Higher education

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

UPPER-INTERMEDIATE | B2

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1 Match each study-planning term with its meaning.

1 core module	____	a formal permission for ethically reviewed research
2 elective	____	b course that a student chooses
3 prerequisite	____	c recognition of credits from another institution
4 credit transfer	____	d document setting out a planned investigation
5 academic adviser	____	e study at an institution in another country
6 office hours	____	f required part of a programme
7 research proposal	____	g published time when a teacher is available
8 ethics approval	____	h removal of some or all course fees
9 tuition waiver	____	i requirement completed before another course
10 study abroad	____	j staff member who guides academic choices

2 Complete the programme-planning collocations.

approval | **credits** | **elective** | **fees** | **module** | **proposal** | **requirements** | **supervisor**

1 meet the entry _____

2 enrol on a core _____

3 choose an _____

4 transfer academic _____

5 submit a research _____

6 obtain ethics _____

7 pay tuition _____

8 consult a dissertation _____

3 Choose the most precise term for the context.

1 A compulsory part of the degree: *core module / elective*.

2 A course students select according to interest: *elective / prerequisite*.

3 A course required before advanced study: *prerequisite / credit transfer*.

4 Recognition of study completed elsewhere: *credit transfer / tuition waiver*.

5 A staff member advising on module choices: *academic adviser / admissions officer*.

6 A plan describing aims, methods and schedule: *research proposal / thesis*.

7 Permission needed before research with participants: *ethics approval / entry requirement*.

8 A reduction that removes course fees: *tuition waiver / student loan*.

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4 Complete the study plan with expressions from the box.

academic adviser | core module | credit transfer | dissertation supervisor | elective | ethics approval | office hours | prerequisite | research proposal | study abroad

Ravi's **1** _____ helped him plan his second year. Statistics is a **2** _____ and also a **3** _____ for the research course. He chose an environmental law **4** _____. A semester of **5** _____ was possible because the university approved the **6** _____. Ravi visits lecturers during their **7** _____. Before collecting interview data, he must submit a **8** _____ and obtain **9** _____. His **10** _____ will then guide the final project.

5 Read the text and answer the questions briefly.

Access is more than admission

Gaining a place does not guarantee that a student can participate fully. Timetables may clash with paid work or caring responsibilities; unfamiliar academic conventions may disadvantage first-generation students; and hidden costs can make fieldwork or placements difficult. Effective support is proactive rather than available only after failure. Clear orientation, accessible materials, academic advising and flexible routes can help. Universities should examine which students use services, who withdraws and whether apparently neutral rules create unequal effects.

1 Why is admission not enough for full participation? _____

2 Name two responsibilities that may conflict with timetables. _____

3 Who may be disadvantaged by unfamiliar conventions? _____

4 What may hidden costs make difficult? _____

5 Name three forms of proactive support. _____

6 What three patterns should universities examine? _____

6 Rewrite using the expression in capitals.

1 Students must complete statistics before this course. **PREREQUISITE** ____

2 The university recognised her previous study. **TRANSFERRED** _____

3 He did not have to pay the course fees. **WAIVER** _____

4 The committee permitted the participant study. **ETHICS** _____

OVER TO YOU

Write a **120-150 word** study plan for a degree year. Justify core and elective modules, prerequisites, research preparation, advising and funding.

[ ] Use at least ten target expressions. [ ] Explain choices and constraints. [ ] Include a realistic support strategy.

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ANSWER KEY

1 Study-planning terms

1 **f** 2 **b** 3 **i** 4 **c** 5 **j** 6 **g** 7 **d** 8 **a** 9 **h** 10 **e**

2 Programme-planning collocations

1 **requirements** 2 **module** 3 **elective** 4 **credits** 5 **proposal** 6 **approval** 7 **fees** 8 **supervisor**

3 Precise terms

1 **core module** 2 **elective** 3 **prerequisite** 4 **credit transfer** 5 **academic adviser** 6 **research proposal** 7 **ethics approval** 8 **tuition waiver**

4 Study plan

1 **academic adviser** 2 **core module** 3 **prerequisite** 4 **elective** 5 **study abroad**
6 **credit transfer** 7 **office hours** 8 **research proposal** 9 **ethics approval** 10 **dissertation supervisor**

5 Reading - suggested answers

1 Students may still face practical, academic and financial barriers. 2 Paid work and caring responsibilities. 3 First-generation students.
4 Fieldwork or placements. 5 Any three: orientation, accessible materials, advising, flexible routes. 6 Service use, withdrawal and unequal effects of rules.

6 Rewriting - possible answers

1 Statistics is a **prerequisite** for this course. 2 The university **transferred her credits**. 3 He received a **tuition waiver**. 4 The committee granted **ethics approval**.

Over to you: Answers will vary. Check planning logic, collocations, constraints and support.