

Glossary of template-relevant terms

Term	Definition	Source
Academic year	Annual teaching or examination period during which students attend courses or take final examinations, not taking minor breaks into account. It may be shorter than 12 months, but would typically not be shorter than 9 months. It may vary for different levels of education or types of educational institutions within a country. This is also referred to as the school year, mainly for the pre-tertiary level.	ISCED 2011 UNESCO Institute for statistics (http://uis.unesco.org/glossary)
Accreditation	The process by which a (non-)governmental or private body evaluates the quality of a higher education institution as a whole or of a specific educational programme in order to formally recognise it as having met certain pre-determined minimal criteria or standards. The result of this process is usually the awarding of a status (a yes/no decision), of recognition, and sometimes of a license to operate within a time-limited validity. The process can imply initial and periodic self-study and evaluation by external peers.	Enic-Naric Net (2016) 'GLOSSARY'. < http://ear.enic-naric.net/emanual/glossary/glossary.aspx >
Assessment of learning	Assessment of learner's achievement the primary purpose of which is to provide information about what has been learned at a particular point in time. This process often involves the use of standardized tests or examinations. It is often, though not always, used for the purpose of promotion and/or graduation.	UNESCO-IBE (2013) 'IBE Glossary of Curriculum Terminology'. < http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/IBE_GlossaryCurriculumTerminology2013_eng.pdf >
Assessment of learning outcomes	Assessment of an individual's achievement of stated learning outcomes, using a variety of methods (written, oral and practical tests/examinations, projects and portfolios) during or at the end of an education programme or a defined part of that programme.	UNESCO-IBE (2013) 'IBE Glossary of Curriculum Terminology'. < http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/IBE_GlossaryCurriculumTerminology2013_eng.pdf >
Credit	Unit in which the successful completion of courses or modules is earned and documented during and at the end of an educational programme. Credits express the volume of learning based on the workload students typically need in order to achieve the expected learning objectives	ISCED 2011 UNESCO Institute for statistics (http://uis.unesco.org/glossary)
Credit transfer	A process that allows credits awarded by one higher education awarding body to be recognised and count towards the requirements of a programme at another institution; or that allows credit gained on a particular programme to contribute towards the requirements of a different one.	European Union (2015) ECTS users' guide. < http://ec.europa.eu/education/ects/users-guide/docs/ects-users-guide_en.pdf >
Curriculum	In the simplest terms, 'curriculum' is a description of what, why, how and how well students should learn in a systematic	UNESCO-IBE (2013) 'IBE Glossary of Curriculum Terminology'.

	and intentional way. The curriculum is not an end in itself but rather a means to fostering quality learning.	< http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/IBE_GlossaryCurriculumTerminology2013_eng.pdf >
Curriculum evaluation	The process of measuring and judging the extent to which the planned courses, programmes, learning activities and opportunities as expressed in the formal curriculum actually produce the expected results. If carried out effectively, this process can enable decisions to be made about improvements and future progress.	UNESCO-IBE (2013) 'IBE Glossary of Curriculum Terminology'. < http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/IBE_GlossaryCurriculumTerminology2013_eng.pdf >
European Qualification Framework (EQF)	The European Qualifications Framework (EQF) acts as a translation device to make national qualifications more readable across Europe, promoting workers' and learners' mobility between countries and facilitating their lifelong learning. The EQF aims to relate different countries' national qualifications systems to a common European reference framework. Individuals and employers will be able to use the EQF to better understand and compare the qualifications levels of different countries and different education and training systems.	Enic-Naric Net (2016) 'GLOSSARY'. < http://ear.enic-naric.net/emanual/glossary/glossary.aspx >
Grades	Grades describe the quality of learning achievements and rate the performance of a student at a particular level.	Enic-Naric Net (2016) 'GLOSSARY'. < http://ear.enic-naric.net/emanual/glossary/glossary.aspx >
Higher education institutions	An educational body which carries out higher education activities based on legally approved study programmes.	UNESCO (2007) 'Quality Assurance and Accreditation: A Glossary of Basic Terms and Definitions'. < http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001346/134621e.pdf >
Learning outcomes	Totality of information, knowledge, understanding, attitudes, values, skills, competencies or behaviours an individual is expected to master upon successful completion of an educational programme	ISCED 2011 UNESCO Institute for statistics (http://uis.unesco.org/glossary)
National Qualification Framework	An instrument for the classification of qualifications according to a set of criteria for specified levels of learning achieved, which aims to integrate and coordinate national qualifications subsystems and improve the transparency, access, progression and quality of qualifications in relation to the labour market and civil society	European Union (2015) ECTS users' guide. < http://ec.europa.eu/education/ects/users-guide/docs/ects-users-guide_en.pdf >
Quality assurance	The process or set of processes adopted nationally and institutionally to ensure the quality of educational programmes and qualifications awarded. Quality assurance should ensure a learning environment in which the content of programmes, learning opportunities and facilities are fit for purpose. Quality assurance is often referred to in the context of a continuous improvement cycle (i.e. assurance and enhancement activities). <i>Internal and external quality assurance</i>	European Union (2015) ECTS users' guide. http://ec.europa.eu/education/ects/users-guide/docs/ects-users-guide_en.pdf UNESCO-IIEP (2016) 'How does internal quality assurance impact employability?' < http://www.iiep.unesco.org/en/how-does-internal-quality-assurance-impact-employability-3551 >

	<p>IQA is the ongoing, continuous process of evaluating, monitoring and improving the quality of a higher education institution and its study programmes. A distinction is typically made between internal quality assurance (IQA) – whereby practices to improve the quality takes place within the university – and external quality assurance (EQA), which is often performed by a national agency, sometimes together with professional bodies or private providers of QA services.</p>	
<p>Student workload</p>	<p>An estimation of the time learners typically need to complete all learning activities such as lectures, seminars, projects, practical work, work placements, individual study required to achieve the defined learning outcomes in formal learning environments.</p>	<p>European Union (2015) ECTS users' guide. http://ec.europa.eu/education/ects/users-guide/docs/ects-users-guide_en.pdf</p>
<p>Transcript</p>	<p>An official (e.g. certified) document which provides a complete summary of the student's academic record at that institution(s)/leading to a qualification</p>	<p>Enic-Naric Net (2016) 'GLOSSARY'. http://ear.enic-naric.net/emanual/glossary/glossary.aspx</p>