

D. Listen again and complete the text with the missing words.

- Par. 1 Studying at a university or college can 1. involve various costs. Depending on the program or school, 2. tuition can vary from \$2,500 to \$8,000 or more per year. The cost of post-secondary education can also include the cost of 3. accommodation, such as residence fees, as well as the cost of books and other materials, transportation, food and various necessities. Many students in Canada rely on help from the government and financial institutions to finance their education.
- Par. 2 Government programs are the form of financial assistance most often 4. utilized/used to finance university education. Government student loans provide money to 5. eligible students based on demonstrated financial need. Funds are paid out through a combination of the CSL (Canada Student Loan) program and the provincial student loan program (e.g., OSAP—Ontario Student Assistance Program). Students 6. apply in their province of residence.
- Par. 3 Government student loans and other funds are granted only when other financial 7. resources available to students are deemed insufficient to meet a student's education expenses. These resources include family contributions, part-time work, 8. scholarships, bursaries, etc. If a student is under 19, a parent or a legal guardian or sponsor needs to 9. co-sign the loan document.
- Par. 4 Government student loans offer a great advantage over personal bank loans as full-time students can qualify to have their 10. accrued interest paid for by the federal and/or provincial government while they are still studying.
- Par. 5 Private student loans or lines of credit are offered by many banks and credit unions. The main difference between them and the government programs lies in how the interest 11. is repaid. In private loans or lines of credit, the student is responsible for all the accrued interest as soon as the loan has been 12. signed. In addition, many medium to large corporations and private organizations also offer scholarships, bursaries and awards for students.

E. Based on the context of the text, explain what the following phrases mean.

1. *the form of assistance most utilized* (par. 2) means...
2. *demonstrated financial need* (par. 2) means ...
3. *funds are insufficient to meet a student's education expenses* (par. 3) means ...
4. *government student loans have a great advantage over personal bank loans* (par. 4) means ...
5. *the main difference is how the accrued interest is repaid* (par. 5) means ...

A. In small groups or in pairs, discuss the following questions about post-secondary education in the country you come from and Canada.

1. In the country you come from:
 - a) do students have to pay tuition for post-secondary education? Explain.
 - b) what costs are involved in studying at college or university?
 - c) who typically covers these costs: students themselves, their parents, or others?
2. What do you know about the costs of post-secondary education in Canada?

B. You will hear the words below in a talk about financing post-secondary education. Match the words with their meanings.

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| 1. <u>d</u> rely on | a. given |
| 2. <u>e</u> eligible | b. not enough |
| 3. <u>a</u> granted | c. accumulated |
| 4. <u>b</u> insufficient | d. depend on |
| 5. <u>f</u> contribution | e. qualifying |
| 6. <u>c</u> accrued | f. gift |

C. Listen to the talk and answer the questions below.

1. What expenses can the cost of post-secondary education in Canada include?
2. How are government loans administered?
3. Who can receive government student loans?
4. Why are government student loans better than personal bank loans?
5. What other forms of financial assistance are available to students?
6. What is an appropriate title for this talk?

