What Makes Oxford & Cambridge Different From Other Universities?

- The academic tradition of one-to-one study (or very small group study) is the essence of a student’s intellectual experience. This tradition is called “tutorials” at Oxford and “supervisions” at Cambridge.
- Visiting students focus on one or two closely related disciplines in which they already have a strong background.
- Largely independent study with critical review of work on a weekly basis, particularly in the humanities & social sciences.
- Depending on the discipline, there may be no classes as we know them, however time in labs is similar.
- The academic calendar of three relatively short but intense teaching terms.
- The collegiate university structure is unique compared to the structure of other universities (see back).
- A vibrant and intense extra-curricular life (sporting, clubs, music, drama, etc.). Oxford and Cambridge have a “work hard, play hard” approach to college life.
The Cities

OXFORD: Home to the oldest university in the English-speaking world, Oxford is a youthful and cosmopolitan city located midway between London and Birmingham; about 50 minutes by train to London’s Paddington Station. The colleges are widely dispersed across the city.

CAMBRIDGE: The city of Cambridge has the charm and welcoming feel of a small town as well as the variety and energy of a larger city. It is located about 50 minutes north of London by train, and students account for about a fifth of the city’s population.

Understanding The Collegiate System

A collegiate university is composed of the central University and a multitude of colleges. The central University comprises academic departments, administrative departments, research centers, libraries and museums. Whereas the colleges are self-governing and financially independent institutions that are responsible for the admission, teaching, accommodation, meals, sports and social facilities for their students.

Colleges do not specialize in particular subjects, and most of them admit undergraduates to study any of the subjects available at the University. Each university has roughly 40 colleges. Colleges vary in size from under 200 to over 600 undergraduates. Not all colleges are available to Cornell students.

Oxford colleges that admit Cornell students:
• Lady Margaret Hall (full year preferred)
• Mansfield College (full year only)
• Pembroke College (full year only)
• St. Anne’s College (full year only)
• St. Catherine’s College (full year preferred)
• St. Edmund Hall (full year preferred)
• St. Peter’s College (full year only)

Cambridge colleges that admit Cornell students:
• Robinson College (full year only)
• Fitzwilliam College (full year only)
• Pembroke College (Spring only)

Studying At Oxford Or Cambridge

Students should consider the following points about studying at Oxford or Cambridge

• Consult the Oxford or Cambridge website to read about the structure of your preferred “course” (subject).
• Strong applicants propose a course of study that aligns with an Oxford or Cambridge degree.
• Studying two different courses (e.g. Biology and Economics) in the same year is not possible.
• Visiting students should be at approximately the same level as second year British students; thus second (or third) year courses should be considered.

Understanding The Terminology

• Course = A major or “course of study”
• Subject = A “class”
• Tutor/Supervisor = Faculty member leading a tutorial/supervision

Applying To Oxford Or Cambridge

Students apply to Cornell Abroad in the fall of their sophomore year.

Cornell Abroad reviews the applications and selects well qualified students to nominate to the colleges in Oxford or Cambridge.

Students should meet with Alayne Prine, Education Abroad Advisor, for guidance. Students should apply via the “general” application first. Upon receiving official endorsement from Cornell Abroad, students will then complete the college-specific application materials.