

# GLOSSARY

HEI	Higher Education Institute such as a University or College, where you will study.
Campus Based	A University or College where you study and live (everything happens in the same place) For example: <a href="#">University of Kent</a>
Non-Campus Based	A University or College where you study and live, but the buildings are spread throughout the city or town. For example: <a href="#">Canterbury Campus</a>
Satellite Campus	A University or College where you study and live but is separate (often in another town from the main campus) For example: <a href="#">Medway Campus</a>
Distance Learning	Where you study predominantly online for your qualification. For example: <a href="#">Open University</a> and <a href="#">Arden University</a>
Hybrid or Blended Learning	Where you study a mixture of face-to-face and online learning. For example: <a href="#">Arden University</a>

Undergraduate	Study after Level 3 courses (such as A-levels or International Baccalaureate) usually leading to a degree such as a BA or BSc. Study at level 4 to 6.
Postgraduate	Study after a Level 6 course (such as a BA or BSc) usually leading to a degree such as a MA or MSc. Study at levels 7 to 8.

Honours System	How degree grades in the UK are awarded.
First-Class Honours (70% and above)	A first-class degree, usually referred to as a 'first' or 1st, is the highest honours degree you can achieve.
Upper Second-Class Honours (60-70%)	There are two levels of second-class degree. An upper second class, known as a 2:1 or two-one, is the higher of the two levels.
Lower Second-Class Honours (50-60%)	A 2.2 or two-two is the lower level of the second class degree.
Third-Class Honours (40-50%)	Known as a 'third' or 3rd, this degree is the lowest honours degree achievable.
Ordinary Degree	If an honours student fails to achieve a third class by a small margin, they may be awarded an ordinary degree i.e. without honours.

Reference: <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/students/certificates-results/uk-honours-degree-system-undergraduates>

BA (Hons) Degree	Undergraduate Bachelor of the Arts Degree (usually Arts, Language or Humanities based) usually three to six years long depending on whether full-time or part-time and programme of study; at level 6.
BSc (Hons) Degree	Undergraduate Bachelor of Science Degree (usually Science or Maths based) usually three to six years long depending on whether full-time or part-time and programme of study, at level 6.
BArch (Hons) Degree	Undergraduate Bachelor's Degree, leading to the first stage of qualifying as an Architect. Note: You will find lots of similar specific classifications such as a BMus for Music!
Foundation Year or Year 0	A preliminary year, can be taken to "top-up" grades if falling short of what might be needed for a chosen undergraduate degree and/or changing direction of study (and taken the wrong subjects for next steps at Level 3).
MA or MSc (Hons) Degree	Postgraduate Master's Degree, can vary significantly in length, depending on whether part-time or full time and programme of study. Often taken in an area of specialisation after a suitable undergraduate degree. Study at Level 7.
MA or MSc (Hons) Degree (integrated)	A programme of study which includes the equivalent of both a Bachelor's and Master's Degree in one sitting. Note: you can also have an integrated PhD which includes a Master's Degree with a Doctorate.

Sandwich Year/Term	Included as an option in some degrees where you take time out to study or work, often abroad but not always; can sometimes be funded but not always.
YINI	Year in Industry. A UK scheme, which organises gap year placements for pre-university and undergraduate students.
Single (Hons)	Studying one subject.
Combined or Joint (Hons)	Studying two or more subjects.
Major/Minor (Hons)	Studying two subjects, often as an 80/20 split. Find out more about different degrees here: <a href="#">Types of degrees in the UK</a>

HNC	Higher National Certificate. Some are part of the HTQ (Higher Technical Qualifications) range of courses; sometimes linked to employment but not always and often taught at a college. Level 4 study.
HND	Higher National Diploma. Some are part of the HTQ (Higher Technical Qualifications) range of courses; sometimes linked to employment but not always and often taught at a college. Level 5 study.
Foundation Degree	Equivalent to the first two years of a BA or BSc. Some are part of the HTQ (Higher Technical Qualifications) Level 5 study (which can be "topped up" to the equivalent of a full degree). Don't confuse this with a Foundation Year! (see above)
BA (Top-Up)	Used to "top-up" a Foundation Degree to the equivalent of a full undergraduate degree at Level 6.

Levels of qualifications can be found here: <https://www.cvx.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Ladder-Levels-5.pdf>

DSA	Disabled Students' Allowance. Financial and practical support you can apply for alongside student finance, if you have a disability or additional needs, to help make Higher Education more accessible. Find out more here: <a href="https://a2bassessments.com">https://a2bassessments.com</a> and <a href="https://www.gov.uk/disabled-students-allowance-dsa">https://www.gov.uk/disabled-students-allowance-dsa</a>
Student Finance	How many students in the UK pay to study for their Higher Education courses: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/student-finance">https://www.gov.uk/student-finance</a>
Scholarships, Bursaries and Grants	Various additional sources of income which can be applied for to support the costs of Higher Education: <a href="https://www.savethestudent.org/student-finance/student-grants-bursaries-scholarships.html">https://www.savethestudent.org/student-finance/student-grants-bursaries-scholarships.html</a>