

Woodhouse Grove School

After A Levels

A Guide for Sixth Formers
(2010)

After A levels

Contents

Page 5	Higher Education Why Higher Education?
Page 6	Research and Decisions
Page 7	The choice of subject
Page 8	The choice of course: Types of courses
Page 9	What you should look for in a course
Page 10	The choice of University: Which University? Types of Universities
Page 12	Prospectuses, Visits and Open Days
Page 13	Finance Reminders
Page 14	Timetable
Page 15	Useful publications available in the Careers Room
Page 16	Useful websites
Page 17	UCAS Tariff for AS and A-level
Page 18	Universities chosen by WGS students since 2007
Page 19	Courses chosen by WGS students since 2007

Higher Education

You are about to begin a process of decision making that will have profound implications for your future. You are about to give serious thought to the question of what you are going to do for the three or four years immediately after leaving school. Not only will you be deciding where to spend those years, but you will also be shaping the direction of your future career. The process that begins now will not end when you enter University in September or October 2011 or, in the case of deferred entry, over two years from now in October 2012. It will end when you eventually graduate and gain employment in your chosen career.

Your choice of up to five university courses must be made extremely carefully after detailed individual research and consultation with both careers and subject staff.

If you are unrealistic about your choice of courses you run the risk of receiving very few or even no conditional offers.

Why Higher Education?

The pros and cons:

Degree

Essential for many professions
More employable generally
Quicker promotion
More money later
University life is fun

Job

Valuable experience of life
Lack of degree may become irrelevant
Start working sooner
More money now

If you have no idea what you want to do eventually for a career, a degree course can delay that decision for a few years whilst broadening your horizons. You can keep many options open by applying to University. If you are in doubt about whether to apply or not it is better to do so, even if you withdraw later, rather than to make no application at all. There is a late application process, but by then, many of the places may have been filled and universities do not have to consider your application. You can withdraw from the UCAS process at any stage.

University study allows students to further particular academic interests, whilst the experience of living in a student community with the chance to develop new friendships presents exciting opportunities. Degree level study will allow you to develop new skills and personal qualities such as self-reliance, adaptability and the ability to communicate effectively, all skills that are valued by employers.

Perhaps most important of all, higher education may be a way of obtaining a better job. Some professions, such as Medicine, have been “graduate only” for many years but as more graduates enter the job market a higher education qualification is increasingly becoming the norm.

It should also be mentioned that having a university place to aim for is a good motivator. It can act as the light at the end of the tunnel.

Despite all the advantages mentioned you do not inevitably have to go to university. There are increasing financial pressures on students and you may feel that you do not wish to continue studying. Many students drop out because of being in the wrong place at the wrong time. **If you are not content with your surroundings you will not do well.** University is about far more than just your course of study – it is about your learning being developed through the people you meet and the things you do. Everyone has different needs, abilities and ambitions, and they must all be carefully taken into account when deciding about higher education. Your course must interest you deeply and you must be happy about where you have chosen to live.

Research and Decisions

For university applicants the occasional injustices of the system are a lesson that is best understood before starting out. University entry is based on the principle that students are selected by those who will teach them. The student is not selected by the UCAS computer or by a university's central administration but by the subject department/faculty teaching the course the student wants to take. Different universities have different admissions policies, and admissions procedures may vary between departments and/or colleges within the same university. Although universities increasingly take a great deal of time and care to perfect their admissions system, the sheer volume of applications occasionally leads to imperfections in the system. You are more likely to make a successful application if you:

- (a) start your research **early**;
- (b) recognise that the onus is on **you** to make **your own** decisions;
- (c) make your choices **sensibly**;
- (d) **listen** to advice.

There are no short cuts and you have many hours of research ahead of you. Ultimately **it is your decision made with our help.**

The three choices:- subject, course, university.

The choice of subject

You **must** start with the choice of **subject**. Considerable research is necessary here as there are well many hundreds different subjects available in universities alone, and the number of degree courses has increased rapidly in recent years.

If you have already formed some idea about the career you eventually wish to pursue, then a **vocational** course is a possibility. Indeed in some cases, it might even be a necessity. But you must know what the career actually involves – and in particular, the length of training, and the nature of the work. If you are simply attracted to the status and salary of a career, and have little or no knowledge of the demands that it will make, then you are approaching the issue in the wrong way and may well make a foolish choice. Vocational courses exempt you from some professional examinations, but taking a vocational degree does **not** mean that you are committed to follow a particular career – it is a measure of intellectual attainment. At least half of all job vacancies (such as in Marketing, Publishing, Management and the Civil Service) are available to graduates in any field. Many students who take vocational courses find employment in other fields.

You might choose a subject stemming from your A-level courses and interests, where your intellectual curiosity has already been stimulated. You might not want to confine your studies to one subject; there are a very large number of joint or combined honours courses available.

You might want to choose an entirely new subject such as Philosophy, Sociology or Engineering.

Remember that a future employer will be looking for evidence of your academic ability, initiative and determination – all qualities that are needed to obtain a degree in **any** subject. The subject matter is far less important than the development of your skills of analysis, evaluation, initiative, communication and presentation. Graduate employment is increasingly about **the quality of the degree and the quality of the applicant**. If there are specific degree requirements for a particular career you need to find out about them **now**.

Your choice of subject needs careful thought and extensive research.

The choice of course

Types of courses

Once you have decided on a subject of study, you must then investigate features of the courses on offer at the various institutions with a view to finding some that specially appeal. Courses can differ considerably in both approach and content.

Essentially there are seven types of courses:

Single Honours – One subject is studied within which a range of specialist options is generally provided. There is sometimes a “Foundation Year” during which several related subjects are studied, though not in very great depth.

Joint Honours – Two separate but equal subjects are studied which may or may not be related e.g. History and French; Economics and Accountancy. (There can be sometimes be little, or no, co-ordination between the departments) Sometimes there is a “major” and a “minor” subject.

Combined Honours – Several subjects are studied, which may or may not be related, often narrowing as the course progresses to one or two subjects e.g. Combined Science; Combined Social Science.

Interdisciplinary Courses – Several subjects are studied, all related to a particular theme e.g. American Studies; Environmental Studies; Media Studies.

Sandwich Courses – These are alternating periods of study and related work placements, normally lasting four years, although some are extended to five years.

Modular Courses – A wide variety of “unit” courses is offered and the student selects his/her own programme, often after a common subject first year. Credits are built up towards a single, joint or combined honours degree.

Foundation Degrees – Usually a two year course for students who have not done appropriate A-levels for the course they wish to study, or who have not achieved sufficiently good A-levels to be accepted onto an honours degree course. A further one year of study after a foundation degree can produce the equivalent of an honours degree.

Courses with the same or similar name (such as History) may vary considerably in content from one institution to another. Be particularly wary of joint courses with seemingly identical titles. For example, Business Studies *with* German means that Business Studies is the major subject and German is the minor subject; Business Studies *and* German means that equal time is allocated to each subject; Business Studies and German *Business* lays stress on German Business, and not on German language or literature.

Note that not all subjects are offered at every University.

Most courses take three years, but many extend to four, five or six. The latter includes courses in Medicine, Veterinary Science, Dentistry and Architecture; courses in Scottish Universities and at Brunel and Keele Universities; many Engineering courses; courses with practical training (i.e. most modern languages and courses and sandwich courses everywhere); and increasing numbers of courses in Applied Science, Technology and Social Sciences.

Many courses offer up to a year of study in the European Union under the SOCRATES-ERASMUS scheme (European Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students). An increasing number of universities offer courses with the possibility of a semester, or a whole year, of study in America.

What you should look for in a degree course.

It is important to recognise that courses are not better than one another, but simply different. The “**best course**” is the one that suits **you** most. This also applies to University, but you should select your course before you select your University.

Questions you should ask yourself include:

- Is the course largely theoretical, practical, or vocational?
- What kind of teaching? Lectures or tutorials, or both? Seminars? How regular are tutorial and seminars? How many students will be at them? Are they formal or informal?
- How much contact with tutors? How much free/study time?
- How much written work? How much laboratory work? Are there workshops? Is there audio-visual teaching?
- Are there written examinations or continuous assessment? Or both?
- How much specialisation and how early? How wide is the range of course options?
- Is the course modular?
- What library or laboratory facilities are there?
- What is the balance between lectures, tutorials, practicals, projects, dissertations, teamwork and private study?
- Is the stress on personal academic development or on participative group learning?
- Do final examinations give any exemption from the academic requirements of professional bodies? (This is particularly relevant to Law courses.)
- Do I need the structure and discipline of a course with regular assignments and exams? Do I need an equivalent monitoring system? Or am I ready for a greater measure of freedom and self-direction?
- What are the department's views of a gap year?
- What is the employability record of graduates from this course?

If you are planning to study a “new” subject at university, then some background reading is essential. You need to be certain that you have a genuine academic interest in the discipline concerned.

In choosing a course, you should be confident that it matches your interests, abilities and plans. However there is another important factor – you must be confident that you have a reasonable chance of getting a place on the course! This consideration is intimately linked with your choice of Universities.

The Choice of University

Which University?

It is essential that you should apply to universities where you have a realistic chance of acceptance, and where the right courses and learning conditions are available. Only you can establish what are the right courses and learning conditions: no two applicants are likely to take the same view.

There is no such thing as a “good” or a “poor” university – all universities have their particular strengths and weaknesses. It is dangerous to rely solely on the accumulated wisdom of parents, teachers and friends. Reputation is also a most unreliable measure of quality when staff and course changes are constantly taking place. Detailed research is essential.

When you have decided on your subject and course, you should seriously consider the following factors:

- **Size and facilities** – sports, social, career-related activities? How social are you? University life is socially intense and exposed. Are you gregarious or outgoing enough to enjoy the closed society of a small university or collegiate unit which is remote from a large town or city, and which creates its own world? Or do you like the idea of an easy escape into a larger, wider community?
- **Location** – in a city centre? (e.g. Leeds, Newcastle) – campuses on the edge of town? (e.g. Reading, Exeter) – in ancient buildings in a small city? (e.g. Durham, St. Andrews) – in a rural location? (e.g. East Anglia). Distance from home? Cost of travel?
- **Accommodation** – Halls of residence? Self-catering? Approved lodgings? Flats? Bedsits? Availability of each? Location of each? Cost of each?
- **Entry standards** – for both the university in general and for your course in particular.
- **Modes of assessments**
- **Employability of graduates**, which may vary between courses.

Types of Universities

Every university has its own distinct character. Some are large, while others are small and intimate. Some are in the centres of big towns and cities and have a strongly urban character whereas others are to be found in the suburbs or the

country. Some have buildings scattered about a town centre, while others are concentrated on one site, commonly called a “campus”. Some campuses are central and tightly packed, whilst others are out of town, self contained and pleasantly landscaped.

Wherever you choose to apply, you must select the kind of places that will suit you best and offer the kind of environment and activities from which you will benefit.

Universities can be broadly categorised as follows:

- **Civic Universities** – sited centrally in, and interacting closely with a major city. Halls of Residence (often some distance from the University) form separate and lively communities. Examples include Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Sheffield.
- **City Campus Universities** – Universities that have developed just outside their cities. Birmingham, Exeter, Nottingham and Reading have sites large enough to contain academic buildings and a large proportion of residential accommodation. Hull and Leicester have academic sites a mile or so from the city centre with accommodation complexes two miles further out. Southampton is on the outskirts of the city with scattered halls of residence.
- **Greenfield Campus Universities** – mainly the 1960s wave of new universities established on greenfield sites, and designed as self-sufficient, self-contained social and academic units. East Anglia, Essex, Keele, Sussex, Warwick, York.
- **Collegiate Universities** – Oxford, Cambridge (and in a different way Durham, Lancaster and Kent).
- **London** – each constituent college is of the size of a full-scale university and functions as such (e.g. Goldsmiths, Imperial, Kings, LSE, Queen Mary, Royal Holloway, SOAS, UCL)
- **Wales** – (Aberystwyth, Bangor, Lampeter, Cardiff, Swansea) – a group of universities with a federal structure.
- **Technological Universities** – have their roots in the old technical and technological colleges with close links to industry. They offer courses with strong technological bias on hi-tech campuses. Examples include Aston, Bath, Bradford, Brunel, City, Loughborough, Salford, Surrey.
- **Scottish Universities** – Aberdeen, Dundee, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Heriot-Watt, St. Andrews, Stirling, Strathclyde. All Scottish universities offer four-year courses and have a more open structure to most degree courses (Medicine, Law and Divinity are generally exceptions). Students are admitted to a faculty rather than a specific department and can usually select three of four subjects in their first year from a wide range of possible courses. It is possible to be admitted directly to the second year of a degree course with sufficiently good A-level grades.
- **Irish Universities** – Northern Ireland: Queen’s Belfast and Ulster:
- **Irish Universities** – Dublin etc, application is by a central admissions service similar to UCAS
- **“New” Universities** – former polytechnics that became universities in their own right in 1992. All award their own degrees and offer a full range of courses, both vocational and non-vocational, at degree and diploma level. They are often an amalgamation of several former colleges, and are

sometimes spread across a number of campuses. Many have a close liaison with industry. Examples are Oxford Brookes, Northumbria, Nottingham Trent, University of the West of England (in Bristol), Manchester Met.

- **European Universities** – Several universities in Europe have courses in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy etc. that are taught in English. Each course is applied for separately with a separate application fee.
- **American Universities** – Studying in America can be very expensive but many universities offer sports scholarships to overseas students. If you are considering this option you should already be practising the standard aptitude tests (SATs) necessary for entry. Applications are made directly to each university with a separate application fee. Further information can be found on the website collegeboard.com. The application process needs to be started in the Lower Sixth, so students should see Mrs Ainscoe as soon as possible and certainly before Easter this year.
- **Overseas study** – Students from WGS have also gone on to study at universities in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Grenada.
- **Russell Universities** – So called because of a meeting of nineteen universities held in the Russell Hotel in London. These universities consider themselves to constitute the “Premier Division”. A full list is given below:

Birmingham	London School of Economics (L.S.E.)
Bristol	Manchester
Cambridge	Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Cardiff	Nottingham
Edinburgh	Oxford
Glasgow	Queen’s, Belfast
Imperial College, London	Sheffield
King’s College, London	Southampton
Leeds	Warwick
Liverpool	University College, London (U.C.L.)

(Note the obvious exceptions such as Durham and York.)

Prospectuses, Visits and Open Days

University prospectuses can be glossy exercises in marketing. Their range quality and accuracy are very variable. Alternative Prospectuses (produced by students) are usually readable and informative, but also uneven and highly subjective. You are advised to treat all such literature with caution. All universities have websites; access is normally available through *www.universityname.ac.uk*. Also the UCAS website, *www.ucas.com*, has links to individual university sites.

All universities also offer Open Days that provide you with an opportunity to talk with academic staff and students. The value of this exercise varies from place to place, and you should select your Open Days carefully. Open Days organised by university subject departments are invariably much more useful than general university open days.

Remember that repeated absence from school will disrupt your academic courses and therefore jeopardise your academic progress; for this reason we suggest you restrict yourself to a maximum of three visits in school time.

Finance

The **student finance** system is complex. In outline: UK and EU students who plan to go to university in 2011 apply online for student finance. We will advise students when they can apply and will guide them through the process. The full cost of university tuition is between £9000 and £25 000 per year depending on the course, but UK and EU students are charged only around £3200 per year. (Fees are a little lower in Scotland, but the courses tend to be four years rather than three). All students **must** make an application to their local authority for funding of the excess tuition fee above the contribution which students themselves pay. In addition, all students **may** apply for repayable student loans to cover the cost of their portion of the fees bill and/or for maintenance. Some students will be eligible for a non repayable grant and non repayable scholarships from their universities. Grants and most scholarships are awarded in relation to household income, with maximum financial support available for those with a household income under £25 000 per year, and no grant available where the family income exceeds £50 020 at present.

Reminders

Remember that university is not an extension of school. Teaching methods are very different. Lecturers lecture, often to very large groups, and do not stop to answer questions or to sort out difficulties and misunderstandings. You have to work these out for yourself later. Work will be set and marked, but you will be expected to organise yourself and will not be reminded or nagged in school fashion if you fail to do so. However, you will run the real risk of not completing the course, which can be expensive both in financial and personal terms. You would be older than when you left school, but would have no more qualifications and, almost certainly, more debts.

Remember too that the course you do and the institution you do it at must be your own personal choice. Teachers and parents can advise, but it is you who will be doing the course, not them. This means that it must be right for you.

Despite all the apparent difficulty of application, going to university can be an immensely rewarding experience which will have a positive impact on the rest of your life. It is worthwhile spending the necessary time and effort getting it right at the beginning of the process.

Guidance will be given about how to complete your UCAS form nearer the time, but you must start thinking seriously about what you want to study and where you want to study it now. Good luck. Remember that Sixth Form and Careers Staff are always available to help if you get stuck. If in doubt, ask.

Timetable

Thurs 11 Feb 2010	Introduction to life after A-levels followed by Parents' Evening
Thurs 11 March	AS January module results by EDI
Tues 16 March	Oxbridge presentation
Mon 17 May	AS exams start
Mon 14 June	A2 teaching begins
Fri 25 June	UCAS Fair at Leeds Metropolitan University
June/July	University open days (e.g. Oxford 30 June & 1 July, Cambridge 1 & 3 July)
Thurs 19 August	AS module results
Wed 8 September	Start of upper sixth year
Fri 17 September	WGS closing date for UCAS applications to Oxbridge, Medical Schools and Russell Universities
Fri 15 October	WGS closing date for all other UCAS applications
March 2011	Students must complete LEA Student Award Application Forms. (These are required to qualify for part-payment of fees and the right to apply for a student loan.)
April 2011	Students notify UCAS of firm and insurance offers.
Thurs 18 August 2011	A-level results are published and Clearing begins
Sep/Oct 2011	University courses begin

Useful Publications available in the Library.

Degree Course Offers – Brian Heap. Extremely useful guide to the tariff points required for entry into every university course in the United Kingdom. It is organised by subject but is also a mine of information on other important questions such as number of applicants per place, reasons for rejection etc.

The Big Guide – UCAS. An extremely thick volume detailing every single course on offer at British universities, the length of study, entry requirements and UCAS course codes.

The Times Good University Guide. One of the most comprehensive studies of British Universities available today. It contains a wealth of statistical information as well as grading every university on its own ranking system. Contents also available at www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/life_and_style/education/good_university_guide/

The Guardian University Guide. A very similar publication to the one above. Contents also available at www.guardian.co.uk/education/universityguide

The Virgin Alternative Guide to Universities. This book is written for potential students by existing students. It focuses on the benefits of both the academic and extra-curricular life of every university and university town in the United Kingdom.

Choosing your Degree Course and University – Trotman. Another helpful guide to the range of courses on offer at different universities.

The Directory of University and College Entry – Trotman. This publication focuses on the entry requirements for each university and is broken down by subject. It is very similar to the Brian Heap guide listed above.

University Scholarships and Awards – Brian Heap. This book guides potential students through the maze of financial help that is available and offers advice on to how to go about applying for scholarships.

Best University and College Courses – Brian Heap. Where is the best place to go to study a particular subject? This publication will try to answer this and other important questions.

Taking a Gap Year – Susan Griffith. This book looks at how to make the best use of gap year and offers advice on what to do.

Applying to Higher Education: useful websites

HE Courses and general information

www.ucas.com has direct links to all university websites. Particularly useful are their *course search* and *entry profiles*.

www.aimhigher.ac.uk has lots of useful general information and a particularly good student finance section.

www.universityoptions.co.uk is an impartial and informative site run by Manchester University, particularly interesting sections are *What do graduates do?*, *What employers want* and *Myths vs Reality*.

www.qeliz.ac.uk is a useful website with advice on choosing courses run by Queen Elizabeth College in the section headed *afterQE*

www.woodyswebwatch.com is a site run by a classically trained IT teacher. It has particularly good information about gap years and some useful links. It is regularly updated.

www.studentbook.org is the online version of the Trotman book of the same name. It has wealth of information about courses, universities and fees.

www.amazing-offers.co.uk (username: woodhouse, password: grove) is a very useful website giving the rejection rates and average offers

Making decisions

www.ucas.com/Stamford The Stamford test is a free diagnostic multiple choice questionnaire produced jointly by UCAS and COA, the organisation which produces the Centigrade test. It is not nearly as comprehensive as Centigrade and it is not possible to save the results online.

www.ukcoursefinder.com is a better resource than the Stamford test and is aimed at the more able student.

www.prospects.ac.uk is aimed more at graduates, but has a very useful *prospects planner* which has a diagnostic section for working out which job might suit you.

Money/student life etc

www.dfes.gov.uk/studentssupport is the official government website for all student finance matters.

www.funderfinder.org.uk has some useful suggestions for funding higher education.

www.missyournum.com is a very helpful site for anyone leaving home and living on his or her own for the first time. It has a very useful checklist for those renting accommodation.

www.bunk.com has information about available student accommodation. This is probably more useful as you approach your second year at university.
www.beyondbakedbeans.com has cheap recipes suitable for students.
www.nusonline.co.uk is the website of the National Union of Students.

UCAS Tariff for GCEs

Universities make conditional offers based on A-level grades, or tariff points or a combination of the two.

AS and A level qualifications carry points as follows:

AS		A level	
<u>Grade</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Points</u>
A* ¹	70	A*	140
A	60	A	120
B	50	B	100
C	40	C	80
D	30	D	60
E	20	E	40

A*¹The extended project qualification (EPQ) carries the same points as an AS with the addition of an A* grade which scores 70 points. This is the only AS for which the A* grade is awarded.

Universities
at which WGS students have chosen to study since 2007

Aberdeen	Leeds College of Art
Aberystwyth	Leeds Met
Australia	Leicester
Austria	Liverpool
Bath	London Met
Birmingham	Loughborough
Bournemouth	Loughborough College
Bradford	Manchester
Bradford College	Manchester Met
Bristol	Myerscough College
Brunel	Newcastle
Cambridge	Newcastle College
Central England	Northumbria
Central Lancashire	Nottingham
Central School London	Nottingham Trent
Central School of Speech & Drama	Oxford
Coventry	Oxford Brookes
Derby	Paris, London Uni
Durham	Queen Mary, London
East Anglia	Queens, Belfast
East London	Reading
Edinburgh	Royal Holloway
Essex	Sheffield
Glasgow School of Art	Staffordshire
Heriot-Watt	Swansea
Hong Kong	UCL
Hull	Warwick
Imperial College, London	York
Kings College, London	York St. John
Lancaster	Zurich
Leeds	

Courses

which WGS students have chosen to study since 2007

Accounting	Electronic Engineering
Accounting and Finance	Engineering Business Management
Accounting and Financial Management (4 year SW)	English Language and Literature
Accounting and Mathematics	English Lit. and History
Accounting, Business Finance and Management	English Literature
Accounting; Finance with German (4 years)	English Studies
Acting	Enterprise Computing: IT Management for Business
Agri-Business Management	Ethics, Philosophy and Religion
Animal Behaviour and Welfare	Events Management
Applied Sport Science	Events Management (Sandwich)
Applied Sport Science with Coaching	Finance and Investment Management
Architectural Studies	Finance, Accounting and Management
Architectural Technology	Forensic Science with Foundation Year
Architecture	Foundations of Engineering
Art Foundation year	French
Automotive Engineering	French and Hispanic Studies (4 years)
Avionic Systems with Pilot Studies	French and Italian
Biological Sciences	French Studies
Biology	French with Dutch
Building Surveying	General Engineering
Business and Management	Geography
Business and Management Studies (4 years)	Geography and Geology
Business and Marketing	Geography and Politics
Business Management	Golf Management
Business Management and Operations	History
Business Studies	History and Media, Culture & Society
Business with Finance	Hospitality Management with Culinary Arts
Business with Human Resource Management	Industrial Design and Technology (4 year SW)
Business with Marketing	Industrial Economics
Chemical Engineering	International Business (4 year SW)
Chemistry (4 years)	International Fashion Marketing
Chemistry and Sports Science	Journalism
Childhood Studies	Physics Foundation Studies(4 or 5 years)
Chinese Studies and History	Physics with Astrophysics
Civil and Structural Engineering	Physics with foundation year
Civil Engineering	Physics with Philosophy
Combined Studies (with Foundation Year)	Pilot
Communication and Public Relations	Planning and Development Surveying
Communications, Media and Culture/French Studies	Politics and International Relations
Computer Science	Popular; World Music (3 or 4 years)
Corporate Management	Psychology
Dentistry (BDS first-year entry)	Religion, Culture & Ethics/Philosophy
Drama	Sociology
Drama and English Literature	Sport , Leisure and Culture
Ecology (4 years)	Sport and Exercise Science
Economics	Sport, Exercise and Coaching Science
Economics for Business	Landscape Architecture with Planning
Electrical and Electronic Engineering	Law

Law (LLB)
Law with Business
Management
Management (Marketing)
Management including a year's work placement
Management Sciences (4 year SW)
Management Studies
Marketing & Advertising Management
Marketing Management
Mathematics
Mathematics and Management
Mathematics with Economics
Maths with Finance
Mechanical Engineering
Mechanical Engineering (4 years)
Media
Media and Advertising
Media and Communication
Media and Communication (Journalism)
Media Production
Media, Communication and Cultural Studies
Medicine (5 years)
Microbiology/Virology

Music and Media Management
Musical Theatre
Nursing diploma
Outdoor Studies/Sport
Pharmacy
Philosophy
Physical Education
Physics
Physics (4 years)
Sport; Leisure and Educational Development
Sports Marketing and Public Relations
Sports Performance
Sports Science
Systems Engineering
Systems Engineering (4 year SW)
Textile Design and Design Management
Theatre Practice: Performance Arts
Theatre Studies and English Literature
Theology
Town Planning
Transport Design
Writing, Directing and Performance

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