

STUDYING AT UNIVERSITY - Journalism and Social Communication

1. Read the text and find English equivalents for the words or phrases in the chart.

If you are reading this text, it means you are enrolled at the University of Rzeszów. You are studying in the Faculty of Humanities. Your major (also called a field of study or course) is Journalism and Social Communication.



Generally speaking, the Polish education system is divided into several levels. Secondary education follows primary education and includes general secondary schools, technical schools and vocational schools. Once students have completed their secondary schooling, they may pursue post-secondary learning, broadly referred to as tertiary education. While tertiary education encompasses all forms of post-secondary training - including vocational courses and professional diplomas - most students proceed to its academic branch, known as higher education.

Higher education in Poland is organised into different cycles and students can choose between full-time and part-time studies at any level. Bachelor's studies, also called first-cycle studies or undergraduate studies, normally last three years and lead to obtaining a bachelor's degree - either a Bachelor of Arts (BA), typically in the humanities and social sciences, or a Bachelor of Science (BSc), awarded in exact and natural sciences, as well as fields such as finance, economics, and data analysis.

Master's studies, also called second-cycle studies, normally last two years and lead to earning a master's degree - a Master of Arts (MA) or a Master of Science (MSc).

For some majors, such as law or medicine, there are also long-cycle master's programmes, which combine first- and second-cycle studies into a single path.

After completing a master's degree, students may also pursue PhD studies (i.e. doctoral schools) leading to a doctoral degree (PhD), which qualifies them to conduct independent research and pursue an academic or high-level scientific career.

In addition, graduates of higher education may undertake postgraduate studies, which allow them to develop specialised knowledge and skills in a particular field. Postgraduate studies do not lead to a bachelor's or master's degree; instead, graduates receive a postgraduate certificate upon completion.

Wykształcenie / szkolnictwo średnie	Studia stacjonarne
Wykształcenie / szkolnictwo wyższe	Studia niestacjonarne
Kontynuować dalsze kształcenie	Uzyskać stopień / tytuł
Rozpocząć studia	Stopień licencjata
Zostać przyjętym na studia	Stopień magistra
Studia licencjackie, studia I stopnia	Stopień doktora nauk
Studia magisterskie, studia II stopnia	Uzyskać świadectwo / certyfikat
Studia jednolite magisterskie	Kierunek
Studia doktoranckie	Nauki humanistyczne
Studia podyplomowe	Nauki ścisłe

2. In the chart you will find a list of common subjects which are in the programme of your studies. Create their English equivalents out of the jumbled vocabulary. Add prepositions if necessary.



Ethics / Press / Sports / Postproduction / Polish / Economics / History / Sources / Politics / Science / Media System / Traditional / the Text / Design / Genres / / Language / Linguistic / Communication / Fundamentals / Law / Preparation / Culture / Advertising / Digital Media / Journalism / Journalistic / Information

Polski system medialny
Tradycyjne gatunki dziennikarskie
Projektowanie komunikacji w mediach cyfrowych
Kultura języka
Nauka o komunikowaniu
Podstawy montażu
Podstawy ekonomii
Prawo prasowe
Historia prasy
Etyka dziennikarska
Język polityki i reklamy
Dziennikarstwo sportowe
Źródła informacji
Językowe przygotowanie tekstu

3. Discuss the following questions with your partner. Justify your answers.

1. What form of learning works for you?
2. How do you recall your maturity examinations? Which subjects and levels did you take?
3. Why do people want to pursue tertiary education?
4. Talk about the qualifications you are currently pursuing.
5. Why have you decided to study this field?
6. Which subject out of these mentioned in exercise 2 seems to be the most attractive for you? What other optional subjects will be interesting for you?
7. Give at least two advantages and disadvantages of studying compared to attending a secondary school.
8. Where do you see yourself in five years?



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