

Studying at university: subjects you learn

- I'm studying **at** university/**at** college / **at** vocational college.
I'm studying at the University of Edinburgh. *But* I'm studying at Edinburgh University.
- If it's your first time at university, you are an **undergraduate**, (You are a **post-graduate student** if you continue education).
- **a Bachelor`s (Degree)** – степень (звание, диплом) бакалавра **a Master's Degree** – магистра;
- **I'm studying a bachelor's in** Economics. / **I'm doing a bachelor's in** Economics. / **I'm pursuing a bachelor's in** Economics. **I'm studying for a bachelor's in** Economics.
- **to get a degree / to receive a degree**
- *Am:* I **majored in** Business studies. My **major is** Marketing. (Cp.**minor**)
- **to enter** a university
- **to graduate from** a university

If you want **to go to** (= enter *fml*) university, you must first **pass examinations** that most students take at the age of eighteen. They must **do well** in order to **get/obtain a place** at university because the places are limited.

If you **get a place at university**, the **tuition** (= the teaching) is free, and some students also **get** (= receive) **a grant** (= money to pay for living expenses, e.g. food and accommodation) as well. Students at university are called **undergraduates** while they are studying for their first degree.

Most university courses **last** (= go on for / continue for) three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they **are doing/studying history**, or **doing / studying for a degree in history**, for example. When they finish the course and **pass their examinations**, they **receive a degree** (the qualification when you complete a university course successfully). This can be **a BA** (= Bachelor of Arts) or **a BSc** (= Bachelor of Science), e.g. I have a friend who **has a BA in history**, and another who has a BSc in chemistry.

A What do you call:

- 1) the money some students receive if they get a place at university?
- 2) the qualification you get at the end of university?
- 3) the name we give students during this period at university?
- 4) teachers at university?
- 5) students when they have completed their first degree?
- 6) students studying for a second degree?

B Replace the underlined verbs with different verbs that have the same meaning in the context.

- 1) Did she receive a grant for her course?
- 2) Is it more difficult to obtain a place at university?
- 3) You have to pass the exams before you can enter university.
- 4) He's studying physics, I think.
- 5) The course goes on for three years.

studying

- to **hit the books** – to study hard
- to **go to lectures**, to **attend lectures**
- a **lecture** (v. to lecture) - normally is with lots of students, with a teacher (a **lecturer**) who will lecture (**deliver a lecture**), convey information. Students **take notes**.
- A **seminar** is much smaller and more informal. You have a chance **to ask questions** and **to debate issues**.
- **Tutorials** can be similar, But they're smaller, very small group of students; more **interaction** asking questions, **discussion**. And also tutorial is used for the one-on-one. (with your **tutor**)
- You have to do **assignments**: the teacher **gives out / hands out** assignments. Students have to **hand in** an assignment.
- You'll **get a mark** or **a score**. (Br) In America, they tend to use **a grade** rather than a mark.
- You have to **do coursework**.
- If you **are falling behind** or you **are lagging behind** (you cannot keep up with the work), you should talk to your tutors if they can **extend your deadline**.
- to **take exams** – сдавать экзамены to **pass exams** – сдать экзамены (успешно) to **fail exams** – провалить экзамены

Your year: which year you are in

If you're

- at your first year in university, you would say

- **I'm a first year student.** (UK)

- I'm a freshman. (US)

- In the second year

- **I'm a second year student.** (UK)

- I'm a sophomore. (US)

- Third year,

- **I'm a third year student.** (UK)

- I'm a junior. (US)

- In the fourth year

- **I'm in graduation year.** (UK)

- I'm a senior. (US)

- **It's my final year.** (UK)

accommodation

- **a dormitory** (a dorm): I'm living in a dorm.
- **halls of residence:** I'm staying in halls of residence. or I'm staying in the halls of residence. They tend to be very close to the university. So it's convenient for studying and maybe different activities you're doing. And finally, everything is included in the price. So normally you don't have to worry about cleaning or cooking. It's all taken care of. Of course you pay for it. It's often called, catered accommodation. So, halls of residence are usually catered accommodation.

on campus

- Let's talk briefly about different organizations and people on the campus. So the campus is the land and the buildings where the university is. Now, on campus, one of the most important organizations in Great Britain is **the Student Union**. And when you go to university, most students join the Student Union. It's basically a student led organization that looks after the students. It will look after things like student rights, student wellbeing, and health. They can help with housing, legal advice. They also organize social events to help students socialize and **mix in**. So they do a whole wide range of activities, seen as a really important part of the student experience.
- Also, we have **student societies**. Now basically, these are clubs or societies organized by students focusing on different hobbies, activities, sports, maybe even politics, any kind of special interests that students may have. Again, they're seen as being really important in student life in Britain. Because going to university is not just about academia and studying. It's really an important opportunity to learn social skills, networking, different sports, different activities, other skills that you will need in your future life. And it's also... you take a break from studying. Too much, studying doesn't help. So it's important that you take part in these societies as well.

wellbeing of students

Student support is a very common phrase and collocation you'll find when you go to university. Student support consists of many things. One of the key ones is what's called the personal tutor. So you have a lot of tutors, but your personal tutor is somebody that is allocated to you. And that tutor will help you with your academic studies and they **give pastoral care**. Pastoral care is looking after your general wellbeing. So maybe not just how you study, but other problems or difficulties you may have, whether it's about trouble with your landlord, mixing with friends, health problems, mental health, all of that pastoral care they will provide.