

**UNIVERSITY
OF WARWICK**

A guide to
university

Explore your future



Years 7 – 11

A guide to university



Whether you're just beginning Year 7 or already working through Year 11, it's never too early to start thinking about your future and the opportunities ahead. Taking time now to explore your interests and goals can make a big difference later.

This guide is here to help you every step of the way – answering your questions about university, explaining your options and giving you practical tips to support your decisions. It's designed to make things clearer, easier and more manageable, so you can feel confident about the choices you make and how they shape your future.

Contents

All about university		All about you	
Why do people go to university?	4	Interests	20
What's the difference between school and university?	6	Skills and achievements	22
What can you study at university?	8	Destination you	23
Degree Apprenticeships	10	What next?	
Choosing a university	11	Academic timeline	24
Types of universities	12	Importance of GCSEs	26
A typical day at university	14	How to prepare for GCSEs	28
Societies and sports clubs	16	All about money	30
Wellbeing and support	18	Where can I learn more about university?	34



Have you ever wondered why so many people decide to go to university?

All about university

Why do people go to university?

There's no single reason; everyone's journey is different! But one thing's for sure, university can open doors to amazing opportunities. Let's explore some of the main reasons people choose to go.

1. Discovering your future career

University is a great place to explore what you want to do in life. Some people already know their dream job like becoming a doctor, teacher, or engineer and they need a degree to qualify. Others use university to study subjects they enjoy, experience a different way of learning and find what truly inspires them.

Degree – a university qualification awarded after successfully completing your Undergraduate or Postgraduate course.



Jargon buster boxes are here to help you understand key terms

2. Increasing job opportunities

Many careers ask for a university degree. Going to university can make it easier to get the job you want and may even lead to higher pay and more choices in the future.

3. Taking your knowledge to the next level

If you love learning, university lets you dive deeper into subjects that fascinate you, whether that's science, performing arts, history, engineering, or something completely different. You get to learn from experts and even do your own research!

4. Gaining independence and confidence

For many people, university is the first time they live away from home. It's a chance to become more independent, manage your own time, cook your own meals and meet new people. You'll also build confidence and life skills that help you far beyond your studies.

5. Amazing opportunities

University isn't just about studying; there are tons of exciting experiences:

- Placement years where you can work in a real company
- Study abroad programmes to experience another country
- Clubs, sports and societies where you can try new hobbies and make lifelong friends

6. The sky's the limit

At university, you set your own path. You can follow your passions, challenge yourself and shape your future. It's not just about getting a degree, it's about growing as a person, discovering what you care about and seeing how far you can go.

REMEMBER:

Not everyone has to go to university – there are many paths to success. But for those who do, it can be an incredible adventure full of learning, growth and opportunity.

At university, the sky is your limit!



What's the difference between school and university?

School and university are both about learning but they're quite different experiences! School gives you a strong foundation in lots of subjects, while university helps you focus on one or two areas that you become an expert in. Let's explore how they compare.



School: Learning the basics

At school, your days are structured and guided by teachers. Everyone follows a similar timetable and learns the same subjects.

Here's what school usually looks like:



Set hours: You're in school at the same times every day, like 9am–3pm.



Core lessons: You study a range of subjects (around 10), such as English, Maths, Science and Geography.



Teacher-led learning: Teachers plan lessons, give homework and guide your progress.



Structured timetable: You know exactly what lessons you have and when.



Set curriculum: Everyone studies the same topics and works toward national exams.



Study skills: You learn how to organise your work and manage your time.

School gives you a broad education helping you build key skills before you choose what to specialise in later.

University: Becoming an independent learner

University is a big step up! It's more flexible and puts you in charge of your own learning. You'll choose what you want to study and how you want to study it.

Here's what university is like:



Flexible hours: Depending on your course you might only have a few hours of classes each day, the rest is for self-study or research.



Focused subjects: Instead of 10 subjects, you choose one or two main areas and pick your own modules.



Different lesson types: Learning happens through lectures (large teaching sessions) and seminars (small classes where you can discuss ideas).



Independent learning: You decide how to study and manage your own time.



Freedom to choose location: You can study in another city or even another country!



Research and exploration: You can follow your interests and explore new ideas through projects and essays.

University gives you the freedom to think for yourself, discover your passions and prepare for your future career.



Module – a topic or unit you study as part of your course.



FINAL THOUGHT:

School builds the skills you need, university lets you use them to shape your future. It's a big step, but also an exciting one where you can grow, explore and discover who you want to be.



What can you study at university?

One of the most exciting things about university is the huge range of subjects you can choose from! You don't have to stick to the subjects you study at school, in fact, there are thousands of different university courses in the UK.

Choosing the right course can be a big decision, but it's also a great opportunity to explore what really interests you.



Whatever your passion, there's likely a degree for it!

A world of possibilities

Here are just a few examples of what you could study at university:

- **Mechanical Engineering** – design and build machines and technology
- **Physics with Astrophysics** – study how the universe works
- **Modern Languages** – learn new languages and explore different cultures
- **Media and Creative Industries** – explore TV, film and digital media
- **Theatre Studies** – bring stories to life on stage or behind the scenes
- **Philosophy** – think deeply about life, knowledge and ethics
- **Politics and Law** – understand how countries are run and how laws are made
- **Neuroscience** – study how the brain and nervous system work
- **Accounting and Finance** – learn how to manage money and run businesses
- **Sports, PE and Coaching** – discover how the body works, improve performance and inspire others through sport

There are also some more unusual courses you might not expect such as Jewellery Design, Football Studies and Golf Management.

Things to think about when choosing a course:

How long is the degree?

Most degrees last three or four years, but some are longer if they include placements or study abroad.

What will I study?

Look at the course content - some degrees have very specific modules, while others let you choose from different topics.

How will I learn?

How many lectures or seminars will I have each week?
Is the course practical, creative, or mainly theory-based?

How will I be assessed?

Is there more coursework or more exams?
Are there group projects or independent research?

Are there extra opportunities?

Can you do a placement year to get work experience?
Can you study abroad?

What happens after?

What kind of careers do graduates from that course go into? Does it lead to a particular job or open up lots of options?

Graduate – someone who has successfully completed their degree.



Degree Apprenticeships

A degree apprenticeship is a way to study for a university degree while working and earning money at the same time.

How it works:

- You work for a company and study part-time at university
- You earn a salary while completing your degree
- The company may cover your tuition fees

Why choose a degree apprenticeship?

- Gain work experience and practical skills
- Learn in a real job environment
- Get a degree without student debt
- Can lead to full-time employment with the company

Examples of Degree Apprenticeships:

- Engineering
- Digital & IT
- Business & Finance
- Healthcare

Degree apprenticeships are competitive, so it's important to research companies early and check the [entry requirements](#).

Entry requirements – conditions set by a university to see whether you are suitable for a course. E.g. certain grades, work experience or admissions tests.

TIP:

Don't worry if you don't know what you want to study yet! You've got time to explore your interests at school and beyond.

When the time comes, there'll be plenty of advice to help you choose the course that's right for you.

Choosing a university

Picking a university is an exciting step but with so many options, it can feel a bit overwhelming! The most important thing is to think about you – what you like, what matters most to you and what kind of experience you want.

What's most important to you?

Before deciding where to study, it's a good idea to ask yourself some questions:

- What kind of place do I want to live in?
- Would I enjoy a busy city or a quieter area with more green space?
- Do I want to live near the coast, in the countryside, or close to home?
- Does the university offer the course I'm interested in? (Not every university offers the same subjects!)

Living away from home vs. staying local

One big decision is whether you want to move away for university or stay closer to home.

Campus – the main area where university buildings, accommodation and facilities are located.

Living on campus

Living in student accommodation can be a completely new and exciting experience! You'll meet new people, learn to look after yourself and gain more independence. It's also fun to live with friends and be close to your classes.

Living at home

Some students choose to commute to university, especially if it's nearby. This can help save money and let you stay close to family and friends which is becoming more popular as living costs rise.

There's no right or wrong choice, it's all about what suits you best.

REMEMBER:

The right university for you is one that fits your goals, interests and personality.



Types of universities

In the UK, there are different kinds of universities, each with their own strengths, style and student experience. Understanding the types can help you decide what might suit you best.

Russell Group

A group of 24 top UK universities known for excellent teaching, research and strong reputations.

Examples: Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Warwick.

Campus university

(e.g. University of Warwick)

Everything including classrooms, libraries, cafés and accommodation is all in one area. This creates a strong sense of community and makes it easy to meet people and get around.

City university

(e.g. Coventry University)

The university is spread out across a city, so you may need to travel between buildings. You might not see the same people every day, but you'll have city shops, cafés and entertainment right on your doorstep.

Specialist universities

Focus on a specific area like art, music, agriculture, or business. Great if you want to study a very specific subject.

TOP TIP:



When you start thinking about universities, it's a great idea to:

- Visit open days to get a feel for the place.
- Chat to current students about what it's really like.
- Explore university websites to compare courses and facilities.



A typical day at university

Ever wondered what a day at university is really like? Let's follow Evie, a student, through her day to get a feel for what university life can look like!

Morning: Getting ready for the day



It's 9:00am and Evie's getting ready for another busy day of learning and fun. She grabs some breakfast, checks her messages and gets her bag packed with her notebooks and lunch.

She lives on campus, but she walks to the bus stop to meet her friend on the way to her lecture.

10:00am – 11:00am: Lecture time



Evie's first stop is a lecture. Lectures are large sessions where a lecturer teaches everyone about a new topic; in Evie's case, it's part of her Psychology degree. She listens, takes notes and writes down any questions or things she didn't understand to look up later.

11:15am – 12:00pm: Part-time job



Evie has a part-time job as a student ambassador, today she is leading a tour of the campus for a group of Year 10 pupils who have come to visit the university.

12:00pm – 1:00pm: Lunch



After the tour, Evie meets up with friends at the student café for lunch. Sometimes she brings her own food, other days she buys something on campus. Lunch breaks are also a great time to relax, chat, or catch up on reading.

1:00pm – 2:30pm: Study time in the library



After lunch, Evie heads to the library. It's a quiet space to get work done, read articles and plan assignments. She spends about an hour and a half researching for her next essay.

3:00pm – 4:00pm: Seminar



Next up is a seminar, a smaller class where students discuss ideas, ask questions and share opinions. Evie enjoys these sessions because she gets to talk about topics in detail and learn from her classmates.

4:30pm – 5:30pm: Cheese and Chocolate Society



After her seminar, Evie heads to her favourite student club, the Cheese and Chocolate Society! University isn't just about studying; there are hundreds of clubs and societies to join, from sports and music to cooking and debating. Evie meets friends, tries some new flavours of cheese and enjoys some time to unwind.

Evening: Heading home and relaxing



After a fun evening, Evie walks back to her accommodation, makes dinner with her housemates and spends time chatting and laughing about their days.

By 10:30pm, she's ready for bed – another busy, rewarding day at university done!



REMEMBER:



Every student's day is different, but most include a mix of:

- Learning (lectures, seminars, or laboratory sessions)
- Independent study
- Breaks and meals
- Social time with friends or societies

University life is all about balance, learning new things, meeting new people and enjoying new experiences.

Societies and sports clubs

University isn't just about studying, it's also about trying new things, meeting new people and having fun! One of the best ways to do this is by joining societies and sports clubs. There really is something for everyone!

What is a society?

A society is a group of students who share the same interests. It could be a hobby, a passion, a religion or even a cause they care about.

Societies are a great way to:

- Meet new people and make friends
- Share interests with others who enjoy the same things
- Go on trips or attend social events organised by the group
- Have fun and take a break from studying

You can join as many as you like, there are usually hundreds to choose from!



"Finding people with similar interests as me had a positive impact on my social life. It helped me understand that going to university isn't all about work. I realised you need the perfect mix of working, having fun and having time for yourself."

60+ Sports Clubs 250+ Societies

Examples of university societies

Here are just a few examples of the kinds of societies you might find:

- **Taylor Swift Society** – for fans of her music.
- **Bubble Tea Society** – discover and share your love for bubble tea.
- **Formula 1 Society** – for racing enthusiasts who love the thrill of the track.
- **Drama or Theatre Society** – perform, direct, or help backstage.
- **Cultural and Language Societies** – explore different cultures and meet international students.
- **Volunteering and Charity Groups** – make a difference and help your community.

Whatever you're interested in, there's probably a society for it and if not, you can even start your own!

Sports clubs

If you love being active, university is full of sports clubs to join. You can play at any level from casual sessions to competitive university teams.

Sports clubs aren't just about training and competing; they're also about community and friendship. Teams often hold social events, dinners, or even weekend trips together.

Some examples of university sports clubs include:

- Basketball
- Football
- Swimming
- Volleyball
- Climbing
- Badminton
- Rugby



REMEMBER:

Joining societies and sports clubs helps you:

- Make lifelong friends
- Learn new skills
- Gain confidence
- And make the most of your university experience

University life is what you make it so get involved and enjoy every moment!

Wellbeing and support

Starting university is an exciting time full of new experiences but it can also feel a bit overwhelming at times and that's completely okay. Everyone faces challenges, universities have lots of support systems in place to help students through them.

You're never alone

University life can bring big changes, new people, new places and new routines. It's normal to feel nervous or unsure at times. The good news is that universities care about your wellbeing and want to make sure you have the best experience possible.

There are many kinds of support available to help with:

- Mental health and emotional wellbeing
- Physical or learning difficulties
- Study skills and academic challenges
- Time management and workload worries



"I didn't know what to expect when going to university and that made me really nervous. But the university wellbeing team helped me a lot when I was struggling with anxiety. They were flexible with deadlines and when I needed extra support, they were always available to talk to. I can honestly say that the support systems at university helped me complete my degree and enjoy my university experience."



Types of support you might find

Every university has its own wellbeing and support services, but they often include:

- One-to-one meetings with tutors or support staff to talk through any worries
- Extra time in exams or adjustments for students with additional needs
- Study skills workshops to help with organisation, essays and revision
- Counselling or wellbeing sessions for anyone struggling with stress, homesickness, or anxiety
- Peer mentors or student advisors who understand what it's like to be a student

Universities want to make sure you feel supported, valued and able to succeed both in your studies and your personal life.

REMEMBER:



It's okay to ask for help, everyone needs support sometimes.

Universities are there to help you grow, succeed and feel your best, so you can make the most of every opportunity.

All about you

Interests

Your hobbies and interests can help guide your choices at university! Some students choose courses that match the things they enjoy doing in their free time. For example:

Performing Arts ▶ Theatre, Drama, or Music courses

Football ▶ Football Studies or Sports, PE and Coaching

Exploring what you like now can help you discover courses and careers you might love in the future.



Your interests

Tick the hobbies and interests below that you take part in or enjoy.

1

Sports / Physical Activities

- Football
- Rugby
- Basketball
- Swimming
- Tennis
- Dance
- Running
- Gymnastics

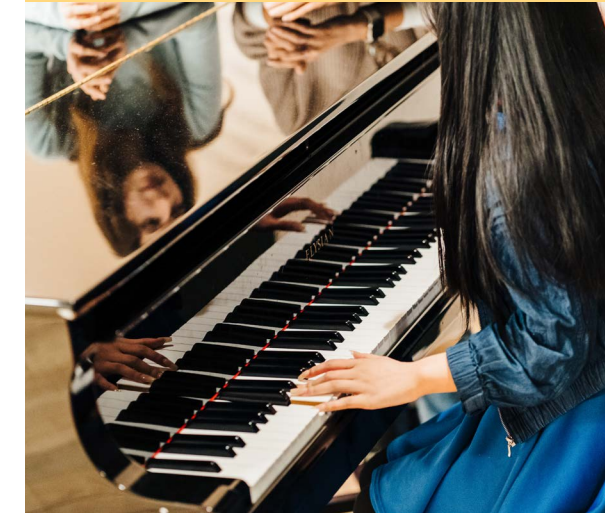
Other: _____

2

Drama / Music / Creative Arts

- Drama / Acting
- Singing
- Musical instruments
- Painting / Drawing / Crafting
- Photography
- Watching films
- Learning a language
- Dance

Other: _____



3

Other Interests

- Reading
- Writing
- Science experiments
- Coding / Programming
- Exploring new places
- Gaming
- Shopping
- Beauty and Fashion
- Design and Technology

Other: _____



TIP:

Once you've ticked your interests, think about what courses or careers could link to them. Many university courses allow you to turn hobbies into a subject of study!

Skills and achievements

When you apply to university or to a job you will be asked to reflect on your skills and how they link to the course or career you are applying for, so it will be helpful for you to start considering things now.

Some degree subjects require you to be good at certain skills.

For example, if you are good at public speaking, this would be useful for a degree in Law.

Step 1: Identify your skills

Tick the boxes that you have used or are good at:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Creativity | <input type="checkbox"/> Resilience | <input type="checkbox"/> Adapting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Teamwork | <input type="checkbox"/> Leadership | <input type="checkbox"/> Decision Making |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Time Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Organising | <input type="checkbox"/> Gathering Information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Presenting | <input type="checkbox"/> Confidence | <input type="checkbox"/> Listening |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Solving | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Planning |

Step 2: Skills to develop

Think about skills you would like to improve.

Write two skills you would like to develop in the space below:

1. _____
2. _____

Step 3: Achievements

What are you proud of?

Write your achievements and any details about them below:

Destination you

When thinking about your options at school, it can help to start with your long-term goal and work backwards. This way, you can make sure the choices you make along the way support where you ultimately want to go.

Use the space below to plan your next steps.

Ultimate Goal

What is your dream career?



Will you study at university and what subject will you need, or will you apply for an apprenticeship or job?



What A levels, college/sixth form course or apprenticeship do you need to study?




What GCSEs will you need to choose?

Not sure what you want to do in the future?

That's completely normal! Many people aren't sure yet. If this is you, focus on the things you enjoy doing, as this can help guide your choices. It's also a good idea to pick options that keep your future possibilities open.

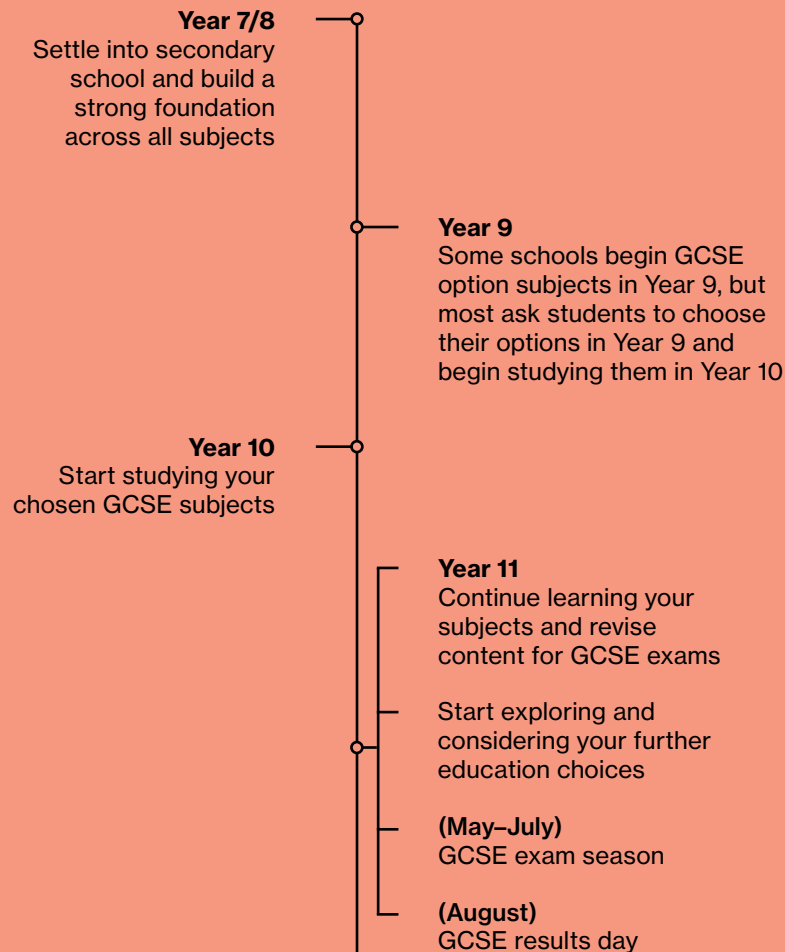
TOP TIPS:

- 
1. Some university courses require specific subjects and grades.
 2. Certain jobs require particular qualifications, while others don't.
 3. Choose a course you love, you'll be studying it for the next 3 – 4 years.
 4. Avoid limiting your future options, especially if you're unsure about your career path.
 5. Start researching courses and universities early so you can make informed decisions.

Did you know? You don't have to go to university at 18, you could take a gap year or even apply later in life.

What next?

Use this timeline as a guide to help you understand when key stages and events typically happen at school.



After your GCSEs, you will need to choose your pathway for further education, such as:

- Work with training
- Apprenticeship
- College
- Sixth Form

After Sixth Form, College, or an Apprenticeship:

- Decide which higher education pathway you want to take.
- In Year 12 and 13 begin researching degree courses to find the best fit for your future goals.
- In November of Year 13, submit your applications to universities or higher-level apprenticeships.
- In the summer of Year 13 receive your results and university decisions.
- You may also decide to go straight into work.



What next?

Importance of GCSEs

GCSEs are a big part of your school journey. You usually study them between Year 10 and Year 11 and they help you build the knowledge and skills you need for your future. But don't worry, GCSEs aren't just about exams. They're about discovering what you're good at, what you enjoy and where you might want to go next.

1

They build important skills

GCSEs help you develop skills you'll use for the rest of your life, such as:

- Understanding information
- Writing clearly
- Thinking deeply
- Staying organised
- Managing your time

These skills are useful no matter what job or career you go into.

2

They help you choose your next steps

After Year 11, you'll make decisions about what to study next. Your GCSEs help you choose:

- A levels
- BTECs – a vocational qualification where you get a more hands-on approach to learning.
- T levels - a two-year technical qualification that focuses on practical skills and preparing you for a specific career.
- Apprenticeships
- College courses

Most courses ask for certain GCSE grades, so doing your best now gives you more options later.

3

They can influence university choices

If you think you might want to go to university in the future, GCSEs can be important. Some university courses look at:

- Your GCSE grades
- Specific subjects (like Maths or English)
- How well you did overall

Good GCSEs help keep lots of university pathways open, even ones you might not have discovered yet.

4

They help with future careers

Some employers ask about GCSE grades, especially in:

- English
- Maths
- Science

These subjects help show that you can communicate well, solve problems and understand important information, skills needed in almost every job.

5

They help you discover what you enjoy

GCSEs give you the chance to explore different subjects, from Art and Drama to Computing, Geography and Design Technology. This is your chance to find out what excites you and what you might want to study later.

REMEMBER:

GCSEs are important, but they don't define your entire future. They're just one step on your journey. What matters most is that you try your best, ask for help when you need it and take pride in the progress you make.



How to prepare for GCSEs

Preparing for your GCSEs can feel like a big task but with the right approach, you can make it manageable and even rewarding. Remember, preparation isn't just about revising hard; it's about revising smart.

1

Start early

You don't need to wait until exam season to begin preparing.

- Review your class notes regularly
- Ask questions in lessons if you're unsure
- Start revising topics as you learn them

Starting early helps you feel more confident and reduces stress later on.



2

Make a revision plan

A plan helps you stay organised and makes sure you cover everything.

- Split your subjects into topics
- Set small, achievable goals
- Add breaks and rewards
- Spread your subjects out to keep things varied

A good plan makes revision feel less overwhelming and more in control.

3

Use different revision techniques

Everyone learns differently – try a few methods to see what works for you:

- Flashcards
- Mind maps
- Practice papers
- Watching revision videos
- Teaching someone else what you've learned

Mixing techniques keeps revision interesting and helps you remember more.

4

Practise past papers

Past papers are one of the best ways to prepare.

- They show you the style of questions
- You learn to manage your time
- You see which topics you need to improve on

5

Ask for help when you need it

You're not expected to know everything on your own.

- Talk to your teachers
- Ask friends or family
- Join revision clubs at school
- Use online learning platforms e.g. BBC Bitesize

Asking for help shows strength not weakness.

6

Look after yourself

Good revision isn't just about work, it's about balance.

- Get enough sleep
- Eat well
- Drink water
- Take breaks
- Make time to relax

A healthy mind and body help you learn better.

7

Stay positive

GCSEs are important, but they don't define your whole future.

- Focus on doing your best
- Celebrate your progress
- Don't compare yourself to others
- Remember that effort leads to improvement

You're more capable than you think!

FINAL TIP:

Preparing for GCSEs is a journey - take it one step at a time. With the right strategies, support and mindset, you can feel confident and ready to do your best.



All about money

Going to university is an exciting opportunity, but many students (and families!) worry about how much it costs. The good news is that in the UK, there is a lot of financial support available to help you study and enjoy university life. Here's everything you need to know about funding, scholarships, bursaries and more.

Funding: Student Loans

In the UK, most students use the Student Loans Company (SLC) to help pay for university. There are two main types of loans:

Tuition fee loan

- This pays for your course fees.
- The money goes directly to the university, not to you.
- It covers the full cost of tuition, so you don't have to pay anything upfront.

Maintenance loan

- This helps with everyday living costs, such as accommodation fees, food, travel and books.
- The amount you receive depends on things like household income, where you live and whether you live at home or in student accommodation.

Repaying your loan

- You do not start paying anything back until:
 - ✓ You have finished university and
 - ✓ You are earning over a certain salary threshold.

Salary threshold – the minimum amount you must earn before you start repaying your student loan – if you earn below this amount, you don't pay anything back.



- If your income drops below the threshold, repayments stop automatically.
- Payments are taken automatically from your salary so the money is deducted before it reaches your bank account.

For further information on student funding visit [gov.uk/student-finance](https://www.gov.uk/student-finance)



Scholarships

Scholarships are financial awards that you don't need to pay back. They are often given for:

- Academic achievement
- Sporting excellence
- Musical talent

Scholarships can help by:

- Reducing tuition fees
- Providing money for living costs
- Contributing to the costs of equipment, travel or study abroad

Bursaries and Grants

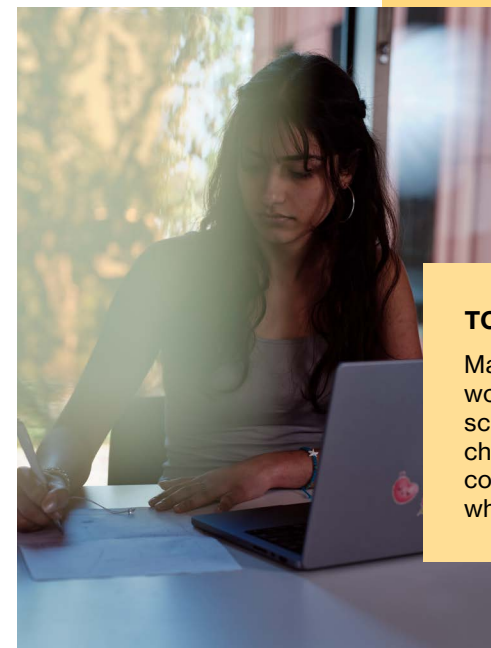
Bursaries and grants are designed to support students who:

- Come from low-income households
- Have specific personal circumstances (e.g. care leavers, estranged students, young carers, or those with disabilities)
- Face financial challenges that could affect their time at university

Key points:

- Most bursaries and grants do not need to be repaid.
- They may be funded by the university, companies, charities, or educational organisations.
- Always read the details carefully, as each scheme has its own rules.

They are an excellent way to help students succeed by reducing financial stress.



TOP TIP:

Many students assume they won't qualify but lots of scholarships go unclaimed. Always check the university website or contact their funding team to see what you might be eligible for.



University can feel expensive, but you are never alone when it comes to financial help.

Part-time work

Many students choose to work part-time during their studies:

- Flexible jobs such as café work, retail, tutoring or university campus roles
- Great for building experience and helping with extra spending money
- It's important to balance work with your studies

Budgeting at university

University is often the first time students learn to manage their own money. Common tips include:

- Tracking weekly spending
- Meal-planning
- Using student discounts like UNiDAYS
- Knowing the difference between needs (accommodation fees, food) and wants (takeaways, clothes)

Cost of living differences

Where you study can affect how much money you need.

For example:

- Big cities like London are more expensive
- Campus universities may have accommodation close to facilities, reducing travel costs



Where can I learn more about university?

There are lots of ways to find out about university and the more you explore, the easier it is to make the right choices for your future. Here's a guide to some of the best sources of information:

UCAS website

The UCAS website is the official place to apply to universities in the UK.

- You can explore courses, entry requirements and universities.
- It also has advice on [personal statements](#), student finance and application deadlines.

www.ucas.com

Personal statement – your chance to explain why you want to study the course, how your studies prepared you and what relevant experiences you have.



University websites

Every university has its own website where you can find:

- Course details and module lists
- Entry requirements
- Accommodation options
- Societies, clubs and campus facilities
- Contact information if you have questions

Prospectuses

A prospectus is like a university guidebook:

- It gives info about courses, campus life, accommodation and support services
- They are good for getting a quick overview of what each university offers



Speak to current students

Current students are a great source of honest advice:

- Ask about life on campus, studying and making friends
- Find out about clubs, societies and social life
- You can meet students during open days or on live chats

Talk to careers advisers or teachers

School staff can help you:

- Understand different university courses
- Work out your strengths and interests
- Give advice on applications, exams and next steps

REMEMBER:

The more sources you explore, the clearer your choices become. Use a mix of websites, videos and talking to real people to get the full picture of university life.



YouTube and online videos

There are lots of video resources to help you explore university life:

- Virtual campus tours
- Day-in-the-life videos from students
- Tips on choosing courses, preparing applications and student finance.

TIP:

Always check that videos come from reliable sources, like universities or trusted education channels.



Widening Participation and Social Mobility Team



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