

GLOSSARY

associate's degree: a degree presented by a two-year college after the prescribed course of study has been successfully completed.

bachelor's degree: a degree presented by a four-year college or university after the prescribed course of study has been successfully completed.

campus: the grounds of a school, college, university, or hospital.

common application: a standardized application form that high school students may fill out once and send to a variety of schools.

community college: colleges that offer associate's degree programs, and usually require two years of full-time study.

credit: official certification or recognition that a student has successfully completed a course of study; a unit of study.

degree: an academic title given by a college or university to a student who has completed a course of study.

dormitory: a building for housing a number of students at a school.

grant: cash awards that need not be repaid.

intercollegiate: involving or representing two or more colleges.

intramural: existing or carried on within the bounds of an institution, especially a school.

liberal arts: a course of study that includes a wide range of subjects, giving students a taste of many different fields and disciplines.

major: a field of academic study in which a student chooses to specialize.

minor: a secondary area of specialized academic study, requiring fewer courses or credits than a major.

scholarship: a grant for financial aid awarded to a student, as for the purpose of attending college.

tuition: a fee for instruction, especially at a formal institution of learning such as a college.

vocational school: a school that provides training in a special skill or craft to be pursued in an occupation.

work-study: a program in which students receive money towards their tuition in exchange for work performed for a university or college.