating-plagiarism-and-documentation
Plagiarism is the use of someone else's work, words, or ideas as if they were
one's own. Thus most forms of cheating on examinations are plagiarism;

one's own. Thus most forms of cheating on examinations are plagiarism; but the term is usually used in reference to papers rather than examinations. If one uses a source for a paper, one must acknowledge it. What counts as a source varies greatly depending on the assignment, but the list certainly includes readings, lectures, websites, conversations, interviews, and other students' papers. Every academic discipline has its own conventions for acknowledging sources. Instructors should make clear which conventions students must use. In all situations, students who are confused about the specific punctuation and formatting must nonetheless make clear in written work where they have borrowed from others—whether it be a matter of data, opinions, questions, ideas, or specific language. This obligation holds whether the sources are published or unpublished. Submission of an entire paper prepared by someone else is an especially egregious (=extremely bad) form of plagiarism, and is grounds for the imposition of a particularly serious penalty, including expulsion from the University.

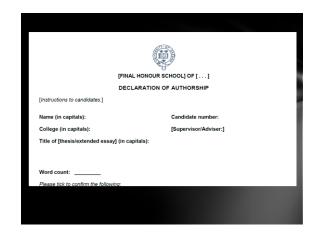
Cheating on examinations

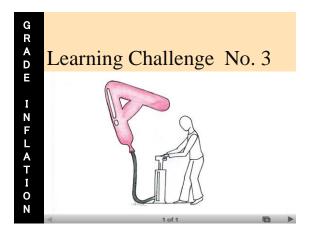
It is cheating to copy answers from other students or to refer without written permission to notes, books, laptop computers, cellular phones, or other programmable electronic devices. Likewise, the use of cellular phones to discuss or obtain answers from another student, whether present in the classroom or not, is prohibited.

It is also cheating to change answers on a returned examination and then request regrading. It is the student's responsibility to submit the examination exactly as it was; any alteration is academic dishonesty.

For take-home examinations, and for examinations for which the questions are distributed in advance, instructors should make the rules clear, and students should obey them to the letter. If a student is in any doubt as to the meaning of the instructions governing such exercises, he or she should seek explicit clarification from the instructor. The ordinary expectation is that each student will prepare answers on his or her own, collaboration with others is acceptable only to the degree precisely and specifically described by the instructor. In all cases, the answer a student finally submits must represent his or her own understanding of the issues. If a student thinks that any answer or submission has been significantly influenced by consulting books or other people, he or she should say so, just as is required in a paper.









Talking the college talk (I)

Academics Fresher

Admissions House system

Spring Break Senior thesis-er

Concentrations Winter break

Extracurriculars Finals Shopping week

Talking the college talk (II)

1.GPA killer

2.underwater basket weaving

3.pull an all-nighter

4.ace the exam

5.TBD

6.have too much on my plate

7.a joint concentration

8.secondary