

Chemistry EUROBACHELOR® Label

Glossary

December 2024: replaces all earlier versions



This glossary explains terms used in the **EUROBACHELOR®** document and in the **EUROBACHELOR®** Guidelines.

EUROBACHELOR® Document

Page 42	
EUROBACHELOR®	a European Bachelor program that meets well-defined criteria, approved by EuChemS
Bologna Process	the process following the Bologna Declaration, signed in 1999 by the joint ministers of education of 29 European countries, with the aim to construct the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) by the year 2010
Berlin conference	Bologna-follow-up conference in 2003
to implement	to put into practice
BSc/MSc/PhD	Bachelor of Science / Master of Science / Doctor of Philosophy
Helsinki conference	a Bologna follow-up seminar on Bachelor level degrees, held in Helsinki in 2001
consensus	agreement
credit	a unit of work
cycle	a complete entity of study, leading to a degree (e.g.: BSc, MSc, PhD)
EUROBACHELOR® framework	the set of well-defined criteria, described in the document entitled: The CHEMISTRY EUROBACHELOR®
Bachelor Thesis	a research project, the results of which are presented in a written report
access (in contrast to admission)	the right to be a candidate for admission
prerogative	exclusive right
first cycle/second cycle/third cycle	Bachelor / Master / Doctorate

descriptor	a statement that describes the necessary qualifications (in this case: to obtain the Bachelor degree)
Budapest Descriptors	descriptors that were developed for chemistry, on the basis of the earlier, more general, “Dublin Descriptors”
Dublin Descriptors	descriptors developed by the “Joint Quality Initiative” group meeting in Dublin on 23/03/2004, that describe the qualifications necessary to obtain a degree (BSc/MSc/PhD)
appropriate	proper, suitable
grounding	basic training
core	most important elements
core areas	major areas that form the core
informed audiences	people that are knowledgeable about the subject
honours or pass degrees	a system, mainly used in the UK, to indicate accomplishments at different levels
signatories	those that have signed
High flyers	students that have performed extraordinarily well
Page 43	
pre-eminent	particular, outstanding
benchmarks	standards of reference, in this connection, in measuring quality
indicative	give an indication, suggestive
employability	qualified to find a job (employment)
conversant	familiar, acquainted
states of matter	condition as regards physical properties and phase (solid, liquid, gaseous)
ability to	being able to
skills	abilities formed in learning activities
competences	abilities, capabilities
cognitive abilities	related to knowledge
Page 44	
generic competences	skills that are not specific for the programme of study (in this case chemistry), but are of a more general nature
informed audience	people that are acquainted with the subject
computational skills	ability to calculate
data-processing skills	ability to deal with data in a proper way
numeracy	the ability to use numbers correctly
primary and secondary information sources	a primary source requires the student to interact with the original source and extract information. Secondary sources are edited primary sources and represent someone else’s thinking.
on-line	having direct connection with the internet

word-processing	working with a computer programme that allows the creation of documents
spreadsheet	an electronic spreadsheet is a computer program that organizes data into columns and rows
data-logging	to enter data in a record
autonomously	independently, without the help of others.
module	a logical combination of course units. Minimal recommended size: 5 credits
compulsory	that must be done. Obligatory
semi-optional	the student has to choose one or more modules (courses) from a limited range
elective	a module or course, chosen freely by the student
Page 45	
integrated modules	modules that contain (in chemistry) both theory and experimental work
learning outcomes	statements of what a student can be expected to know, understand and/or do as a result of a learning experience
proficient	competent
Page 46	
grade, grading	a mark or rating for an examination
absolute grades	grades that reflect the level of knowledge of a student in the graded subject, irrespective of the results obtained by the other students
workload	the total amount of learning activities required to achieve the learning outcomes (lectures, practical work, information retrieval, private study, etc.)
student workload distribution	the time required for the different components, contributing to the workload
feedback mechanism	a mechanism by which the original assignment of student workload (number of credits) can be corrected
course unit	a separate unit of instruction in a study program. It should have an explicit set of learning outcomes, expressed in terms of competences to be obtained, and appropriate assessment criteria
prerequisites	knowledge required beforehand, as a necessary condition for something following
assessment (methods/procedures)	the process of documenting, in measurable terms, knowledge, skills, attitudes and beliefs
performance criteria	tests by which something can be judged
industrial placement	a training period conducted in industry
multimedia teaching techniques	teaching supported by a variety of recently developed computer programmes: Power Point, Blackboard, Internet search, etc.

tutorial systems	systems of instruction, in which a tutor directs the studies of each of a small group of students assigned to him/her
Page 47	
comprehensive examinations	examinations that encompass much or all of the material in a field of study
anonymous marking	marking without knowing the identity of the student who produced the results
Quality Assurance	a system to guarantee the quality of an educational programme. <u>Internal</u> QA means control from within the Department; <u>external</u> QA means control from outside the Department. It can be University wide or Nationwide
designation	a distinguishing name
EuChemS	European Chemical Society (formerly European Association for Chemical and Molecular Sciences)
CEFIC	European Chemical Industry Council
AllChemE	Alliance for Chemical Sciences and Technologies in Europe. AllChemE coordinates the activities of five other European organisations

EUROBACHELOR® Guidelines

Page 3	
student enrolment	the students following a particular programme
hardcopy	a printed version
Page 10	
individually-negotiated	specifically designed for one particular student

In alphabetical order

ability to	being able to
absolute grades	grades that reflect the level of knowledge of a student in the graded subject, irrespective of the results obtained by the other students
access (in contrast to admission)	the right to be a candidate for admission
AllChemE	Alliance for Chemical Sciences and Technologies in Europe. AllChemE coordinates the activities of five other European organisations
anonymous marking	marking without knowing the identity of the student who produced the results
appropriate	proper, suitable
assessment (methods/procedures)	the process of documenting, in measurable terms knowledge, skills, attitudes and beliefs,
autonomously	independently, without the help of others.
Bachelor Thesis	a research project, the results of which are presented in a written report

benchmarks	standards of reference, in this connection, in measuring quality
Berlin conference	Bologna-follow-up conference in 2003
Bologna Process	The process following the Bologna Declaration, signed in 1999 by the joint ministers of education of 29 European countries, with the aim to construct the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) by the year 2010
BSc/MSc/PhD	Bachelor of Science / Master of Science / Doctor of Philosophy
Budapest Descriptors	descriptors that were developed for chemistry, on the basis of the earlier, more general, "Dublin Descriptors"
CEFIC	European Chemical Industry Council
cognitive abilities	related to knowledge
competences	abilities, capabilities
comprehensive examinations	examinations that encompass much or all of the material in a field of study
compulsory	that must be done. Obligatory
computational skills	ability to calculate
consensus	agreement
conversant	familiar, acquainted
core	most important elements
core areas	major areas, that form the core
course unit	a separate unit of instruction in a study programme. It should have an explicit set of learning outcomes, expressed in terms of competences to be obtained, and appropriate assessment criteria
credit	a unit of work
cycle	a complete entity of study, leading to a degree (e.g.: BSc, MSc, PhD)
data-logging	to enter data in a record
data-processing skills	ability to deal with data in a proper way
descriptor	a statement that describes the necessary qualifications (in this case: to obtain the Bachelor degree)
designation	a distinguishing name
Dublin Descriptors	descriptors developed by the "Joint Quality Initiative" group meeting in Dublin on 23/03/2004, that describe the qualifications necessary to obtain a degree (BSc/MSc/PhD)
elective	an optional module or course in a curriculum
employability	qualified to find a job (employment)

EuChemS	European Chemical Society (formerly European Association for Chemical and Molecular Sciences)
EUROBACHELOR®	a European Bachelor program that meets well-defined criteria, approved by EuChemS
EUROBACHELOR® framework	the set of well-defined criteria, described in the document entitled: The Chemistry Eurobachelor®
feedback mechanism	a mechanism by which the original assignment of student workload (number of credits) can be corrected
first cycle/second cycle/third cycle	Bachelor / Master / Doctorate
generic competences	skills that are not specific for the programme of study (in this case chemistry), but are of a more general nature
grade, grading	a mark or rating for an examination
grounding	basic training
hard copy	a printed version
Helsinki conference	a Bologna follow-up seminar on Bachelor level degrees, held in Helsinki in 2001
high-flyers	students that have performed extraordinarily well
honours and pass degrees	a system, mainly used in the UK, to indicate accomplishments at different levels
to implement	to put into practice
indicative	to give an indication, suggestive
individually-negotiated	specifically designed for one particular student
industrial placement	a training period conducted in industry
informed audiences	people that are knowledgeable about the subject
integrated modules	modules that contain (in chemistry) both theory and experimental work
learning outcomes	statements of what a student can be expected to know, understand and/or do as a result of a learning experience
module	a logical combination of course units. Minimal recommended size: 5 credits
multimedia teaching techniques	teaching supported by a variety of recently developed computer programmes: Power Point, Blackboard, Internet search, etc.
numeracy	the ability to use numbers correctly
on-line	having direct connection with the internet
performance criteria	tests by which something can be judged
pre-eminent	particular, outstanding
prerequisites	knowledge required beforehand, as a necessary condition for something following
prerogative	exclusive right

primary and secondary information sources	a primary source requires the student to interact with the original source and extract information. Secondary sources are edited primary sources and represent someone else's thinking
proficient	competent
Quality Assurance	a system to guarantee the quality of an educational programme. <u>Internal</u> QA means control from within the Department; <u>external</u> QA means control from outside the Department. It can be University wide or Nationwide
semi-optional	the student has to choose one or more modules (courses) from a limited range
signatories	those that have signed
skills	abilities formed in learning activities
spreadsheet	an electronic spreadsheet is a computer program that organizes data into columns and rows
state of matter	condition as regards physical properties and phase (solid, liquid, gaseous)
student enrolment	the students following a particular programme
student workload distribution	the time required for the different components, contributing to the workload
tutorial systems	systems of instruction, in which a tutor directs the studies of each of a small group of students assigned to him/her
word-processing	working with a computer programme that allows the creation of documents
workload	the total amount of learning activities required to achieve the learning outcomes (lectures, practical work, information retrieval, private study, etc.)