British Education Thesaurus

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Indexing and Retrieval in the British Education Databases

The material currently available and wholly indexed by the British Education Database derives from two main sources, both initially devised and developed by the Librarians of Institutes and Schools of Education (LISE). The first and largest source is an index of periodical literature, the British Education Index (BEI), first published for LISE by the Library Association and available in printed form from 1954 to date. Publication was taken over by the British National Bibliography in 1972 and, after reorganisation of the national library service, became the responsibility of the British Library Bibliographic Services Division until 1986, when responsibility passed to the University of Leeds. The information from 1976 onwards is available for online searching, as well as in printed form.

In addition to periodical literature, a subject index to research resulting in the award of a higher degree in British or Irish universities or polytechnics is available in the British Education Theses Index (BETI). This index covers degrees awarded from 1950 to date and is developed from information published by ASLIB. BETI is a microfiche publication issued by LISE and the whole database is available for online searching.

The new British Education Thesaurus (BET) has been compiled in order to develop a language which would be common to both Indexes and which might also be of use to other database producers working in the field of education. Both the BEI Management Committee and LISE felt that the user community was being increasingly less well served by the very diversity of languages which users had to learn in order to make a successful search of English-language databases. In the absence of any national body to coordinate specialist efforts and to give a lead to the producers, the University of Leeds and LISE could only attempt to devise a language which, in their considered view, would be helpful and user friendly and to agree to use it for their respective publications. They hoped that publication might attract other database producers to consider cooperation. In the event, some other producers showed interest in the new language even before publication and are both using and contributing to it. Such cooperation and agreement to adopt a common terminology can only be helpful to users who wish to search British databases.

No national thesaurus has ever been produced for British education and users are at a disadvantage thereby. True to LISE's belief that users should be given the greatest possible help and encouragement in using research tools, BETI always had an internal thesaurus. This was subsequently made available to users in computer printout form and is one of the source documents for BET. But, the BETI language was a pre-coordinate language, not highly specific and devised for searches using a printed format only, and was judged to be unsuitable for indexing in a time of increasing reliance on online searching. So the search for a suitable model widened. As will be immediately apparent, the new British language owes a massive debt to the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors, which became the other major source document for the new British Education Thesaurus. The choice of this language was made partly because so many British users were familiar with and regular users of the ERIC database and partly because it had, over its twenty year history, proved itself a flexible and constantly updated indexing tool. Apart from its record of service to the American community, ERIC demonstrated an interest in international cooperation.

After considerable correspondence, a meeting was held in Washington, D.C. in August 1986 at which representatives of the main English-language education databases were present. ERIC representatives hosted the meeting and the Australians, British and Canadians were present. The participants formed a new group, the InterEd Working Group, which agreed to work together to try to develop a family of English-language, education-related databases, using a common indexing language with national

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variants. The Australian Education Index was already published; the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors appeared in its 11th edition in 1987 and the Canadians and British went away to work on their own thesauri. The first result of this international cooperative effort to become available to users will be an international online database to be mounted on DIALOG alongside ERIC. The British contribution became available in the summer of 1988 and the Australian and Canadian contributions should be available in 1989. To serve this new contribution to research, the InterEd Working Group hope to combine their national thesauri in an international thesaurus which will list common descriptors and national variants. Within this country, the Microelectronics Education Support Unit (MESU) and the National Educational Resources Information Service (NERIS) have chosen to take their education vocabulary from BET. Both bodies are handling a great deal of classroom material and are using a wider vocabulary than that required for purely education indexes but, where there is overlap users will be served by a common terminology.

In a field as nationally based as education, national variants are essential, even while a lot of the vocabulary is held in common. To take the oldest source of confusion, a 'Public School' in Britain is very different from a 'Public School' in the United States. There are, too, as well as the same or similar terms to express different concepts, different terms for the same concepts. For example, the American 'Daily Living Skills' is more familiar in Britain as 'Life Skills'. These, though, are minor variants when compared with the solid core of terminology used in common in the four English-speaking countries and it is the firm belief of the producers of this thesaurus that users will be best served by a language that is international in scope.

Future development of the thesauri in the four countries will be subject to consultation between Vocabulary Review Groups in each. Vocabulary Status Reports are regularly received from ERIC and are emerging from the compilers of the Canadian Education Thesaurus, so that comment is international and attempts are being made to reach a consensus. It is hoped to set up a similar review body in this country after publication of this first edition of the BET so that second and subsequent editions will benefit from international as well as national expertise.

Thesaurus Construction and Format

The British Education Thesaurus (BET) comprises two main parts, of which the first is an alphabetical descriptor display of the terms used for indexing and searching in the merged BEI/BETI databases, and for the MESU and NERIS databases, followed by a Rotated Descriptor Display.

ALPHABETICAL DESCRIPTOR DISPLAY

This alphabetical word-by-word display provides a variety of information for each descriptor. Some or all of the following elements are given for each term: a Scope Note (SN); Add Date; Used For (UF); Use (USE); Broader Terms (BT); Narrower Terms (NT); Related Terms (RT). Each of these elements is explained in more detail below.

SN (Scope Note)

A Scope Note defines the usage of a decriptor and may be used to restrict or clarify the intended use of a term. Special indexing notes are often included and, while these are primarily directed at indexers, the notes will also help searchers by their warnings or recommendations.

ENGINEERING SCIENCE EDUCATION
SN Preprofessional study of engineering at the secondary school level

SCHOOL VISITS
SN Excursions outside the school made by groups of pupils and teachers for educational purposes

(The Scope Note defines the use for indexing of a term which is capable of wider interpretation)

EDUCATIONAL MEDIA
SN Equipment and materials used for communication in teaching (Note; use a more specific term, if possible)

(This Scope Note not only directs indexers to be more specific in the descriptors they choose (unless the document being indexed is itself very broad and non-specific) but also directs the user's attention to the display of narrower and related terms)

ETHNIC BIAS
SN Prejudicial opinions about particular groups because of their ethnic origins (Note: do not confuse with 'Ethnic Discrimination' which refers to actions based on those attitudes)

(This Scope Note is a signpost equally to indexers and searchers to think carefully about the author's subject or their search topic and to be precise in their formulation)

SCHOOL BOARDS
SN Governing bodies for elementary schools in England and Wales established under the Elementary Education Act, 1870 (Note: do not confuse with 'School Boards (Scotland)')

(This Scope Note sets the usage for a descriptor in a particular historical context, whilst warning against confusion with a new usage in a different context)

UF (Used For)

This element is used to define the vocabulary control exerted by the thesaurus in order to resolve theproblems of synonyms or near synonyms in

natural language. UF references most often represent 1) synonymous or variant forms of the same term:

FLEXIBLE WORKING HOURS
UF Flexitime
Flextime

or 2) specific terms that, for the purposes of indexing, are grouped under a more general term. This may even include divergent aspects of a topic that are usefully grouped together:

LATERAL DOMINANCE
UF Handedness
Laterality
Left Handedness
Right Handedness

USE

The USE reference is the reciprocal of the UF and refers indexers and searchers from a non-preferred term to a preferred term or terms.

IMITATIVE LEARNING
Use Observational Learning

MAGNETIC STORAGE
Use Computer Storage Devices
Magnetic Discs
Magnetic Tape

BROADER/NARROWER TERMS

The BT/NT notations are used to indicate a hierarchical relationship between a class and its subclasses. The two elements in a display point in both directions, to the more general (BT) and to the more specific subgroups (NT):

MAINTAINED SCHOOLS
BT Schools
NT Aided Schools
Controlled Schools
Voluntary Schools

Sometimes a term may have more than one BT:

MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES
BT Administration
Management Systems

Note: Since indexing is done to the most specific level of the document being considered, a search of the Narrower Terms will not reveal documents which give consideration only to the broader aspects of a topic. Conversely, a search of references under the broader heading will not reveal specific, narrower references. The hierarchical displays are designed to draw the attention of indexers and searchers to the possibilities of the control language.

RT (Related Term)

The terms included in the descriptor displays as Related Terms have a conceptual relationship to the main term but not the direct class/subclass relationship of the BT/NT relationship. They are included in the display to remind the user of related concepts and aspects under which useful material may be indexed:

ONLINE CATALOGUES
RT Bibliographic Records
Library Catalogues
Machine Readable Cataloguing

PAIRED READING
RT Cues
Reading Difficulties
Reading Skills
Reading Strategies
Reinforcement

PARENTHETICAL QUALIFIERS

A Parenthetical Qualifier is used to identify a particular indexable meaning of a homograph. In other words, it discriminates between terms which may, out of context, be confused with each other, for example:

AWKWARDNESS (PHYSICAL)
COMMUNICATION (THOUGHT TRANSFER)
TABLES (DATA)

These may be either preferred terms or 'use' references.

ADD DATES

These dates indicate the date at which the descriptor was added to the thesaurus. For this first edition of BET, the chosen date was set at March 1988, as the revision date by which terminology already in use was finally approved for inclusion.

IDENTIFIERS

BET does not list names of persons, corporate bodies, geographical locations, tests, projects, etc., though these are required indexing and search terms. It is hoped to produce a Name Identifier file at a later date but, in the meantime, users are reminded that documents about, for example, Matthew Arnold or education in Plymouth are indexed under these specific names. In general, AACR2 rules are followed, thus: 'University of Bristol' not 'Bristol University' is used, and 'Norway' not 'Norge'. The yet unpublished file maintains consistency in indexing and many names can be traced with the help of the British Library Name Authority List.

NEW AND EXPERIMENTAL DESCRIPTORS

A notable feature of the language of education is the rapidity and facility with which new terms are coined and come into general use. It is planned to update the published thesaurus regularly but, in the interim, users are referred to the notes on New Descriptors published in the quarterly parts and annual cumulations of the British Education Index.

Some terms can be recognised as having a useful currency very quickly, for example, 'National Curriculum' was obviously going to be a required descriptor for indexing and searching. Other terms may have alternative formulations and only an accumulated experience gained from the literature will indicate which is to be preferred, for example 'Speech Synthesisers' or 'Voice Synthesisers'? International consultation will be most valuable here. Yet another category of terms is that comprising descriptors which adequately identify concepts but which may recur only infrequently in the literature, for example 'Titrimetric Analysis'.

Where there is uncertainty, the terms are provisionally included in BET with a Scope Note saying 'In use as an experimental (981) descriptor.' These terms may be used for indexing and searching but are not provided with a full descriptor display. It is not intended that such terms should remain in the 'experimental' category for more than one edition of the thesaurus.

TYPE OF DOCUMENT/DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT TERMS USED IN BEI/BETI

These terms are not indexable headings in the printed versions, unless used in the main descriptor string, but can help to define a computer search:

Bibliographies
Case Studies
Followup Studies
Literature Review
Longitudinal Studies
Questionnaires
Research Notes
Research Reports
Review Article
Surveys

Comparative Treatment
European Perspective
Feminist Perspective
Historical Section (Note: use when there is a substantial historical section in a document not wholly devoted to an historical treatment of a topic)
Historical Treatment
Marxist Perspective

AGE/EDUCATIONAL LEVEL DESCRIPTORS

These terms are not indexable headings in the printed versions, unless used in the main descriptor string, but can help to define a computer search:

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Preschool Education	0–4
Nursery School Education	2–5
Early Childhood Education	5–7
Infant School Education	5–7
Primary Education	5–9/11
Primary Secondary Education	5–16
Middle School Education	9–13
Secondary Education	11/13–16/18
Sixth Form Education	16–18
Sixteen to Nineteen Education	16–19
Further Education	16+ (vocational)
Adult Education	18+ (nonvocational)
Adult Basic Education	18+ (basic skills)
Higher Education	18+ (degree, etc.)

AGE LEVEL

Infants	0–2
Young Children	0–8
Children	0–12
Preschool Children	2–4/5
Adolescents	13–17
Young Adults	18–30
Adults	18+
Middle Aged Adults	45–65
Older Adults	65+

SAMPLE BRITISH EDUCATION INDEX ENTRY

Sidgreaves, Ivan

Supporting changing patterns of teaching and learning: Plymouth Polytechnic learning resources centre / Ivan Sidgreaves, John Priestley and Ray Winders **Programmed Learning and Educational Technology**, vol.24,no.1: Feb 87 p7–16.

Higher Education / Plymouth Polytechnic / Learning Resources Centres / Polytechnics / Academic Libraries

SAMPLE BRITISH EDUCATION THESES INDEX ENTRY

French, A. J.

Transition from school to university — an environmental approach — a comparative study of students at the universities of Durham and Loughborough / by A. J. French 1983.

Thesis (Ph.D.) — Durham, 1983
Higher Education / Loughborough University of Technology / University of Durham / Student Attitudes / University Preparation / University Students

The education level or, if more appropriate, the age level descriptors appear first in the descriptor

string and indicate the educational level or age group under consideration. These terms are not indexable headings for manual searching, though they may be used to define a computer search. If appropriate, they can be used as major descriptors and then appear in the printed indexes for manual searching.

The next element of the descriptor contains the identifier terms, which may be geographical locators (e.g. 'London'); corporate bodies (e.g. 'Wiltshire County Council') or personal names (e.g. 'Plato'). These are all searchable both manually and by computer.

The third element comprises the indexable concepts found in the document and translated into the control language of BET. Wherever possible, they are precoordinate terms, e.g. 'Womens Education' (not 'Women' + 'Education') or 'Student Attitudes', Where there is little material in the British databases, terms are not always precoordinated, e.g. 'American Indians' + 'History'.

For efficient searching, users are recommended to identify their search topic carefully and then to search the alphabetical descriptor display in order to fit their own chosen terminology to the language of BET. The Rotated Descriptor Display will help both to identify and structure terms. When a suitable short list of terms has been chosen, check the Scope Notes for a definition of the scope and limitation of the terms chosen and the list of Broader and Narrower Terms to see whether the topic can be more accurately defined. Finally, check the list of Related Terms to see whether there are possibly other descriptors relevant to the search topic.

Remember that, while every attempt has been made to use natural language, the thesaurus is part of an international cooperative project and allowances must be made for this. Remember too that 'natural language' changes and evolves very rapidly indeed and that authors frequently use alternative terms simply for stylistic reasons.

Some of the terms used in BET are matched by few or no references in BEI and BETI. In some cases, these terms have been created in advance of literature indexed which uses them and because they are warranted by international cooperative experience. In many other cases, these terms are included because they are in use in the MESU and NERIS databases and an online search of these systems will bring to light relevant references.

ROTATED DESCRIPTOR DISPLAY

The Rotated Descriptor Display provides an alphabetical index to all the words found in descriptors, both preferred and non-preferred, in BET. A single word term will file in only one location, a two-word term will file in two locations, and so on. Interfiled examples of 'Community Colleges' and 'Maintenance Grants' will illustrate:

	ACCESS TO EDUCATION
	ADULT EDUCATION
COLLEGES OF	ADVANCED EDUCATION
TRAINING	ALLOWANCES
	AWARDS
COMMUNITY	COLLEGES
COUNTY	COLLEGES
	COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION
	COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION
	COLLEGES OF HIGHER EDUCATION
VILLAGE	COLLEGES
	COMMUNITY
	COMMUNITY COLLEGES
SCHOOL	COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP
	COMMUNITY SCHOOLS
	COMMUNITY SERVICES
	COUNTY COLLEGES
ACCESS TO	EDUCATION
COLLEGES OF ADVANCED	EDUCATION
COLLEGES OF FURTHER	EDUCATION
COLLEGES OF HIGHER	EDUCATION
COMMUNITY	EDUCATION
FURTHER	EDUCATION
PUBLIC	EDUCATION
	EDUCATIONAL FINANCE
	ELIGIBILITY
	FELLOWSHIPS
EDUCATIONAL	FINANCE
PARENT	FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION
	FURTHER EDUCATION
COLLEGES OF	FURTHER EDUCATION
	GRANTS
MAINTENANCE	GRANTS
TUITION	GRANTS
COLLEGES OF	HIGHER EDUCATION
TECHNICAL	INSTITUTES
	MAINTENANCE GRANTS
COLLEGES	OF ADVANCED EDUCATION
COLLEGES	OF FURTHER EDUCATION
COLLEGES	OF HIGHER EDUCATION
	PUBLIC EDUCATION
SCHOOL COMMUNITY	RELATIONSHIP
	SCHOLARSHIPS
	SCHOOL COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP
UNDERGRADUATE	STUDY
	TECHNICAL INSTITUTES
ACCESS	TO EDUCATION
	TRAINING ALLOWANCES
	TUITION GRANTS
	UNDERGRADUATE STUDY
	VILLAGE COLLEGES

The Rotated Descriptor Display is useful in determining all usages of a particular word in the thesaurus, without respect to its position in a multiword descriptor or USE reference. This display also tends to group related terms when they may be separated in the main Alphabetical Display.

This grouping helps indexers to examine the thesaurus more thoroughly to seek out the most specific Descriptors. It also helps searchers to translate their topics into the language of the system and indexers and the thesaurus editor in the structuring of new terms.

How to Search Effectively using the British Education Thesaurus

1. Identify your chosen topic, using your own terms.
2. 'Translate' your topic into the subject index terms given in BET — you may find the Rotated Descriptor Display at the end of the Thesaurus helpful for this.
3. List the most appropriate descriptors and find them in the Alphabetical Descriptor Display in the main part of the Thesaurus.
   a. Read the Scope Note (SN) to find how BET uses the terms.
   b. Check the Broader Terms (BT), Narrower Terms (NT) and Related Terms (RT) to find other possible Descriptors relevant to your search topic.
   c. List these possible Descriptors.
   d. Check these Descriptors in the same way.
4. Make a final check list of Descriptors.

For a manual search of the British Education Index (BEI), vol. 22 onwards, look up the printed version.

For a computer search of BEI and BETI, follow the directions of your particular library or information service for searching the DIALOG database.

For a computer search of the MESU and NERIS databases, follow the directions given by these bodies for searching their databases.

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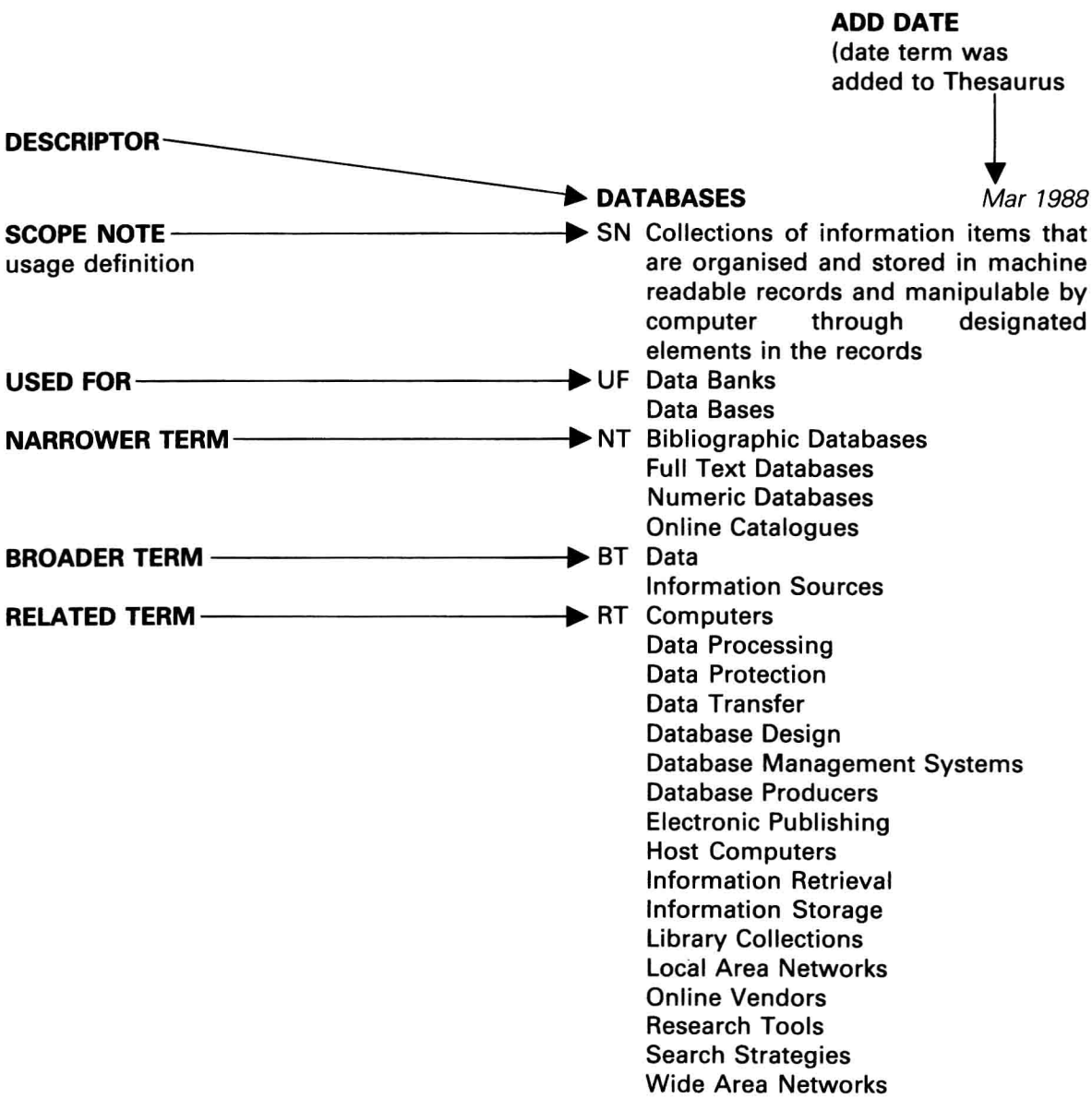
Sample Thesaurus Entry

Alphabetical Descriptor Display



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ALPHABETICAL DESCRIPTOR DISPLAY 1

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Alphabetical Descriptor Display

The Alphabetical Descriptor Display is the primary arrangement of the *Thesaurus*. It is the only display containing the complete records of all *Thesaurus* terms. All valid Descriptors (main terms), and USE references appear in this display interfiled alphabetically word-by-word.

= Two or more Descriptors are used to represent this term. The term's main entry shows the appropriate coordination.

A LEVEL EXAMINATIONS *Mar 1988*
UF Advanced Level Examinations
BT Examinations
General Certificate Of Education
RT A Level Examinations (AS)
O Level Examinations
Sixteen Plus Examinations

A LEVEL EXAMINATIONS (AS) *Mar 1988*
UF Advanced Level Examinations (AS)
BT Examinations
General Certificate Of Education
RT A Level Examinations
O Level Examinations
Sixteen Plus Examinations

ABBREVIATIONS *Mar 1988*
UF Acronyms
RT Mnemonics
Orthographic Symbols
Shorthand
Written Language

ABILITY *Mar 1988*
SN Present capacity to perform certain physical or mental operations
NT Academic Ability
Cognitive Ability
Competence
Language Proficiency
Leadership
Musical Ability
Nonverbal Ability
Scientific Ability
Skills
Spatial Ability
Verbal Ability
RT Ability Identification
Achievement
Aptitude
Aspiration
Difficulty Level
Disabilities
Gifted
Mixed Ability
Performance
Productivity
Qualifications
Readiness
Streaming
Talent

Ability Grouping
Use STREAMING

ABILITY IDENTIFICATION *Mar 1988*
SN Identification of an individual's actual power to perform various acts
BT Identification
RT Ability
Ability Tests
Aptitude Tests
Critical Incidents Method
Factor Analysis
Handicap Identification
Intelligence Tests
Probationary Period
Probationary Teachers
Skill Analysis
Streaming
Talent Identification

ABILITY TESTS *Mar 1988*
BT Tests
RT Ability Identification
Aptitude Tests
Cognitive Measurement
Intelligence Tests
Psychological Testing
Talent Identification

Able Children
Use ACADEMICALLY GIFTED

Abnormal Children
Use EXCEPTIONAL PERSONS

Abnormal Psychology
Use PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

ABORIGINES *Mar 1988*
RT Minority Groups

ABORTIONS *Mar 1988*
RT Contraception
Family Planning
Gynaecology
Medical Services
Obstetrics
Pregnancy

Abreaction
Use CATHARSIS

Absence (Teachers)
Use TEACHER ATTENDANCE

Absence From School
Use ATTENDANCE
and TRUANCY

Absenteeism
Use ATTENDANCE

Absolute Humidity
Use HUMIDITY

Absolute Pressure
Use PRESSURE (PHYSICS)

ABSTRACT REASONING *Mar 1988*
SN Process of reaching conclusions through the use of symbols or generalisations rather than on concrete factual information
UF # Abstraction Levels
Intellectualisation
BT Cognitive Processes
NT Generalisation
RT Comprehension
Concept Formation
Deduction
Formal Operations
Language Processing
Logical Thinking
Reasoning

ABSTRACTING *Mar 1988*
BT Documentation
Writing (Composition)
RT Abstracts
Annotated Bibliographies
Indexing
Information Retrieval
Library Technical Processes
Technical Writing

Abstraction Levels
Use ABSTRACT REASONING
and REASONING

Abstraction Tests
Use COGNITIVE TESTS

ABSTRACTS *Mar 1988*
UF Annotations
BT Reference Materials
RT Abstracting
Annotated Bibliographies
Indexes

Abused Children
Use CHILD ABUSE

Abused Elderly
Use ELDER ABUSE

Abused Women
Use BATTERED WOMEN

ACADEMIC ABILITY *Mar 1988*
SN The degree of actual competence to perform scholastic or educational activities
UF Scholastic Ability
Student Ability
BT Ability
RT Academic Achievement
Academic Aptitude
Academic Aspiration
Academically Gifted
Aptitude Treatment Interaction
Cognitive Ability
Examinations
Intelligence
Learner Characteristics
Mixed Ability
Scholarship
Spatial Ability
Streaming
Tests
Verbal Ability

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT *Mar 1988*
UF Academic Performance
Academic Progress
Academic Success
Educational Achievement
Educational Level
Scholastic Performance
BT Achievement
NT Educational Attainment
Pupil Promotion
Student Promotion
RT Academic Ability
Academic Aptitude
Academic Aspiration
Academic Failure
Academic Probation
Academic Records
Academic Standards
Academically Gifted
Achievement Gains
Achievement Rating
Advanced Placement
Degree Requirements
Educational Mobility
Educationally Disadvantaged
Intelligence
Knowledge Level
Learner Characteristics
Learning Plateaus
Marking (Scholastic)
Mastery Learning
Mastery Tests
Mathematics Achievement
Minimum Competency Testing
Moderate Learning Difficulties
Performance
Performance Contracts
Pupil Evaluation
Pupil Improvement
Reading Achievement
Scholarship
School Effectiveness
Severe Learning Difficulties
Student Evaluation
Student Improvement
Teacher Effectiveness
Teacher Influence

ACADEMIC APTITUDE *Mar 1988*
SN An individual's potential ability to perform in scholastic or educational activities (Note: for actual academic competence, use 'Academic Ability' - for measured achievement, use 'Academic Achievement')
UF Pupil Aptitude
Scholastic Potential
Student Aptitude
BT Aptitude
RT Academic Ability
Academic Achievement
Academic Aspiration
Academically Gifted
Aptitude Treatment Interaction
Intelligence
Learner Characteristics
Vocational Aptitude

ACADEMIC ASPIRATION *Mar 1988*
SN Desire to reach a level of academic attainment
BT Aspiration
RT Academic Ability
Academic Achievement
Academic Aptitude
Educational Mobility
Learning Motivation
Pupil Motivation
Student Motivation
Teacher Motivation
University Choice
University Preparation

Academic Awards
Use AWARDS
and DEGREES (ACADEMIC)
and EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

Academic Curriculum
Use ACADEMIC EDUCATION

Academic Departments
Use DEPARTMENTS

Academic Disciplines
Use INTELLECTUAL DISCIPLINES

ACADEMIC EDUCATION *Mar 1988*
SN Relating to studies preparatory to higher education as contrasted with vocational and technical studies
UF Academic Curriculum
Academic Subjects
BT Education
RT Arts Education
English For Academic Purposes
Humanities Teaching
Intellectual Disciplines
Liberal Arts
Liberal Studies
University Preparation

Academic Enrichment
Use ENRICHMENT

Academic Environment
Use EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

ACADEMIC FAILURE *Mar 1988*
UF Scholastic Failure
BT Failure
NT Reading Failure
RT Academic Achievement
Academic Probation
Dropouts
Expulsion
Grade Repetition
Learning Disabilities
Low Achievement
Moderate Learning Difficulties
Pupil Promotion
Resits
Severe Learning Difficulties
Student Promotion
Suspension
Underachievement

ACADEMIC FREEDOM *Mar 1988*
SN Liberty of academic institutions to decide courses and research, and of teachers to teach subjects, without outside coercion
RT Censorship
Civil Liberties
College Environment
Educational Environment
Freedom Of Information
Freedom Of Speech
Institutional Autonomy
Intellectual Freedom
Personal Autonomy
Professional Autonomy
Pupil Rights
Student Rights
Teacher Rights
Teacher Welfare
Teaching Conditions
University Environment

Academic Games
Use EDUCATIONAL GAMES

Academic Learning Time
Use TIME ON TASK

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES *Mar 1988*
SN Libraries forming part of, or associated with, institutions of higher education
BT Libraries
NT College Of Education Libraries
Polytechnic Libraries
University Libraries
RT Archives

Copyright Deposit Libraries
Learning Resources Centres
Research Libraries
Special Libraries

Academic Malpractice
Use EDUCATIONAL MALPRACTICE

Academic Performance
Use ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

ACADEMIC PERSISTENCE *Mar 1988*
SN Continuance of student in school or further/higher education
BT Persistence
RT Attendance
Course Completion Rate
Dropout Research
Dropouts
Expulsion
Pupil Wastage
Student Wastage
Suspension

Academic Planning
Use EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

ACADEMIC PROBATION *Mar 1988*
SN Trial period in which the student must improve academic performance to avoid being dismissed
UF Scholastic Probation
BT Probationary Period
RT Academic Achievement
Academic Failure
Academic Standards
Expulsion
Marking (Scholastic)
Pupil School Relationship
Student School Relationship
Suspension

Academic Progress
Use ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Academic Promotion
Use PUPIL PROMOTION
and STUDENT PROMOTION

ACADEMIC RANK (PROFESSIONAL) *Mar 1988*
SN Professional position or standing among academic staff members of an educational institution, usually expressed by official titles (professor, reader, etc.)
BT Employment Level
RT Academic Staff
Academic Staff Promotion
Degrees (Academic)
Professors
Seniority
Teacher Employment Benefits
Teacher Promotion
Tenure

ACADEMIC RECORDS *Mar 1988*
BT Records (Forms)
Student Records
RT Academic Achievement
Credits
Marking (Scholastic)
Profiles
Pupil Evaluation
Pupil Profiles
School Reports
Student Evaluation

ACADEMIC STAFF *Mar 1988*
SN Academic staff members engaged in teaching, research, administration, or related educational activities in a college, polytechnic or university (Note: use a more specific term, if possible)
UF Faculty
Polytechnic Teachers
University Teachers
BT Professional Personnel
NT Assistant Principals
College Presidents
Deans
Department Heads
Part Time Academic Staff
Professors
Social Work Teachers
Student Teacher Supervisors
Teacher Educators
RT Academic Rank (Professional)
Academic Staff Associations
Academic Staff Development
Academic Staff Evaluation
Academic Staff Promotion
Academic Staff Recruitment
Administrators
Admissions Tutors
Ageing In Academia
Consultants
Educational Resources
Intellectuals
Nurse Teachers
Teacher Promotion
Teachers
Tutors
Universities
Universities And Colleges
University Governing Bodies
University Teaching

ACADEMIC STAFF ASSOCIATIONS *Mar 1988*
SN Associations or groups composed of teaching, administrative and other academic staff, usually at further or higher education level
BT Professional Associations
RT Academic Staff
Educational Associations
Teacher Associations
Unions

ACADEMIC STAFF DEVELOPMENT *Mar 1988*
SN Activities to encourage and enhance professional growth of academic staff
BT Professional Development
Staff Development
RT Academic Staff
Academic Staff Evaluation
Academic Staff Promotion
Individual Development
Inservice Education
Inservice Teacher Education
Organisational Development
Professional Continuing Education
Professional Training
Study Leave
Teacher Development
Teacher Evaluation
Teacher Exchange Programmes
Teacher Promotion

ACADEMIC STAFF EVALUATION *Mar 1988*
SN Judging the value or competence of academic staff in colleges or universities based on established criteria (Note: for documents /articles involving only administrative staff use 'Administrator Evaluation')
BT Personnel Evaluation
RT Academic Staff
Academic Staff Development
Academic Staff Promotion
Administrator Evaluation
Teacher Evaluation

ACADEMIC STAFF PROMOTION *Mar 1988*
SN Advancement in position or rank of administrative, teaching or other staff in colleges and universities
BT Promotion (Occupational)
RT Academic Rank (Professional)
Academic Staff
Academic Staff Development
Academic Staff Evaluation
Teacher Promotion
Tenure

ACADEMIC STAFF RECRUITMENT *Mar 1988*
SN Process of attracting qualified academic staff members to vacant positions
BT Recruitment
RT Academic Staff
Administrator Selection
Teacher Recruitment

ACADEMIC STANDARDS *Mar 1988*
SN Criteria established by an educational institution to determine levels of student attainment
BT Standards
RT Academic Achievement
Academic Probation
Accreditation (Courses)
Accreditation (Institutions)
Accrediting Authorities
Admission Criteria
Back To Basics
Competency Based Education
Competency Based Teacher Education
Degree Requirements
Educational Malpractice
Mastery Learning
Mastery Tests
Minimum Competency Testing
Open Entry
Scholarly Journals
Selective Admission
Validation

Academic Subjects
Use ACADEMIC EDUCATION

Academic Success
Use ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Academically Disadvantaged
Use EDUCATIONALLY DISADVANTAGED

ACADEMICALLY GIFTED *Mar 1988*
SN Persons with superior ability or aptitude for academic learning
UF Able Children
Gifted Students
BT Aptitude
Gifted
RT Academic Ability
Academic Achievement
Academic Aptitude
Acceleration (Education)
Advanced Placement
Elites
Mainstreaming

Academies
Use SCOTTISH INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Accelerated Courses
Use ACCELERATION (EDUCATION)

Accelerated Programmes
Use ACCELERATION (EDUCATION)

ACCELERATED VOCATIONAL TRAINING *Mar 1988*
SN The training of workers for skilled employment using practical and active teaching methods with the object of keeping the duration of training to the minimum necessary to achieve the appropriate level of performance
BT Acceleration (Education)
Training
Training Methods
RT Job Training
Retraining
Skill Development
Technician Education
Vocational Education

ACCELERATION (EDUCATION) *Mar 1988*
SN The process of progressing through an educational programme at a faster rate than that of the average student
UF Accelerated Courses
Accelerated Programmes
BT Flexible Progression
NT Accelerated Vocational Training
RT Academically Gifted
Advanced Courses
Advanced Placement
Age Grade Placement
Early Admission
Pupil Placement
Student Placement
Transition Education

ACCELERATION (PHYSICS) *Mar 1988*
SN Change in velocity of an object with respect to time
UF Deceleration
BT Motion
RT Fluid Mechanics
Force
Gravity (Physics)
Kinetics
Mechanics (Physics)
Physics
Quantum Mechanics
Speed
Weight (Mass)

Accent
Use PRONUNCIATION
and SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Access Courses
Use ACCESS PROGRAMMES

ACCESS PROGRAMMES *Mar 1988*
SN Programmes of study intended to enable adults to attain the necessary knowledge and skills to be accepted for a course of further or higher education (Note: do not confuse with "Access to Education")
UF Access Courses
BT Programmes
RT Access To Education
Admission Criteria
Affirmative Action
Bridging Courses
Higher Education
Mature Students
Nontraditional Education
Open Colleges
Open Universities
Self Supporting Students
University Admission

ACCESS TO EDUCATION *Mar 1988*
SN Accessibility of education to a student, including access to appropriate educational institutions, materials and personnel
UF Educational Access
Educational Opportunity
School Admission
BT Opportunities
RT Access Programmes
Admission Criteria
Affirmative Action
Attendance
College Admission
College Attendance
Competitive Selection
Compulsory Education
Distance Education
Educational Demand
Educational Discrimination
Educational Experience
Educational Finance
Educational Mobility
Educational Supply
Educationally Disadvantaged
Enrolment
Equal Education
Extension Education
External Degree Programmes
Free Education
Geographic Location
Higher Education
Intellectual Freedom
Maintenance Grants
Nondiscriminatory Education
Nontraditional Education

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