**UCAS**: Universities and Colleges Admissions Service. This is the organisation that handles nearly all university applications. The application process (including choices and personal statements) is all done online via [www.ucas.com](http://www.ucas.com)

**The UCAS Tariff**: This is a means of allocating points to post-16 qualifications used for entry to higher education.

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<th>Tariff Points</th>
<th>AS Level</th>
<th>A2 Level</th>
<th>BTEC</th>
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**Further Education**: The level of education after GCSE’s

**Gap Year**: A year away from education that some students take before going to university.

**Higher Education (HE)**: The level of education that involves undergraduate and postgraduate degrees.

**University**: A Higher Education institution that offers degrees at undergraduate and postgraduate level as well as being where academic research takes place.
**Catered Halls**: Accommodation where you’re provided with meals that are included in your rent.

**Fresher**: An informal name for a first year student.

**Lecture**: A method of teaching at university. Large classes in a room with tiered seating and a lecturer talking at the front while you take notes.

**NUS**: National Union of Students

**Postgraduate**: A student who has completed an undergraduate degree and is studying for a higher degree, such as a Masters or PhD.

**Professor**: A lecturer and/or researcher of the highest academic level at university.

**Self Catered Halls**: Accommodation where you’ll normally share a flat with a communal living and kitchen area in which you cook your own meals.

**Seminar**: Small groups of teaching, where you’ll engage in discussion with other students and a member of staff.

**Students’ Union or Students’ Guild**: An organisation found in all universities that is run by students and is dedicated to the representation and support of the students at the university. In addition they promote an active social life.

**Undergraduate**: A student usually studying for their first degree on a programme which normally lasts for 3 or 4 years. You could be based either at university or a Further Education college.
BA: Bachelor of Arts. The qualification most commonly associated with undergraduate arts, humanities and some social science degrees.

Bachelor Degree: A degree awarded by a college or university to a person who has completed undergraduate studies.

BSc: Bachelor of Science. The qualification commonly associated with undergraduate science and some social science degrees.

Foundation Degree: A work-related qualification designed together with employers. Normally lasts 2 years full-time. You can progress from a foundation degree to an Honours degree at university or college in the same subject.

Humanities: Typically covers ‘Arts’ subjects such as history, literature, Classics, theology, film, modern languages and drama.
Combined or Joint Honours Degree: A type of degree where you study two subjects and these are split equally (50/50) to make up your degree.

LLB: Bachelor of Laws. The accreditation given to Law degrees which allows for progression onto further training to become a barrister or solicitor.

Undergraduate Masters: Four year degrees such as Masters of Engineering (MEng), Masters of Science (MSci) etc. which comprise three years of undergraduate level study, with a further year to gain a Masters qualification.

Masters: A higher level taught degree typically taken after studying an undergraduate degree.

PhD: Also known as a Doctorate, this degree is the highest form of degree awarded and involves you carrying out research with little or no teaching. You need to have completed at least an undergraduate degree to study at this level.
**Bursary:** This is extra financial help provided by a university or college for students from households on lower incomes. It does not have to be paid back.

**Maintenance Grant:** This is extra financial help provided by the government for students from households with lower incomes. It does not have to be paid back.

**Student Finance England (SFE):** This is the funding body who assess you for financial support.

**Student Loans Company (SLC):** The SLC provide financial assistance in the form of loans to pay fees and living costs. They also manage your repayments once you have graduated.

**Scholarship:** A financial award made on the basis of a range of criteria such as a household income, excellent academic, sporting or musical achievement. They are specific to each institution.

**Student Loan:** This is the loan made by the SLC to cover your fees and living costs. Unlike a grant, it will have to be paid back but only once you are earning over a certain amount.

**Tuition Fees:** Tuition fees cover the cost of your study and may vary depending on what and where you study.
Campus University: A university situated on one dedicated site, with student accommodation, teaching and research facilities and leisure activities all together.

Open Days: Are days when the university is open to students who are considering applying. They often include activities such as campus & accommodation tours and subject & financial talks.

Oxbridge: This is the informal name for both Oxford and Cambridge universities.

Personal Statement: This is the section of your UCAS Application form where you can tell universities and colleges about your suitability for the course(s) you hope to study. You only have one statement for all five of your application choices.

Prospectus: These are guides produced by individual universities dealing with the unique information about that university and the courses it offers. These are also available online via university websites.

Russell Group Universities: The Russell Group represents the leading UK universities which are committed to maintaining the very best research, plus an outstanding teaching and learning experience.