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Masters or master

The correct spelling of a master's degree is "master's degree, with an apostrophe", signifying possession rather than plural. This is crucial when discussing specific degrees like Master of Science. Capitalize the term in formal contexts like diplomas or academic documents. A master's degree is an advanced academic degree awarded after completing a curriculum and demonstrating sufficient knowledge in a particular field. The correct spelling is "master's degree", with an apostrophe, indicating possession. When referring to a general degree, use lowercase and include an apostrophe; for specific areas of the degree, capitalize without an apostrophe. An associate degree never uses an apostrophe. When describing academic degrees, use proper style by lowercasing the name and using an apostrophe for general degrees. Capitalize the name of the degree and avoid using an apostrophe for specific areas. Always use past tense when describing responsibilities and accomplishments at previous jobs. A graduate student is a current master's program student, while an undergraduate student is enrolled in a program leading to a bachelor's degree. Master's degrees are typically titled using the form "Master of.", indicating a faculty or field. Common titles include Master of Arts (MA) and Master of Science (MSc). Graduating with a Master's degree can be described in various ways, such as "completed an extended research-based program" or "obtained a higher-level qualification." The term "Master of Philosophy" (MPhil) specifically indicates a longer program with a significant research component. Other generic master's programs include Master of Studies (MSt)/Master of Advanced Study (MASt), and Professional Master's (MProf). Upon completion, an individual can be referred to as a "master's graduate," a "holder of a master's degree," or their specific degree designation, such as an "MS graduate." When referring to academic degrees, proper nouns should be capitalized, including Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral. However, no apostrophe is used for associate or doctoral degrees. Employers often view a master's degree as beneficial, offering advantages in career progression, management opportunities, and networking potential. Studying towards a master's degree provides additional chances to connect with professionals in the field, potentially leading to job offers post-graduation. Regarding student designations, individuals pursuing a master's degree are correctly referred to as "master's students," distinct from those seeking doctoral degrees who are called "candidates." The correct term for master's degree is "master's degree" with an apostrophe, and it should be capitalized in formal settings. Many people incorrectly use the term "Masters" without the apostrophe, which can make them appear less professional. It's essential to learn the correct spelling to maintain professionalism and avoid making a bad impression. The term "master's degree" is often used generically, but its interpretation may vary across institutions due to differences in nomenclature and style conventions. When listing a master's degree on a resume, it should be listed in reverse chronological order, starting with the most recent degree. A master's degree is often considered the most conventional choice, but you can choose any title. Be consistent in your use of degrees and follow specific guidelines for abbreviations. The following events occurred on May 16th: A former president of Uruguay, José Mujica, passed away at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announced its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost was elected as Pope Leo XIV, marking a milestone for being the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz became Chancellor of Germany and took office alongside his coalition government. Zhao Xintong won the World Snooker Championship by defeating Mark Williams. In horse racing, Junior Alvarado rode Sovereignty to victory in the Kentucky Derby. Notable deaths include: Sharpe James Matthew Best Simon Mann Douglas Gibson Chet Lemon Tom Farmer Other notable events and anniversaries include: Malcolm X Day was observed in some parts of the United States. Junko Tabei became the first woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest in 1975. Pietro da Cortona passed away in 1669. William H. Seward was born in 1801. Amanda Asay was born in 1988. The Church of the Good Shepherd, a Category 1 Historic Place, is located at Lake Tekapo in New Zealand. The Mackenzie District has thirty listed sites, with three Category 1 and twenty-six Category 2 sites. Margaret Hamilton was an American entertainer and educator who had a fifty-year career in the entertainment industry, working in theater, film, radio, and television. She is best known for her iconic role as the Wicked Witch of the West and Almira Gulch in the 1939 film The Wizard of Oz. In 1426, significant events occurred across various calendars, including poetry, Gregorian calendar, Armenian calendar, Assyrian calendar, Balinese saka calendar, Bengali calendar, Berber calendar, English Regnal year, and others. The Gregorian calendar marked 1426 as a common year starting on Tuesday. Historical milestones included: * January: King Henry VI summoned the Parliament of England to meet at Leicester. * January 13: The Battle of Brouwershaven took place in the Netherlands, with the Burgundian State emerging victorious. * February: The Kuande Era began in Ming dynasty China, and the English Parliament was opened by King Henry VI at Leicester. * March 6: The Siege of St. James resulted in an English victory over French forces in Normandy. Other notable events include: * April: A treaty ended the Second Scutari War between Venice and Serbia. * May: The ruler of Burma, Kale Kye-Taung Nyo, fled his capital. * June: The Parliament of Bats closed in England, with King Henry VI giving royal assent to various laws. The text also mentions several notable deaths, including Hasan ibn Ajlan's passing on the way back to Mecca. In the same year, Sir Janus of Cyprus was defeated and captured by the Mamluks, but he was later ransomed. In Mecca, Barakat ibn Hasan became the new Emir, after paying off his father's debt to the Sultan. The Elector Friedrich of Brandenburg and his son Johann signed a treaty with William of Werle, ruler of one of the opposing states of Mecklenburg. Meanwhile, in Vietnam, rebels led by General Nguyen Xi defeated a much larger Chinese force at the Battle of Tot Dong and Chuc Dong. A peace treaty was also signed between Venice and Milan, with Milan relinquishing control of Brescia and Vercelli to Venice. In Italy, the Orsini family built Castello Orsani-Odescalchi in Bracciano. In China, a new secret police force was established, dominated by eunuchs. Several notable people were born or died that year, including Eleanor of Navarre, Christian of Oldenburg, Anne Neville, Maria of Cleves, Johann IV Roth, and Thomas Beaufort. The 14th century was marked by significant global events and catastrophes. Estimated death tolls from political and natural disasters in both Europe and the Mongol Empire exceeded 45 million lives. The Black Death devastated Europe, claiming 25 million lives and wiping out one-third of the population. In West Africa, economic growth and prosperity thrived. The Hundred Years' War between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of France continued unabated, sparked by King Edward III's claim to the French throne following King Charles IV's death. This era is often regarded as the pinnacle of chivalry, witnessing the emergence of distinct national identities for England and France, as well as the foundation of the Italian Renaissance and the Ottoman Empire. In Asia, Tamerlane established the Timurid Empire, which became history's third largest empire founded by a single conqueror. Campaigns during this time led to the deaths of approximately 17 million people, roughly 5% of the world's population at that time. Notably, the Timurid Renaissance took place concurrently in the Arab world, where historians like Ibn Khaldun and explorers such as Ibn Battuta made significant contributions. In India, the Bengal Sultanate split from the Delhi Sultanate, a major trading power, which Europeans described as the richest country to trade with. Meanwhile, the Mongol court was driven out of China, retreating back into Mongolia, and their successor states began to collapse: the Ilkhanate dissolved, the Chaghatayid broke into two parts, and the Golden Horde lost its position as a major power in Eastern Europe. In Africa, the wealthy Mali Empire, a leading producer of gold, reached its peak under Mansa Musa I of Mali, one of the wealthiest individuals in medieval history. In the Americas, the Mexica founded the city of Tenochtitlan, and in North America, the Mississippian mound city of Cahokia was abandoned. This Little Ice Age, a period of cooling that lasted from about 1300 to 1850, led to widespread famines due to reduced crop yields and a shortened growing season. Historical events include the arrest and execution of Jacques de Molay, the last grand master of the Knights Templar, in 1314. The Great Famine of 1315-1317 killed millions in Europe. Notable rulers included Wladyslaw I the Elbow-high, who was crowned King of Poland in 1320, and Tribhuvana Wijayatunggadewi, who succeeded Jayanegara as ruler of Majapahit in 1328. 1343-45: Estonians launch a last-ditch effort to reject Christianity. 1345-46: France recruits troops and ships in Genoa, Monaco, and Nice. 1346: English forces under Edward III defeat French forces led by Philip VI of France at the Battle of Crécy, marking a turning point in the Hundred Years' War. The longbow becomes a dominant weapon in Western Europe. 1346: Denmark's King Valdemar IV sells the Duchy of Estonia to the Teutonic Order. 1347-51: The Black Death kills nearly a third of Europe's population. 1347: Adityawarman moves the capital of Dharmasraya and establishes Malayupura in West Sumatra, Indonesia. 1348: A magnitude 6.9 earthquake strikes Northern Italy, felt across Europe; contemporaries link it to the Black Death and Great Famine, sparking fears of the Apocalypse. 1350: Ramathibodi I establishes the Ayutthaya Kingdom. 1350: Hayam Wuruk succeeds Tribhuvana Wijayatunggadewi as ruler of Majapahit; his reign is considered the empire's 'Golden Age'. Under its military commander Gajah Mada, Majapahit stretches across modern-day Indonesia. 1351: The Red Turban Rebellions break out along China's Huai River valley, marking nearly two decades of uprisings against the Mongol-led Yuan dynasty. 1353: Fa Ngum establishes the Lan Xang Kingdom in Laos. 1356: The Holy Roman Empire issues the Golden Bull of 1356, establishing constitutional aspects and an electoral college to elect future emperors. 1356: The Hansa Diet is held in Lübeck, formalizing a loose alliance of trading cities into the Hanseatic League. 1378-1417: A Time of Conflict and Change The Huolongjing, written by Jiao Yu, describes various military innovations, including fire lances, rocket launchers, land mines, and early artillery pieces. Meanwhile, in Europe, significant developments were taking place. The first pound lock was built in 1373 in Vreeswijk, Netherlands. This innovation would go on to play a crucial role in the development of canals. In terms of global trade, Bengal was considered one of the richest countries to trade with during this period. The region was renowned for its production and export of goods such as grain, salt, fruit, and precious metals. The 14th century also saw significant historical events, including the Black Death pandemic that ravaged Europe. In Asia, Emperor Mansa Musa of Mali is believed to have been one of the richest people in history. Additionally, various cultures were making strides in their respective fields. Japan was beginning to develop its own unique culture, while Africa's Great Zimbabwe civilization was flourishing. In terms of trade and commerce, Asian maritime routes were thriving, with countries such as Bengal playing a significant role. The 14th century also saw the rise of new technologies and innovations, including the development of firearms in China. The Huolongjing contains descriptions of various early artillery pieces, including fire lances and rocket launchers. In terms of cultural exchange, there were numerous interactions between different civilizations during this period. For example, Sanskrit literature was influencing Western writers, while African trade networks were expanding across the continent. Overall, the 14th century was a transformative time for human history, marked by significant advancements in technology, culture, and trade. Masters or Master's: Understanding the Differences The term "Master's" is often used when referring to postgraduate degrees, but its usage can be confusing. In simple terms, a Master's degree is an academic award given upon completing a specific course of study. It provides advanced training after a Bachelor's degree and focuses on a particular area of study. He holds a Master of Science degree. Masters or Master's: Grammar Differences in Academic Degrees Discussing academic degrees can lead to confusion between using "masters" and "master's". This section explores the differences between these two terms. Related Uses in Sentences: By vs. Until The primary difference lies in sentence usage. "Masters" is a plural noun referring to a group of people with a master's degree, whereas "master's" describes a degree itself. For example, "Many friends are masters in their fields," versus "I completed my Master's degree in literature." Punctuation and Apostrophe Use "Masters" does not require an apostrophe as it is a plural noun, whereas "master's" requires one because it is a possessive adjective. Examples include "I'm pursuing a master's degree" and "She has a master's degree". Capitalization Rules "Masters" is not capitalized like a proper noun; however, "master's" always is due to being a specific degree reference. For instance, "She received her Master's from Harvard University." Context Matters: Academic, Professional, and Informal Settings Context significantly affects the usage of these terms. In academic settings, "master's" is preferred for clarity, whereas using "masters" can be seen as incorrect. In professional contexts, both forms can be used; however, in formal writing, "master's" is still the better choice. Informally, both are acceptable but "masters" is more commonly used. Key Takeaways To summarize, "masters" refers to a group of people with a master's degree, whereas "master's" describes the degree itself. Proper usage requires punctuation and capitalization adjustments based on context. Writing more efficiently is on my mind right now - I'm considering going back to school for a master's degree. Someone in my life is really skilled at grilling burgers - he's truly mastered that craft! It's worth noting that while "masters" might be used informally, it's not as precise as using "master's," which sounds more polished and professional. Common Misconceptions When comparing master's degrees to masters degrees, several common misunderstandings arise. Let's examine a few of these closer. Misconception 1: Masters and Master's Degrees Are Identical Many people believe that master's and master's degrees are the same thing, but this isn't accurate. A master's degree is a specific type of graduate-level qualification earned after completing a program. On the other hand, "masters" can refer to someone with exceptional skill or expertise in a particular field. Misconception 2: Master's Degree Is Always Spelled with an Apostrophe Technically, it should be spelled with an apostrophe, but omitting it in informal contexts doesn't change its meaning. Misconception 3: Master's Degrees Are Mandatory for Advanced Careers Some careers require a master's degree, but this isn't always the case - many advanced roles only need a bachelor's or high school diploma. It's essential to research specific career requirements before assuming a master's is necessary. Understanding these distinctions prevents confusion and ensures correct terminology usage. Conclusion In conclusion, the difference between "masters" and "master's" revolves around possessive apostrophe usage. "Masters" refers to multiple masters, while "master's" indicates possession of a degree. Informally, using "masters" for convenience is acceptable. What is the Difference Between a Master's Degree and a Post-Master's Degree? A Master's degree is a graduate degree that typically takes one to two years to complete. It focuses on a specific field of study. A Post-Master's degree, on the other hand, is a program of study pursued after completing a Master's degree. When referring to a Master's degree, use an apostrophe as in 'Master's'. However, for plural forms like masters of the arts, no apostrophe is needed. Use "masters" without an apostrophe for multiple degrees, such as in graduate school programs. A Master's degree is more advanced than a Bachelor's, and its abbreviation varies by program. Include the correct abbreviation when listing your degree after your name. Post-Master's degrees are further specialized, pursued after completing a Master's. The use of "Masters" or "Masters" depends on context, with an apostrophe in 'Master's program' but not in 'Masters programs'.