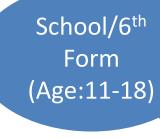


UNIVERSITY – A SNAPSHOT



Reena Kaur
Assistant Student Recruitment and Access Officer



Further Education College (Age:16+)

Gap Year (Age:18+) Mature Student (Age:21+)

How to get to university

- There are many different routes to Higher Education
- Education
 qualifications are
 very important
- But universities also look for
 - Work experience
 - Volunteering
 - Extra-curricular activities



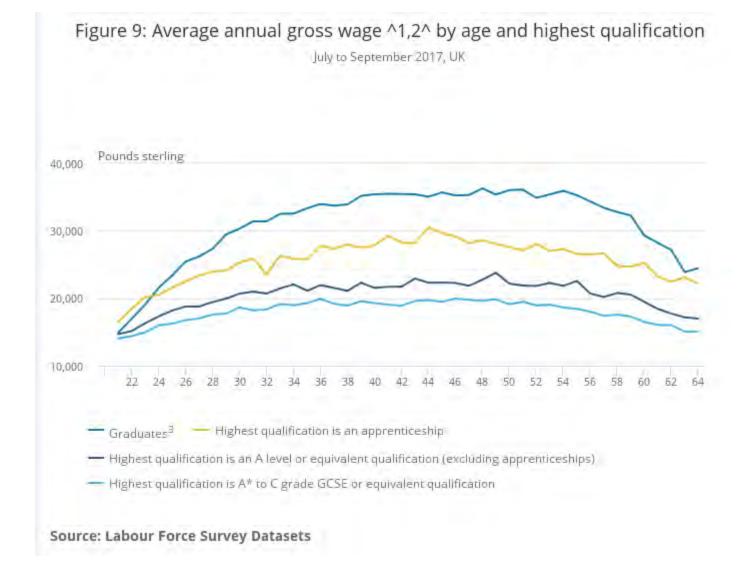
Why go to university?

- You need a degree for some jobs
- Study something you enjoy
- Better career prospects
- Transferable skills
- Develop confidence and independence



Who goes to university?

- Different backgrounds
- From across the country and the world
- Varied ages



Average Graduate Salaries



Teaching Styles

- Lectures
- Seminars
- Tutorials
- Workshops
- Labs

Contact hours vary Time management



Accommodation

1st Year

- Halls of residence:
- En suite or shared?
- Catered or self catered?
- Guarantee Scheme?
- Support
- Live at home?



2nd & 3rd year

- Remain in halls?
- Privately rented house?
 - -- Bills
- Stay at home?
- Help from accommodation services





Money



Student Finance 2018 UK Students

Up to £9,250 (Universities set their own fees)

Nothing paid by you upfront – tuition fee loans paid to your university direct

Maintenance loans available to help cover rent, food and living expenses

repayments

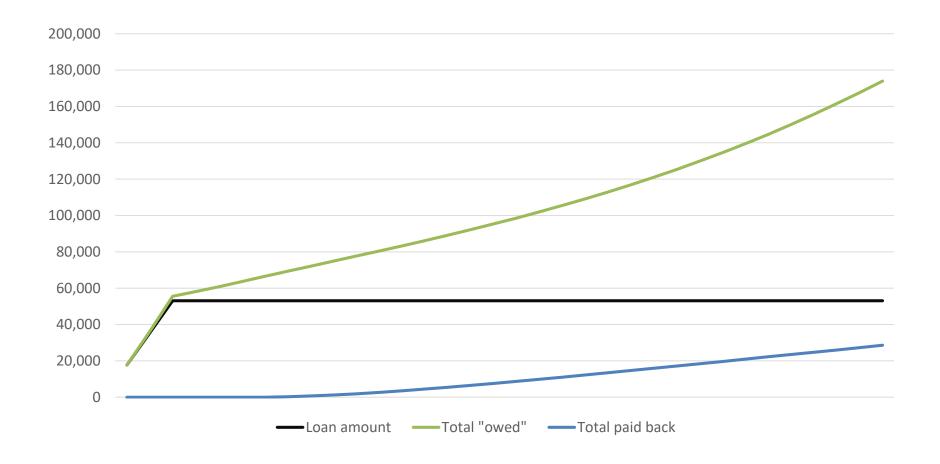
Repayments start from April after graduating or leaving university Only when your income is over £25,000 a year

Repay 9% of your income over £25,000

Deductions made from your pay through the HMRC tax system

If your income falls to £25,000 or below your repayments will stop.

Any outstanding loan balance will be written off 30 years after entering repayment.





Student loans & ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

University bursaries and scholarships

Additional grants for: students with disabilities or dependents and care leavers

University hardship funds

Access travel bursaries

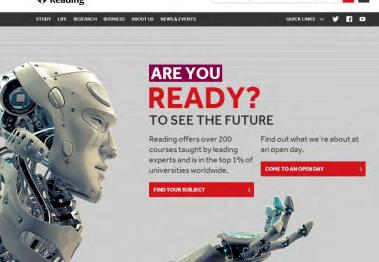
Student Support

- Departmental | Welfare | Personal Tutor
- Careers | Jobs | Campus Work
- Disability Services | Mentoring Schemes
- Counselling | Guidance



More information...

- Prospectuses and subject brochures
- Websites
- University guides and League tables (Times, Guardian, Unistats, The Student Room, Complete University Guide)
- Taster and M
- Social Media





Visiting a university – Open days & Taster Days



Going to University can be a daunting prospect

Common concerns include:

- Moving away from home
- Meeting new people
- Living and study costs
- Managing workload.
- Being unsure if university is really for them
- Another potential 3-4 years of academic commitment. Is it worth it?
- How will it be different from school?



Why go to university?

1. To improve career prospects

You have a wider variety of career options to choose from, and <u>you are</u> <u>likely to progress much faster up the career ladder.</u> While it would be misleading to claim that a degree guarantees employment, a number of organisations require people to hold degrees before applying.

2. To pursue a vocation

To further an interest in a particular subject, or in a particular vocation. Some careers, such as those in medicine, nursing, architecture, law and pharmacy, cannot be practiced without a particular vocational degree.

3. To earn more

Statistics show that graduates earn significantly more than those without higher education qualifications. As a graduate, your options will be wider, and you will find it easier to get into employment and to stay in employment.



Why go to university?

4. To develop employable skills

A degree will not only give the opportunity to gain an in-depth knowledge of a chosen subject but also to develop transferable skills such as communication, presentation and problem-solving skills and enhancing their ability to work as part of a team.

5. To build self-confidence, independence and responsibility

University can help to build self-confidence and independence. You will have opportunities to pursue different interests through the Students' Union and to make new friends from different countries and backgrounds.

6. To study a subject you enjoy

You choose to study a subject because you have enjoyed it at school. Finding out more about something that is enjoyable will show commitment and can often produce excellent degree results.



How to choose a university?

- Use a variety of league tables to help you choose. Universities are arranged by subject, as well as overall for example, Sussex University is 20th in UK rankings but 1st in the world for International Development ahead of Harvard, Oxford, SOAS & Cambridge respectively (QS World University Rankings).
- The criteria used by universities can help you determine the quality of teaching, the satisfaction of current students and the career prospects of a degree from that university – and to differentiate between universities
- But there are many other factors to consider: location, transport links, financial support, options for studying abroad, accommodation, social life/student scene, sport, music, theatre etc
- Be aspirational the cap on student numbers has been removed by the government so it is a 'buyer's market'



League Tables:

- 1. https://www.thecompleteuniversityguide.co.uk/league-tables/
- 2. https://www.theguardian.com/education/ng-interactive/2017/may/16/university-league-tables-2018
- 3. https://www.timeshighereducation.com/stude
 nt/best-universities/best-universities-uk
- 4. https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2018
- 5. https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings-articles/world-university-rankings/top-universities-uk-2018





UCAS Comparing course content

 Firstly, you will need to choose the type of course you'd like to study. If you don't know your options, you should look at the different course types and entry requirements.

If you have already decided on the type of course?

Some things to consider when comparing different courses, and different universities:

- Look at the modules covered in each course and identify which ones are most interesting, or relevant to your career aspiration.
- How many lectures are there, and how much group work will be done in seminars?
- What does the assessment at the end of each module look like?
 Exams, coursework, presentations, or a combination of all three?
- Who are the tutors, and are they experts in areas you want to learn about?
- When choosing a course, remember that not all courses with the same name are identical in content.

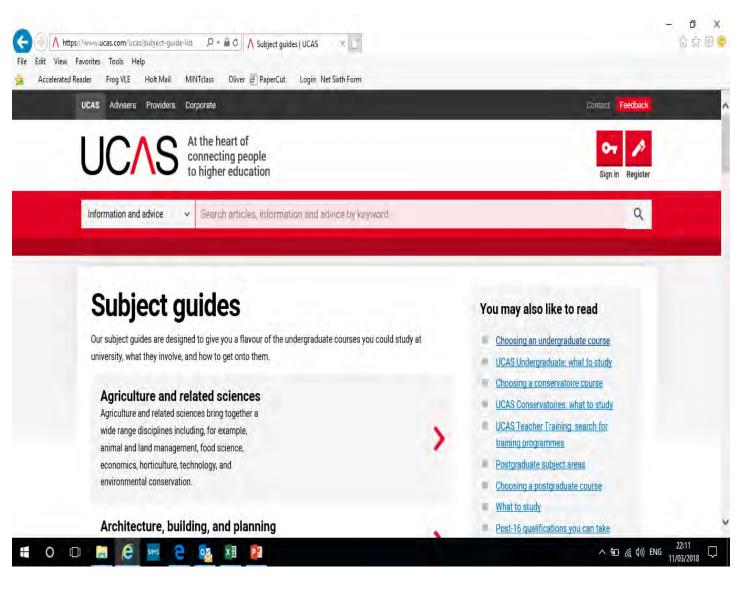




UCAS – choosing your course

https://www.ucas.com/ucas/undergr aduate/choosing-undergraduatecourse

Subject Guides





Choosing an undergraduate course

There are over 50,000 undergraduate courses at more than 395 providers in the UK, so it's important you do your research. Here's some advice to help you.

Relevant to Undergraduate

How to choose a course

With so many courses on offer - and not just in the subject areas you would expect - there will be courses in subjects and subject combinations you've never even considered, so it's important you explore the different options thoroughly.

Here's how to get started:

- Choose a subject the important thing is to choose a subject you enjoy that will help you reach your goals. Think about what you're aiming to get out of the course - career progression, career change, or the chance to study a subject you love in more depth.
- Look at our subject guides to understand what the different subject areas have to offer including graduate destinations, entry requirements, and personal statement tips.
- Browse the UCAS search tool for inspiration on the types of courses you can study don't forget to use the subject filters to narrow your search.

















Know what you want to do after University?

 Consider a course which has some kind of work placement (sandwich course) attached to it, or one that is well regarded in the industry.

Eg

Want to become a Journalist? Choose a degree accredited with the National Union of Journalists.



You can choose a course to suit your interests and preferred learning style

Assessment types include:

- Exams
- Essays
- Group work
- Presentation
- Lab reports
- Practical coursework (eg performance, painting, website creation).

Teaching methods include:

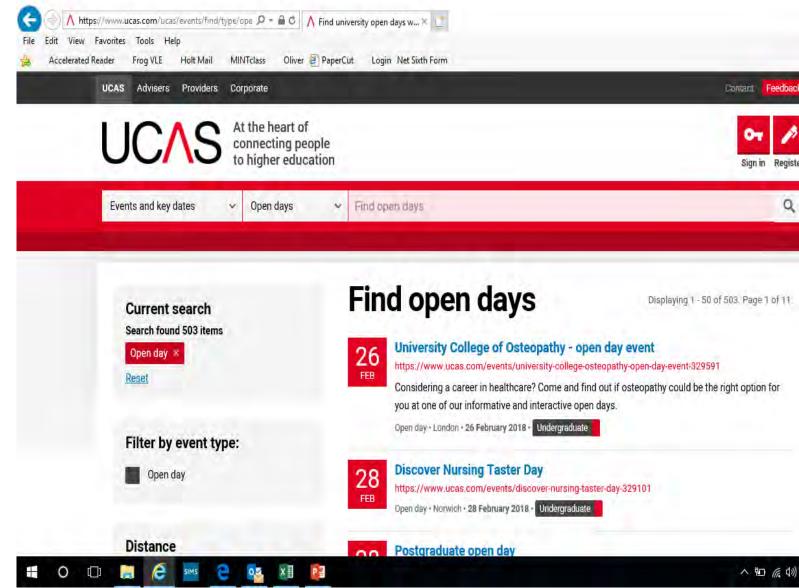
- Lectures
- Seminars
- Workshops
- Lab/practical sessions.



Open Days

- Book in advance only two allowed in school time.
- Go with family/friends get their opinion
- Take a list of what you want to find out
- Take advantage of Ambassador tours and Q&A sessions.
- Get to talk to lecturers & really quiz the department students.
- Go to a few in order to compare trust your instinct – this is somewhere you'll live for 3-4 years.







Plenty of videos to watch with essential advice & guidance

https://www.ucas.com/connect/videos/ucas



Website Links

- 1. http://www.ucas.com/how-it-all-works/parents-and-guardians
- 2. <u>www.ucas.com</u>
- 3. https://www.gov.uk/student-finance/overview
- 4. http://www.moneysavingexpert.com/students/stude
 nt-loans-tuition-fees-changes
- 5. https://www.whatuni.com/
- 6. https://university.which.co.uk/
- 7. https://unistats.ac.uk/
- 8. https://www.thecompleteuniversityguide.co.uk/university/





UCAS, early entry and Oxbridge



UCAS

- Application is all on line
- Student should be now thinking ahead and researching courses/opportunities/talking to others
- Student eventually chooses 5 university courses-Ucas.com
- We advise students to keep a folder now containing information: eg where/course/what it entails/3 or 4 years/the distance/the entry requirements?



Entry requirements for university

• 9 UNITS (3 A LEVELS):

Either grade requirements (ABB) or tariff points (normally over 9 units):

A* 56

A 48

B 40

C 32

D 24

E 16

Sometimes EPQ and other exams (music etc) can carry some points-check for individual universities



UCAS forms

- Student completes Ucas form with personal details, qualifications, university choices and personal statement.
- School completes predicted UCAS A level grades and the reference for student
- The loans for tuition fees and maintenance come from the Student finance company
- A different form for this is completed next
 March and is partially income assessed



Time line

- March/April: start to research course
- Visit universities and sign up for some open days
- Plan possible work experience (teaching, nursing)
- Easter: introduction to EPQ and training
- June: start to write personal statement (two thirds love of subject and one third experiences). Lots of advice and support from school.
- June: tutor interviews 1:1
- June 21st: summer exams which will then feed the predicted grades for the Ucas application
- July 10th: work experience (3 days) and personal statement morning
- September 13th: parent/tutor meeting
- October 15th: early entry deadline
- November 15th: school internal deadline for checking
- January 15th 2019: Ucas final deadline to pay and send





Early entry/Oxbridge



Who might need early entry?

Medics

Dentists

Veterinary medicine

Oxford and Cambridge (all courses)



Early entry timeline

 Starts now! -opportunities for taster days at Oxford and Cambridge and other universities in a variety of subjects

 February - applications open for Sutton Trust Summer School/ Eton Summer School



March

- Practice tutorials and Q and A sessions by University of Cambridge
- Oxbridge conference at Epsom;
- Ex-Holt Oxbridge students and trainee doctors visit
- April/May
 - -Oxbridge entrance and BMAT/UKCAT/ exams prep begins
 - -Registration opens for UKCAT



June/July

- Formal practice exam for those who need to sit entrance exams
- Personal Statement sessions at Holt (with input from Cambridge)
- Oxford session on personal statements at Wellington College.
- UKCAT must be taken independently between 2 July and 1 September



August

 Students encouraged to complete wider reading/ work experience/ exam practice



- September
 - -Registration for BMAT opens
 - -Informal networking event at Wellington
 - -One-to-one help in school with applications

Internal deadline for applications 21st
 September



- October 15th
 - -UCAS deadline for all early applications
 - -Support in school and at Wellington for students preparing for entrance exams

- October 31st
 - -BMAT exams and Oxbridge admission tests



November

- -Sample work to send if applicable is gathered
- -One-to-one help with interview technique
- -Formal interview practice with Co-Headteachers and subject staff
- -Wellington College/Oxford Interview event
- All students have a practice interview with a member of Wellington staff.



- December
 - -Interviews begin at Oxford and Cambridge

- January
 - -offers made