

Unit 6. Education

Vocabulary connected to education

Education is the process of teaching and learning. It is considered to be also a social experience because it does not only provide you with adequate knowledge on different subjects but it also teaches you how to be prepared to life challenges. (IT istruzione);

Politeness/ good-manners – having good manners and knowing the correct way to behave in social situations. IT= educazione;

An educated person is someone who has studied and learnt a lot (IT= colto);

A polite/ good-mannered/ well-behaved person is a calm and polite person who respects social conventions and is not rude or violent. (IT= persona educata);

Primary school – usually, elementary school;

Secondary school – usually, high school;

Compulsory education – education degree that must be completed by law;

State education

Private education

Higher education - college or university education as opposed to school or high school (IT istruzione superiore, di solito a livello universitario o di formazione accademica);

Exam - spoken or written test of knowledge;

Continuous assessment - a way of judging a student's ability by looking at the work they have done during the year rather than by an examination (IT valutazione continuativa);

Start a course – begin a course;

Drop out a course – to abandon a course;

Get a place at university – to win competition to obtain a place at university;

Revise for an exam/ a test – study what you have learnt from a subject in order to be prepared to sit an exam;

Revise a subject – to study what you have learnt from a subject, usually for an oral/ written test;

Graduate from university/ Get a degree/ get graduated – to complete a university degree; IT= laurearsi;

Get a good grade – obtain a good mark at an exam;

Get a good result (syn.)

Take/ sit an exam – to do an exam;

Take/retake a course – to start following a course again;

Do homework – accomplish tasks your teacher gave you;

Pass/fail an exam or a course – to succeed or to not succeed an exam/course;

Hand in an essay/ an assignment – present the task you were asked to complete;

Go to a seminar/lecture/ workshop – to attend/ join;

Seminar/workshop – usually it is a class composed of a small group of students where the teacher encourages students to study or discuss a particular subject. It is more interactive. In a workshop students /the audience) is also expected to intervene. IT = lezione seminario

Lecture – long talk where the professor speaks and students take notes or listen. IT = lezione universitaria, lectio magistralis.

Do/ complete coursework

Do your best

Make progress

Make mistakes

Study a subject

Study for an exam

To get on with people – to establish durable and friendly relationships with people

To get on with something - to make progress with a particular activity, plan

Describing teachers

Friendly

Informal/ formal

Easy-going

Strict

Punctual

Late

Well-prepared

Interesting

Unique

Approach

Ex. He had a formal approach to teaching.

Pace

Ex. She always changed the pace of lessons.

Method

Ex. She uses different methods to teach us.

Environment

Ex. She tried to create a friendly environment.

To criticise

The teacher often criticised us

Talking about university life

Ex. 1 Match verbs and phrases to their Italian translation

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|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Attend | a. Superare un esame |
| 2. Study hard | b. Studiare molto |
| 3. Learn | c. Laurearsi |
| 4. Make progress | d. Frequentare |
| 5. Revise | e. Sostenere un esame |
| 6. Take an exam | f. Imparare |
| 7. Pass an exam | g. Essere bocciato a un esame |
| 8. Fail an exam | h. Ripassare |
| 9. Get a degree | i. Fare progressi, migliorare |

Ex. 2 complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs and phrases in the previous exercise

1. Even if Mark _____, he _____ the maths exam yesterday. He is very sad now.
2. She uses mind maps to _____ for history tests.
3. How many students _____ the French exam next term?

4. You must _____ to pass this test.
5. How are your chemistry lessons going? _____ (you) with the experiments?
6. I spent a year in London so I _____ English very well
7. The students _____ economics lessons for three months. Now they are doing science.
8. They _____ in physics in 2008.

Presenting a personal university career

Before looking at some introductions by university students. When you give a short self introduction, consider:

- state who you are (name, surname)
- where do you study
- what is your major
- which discipline-oriented subjects you took/are taking
- major achievements during your university career/ challenging moments
- how these made you improve
- short personal description (possibly related to your academic and working life)
- plans for the future