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1. What schools have you attended?

▷ After creche, I went to nursery school, which I liked very much because I could play with a lot of children and there was lots of interesting playground equipment. My favourites were the jungle gym, swings and sandpit. We had lovely nursery school teachers, who prepared us the school brilliantly. At the age of six I started primary school. I attended only the junior section in my hometown as, when I was eleven, my parents got divorced and I moved to another town with my mother and sister. In the senior section I had a wonderful chemistry teacher. Her classes were so fascinating that I decided to become a chemist. This is why I went to a secondary school which is famous for the many scientists who attended it. I specialised in biology and chemistry. After the school-leaving exam, I started my studies at the Faculty of Pharmacy of the Medical School. Now I'm a third-year student there.

2. What subjects are/were you good/bad at?

▷ I'm good at art subjects, especially history and languages. My favourite is Spanish and I'm lucky because I could spend two summer holidays in Spain. I could practise the language, and I got to know the culture and customs of Spanish people. I especially like their food and music. I will never forget the lovely families I stayed with. They promised to visit me some time. I don't mind



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geography and biology, though I'm not very good at them. What I really hate is PE. These classes are in the early morning in the swimming pool or on the school's sports ground, where we only run and do push-ups. My friend goes to another school, and they play ball games at least twice a week, which my teacher keeps promising, but we never get to do.

3. Are you gifted at something?

▷ Yes, I'm said to be talented at drawing and painting. My parents would be happier if I were half as good at maths. I don't really know what kind of career I could use this talent for.

4. Are you specialising in any subject?

▷ Yes, we have five biology lessons a week. We sometimes go to the Botanical Garden, too. It was my parents' decision to choose this specialisation as they are both doctors and want me to become a doctor too. I would rather concentrate on art subjects, mainly history and Hungarian, since I have always wanted to become a lawyer.

5. What are arts and science subjects?

▷ Arts subjects are history, music, Hungarian literature and grammar, and foreign languages; science subjects are mathematics, physics, biology, chemistry, geography and computer science.

6. How is your progress at school assessed?

▷ We regularly write tests in every subject and we have oral exams, too. I prefer written tests because speaking in front of the whole class makes me nervous. Twice a year, that is, at the end of the autumn and the spring terms, we get a grade report.

7. Which do you prefer: final exams or continuous assessment?

▷ I like continuous assessment better because I get constant feedback, which helps me to focus on the aspects I'm weakest at. This way I'm made to learn smaller bits of the material week by week and I can build on knowledge that I have already learnt.

8. Do you think it is good that schoolchildren are given marks for schoolwork?

▷ This is a controversial issue. I think it depends on the subject. When marking or grading is based on competences that can be developed by hard work and perseverance, good results can motivate students. In the field of arts and sport, for example, good results can mainly depend on inborn abilities, so grading is not always fair, I guess. Some say that students find it motivating if they are always given marks because this way everybody has a chance to show their talent in certain subjects and be given positive feedback on their achievements.



9. How are parents informed about the progress of their children?

- ▷ The grades are entered in the children's online report books, which are checked by the parents regularly. Twice a year, after finishing the terms, students get a grade report.

10. What happens if somebody fails a subject?

- ▷ If somebody fails in the autumn term, he or she can continue his or her studies and should work harder, but if somebody fails in the spring term, he or she has to take an exam in that particular subject before the beginning of the next school year. If he or she is not successful, he or she has to repeat the year.

11. Are exams really necessary?

- ▷ Most students hate exams, saying that they are unable to remember things because they are too nervous and they can't concentrate under stress, and they also criticise most marking as subjective. On the other hand, psychologists say that exams that are carried out professionally don't harm but help children to develop their abilities and prepare them for life.

12. Which do you prefer: oral or written tests?

- ▷ Although I'm often nervous when I have to take oral tests, I prefer them to written ones. The thing that's good about oral tests is that the teacher can help me with questions if necessary. He can also give me guidance on what to concentrate on because I often lose focus and get lost in details.

13. What happens if somebody misses a class?

- ▷ The person has to have a medical certificate and, of course, has to catch up with the others.

14. What are your relations like to your form teacher/classmates?

- ▷ Our form teacher is a young man who is on good terms with the whole class. He often organises hiking tours at weekends and parties at the school. As for my classmates, I like most of them a lot. We often go to matches and discos together.

15. What foreign languages are taught at your school?

- ▷ We can choose from English, German, French, Italian and Latin.

16. What is your school like?

- ▷ My school is a big modern two-storey building. It is situated in a quiet neighbourhood. It has a big yard with trees and a well-equipped gym.

17. What is the gym like in your school?

- ▷ We have a big gym with all the necessary equipment. There are goalposts, basketball hoops, ropes and wall-bars.



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18. Does your school have a choir?

- ▷ Yes, we have two choirs. One is only for girls and the other is for both girls and boys. We sing at school celebrations, and we also have performances at town festivals. Last year we went to a choir festival in Germany.

19. Does your school have a drama group?

- ▷ Yes, but only for third and fourth graders. Our group performs twice a year at the school. The members of the group decide what play to choose and they also design and make the costumes and scenery.

20. Does your school organise school trips?

- ▷ No, but we had school trips in primary school. Every autumn we went to a forest and spent a day playing there.

21. Do you go on trips with your class?

- ▷ Yes, every year we travel somewhere for three days. Last May we were in the mountains in the north. We not only went hiking but visited some places of historical importance too. We stayed in a campsite and we cooked together in the evenings.

22. Who decides about the trips?

- ▷ At the beginning of the school year we decide when and where we would like to go. Then we ask the form teacher to book our accommodation and organise the transport. He also asks other teachers to accompany us.

23. Does your school have contacts with schools abroad?

- ▷ Yes, our school has an exchange programme with a school in France and another in England. Every year students from these schools come and visit us, and we also travel to visit them.

24. Does your school have a homepage?

- ▷ Yes, we design it in the computer science classes. On the homepage you can find beautiful pictures of our school and school events, a short history of the school, and the names of the teachers and students.

25. Does your school offer special courses?

- ▷ Yes, at my school students can study environmental protection and foreign trade. Those who are interested can pick up a third language like Greek or Japanese.

26. Does your school prepare you for a particular profession?

- ▷ Yes, our school provides the opportunity to specialise in tourism. This means that fourth-year students have extra classes in geography, tourism, catering and



languages, and those who would like to get a certificate can stay on for another year.

27. Do you wear uniforms at school?

- ▷ No, we wore uniforms in primary school for special occasions. The girls had dark blue pleated skirts with white blouses and ties. The boys wore dark blue trousers with white shirts and ties.

28. What do you keep in your school bag?

- ▷ I keep my books, notebooks, my pencil case with pens, pencils, erasers and compasses, a sandwich and an apple, and my monthly pass for the bus there.

29. What events do you celebrate at school?

- ▷ We have an opening and a closing ceremony, and we celebrate national holidays, such as 23 October and 15 March. In primary school the junior section celebrated Mothers' Day and Christmas too. In secondary school there is school leavers' ball and their farewell ceremony.

30. Do you idolise any of your teachers?

- ▷ Yes, I like my maths teacher very much. I used to hate this subject, but his explanations are so clear and his classes are so interesting that now maths is my favourite subject. He is not only a good teacher but a wonderful person, too.

31. Do you think teachers should set an example for students?

- ▷ Yes, they should teach us not only the subject, but also ethical values. They should show us how to behave, communicate and handle problematic situations.

32. Is it possible to study without a teacher?

- ▷ Yes, but it depends on the subject. Art subjects are easier to cope with without teachers since you can gain a lot of information from books and other sources, whereas science subjects require more specialised thinking and understanding, which is very difficult to get without a good instructor.

33. Are all the subjects taught at school equally important?

- ▷ No, in my opinion, there are subjects which are important for only some of the students because these subjects are important for their further studies. I would rather spend my time focusing on subjects that interest me.

34. Would you like to have more or fewer classes in any subject?

- ▷ Yes, I'd be really happy with more geography classes because now we have only one a week. We don't have the time to do project work or go on field trips. I can't pick any subject that we have too many classes in because all are important for exams or future career plans.
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35. What role do schools play in bringing up children?

- ▷ Children learn important life skills at school. They learn how to communicate, support their peers and behave in a community. They also learn to schedule their time and develop their problem-solving skills. Since they often do teamwork and projects, they practice critical thinking and how to express opinions and present their arguments, as well as other forms of cooperation. The role of the school is decisive because children spend most of the day there.

36. How can you learn and practise democratic skills at school?

- ▷ Students elect representatives for the student parliament, which makes suggestions for the leadership of the school, and participate of voting. In my school the representatives also help to organise school events like summer camps for students before they start their first school year and balls for school leavers. I've heard that at some schools they organise formal debates for students to practise their argumentation and presentation skills.

37. At what age do children start school in Hungary?

- ▷ Usually at the age of six, but parents can decide whether those children who were born in summer or autumn start school a year later.

38. When do children start school in England and the USA?

- ▷ As far as I know, in England they start at the age of five and in the States the system is the same as in Hungary, that is, usually at the age of six, but they may start school later if it is recommended by the kindergarten or the parents decide so.

39. Is pre-school compulsory?

- ▷ Yes, at least for one year, because that is when children are prepared for school. They are taught the very basics of arithmetic, how to use pens and pencils, and how to behave in a community.

40. What private and state institutions are there for children under school age?

- ▷ There are day nurseries for children under three and nursery schools for children between three and six. These institutions are mostly state-owned or financed by different churches or foundations, but there are some run by individuals or companies.

41. What kinds of schools can students choose after primary school in Hungary?

- ▷ There are general grammar, vocational grammar and vocational schools. Mostly those students choose general grammar schools who plan to go on to higher education. Students who would like to learn a trade or profession besides passing their school-leaving exam go to vocational grammar schools. Vocational schools train skilled workers, such as plumbers, joiners, bricklayers, and hairdressers.

**42. What is tertiary education like in Hungary?**

- ▷ There are universities, which are mainly operated by the state. There are also some institutions affiliated with religious denominations and some are run by different foundations.

43. How would you change the educational system in Hungary?

- ▷ I would establish two kinds of secondary grammar schools. One would concentrate on arts subjects, the other on science subjects.

44. What is the Hungarian education system often criticised for?

- ▷ Some say that schools concentrate on teaching too much factual knowledge and neglect practical skills. I agree that more focus should be given to practical aspects of certain subjects like chemistry and physics to show the schoolchildren how this knowledge can be applied in everyday life.

45. What are the most popular fields of study in higher education?

- ▷ Nowadays most young people want to become economists, lawyers or deal with some field of computer science. Many of them think that it will be easy to find well-paid jobs with these degrees.

46. How can students finance their studies?

- ▷ They can get a grant. The amount of this depends on their grades. They can also apply for a contribution based on their financial background. The Student Union provides some money for those who didn't get a place in a hostel and have to rent a room or a flat. The students can also find some kind of a job or apply for a loan from the state.

47. Where can students find accommodation if they do not attend a school or a university in their hometown?

- ▷ They can apply for a place in a hostel or rent a room or a flat.

48. What is your opinion about private education?

- ▷ Although the state-owned institutions provide high-level education, they cannot accept as many students as would be ideal. Private institutions are needed to provide more places, and they also provide the opportunity to major in subjects that aren't offered by the state.

49. What is the education system like in England?

- ▷ As far as I know, in England children enter the education system at the age of three and attend nursery school until they are five. Between the ages of five and eleven, they go to primary school, and then to secondary school up to the age of 16. After that they can either stay at the same school, go to a sixth-form college,



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or enter further education to get qualifications like the A-levels, and those who get good results can continue their studies at an institution of higher education.

50. What is the education system like in the United States?

- ▷ I've read that most children attend kindergarten when they are five years old. Then they attend primary and secondary school for 12 years, and the school years are referred to as first through twelfth grades. Kindergarten and grades 1 to 5 are called elementary school, then there's middle school for grades 6 to 8 and high school for grades 9 to 12. Some attend a so-called junior high school when they are ninth graders. As for higher education, students can attend colleges or universities, either private or public ones.

51. What kinds of exams can students take in Hungary?

- ▷ Besides the school-leaving exams, many students sit for language exams at different levels. There are some who take exams in word processing and using spreadsheets.

52. What do you know about the higher education system in Hungary?

- ▷ It starts with a three-year BA or BSc programme. Then the best students can continue their studies in two-year Master programmes. There are also several 5-6-year long undivided programmes, for example in the fields of medicine, agriculture, law, and education. Students can also study for a second degree. There are degree courses in special fields and, of course, PhD programmes.

53. What is your opinion about spending a school year abroad?

- ▷ I think it is very useful because you can practise the language, get to know how people live in that country, and what the educational system is like there. On the other hand, because of the differences in the educational systems, you can fall behind with your studies in Hungary. You may be required to take exams to be able to continue your studies with your old class.

54. What do you think of colleges and universities which offer you easy admittance for a tuition fee?

- ▷ Though I'm sure these institutions need the money, I don't think it's good to allow anybody to attend them regardless of their knowledge. It must be difficult to maintain the level when there are students who don't have the potential.

55. What is the difference between a full-time and a correspondence student?

- ▷ Full-time students attend school on weekdays and correspondence students go to classes mainly on Fridays and Saturdays.

**56. What is distance learning, and is it effective?**

- ▷ It means that you don't have to attend school and you get all the material by e-mail or online. You send in or upload essays and solutions of test papers which serve as exams. I don't think that they are too effective because people can cheat and copy answers without learning anything.

57. Should schools provide afternoon programmes for their students?

- ▷ Yes, they are necessary. There are several kinds, for example, sports programmes, extra classes for those students who have difficulties with their studies, drama groups, film clubs, and even special courses. These programmes help the students develop both physically and mentally, and they also prevent the students from spending their time aimlessly.

58. What do you think about physical education?

- ▷ It is very important and useful for both the physical and mental development of students. It would be ideal if these classes offered a wider range of activities. In our school we can only do gymnastics because the gym is too small for ball games and we don't have enough sports equipment, like rackets, for example. It would be good to go to the swimming pool and to the ice-rink some time, too.

59. What facilities should a library offer for students?

- ▷ Besides the books to loan or read in the library, there should also be computers with access to the Internet and films on DVDs. For language learners CDs, DVDs, and various computer programmes are extremely useful.

60. Are you satisfied with the libraries in your town?

- ▷ Unfortunately, the small library in our neighbourhood was closed down last year. If I need some material that is not available on the net, a book or a CD, I have to travel to the main library in the centre of the town. It not only takes a long time to get there but, as most people go there, it happens quite frequently that a book I need is not in. There are plans for making it possible to have books reserved via the Internet.

61. What makes good students?

- ▷ They have to be intelligent, hardworking and sympathetic. They should help others and be able to handle situations with no, or only little, instruction. They have to have an overall view of the learnt material and be able to transfer skills across subjects.

62. What are good teachers like?

- ▷ They have to be well-trained and follow the most recent findings of their field. They have to be strict and consistent in the way they treat the students. They



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have to be able to give clear explanations and willing to answer all questions the students ask. It's good if their classes are enjoyable and sometimes even funny.

63. What can you find in a well-equipped classroom?

- ▷ There are comfortable desks and chairs, a whiteboard with markers, a projector, a TV, a DVD player, and some other technical devices depending on the subject. In our school an interactive board is used to make learning more enjoyable.

64. How do people learn languages in Hungary?

- ▷ In Hungary there are two compulsory foreign languages at schools. That's why people start learning languages there. There are students who go to private teachers or choose a language school. Some people try to study by themselves, reading books, newspapers, and magazines with the help of a dictionary, listening to the radio, watching films with subtitles or using a computer programme. Those who can afford it go abroad to attend a language course in the target-language country. Others try to find a job abroad, for example, as an au-pair, to learn the language.

65. Where do you study English?

- ▷ I study English at school. This year I have four lessons a week, one of them with a native speaker, but last year I had only two.

66. How did you prepare for the language exam?

- ▷ I read several books. For example, my cousin lent me a grammar reference book, and my penfriend, who lives in Scotland, sent me a collection of short stories for my birthday. I also read magazines in English. I watched subtitled English series on TV and listened to texts online to improve my listening skills. I did several tests and translations. I also got extra homework from my English teacher at school, such as compositions.

67. Why is it important to take a language exam?

- ▷ It is necessary if you want to get a degree, and it is an advantage when a student wants to go on to higher education. Nowadays if you would like to get a good job, you have to be able to speak foreign languages, and it's good if you can prove it with a certificate.

68. Is language learning different from learning other subjects?

- ▷ Yes, it's easier to practise because you can do so many things with a language. You can communicate with people while you are travelling, you can give directions to tourists, and you can enjoy books, films and lyrics of songs much more when you are familiar with the language.



69. Is learning a foreign language important?

- ▷ Yes, you can get to know the culture of other nations, and you can use a foreign language not only in its native country. For example, when I was on holiday in Denmark, I talked to everybody in English. It's a big advantage if you want to get a good job, especially if you would like to work for a multinational company. You can read books in the original, and you don't need translations. You can make friends all over the world. You can also chat with foreigners via the Internet.

70. Where can you practise the languages you know?

- ▷ I often spend my evenings in a nearby pub where I can meet some foreigners. As I'm a computer-fan, I regularly chat via the Internet. Foreign languages are quite important for my job, so I and my colleagues have decided not to communicate in Hungarian when we are together outside work. We play *Scrabble* and *Activity* in English.

71. How can you improve your vocabulary?

- ▷ I read a lot and write down the useful words and expressions from the books and magazines I find. I watch films with subtitles in the cinema or on DVD. I like watching news channels in English, too. I try to communicate with foreigners as much as I can.

72. When is it important to use a dictionary?

- ▷ I think only when it's very important to understand a text precisely. If I can guess the meaning of the word from the context, I don't use a dictionary.

73. What could be the problems of machine translation?

- ▷ Machines don't have the same imagination as people. They just translate mechanically without considering the situation, the personalities, the background information and the diversity of languages.

74. Is it more important to be able to speak or write in English?

- ▷ I think both skills are equally important for successful communication. It's true that in certain situations you don't use both skills, but most people need both in the various aspects of their lives.

75. What is slang?

- ▷ It's a kind of spoken language that is used by relatively small groups of people. That's why those who don't belong to these groups don't understand the words and expressions used by the members. It changes rather quickly, which is one of the reasons why it's difficult for outsiders to learn it.

76. What is a language laboratory used for?

- ▷ It mainly helps to practise listening skills and improves your pronunciation.



77. Why have you chosen to learn English?

- ▷ It is spoken all over the world and it's also the language of science. As I'm a cardiologist, I often go to conferences abroad and to keep updated I regularly read articles in foreign journals.

78. Why is English said to be a world language?

- ▷ A lot of people speak it not only as their native or second language, but it is also the language of international communication. It is the language of entertainment and science, too.

79. Is it possible to learn a foreign language without spending some time in a country where the language is spoken?

- ▷ Yes, although it's easier to learn the pronunciation there. Spending some time among native speakers helps you to improve your speaking skills and understanding. On the other hand, there are a lot of people who are good at languages though they have never been abroad.

80. Which language learning method do you consider the most successful one for you?

- ▷ I like attending language courses the most because I can practise all the skills there, and the teacher can explain everything I don't understand.

81. How important is knowing the grammar of a foreign language?

- ▷ To be able to communicate in everyday situations, it's not important, it's enough if you know a lot of words and expressions. Grammar becomes important when you really want to learn the language and be able to communicate more efficiently.

82. Can watching TV help you learn a language?

- ▷ Yes, it helps you develop your listening skills and improve your vocabulary. You hear how native speakers pronounce the words and what expressions they use in certain situations. It's extremely useful to watch a film in a foreign language with subtitles in the same language to check your understanding. DVDs are especially good for this purpose.



acquire	ə'kwɪə	elsajátít
admit	əd'mɪt	felvesz vkit (iskolába, egyetemre)
advanced	əd'vɑ:nst	haladó
advanced language exam	əd'vɑ:nst 'læŋgwɪdʒ ɪg'zæm	felsőfokú nyelvvizsga
art subjects	ɑ:t 'sʌbdʒɪkts	humán tárgyak
assessment	ə'sesmənt	értékelés
attend a seminar	ətend ə 'semlnɑ:	szemináriumra jár
attend school	ətend sku:l	iskolába jár
basic language exam	'beɪsɪk 'læŋgwɪdʒ ɪg'zæm	alapfokú nyelvvizsga
be absent	bi: 'æbsnt	hiányzik
be absent from school	bi: 'æbsnt frəm sku:l	hiányzik az iskolából
be familiar with	bi: fə'mɪliə wɪð	ismer, tud
beginner	bɪ'gɪnə	kezdő
behave	bɪ'heɪv	viselkedik
boarding school	'bɔ:diŋ ,sku:l	bentlakásos iskola
candidate	'kændɪdət	vizsgázó
certificate	sə'tɪfɪkət	bizonyítvány/igazolás
check	tʃek	ellenőríz
class/form/grade (US)	klɑ:s/fɔ:m/ɡreɪd	osztály
climbing frame (GB)/ jungle gym (US)	'klaɪmɪŋ ,freɪm / 'dʒʌŋɡl,dʒɪm	mászóka
college	'kɒlɪdʒ	főiskola
compulsory	kəm'pʌlsəri	kötelező
controversial	,kɒntre'vɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)l	ellentmondásos, vitatott
cope with	kəʊp wɪð	megbirkózik vmivel
correspondence student	kɒrə'spɒndəns 'stju:dnt	levelezős hallgató
coursebook	'kɔ:s,bʊk	tankönyv
decisive	dɪ'saɪsɪv	meghatározó, döntő
degree	dɪ'ɡri:z	felsőfokú végzettség, diploma
department	dɪ'pɑ:tmənt	tanszék



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develop	dɪ'veləp	fejlődik, fejleszt
diploma	dɪ'plɒmə	oklevél
discipline	'dɪsə,plɪn	fegyelem
do (did, done) well/badly at school	du: (dɪd, dʌn) wel / 'bædli æt sku:l	jól/rosszul tanul
elect	ɪ'lekt	választ, megválaszt
education	ˌedʒu'keɪʃn	oktatás
efficiently	ɪ'fɪʃntli	hatékonyan
examiner	ɪg'zæmɪnə	vizsgáztató
factual knowledge	'fæktʃuəl 'nɒlɪdʒ	tárgyi tudás
faculty	'fæktɪ	kar
fail an exam	feɪl ən ɪg'zæm	megbukik a vizsgán
feedback	'fi:dbæk	visszajelzés
field	fi:ld	tudományterület
form teacher	'fɔ:m 'ti:tʃə	osztályfőnök
grade report	ˌgreɪd ri'pɔ:t	év végi bizonyítvány
graduation exam	ˌgrædʒu'eɪʃn ɪg'zæm	államvizsga
grant	grɑ:nt	ösztöndíj (juttatás)
head of department	hed ɒv dɪ'pɑ:tmənt	tanszékvezető
headteacher	ˌhed 'ti:tʃə	iskolaigazgató
higher studies	'haɪə 'stʌdiz	felsőfokú tanulmányok
intermediate	ˌɪntə'mi:diət	középfaladó
intermediate language exam	ˌɪntə'mi:diət 'læŋgwɪdʒ ɪg'zæm	középfokú nyelvvizsga
junior section	'dʒu:nɪə ,seksjən	alsó tagozat
keep (kept, kept) updated	ki:p (kept, kept) ˌʌp'deɪtɪd	felfrissíti az ismereteit
kindergarten (esp US)	'kɪndə,gɑ:tn	iskolaelőkészítő (5 éveseknek)
learn	lɜ:n	megtanul
lecture	'lektʃə	előadás (egyetemen, főiskolán)
mark/grade	mɑ:k / greɪd	jegy, osztályzat
marker	'mɑ:kə	filctoll (fehér táblához)



native speaker	,neɪtɪv 'spi:kə	anyanyelvi beszélő
neglect	nɪ'gлект	figyelmen kívül hagy
nursery school mistress (GB)/preschool teacher (US)	'nɜ:səri ,sku:l 'mɪstrəs / ,pri'sku:l 'ti:tʃə	óvónő
nursery school/ kindergarten (GB)/ preschool (US)	'nɜ:səri ,sku:l / 'kɪndə,gɑ:tɪn / ,pri'sku:l	óvoda
nursery/creche (creche)	'nɜ:səri / 'kreʃ	bölcsőde
optional	'ɒpʃnəl	választható
pass an exam	pɑ:s ən ɪg'zæm	átmegy a vizsgán
peer	pɪə(r)	társ, iskolatárs
photocopier/Xerox™	'fəʊtəʊ,kɒpiə / 'ziəroks	fénymásológép
practical	'præktɪkl	gyakorlat (egyetemen, főiskolán)
primary/elementary/ grade school	'praɪməri / ,eli'mentri / 'greɪd ,sku:l	általános iskola
primary/secondary/ tertiary education	'praɪməri / 'sekəndri / 'tɜ:ʃəri ,edʒu'keɪʃn	alap-/közép-/felsőfokú oktatás
prompt	'prɒmpt	súg
representative	,reprɪ'zentətɪv	képviselő
resit	'ri:sɪt	utóvizsga
revise	rɪ'vaɪz	ismétel (tananyagot)
revision	rɪ'vɪʒn	ismétlés
sandpit (GB)/sandbox (US)	sænd,pɪt / 'sænd,bɒks	homokozó
schedule one's time	'ʃedju:l wʌnz taɪm	beosztja az idejét
scholarship	'skɒləʃɪp	ösztöndíj (vhová)
school leaver	'sku:l ,li:və	végzős diák, aki már befejezte tanulmányait
school trip	'sku:l ,trɪp	iskolai kirándulás, osztálykirándulás
schoolbag	'sku:l,bæg	iskolátáska
school-leaving exam	'sku:l ,li:vɪŋ ɪg'zæm	érettségi vizsga



2. EDUCATION, LEARNING LANGUAGES

science subjects	,saɪəns 'sʌbdʒɪkts	reál tárgyak
secondary school/high school	'sekəndrɪ ,sku:l / 'haɪ ,sku:l	középiskola
seminar	'semi,nɑː	szeminárium
senior section	'siːniə ,seksjən	felső tagozat
specialize in	'speʃəlaɪz ɪn	fakultációs vmilyen tárgyban
staff	stɑːf	tanári kar
staff room	'stɑːf ,ru:m	tanári szoba
student	'stjuːdnt	iskolás, egyetemista, főiskolás
student hostel	,stjuːdnt 'hɒstl	kollégium
study	'stʌdɪ	tanul
study circle	'stʌdɪ ,sɜːkl	szakkör
subject	'sʌbdʒɪkt	tantárgy
support	sə'pɔː(r)t	támogat
swing	swɪŋ	hinta
term	tɜːm	félév, szemeszter
tuition fee	tjuː'ɪʃn fiː	tandíj
university	juːnɪ'vɜːsəti	egyetem
whiteboard	'waɪt,bɔːd	fehér tábla (filctollas)
written/oral exam	'rɪtɪn / 'ɔːrəl ɪg,zæm	írásbeli/szóbeli vizsga