



Vocabulary: Education 词汇: 教育

What's the point of studying?! It's something you might ask yourself if you're studying for a degree and you're struggling to complete an **assignment** or **sweating it out** in an exam, especially if your friends seem to be out having a good time, or are working and earning lots of money.

Many of us choose to go to university as a first step towards a good **career** but sometimes that career is hard to achieve and **graduates** end up doing something they are **overqualified** for. The Chartered Institute for Personnel and Development says that with the **spiralling costs** of university, students need to ask themselves whether a degree path is the best route into a career. It says there is a need for much better career advice and guidance, alongside high-quality alternative **vocational** routes into employment other than university education.

But other new research commissioned for the BBC, says that a degree will, **in the long run**, earn you more. However there are differences in your earning potential. Dr Jack Britton from the Institute for Fiscal Studies says that "Graduates of the 24 **Russell Group** universities earn an average of £33,500 after five years - about 40% more than those who studied at other universities."

However, it found it's not just the location but other factors than can play a part in what you can earn, such as the subject a student chooses to study. It discovered that five years after graduation, the **income gap** between students who studied the subjects that attract the highest and lowest salaries can be considerable. Graduates in subjects such as **law**, **medicine** and **dentistry** tend to do well. And as they progress, the pay gap between these careers and others, such as the **creative arts**, widens. There are other factors too that influence what you might earn: Five years after graduation, men earn on average, 14% more than women. Also, a student's **social background** can have an effect, with those from better-off households much more likely to go to university and particularly a good one.

But if you still feel university delivers the best opportunities then there are encouraging words from Alistair Jarvis, head of Universities UK, who told BBC News that "Employers are demanding more graduates... and graduates are half as likely to be unemployed as non-graduates. There are many many good graduate **outcomes** coming from universities." So maybe all that studying is worth it – after all '**no pain, no gain**'!

词汇表

assignment	作业
sweat it out	如坐针毡地等待（考试）结束
career	职业，事业
graduate	毕业生
overqualified	资历过高的
spiralling costs	急剧上升的费用
vocational	职业的
in the long run	从长远看
Russell Group	罗素大学集团
income gap	收入差
law	法律
medicine	医学
dentistry	牙科
creative arts	创意艺术
social background	社会家庭背景
outcome	结果
no pain, no gain	一份耕耘，一份收获

测验与练习

1. 阅读课文并回答问题。

1. According to the article, why might you question whether to go to university or not?
2. Where has research found you should study to earn more money in your career?
3. True or false? *Studying creative arts at university tends to lead to a lower-earning career than from studying dentistry.*
4. Which word used in the article, means 'have an effect on (something)'?
5. According to Alistair Jarvis, head of Universities UK, is there less or more chance of being unemployed if you have a degree?

2. 请在不参考课文的情况下完成下列练习。选择一个意思合适的单词填入句子的空格处。

1. Mandeep felt _____ when she graduated from Oxford and got a job stacking shelves in a supermarket.

underqualified	qualified	over-qualification	overqualified
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2. Buying a pair of boots is _____ in my long career in football.

a first step	in the long run	no pain, no gain	vocational
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3. The government has come up with a plan to tackle the widening _____ between rich and poor.

outcomes	income gap	spiralling costs	medicine
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4. If you want to win the marathon, you're going to have to train hard but it's a case of _____.

no gain, no pain	no gain or pain	no pain, no gain	not pain, not pain
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5. Because of the _____, we can no longer afford to finish the building project.

social background	spiralling costs	income gap	law
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答案

1. 阅读课文并回答问题。

1. According to the article, why might you question whether to go to university or not?
The spiralling costs. The Chartered Institute for Personnel and Development says that with the spiralling costs of university, students need to ask themselves whether a degree path is the best route into a career.
 2. Where has research found you should study to earn more money in your career?
At Russell Group universities. Dr Jack Britton from the Institute for Fiscal Studies says that "Graduates of the 24 Russell Group universities earn an average of £33,500 after five years - about 40% more than those who studied at other universities."
 3. True or false? *Studying creative arts at university tends to lead to a lower-earning career than from studying dentistry.*
True. Graduates in subjects such as law, medicine and dentistry tend to do well. And as they progress, the pay gap between these careers and others, such as the creative arts, widens.
 4. Which word used in the article, means 'have an effect on (something)'?
influence
 5. According to Alistair Jarvis, head of Universities UK, is there less or more chance of being unemployed if you have a degree?
Less chance - He says "graduates are half as likely to be unemployed as non-graduates."
2. 请在不参考课文的情况下完成下列练习。选择一个意思合适的单词填入句子的空格处。
1. Mandeep felt **overqualified** when she graduated from Oxford and got a job stacking shelves in a supermarket.
 2. Buying a pair of boots is a **first step** in my long career in football.
 3. The government has come up with a plan to tackle the widening **income gap** between rich and poor.
 4. If you want to win the marathon, you're going to have to train hard but it's a case of **no pain, no gain**.
 5. Because of the **spiralling costs**, we can no longer afford to finish the building project.