

**student**['stju:d(ə)nt] *n*

1. 1) студент; студентка  
 medical student - (студент-)медик; (студентка-)медичка  
 student of law - студент юридического факультета [*ср. тж.* 2, 1])  
 the students - студенчество
- 2) **воен.** слушатель, курсант  
 student squadron - **амер.** учебная эскадрилья
- 3) учащийся  
 secondary-school students - ученики средней школы  
 graduate students - аспиранты  
 he's a former student of mine - он мой бывший ученик; он у меня учился  
 he was a student under Dr. *N.* - он учился у доктора *N.*  
 she was not a particularly bright student in her school days - в школе она не отличалась особыми способностями  
 a party of the old students - встреча бывших выпускников (*данного учебного заведения*)
2. 1) (of) изучающий (*что-л.*); учёный  
 a student of nature [of bird life, of human behaviour, of law] - человек, изучающий природу [жизнь птиц, поведение человека, законы] [*ср. тж.* 1, 1])
- 2) любитель научных занятий
3. стипендиат

**student**

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

**stu-dent** [student students] *BrE* ['stjuːdn̩t̩] <sup>m</sup> *NAmE* ['stuːdn̩t̩] <sup>m</sup> **noun**

1. a person who is studying at a university or college
  - a **medical/science, etc. student**
  - a **graduate/postgraduate/research student**
  - an **overseas student**
  - a **student teacher/nurse**
  - a **student grant/loan** (= money that is given/lent to students to pay for their studies)
  - **student fees** (= to pay for the cost of teaching)
  - She's a student at Sussex University.
  - a dramatic increase in student numbers
  - He's a third-year student at the College of Art.
  - I did some acting in my student days.
- see also** ↑mature student
2. a person who is studying at a school, especially a ↑secondary school
  - a 15-year-old high school student
- compare** ↑pupil
- see also** ↑A student
3. ~ **of sth** (*formal*) a person who is very interested in a particular subject
  - a keen student of human nature

Word Origin:

late Middle English: from Latin **student-** 'applying oneself to', from the verb **studere**, related to **studium** 'painstaking application' .

Culture:**student life**

The popular image of student life is of young people with few responsibilities enjoying themselves and doing very little work. This is often not true. Many older people now study at college or university, sometimes on a **part-time** basis while having a job and looking after a family. Many students are highly **motivated** and work very hard.

In Britain reduced government support for higher education means that students can no longer rely on having their expenses paid for them. Formerly, students received a **grant** towards their living expenses. Now most can only get a **loan**, which has to be paid back. From 1999 they have had to pay a fixed amount towards **tuition fees** and from 2006 universities will be able to increase the amount up to a maximum of £3 000 per year. In the US students already have to pay for **tuition** and **room and board**. Many get a **financial aid package** which may include **grants, scholarships** and **loans**. The fear of having large debts places considerable pressure on students and many take **part-time** jobs during the **term** and work **full-time** in the vacations.

Many students in Britain go to a university away from their home town. They usually live in a **hall of residence** for their first year, and then move into a rented room in a private house or share a house with **housemates**. They may go back home during **vacations**, but after they **graduate** most leave home for good. In the US too, many students attend colleges some distance from where their parents live. They may live **on campus** in one of the halls, or **off campus** in apartments and houses which they share with **room-mates**. Some students, especially at larger universities, join a ↑**fraternity** or ↑**sorority**, a social group usually with its own house near the campus. Fraternities and sororities often have names which are combinations of two or three letters of the Greek alphabet. Some people do not have a good opinion of them because they think that students who are members spend too much time having parties.

In Britain the interests of students are represented by a **student's union** which **liaises** with the university on academic matters, arranges social events and provides advice to students. Individual unions are **affiliated** with (= linked to) the ↑**NUS**. The student union building is usually the centre of student life and has a bar and common room, and often a restaurant and shops. British universities have a wide range of societies, clubs and social activities including sports, **drama** and politics. One of the **highlights**

(= main events) of the year is **rag week**, a week of parties and **fund-raising** activities in support of various charities. Especially in their first year, US students spend a lot of time on social activities. One of the most important celebrations, especially at universities which place a lot of emphasis on sports, is **homecoming**. Many **alumni** (= former students) return to their **alma mater** (= college) for a weekend in the autumn to watch a **football** game. During homecoming weekend there are also parties and dances, and usually a **parade**.

When social activities take up too much time, students **skip lectures** (= miss them) or **cut class (AmE)** and **take incompletes (AmE)**, which means they have to finish their work after the vacation. In the US this has the effect of lowering their course grades, but most US universities expect this behaviour from students and do little to stop it. Students are thought to be old enough to make their own decisions about how hard they work and to accept the consequences. A few students **drop out (AmE flunk out)** but the majority try hard to get good grades and a good degree.

#### More About:

#### **students**

A **student** is a person who is studying at a school, college, university, etc.

An **undergraduate** is a student who is studying for their first degree at a university or college.

In **BrE**, a **graduate** is a person who has completed a first degree at a university or college. In **NAmE** **graduate** is usually used with another noun and can also apply to a person who has finished high school: ▪ a high school graduate ◇▪ a graduate student.

A **postgraduate** is a person who has finished a first degree and is doing advanced study or research. This is the usual term in **BrE**, but it is formal in **NAmE** and **graduate student** is usually used instead.

#### Synonyms:

#### **student**

pupil • schoolboy/schoolchild/schoolgirl

These are all words for a child that attends school.

**student** • a person who is studying in a school, especially an older child: ▪ Students are required to be in school by 8.30. ◇▪ Any high school student could tell you the answer.

**pupil** • (**BrE**) a person who is being taught, especially a child in a school: ▪ The school has over 850 pupils.

**Pupil** is used only in British English and is starting to become old-fashioned. **Student** is often preferred, especially by teachers and other people involved in education, and especially when talking about older children.

**schoolboy/ • schoolgirl/ • schoolchild** • a boy, girl or child who attends school: ▪ Since she was a schoolgirl she had dreamed of going on the stage.

These words emphasize the age of the children or this period in their lives; they are less often used to talk about teaching and learning: an able schoolboy/schoolgirl/schoolchild

a(n) **good/bright/able/brilliant/star/outstanding** student/pupil

a **naughty** schoolboy/schoolgirl/schoolchild

a **disruptive** student/pupil

a(n) **ex-/former** student/pupil

a **school** student/pupil

to **teach** students/pupils/schoolboys/schoolgirls/schoolchildren

#### Example Bank:

- He often takes part in student demonstrations.
- He studied metallurgy as a mature student, having spent ten years working in a foundry.
- I first came to America as an exchange student.
- I'm thoroughly enjoying student life.
- Ninety-four students were enrolled in the class.
- She first went to London as a student.
- She had to take out a student loan to help her through college.
- She studied metallurgy as a mature student.
- She travelled a lot in her student days.
- She's a former student of mine who graduated in the 80s.
- Student numbers at the college have increased by 25 per cent.
- The students are encouraged to think creatively.
- one of the best students the college has ever had
- taking part in a student demonstration
- teachers who engage students in meaningful discussions
- Any high school student could tell you the answer.
- Disruptive students may be excluded from school.
- He was a deeply observant man, a close student of the natural world.
- He was an outstanding student.
- I was always a straight A-student.
- Older students do not have to wear school uniform.
- She's a keen student of human nature.
- Student drivers often grip the wheel too tightly.
- Students are required to be in school by 8.30am.
- The more able students should manage these exercises easily.

**student****student** **S1 W1** /'stjuːdnt \$ 'stuːd-BrE " AmE " *noun* [countable][Word Family: **noun**: ↑student, ↑study, ↑studiousness; **adjective**: ↑studious, ↑studied; **verb**: ↑study; **adverb**: ↑studiously][Date: 1400-1500; Language: Latin; Origin: present participle of studere; ⇨ ↑study<sup>1</sup>]1. someone who is studying at a university, school etc ⇨ **pupil****student at**

" a first-year student at the University of Oslo

**law/science/medical etc student**

" There are plenty of job opportunities for engineering students.

**student teacher/nurse etc** (=someone who is studying to be a teacher, nurse etc)**A/B/C student** (=a student who always gets A's, B's etc for their work) ⇨ ↑mature student2. **be a student of something** to be very interested in a particular subject:

" He's obviously an excellent student of human nature.

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**COLLOCATIONS**■ **ADJECTIVES/NOUN + student**▪ **a law/medical/chemistry etc student** Approximately 40% of law students are women.▪ **a university/college/school student** How many college students are politically active?▪ **a high school/elementary school student** *American English* Her son is a high school student.▪ **a first-year/second-year etc student** (=in their first year, second year etc at college or university) First-year students have an exam at the end of term.▪ **an A/B/C student** *American English* (=one who usually gets an A, B, or C for their work) He was an A student all the way through high school.▪ **an undergraduate student** (=one who is studying for a first degree) Most undergraduate students rely on student loans for finance.▪ **a postgraduate student** *British English*, **a graduate student** *American English* (=one who has already done a first degree) There is a separate university prospectus for postgraduate students.▪ **a research student** (=doing research in a university) When I returned to Cambridge, I continued this work with two of my research students.▪ **a mature student** *especially British English* (=a student who is over 25 years old) He took a degree as a mature student at Birmingham University.▪ **a foreign/overseas student** The University welcomes applications from overseas students.■ **student + NOUN**▪ **a student loan/grant** (=money that is lent or given to a student) Some of them are still paying off student loans.▪ **student life** (=the way of life of university and college students) Parties are an important part of student life.▪ **a student teacher/doctor/nurse** (=someone who is learning to be a teacher, doctor, or nurse) Student teachers work alongside qualified teachers to gain classroom experience.

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**THESAURUS**▪ **student** someone who is studying at a university or school. In British English, **student** is not usually used to refer to a child at primary school: a student at Moscow University | How many students are there in your class? | The university has a lot of overseas students. | Most schools have special classes for students with learning difficulties.▪ **pupil** *especially British English* someone who is being taught in a particular school or by a particular teacher: The school has 300 pupils. | He received a letter from one of his former pupils.▪ **schoolchild** a child who goes to school: The play was performed by a group of local schoolchildren.▪ **schoolboy/schoolgirl** *especially British English* a boy or girl who goes to school – used especially when talking about how they behave, or that time in someone's life: They were behaving like naughty schoolgirls. | When he was a schoolboy, no one had heard of computers. | He blushed at her like a schoolboy.▪ **learner** someone who is learning a foreign language: Learners often have problems with pronunciation. | a book for foreign learners of English**student**

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