

MASTER'S DEGREE. The degree usually given to university students who have satisfactorily met the requirements of one or more years of work beyond the bachelor's degree.

ORDINARY COURSE. Same as "general course".

PASS COURSE. Same as "general course".

POST-GRADUATE STUDENT. One working towards a higher degree or diploma.

REGISTRATION. The act of enrolling for the year at university.

RESIDENCE. A building used as living quarters for students.

SCHOLARSHIP. A monetary award to assist a student in the pursuit of his studies, based on outstanding academic achievement but usually not on financial need.

SCHOOL. Usually a subdivision of a faculty. Sometimes used in the same way as the word "faculty".

SEMESTER. See "term".

SEMINAR. A form of class organization in which a group of advanced students meet under the general direction of one or more staff members of the college or university for discussion of topics related to their studies.

SENIOR. A student in his fourth or final year of a first-degree course at university.

SENIOR MATRICULATION. Eligibility for admission to university at the higher of the two common levels of entry.

SESSION. The academic year -- consisting usually of two terms.

SOPHOMORE. A student in his second year of a four-year course at university.

SUBJECT. A division or field of study, such as English or mathematics.

TERM. A period of time during which a university or college is open for instruction. The academic year in Canada runs from September to the following April or May and is usually divided into two terms.

TRANSCRIPT. An official record of all subjects taken by a student at university, showing the final grade received for each and a summary of his standing upon completion of his studies.

UNIVERSITY. An institution of post-secondary education, professional training, and research, which awards first and advanced degrees in two or more faculties.