Study Abroad

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND 2020

Program Guide
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academics ........................................................................................................</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-departure Planning ..................................................................................</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Courses .............................................................................................</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits and Course Load ..................................................................................</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration at Glasgow ...................................................................................</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Attendance ..............................................................................................</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades ...............................................................................................................</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow &amp; UWEC Transcripts .............................................................................</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK Academic System ..........................................................................................</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service-Learning ..............................................................................................</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money Matters ....................................................................................................</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Estimate ....................................................................................................</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Costs ...................................................................................................</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency Exchange .............................................................................................</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Living ...................................................................................................</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds upon Arrival .............................................................................................</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Accounts ...................................................................................................</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Cards and ATMs ......................................................................................</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveler’s Checks ..............................................................................................</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTEX North American Scholarship Programme .................................................</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Safety ..................................................................................................</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers for Disease Control ............................................................................</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinations ......................................................................................................</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical &amp; Mental Healthcare ............................................................................</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services for Students with Disabilities ..........................................................</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intro to the UK Health System ..........................................................................</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety in the U.K. ..............................................................................................</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiking ................................................................................................................</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment and “Lad Culture” in the UK .............................................</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Contacts ............................................................................................</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>911 Equivalent in the UK ..................................................................................</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana and other Illegal Drugs ....................................................................</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Documents ...........................................................................................</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa ....................................................................................................................</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visas for Travel to Other Countries ..................................................................</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing Tips ........................................................................................................</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather .............................................................................................................</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing .............................................................................................................</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What to Pack ......................................................................................................</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converters &amp; Adapters ......................................................................................</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting To Scotland ...........................................................................................</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Arrangements .........................................................................................</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration ........................................................................................................</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting to Glasgow .............................................................................................</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Arrivals ....................................................................................................</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settling In ..........................................................................................................</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation ........................................................................................................</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-Site Support .................................................................................................</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus Activities/Organizations .......................................................................</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Involvement ......................................................................................</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing .............................................................................................................</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Situation .................................................................................................</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What's Provided? ...............................................................................................</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry ...............................................................................................................</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals &amp; Snacks .................................................................................................</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication ....................................................................................................</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Difference .................................................................................................</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email/Internet Access .......................................................................................</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video Chatting/Online Apps .............................................................................</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calling from the U.S. .........................................................................................</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail Mail ..........................................................................................................</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Congratulations on being accepted by the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire (UWEC) to the study abroad program at the University of Glasgow. Living and studying in a new culture is both an exciting and a challenging experience. Past participants of study abroad report that the many advantages of international study include:

- Gaining new perspectives on a chosen academic field
- Increasing understanding of different cultures
- Enhancing personal development
- Developing different perspectives on U.S. culture
- Gaining self-confidence and independence
- Learning skills for the future international job market

It is up to you to determine how you can best benefit from these possible advantages. This is your adventure!

Use this program-specific guide with the more general resources in your BlugoldsAbroad account. While this guide contains the information available at the time of publication, it is impossible for any single resource to answer all of your questions. Your peer advisor will email information throughout the semester, and we encourage you to do your own research, also, using the web resources listed towards the end of this guide, as well as others that you find. Contact the Center for International Education (CIE) staff or your peer advisor with your specific questions.

Questions only you can answer include:
1) What are YOUR goals for this experience? Advancement in a future profession, desire to expand personal and academic horizons, need for a change, and wish to challenge yourself in a new environment?

2) Given the way the program is set up; how can you best prepare to meet your goals? For example, if one of your goals is truly being immersed in Scottish culture, yet you are living with other international and U.S. students, how are you going to get out and meet the locals?

The information in this guide was current at the time of publication, though changes may occur at any time.
ACADEMICS

Additional information on topics such as maintaining program eligibility, registration at UW-Eau Claire, class attendance, course equivalencies, grades, transcripts and service learning is in the Academics section of your Study Abroad Handbook.

Pre-departure Planning

Please see the UWEC Academics Page for Glasgow for details on how to plan your courses at Glasgow.

Graduate Courses

Some students have expressed an interest in taking graduate courses abroad. Although your Glasgow faculty advisor may not have a problem with you taking graduate courses, UW-Eau Claire does. You will not be granted credit for graduate courses taken abroad unless Glasgow allows the graduate course to count toward their home campus undergraduate degree.

Credits and Course Load

The workload at Glasgow will be measured in credit points. You must take a minimum of 60 Glasgow credits and may take a maximum of 65.

Four Glasgow credits equal 1 U.S. credit, so you will generally be taking the equivalent of 12.5-17.5 U.S. credits. There is no fixed number of courses you must take because courses may carry from 10-30 Glasgow credit points or 2.5 to 7.5 U.S. credits.

Keep in mind:
- The classes you take abroad will count towards the total credits needed for graduation.
- Dropping below full-time status may result in loss of financial aid and/or insurance coverage and must be approved in advance by the CIE and Glasgow.

Registration at Glasgow

You indicate on your Glasgow application form which classes you prefer to take, but registration will not actually be confirmed until after you arrive in Scotland and go through orientation.

Class Attendance

You are expected to attend all teaching sessions (e.g. lectures and tutorials), as material covered in these sessions forms the basis for your understanding of the subject.

Different departments/faculty may have specific attendance requirements and penalties over and above the general university guidelines. If you are in doubt about the attendance policy for your module/course, consult your lecturer.

Grades

The grade conversion scale for Glasgow is different than what you are used to, but a conversion has been done. See below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glasgow</th>
<th>UW-Eau Claire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1, A2, A3, A4, A5</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1, B2</td>
<td>A-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>B+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>B-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>C+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1, D2</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3</td>
<td>C-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E2, E3, F1, F2, F3, G1, G2

Note: UWEC students abroad are not allowed to take classes pass/fail. Grades from Glasgow are figured into your UWEC GPA and posted to your UWEC transcript. No exceptions will be made.

Glasgow & UWEC Transcripts
Please see the Academics section of the Study Abroad Handbook for important information if you are graduating, transferring or applying for a competitive major such as Nursing or Education at the end of your term abroad.

University of Glasgow will send a transcript to UW-Eau Claire. Transcripts are not available until two or three months after the end of the Glasgow semester. Due to this delay, you will initially receive a grade report with “NR” (not reported) for all courses. A revised report will be available after the grades have arrived.

UK Academic System
Expectation of independent learning: Returned students most often describe academic life at the UK as "different." They go on to explain that while they didn’t find classes there more or less difficult than classes at home, they did need to adjust to a new way of teaching and learning.

From a UK perspective, it is hard to understand methods used in U.S. higher education, with lots of direction from the professors, many small, graded assignments, and the general "checking up" to be certain that students are learning the assigned materials. This is how UK students learn in high school. Once they enter university, they are expected to take responsibility for their own education.

Class meetings and schedule: Most classes meet once per week for either a three-hour lecture or two to three hours with a mixture of lecture and tutorial. For the lecture and tutorial, both sections are taught by the same professor (known as a lecturer in the UK system). Given that the course load is 3-5 courses per term, you may find yourself spending only 12-15 hours in class per week depending on your schedule.

Lectures: Like in the U.S., the lecture is a traditional method of teaching that allows lecturers to pass important information to a large number of students. However, lectures in the UK offer less opportunity for students to ask questions: questions and discussions are in the tutorial. Also, the lectures are not intended to tell you everything you need to know for the test or assignment. They provide an overview to allow you to place your course material or readings in context, or to focus on a difficult concept or theory.

To take the best advantage of lectures, you should keep up with course reading and come to lecture prepared. By being prepared for lecture, you will be able to engage and ask questions in the tutorials.

Tutorials/Seminars: Tutorials, or seminars as they are also called, are NOT mini lectures. They are active learning opportunities where the tutor and students meet to discuss the material covered in lecture and the reading that you are doing outside of class. For tutorials to be effective, they require active student participation. This means you:

• must have read the assigned work and suggested sources in advance,
• should be prepared to contribute to the discussion,
• made note of any difficult concepts or points from lecture or your readings that you do not understand, and
• should be willing to raise issues for discussion.

Tutorials are not optional. Attendance is kept, and absences are noted. Tutorials also allow for closer professor/student relationships than are typically found at the undergraduate level in the U.S.

Advance planning and independent learning: With only 12-15 hours of class time per week, you may think your time in the UK will be an academic vacation. This is not the case. Much of the emphasis is placed on private study. In the British system, students do not say they are "studying" history, for example. They say they are "reading" history. And that is precisely what students are expected to do: read! As one student said, "You will probably spend a lot less time in class than you are used to, but in exchange, you are expected to do a lot more independent work!"

Upon beginning a class, you will likely be given a (very) long reading list. This is not a required reading list; it is a list of suggested readings that will expand your knowledge of the subject area. What you actually read from the list is mostly left up to you. If you are told that “You may wish to look at these specific titles,” take that as a strong hint to read those books. You should also browse through several of the others and choose two or three to read carefully. These readings will form the basis of your contributions to tutorial discussions, as well as for the essays that serve as assessment for the module.

Differences in assignments and exams: In the UK, you will rarely find a lecturer who makes short, weekly assignments. During the semester, you may have to give a few tutorial/seminar presentations, typically a group assignment where you and two or three other students need to prepare a short presentation about the week’s topic in order to facilitate discussion.

In some courses, you may not hand in any work until the last few weeks of the term. At this point, you will probably be asked to hand in essays or papers, which will range in length from 5-15 pages. You often receive the essay questions with your syllabus at the beginning of the semester. Start writing early!

The essays give you the opportunity to 1) show the lecturer that you have done some of the course reading, and 2) show the lecturer that you have critically thought about the material you have read. Generally speaking, you will be expected to present an original idea, or discuss opposing ideas, and come to your own conclusion. Demonstration of clear thought and argumentation are as critical as backing up your arguments with knowledgeable sources. You may also take a final exam in essay format.

In case you’re worried, take this advice from a former peer advisor: “Don’t be afraid to email them or go to office hours! I often went to office hours to get input on essay outlines!”

Participation points: Another difference is that there are no “participation points” in the UK. You may be penalized for not attending but you will not earn points just for coming to class or participating, as that is a basic expectation for all students.
**Student services:** Another difference to note is that "student services" are a relatively newer concept in Scottish universities than in the U.S. The university is there to provide access to academic resources. There are some student support units. However, universities do not have the mission, common to most U.S. institutions, of “student development.” University students are considered adults who will work their way through the system, asking questions when necessary. As a newcomer to the system and the culture, you may need to ask questions often!

In case you’re worried, take this advice from a past participant: “It all sounds a lot scarier than it really is. The keys are keeping up with reading, participating in class discussions, and explaining everything in papers/exams in detail, because you’re not just telling the lecturers what they already know, you’re trying to convince them of your viewpoint. If you are lost, by all means, talk to your instructors. They are very helpful to international students.”

**Books**
The main thing to remember is that there usually is not one specific text. Students are given reading lists and are free to choose any of them to prepare for class and/or to write the essay or exam. The only exceptions are literature classes. Students often share books with other students or check them out from the library. Past students have suggested getting to the library early in the semester as many books on the list will be checked out from the library if you wait too long.

**Service-Learning**
Given that you will most likely spend fewer hours in the classroom in Scotland than at UW-Eau Claire, you may find your term abroad a good time to complete some service-learning.

However, to have this option, you must do the following **before you leave the U.S.:**

- **Apply for A Tier IV Student Visa**
  See the Learning Content “Visa Information: UK” in your BlugoldsAbroad account for details.

- **Have A Criminal Background Check**
  Volunteer work with vulnerable populations (i.e. children, the elderly, people with disabilities, etc.) will require a criminal background check. Like U.S., the UK has experienced some tragic incidents where people with criminal backgrounds have victimized vulnerable people. The result: a required criminal background check of all volunteers. You can apply for a criminal background check through the State of Wisconsin Department of Justice (http://www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/cib/crime-information-bureau). You must apply for and receive your background check before you depart for the UK. Once you receive your letter, put it in a safe place and bring it with you. You will ultimately share it with the volunteer site coordinator.

Once you are in Glasgow, you will need to locate a suitable service-learning opportunity AND remember to submit your service-learning forms online before you begin your project! (https://www.uwec.edu/service-learning/)

**MONEY MATTERS**
**UWEC information about making payments, when they are due, withdrawal and refund deadlines, financial aid, general scholarships, budgeting and ways to bring**
Money abroad is in the Money Matters section of your Study Abroad Handbook.

Cost Estimate
You can find the most current Cost Estimate for your program, in easily printable format, on the CIE Glasgow page. Be sure you are looking at the correct term. The cost estimate includes what you pay to UWEC, what you pay to Glasgow, and what you pay directly to other vendors.

Housing Costs
All housing costs are paid directly to Glasgow. The cost of accommodations will depend on where you select to live.

Currency Exchange
The currency of the United Kingdom is the pound, abbreviated GBP (Great Britain Pound) and symbolized “£.” Just like the dollar, the pound is divided into 100 units, called “pence,” abbreviated “p.” Coins come in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pence, as well as 1 and 2 pounds. There are £5, £10, £20, and £50 bills.

Scottish banks print their own versions of the pound, commonly referred to as “Scottish notes.” Scottish notes can be used in all parts of the United Kingdom although a small number of students have reported trouble using Scottish notes in England. You can avoid this problem by simply withdrawing money after you arrive at your destination in England.

You can find current exchange rates at http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/.

Cost of Living
For an idea of what everyday costs you may encounter, check out this website: https://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living/in/Glasgow.

Funds upon Arrival
Glasgow recommends that you arrive in the UK with approximately £200-£250 in British currency, more if you are traveling by taxis and other public transport. Do not carry any more than this in case it gets lost. You are able to withdraw money from ATMs using your credit or debit card.

Bank Accounts
For yearlong students, it may take up to three weeks to open a UK bank account so be prepared with cash, debit/credit cards, and/or traveler’s checks until then. Students studying in the UK for six months or less are not allowed to open an account.

Credit Cards and ATMs
Credit cards are widely accepted in the UK. You will want to make sure you have either Visa or MasterCard as those are the most widely accepted. It is strongly recommended that all of your credit/debit cards have a chip in them. Most places in the UK have the chip reader technology and swiping your card is less common.

When withdrawing money from the ATM, always use caution. Make sure you notify your bank and credit card companies before your travel. They will want to know your travel itinerary to the best that you have it planned out. Also make a copy of all of your credit cards so that in the event they are lost, stolen, or eaten by an ATM, you have the contact information to call and cancel.
Traveler’s Checks
Traveler’s checks are increasingly rare and difficult to use. They generally must be cashed at a major bank, although, in some countries, post offices also offer this service, and you must have your passport with you. Most banks charge a fee for cashing the checks; it can vary widely. Before cashing a check, ASK what the fee is.

BUTEX North American Scholarship Programme
The British Universities Transatlantic Exchange Association (BUTEX) has a North American Scholarship Programme open to all undergraduate students currently registered at an institution in the United States or Canada. To be eligible to apply, you must have been offered a study abroad or exchange place at a UK university with BUTEX membership for a minimum of one semester. The University of Aberdeen, Glasgow and Stirling are all members. For further details on how to apply, please see https://www.butex.ac.uk/.

**HEALTH & SAFETY**
General information on these issues, as well as information on CISI insurance, is included in the Health & Insurance and Safety Abroad sections of your Study Abroad Handbook.

Centers for Disease Control
The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has vaccination suggestions, how to stay healthy when abroad, and health information specific to the UK. Review the CDC site for the United Kingdom.

Vaccinations
Due to an increasing measles and mumps cases in Europe, we strongly encourage all students to check their vaccine history to see if they have had the MMR vaccine.

Also, our university partners in the UK have indicated that the National Health Service has a policy of immunizing for Meningitis “C” and recommend that students who have not been vaccinated plan to have this done before leaving home.

Medical & Mental Healthcare
Campus Medical & Mental Health Services: Glasgow has a variety of resources for students who need access to medical care while abroad. To learn more and see what is all available, click here.

Glasgow has counseling and psychological services that are available to students. They even offer group classes or mediation/yoga sessions. See their website for details and how to make appointments.

Clinic Registration:
Registering with a clinic is free and can be done the first time you visit the clinic. Glasgow will give you more information on how to do this when you first arrive.

It is normal in the UK to wait four-six days for an appointment unless it is an emergency. That has nothing to do with you being registered in advance or not.

Services for Students with Disabilities
Glasgow’s Disability Services office can provide assistance to study abroad students. The link
provided gives more information on how to arrange support and get in touch with their offices.

It is also important to look at the level of accessibility in Scotland. To find more information on this topic, please see the State Department Country Specific Information page. If you have questions or concerns about this, please contact your UWEC study abroad coordinator.

**Intro to the UK Health System**

The National Health Service (i.e. the UK national healthcare system) sometimes does not have a very good reputation in the U.S. The system generally works fine; however, it operates under a different set of assumptions from the U.S. health system. U.S. students and their parents need to be aware of some of the major differences between the U.S. and UK health systems.

1) **The UK system is set up to favor those typically most in need of medical treatment:** infants/children, pregnant women, and the elderly. People in traditional university age range are expected to be low users of the system except in the case of accidents or serious illness.

2) Because of this, **there can be a long wait to set up treatment for pre-existing conditions.** If you have a condition that will need ongoing treatment while in the UK, contact your UW-Eau Claire study abroad coordinator right away!

3) In the UK, **medical professionals do not consider a common cold/sore throat to require medical attention.** Being sick with a cold for three or four days is considered normal and of no major concern in a person of college age.

4) **Antibiotics are rarely prescribed in the UK.** Doctors point to research that shows frequent use of antibiotics leads to mutation in germs, rendering the antibiotics useless. Antibiotics are therefore used to treat severe illness. If you use antibiotics regularly, you may wish to bring them with you.

5) **Allergy shots are generally not recommended** by physicians in the UK. It will be difficult to find anyone who will prescribe or administer them.

**Safety in the U.K.**

Information on crime, specific safety issues, road safety, drug penalties, and terrorist activity in the U.K. is included in the U.S. State Department’s United Kingdom Country Information website. Specific safety in and around Glasgow will be discussed during orientation in Eau Claire and at Glasgow.

One main thing to remember about safety in the UK is that they drive on the opposite side of the road, so **LOOK RIGHT!!** before crossing the street.

**Hiking**

Per the U.S. State Department, “Hiking in higher elevations can be treacherous. Several people die each year while hiking, particularly in Scotland, often due to sudden changes in weather. We encourage visitors, including experienced hikers, to discuss their intended routes with local residents familiar with the area and to adhere closely to recommendations.”
Sexual Harassment and “Lad Culture” in the UK

“Lad culture” is a concern among British universities. In recent research, it was defined as a “group” or ‘pack’ mentality residing in activities such as sport and heavy alcohol consumption, and ‘banter’ which is often sexist, misogynist and homophobic.” Although some respondents found it influenced their academic experience at the university, lad culture is seen as particularly influential in the social side of university life. Some commentators compare it to “bro culture” or frat culture here.

Many respondents, in the study, reported sexist jokes and rape banter in their friendship groups that made them feel uncomfortable or felt pressured to engage in sexual relationships. Sexual harassment was common, and there were accounts of sexual violence. Harassment ranged from verbal harassment and catcalling to physical harassment and sexual molestation. Some viewed groping in nightclubs as a part of a normal night out.

Excessive drinking is an often-cited contributing factor and the university drinking culture is seen as one of the biggest obstacles to eliminating lad culture. Some women were also found to participate in the heavy drinking and crude behavior associated with lad culture and have been dubbed “ladettes.”

Undoubtedly, some UW-Eau Claire students have witnessed or been victim to this type of behavior in Eau Claire. However, it may be more difficult to speak up when you are in a new culture. You cannot change a culture in a visit, but you can make smart choices about how to manage your interactions and reactions to lad culture:

- Ask your British friends, both male and female, how they think lad culture impacts university social life.
- Remove yourself from situations where you do not feel comfortable. Listen to your instincts.
- Drink in moderation if you choose to drink. UWEC student health services has information about being smart while drinking.
- Be careful accepting drinks from people that you don’t know. In particular, watch your drink when you are out at bars or clubs.

Emergency Contacts

General emergency procedures are described in the Safety Abroad section of the Study Abroad Handbook, and Glasgow has a Study Abroad advisor who is available for consultation if difficulties arise. You will receive an emergency contact card at Orientation 2; be sure to keep it in your wallet. The information is also on the Contact Names & Addresses page of this guide.

911 Equivalent in the UK

If you are in an emergency situation in the United Kingdom, you will need to know how to reach the local police, fire, or ambulance services. The local equivalent to the 911 emergency line in the United Kingdom is 999; in Gibraltar, it is 112. Save this number in your cell phone in case you need it to use it quickly.

The U.S. State Department also provides a list of 911 numbers abroad. Please note that in some countries there are different numbers for fire, police, and ambulance. Plan ahead and research numbers before you go.
Marijuana and other Illegal Drugs

Although marijuana may be relatively easy to obtain in the UK, the possession and use of marijuana is illegal. Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs in the U.K. are severe and convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines. U.S. citizenship offers no protection if you break a U.K. law. There is NOTHING the CIE, Glasgow, or the U.S. government can do if you are found in violation of U.K. laws.

In addition to legal penalties, you are putting yourself at risk of robbery or assault, or you may get a much more dangerous combination of drugs than you thought you were buying.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

Passport information is included in the Travel Resources section of your Study Abroad Handbook.

If you are not a U.S. citizen, please contact the CIE for more information about the following topics.

Visa

A visa is official permission to temporarily reside in another country and is granted by the government of that country. U.S. citizens studying in the UK for less than six months may enter the UK under two categories: Short-Term Study Visa or Tier 4 (General) Student Visa.

Most semester UW-Eau Claire students enter under the Short-Term Study Visa category. Academic year students must apply for a Tier 4 (General) Student Visa.

See the “Visa Information: UK” in the Learning Content section of your UW-Eau Claire BlugoldsAbroad account for basic information about the visa options. This information will also be discussed briefly at study abroad orientation.

Note that you cannot enter the UK for the first time via Ireland if you are using the short-term study visa option. In addition, proof of onward journey, usually in the form of a roundtrip plane ticket, is required.

It is your responsibility to keep up-to-date about student visa requirements for the UK, and if required, to apply for and receive a visa from a UK consulate or embassy in a timely manner.

Visas for Travel to Other Countries

If you plan to travel outside of the UK while abroad, verify visa requirements for each country you will visit by contacting the nearest consulate for that country, or your travel agency. Most Western European nations do not require U.S. citizens to have a visa for tourist travel of less than three months, but you should always verify the requirement as entry requirements can change with little notice (and Europe has talked about changing this).

PACKING TIPS

There is general packing information in the Travel Resources section of your Study Abroad Handbook, and you will get a suggested packing list for Glasgow at Orientation 2. In addition, you should know the following:

Weather

Glasgow has short/cool summers and winters are long, cold and wet. The warm season is from June-September (average high of 66°F) and the cooler season is from late November
until March (average high 48°F). It will rain a lot when in Glasgow.

**Clothing**
Past participants suggest bringing clothing that you can wear, or take off, in layers. Many of the buildings are not centrally heated so it can be very drafty.

Take clothing that is washable and does not wrinkle easily. Scottish students generally dress casually, but not as casually as U.S. students do. You will be hard pressed to find students wearing sweats to class. Bring a few “dress-up” clothes for going out to restaurants or clubs. Some nightclubs will not let you in wearing jeans or tennis shoes. In addition, having a good waterproof jacket is important. You should bring a light and heavy jacket as you’ll experience a variety of seasons. And don’t forget your umbrella!

**What to Pack**
Your peer advisor will provide a suggested packing list at Orientation 2.

**Converters & Adapters**
The standard electric current in the UK is 240 volts and in Europe is 220 volts. U.S. appliances such as hair dryers and razors run on 120 volts. If you plan to bring these appliances, you will need to buy both a converter and a plug adapter. You may also choose to buy the appliances abroad, but still bring a plug adapter for traveling in other countries.

**GETTING TO SCOTLAND**
There is information on student-oriented travel agencies, instructions for booking a flight, and other travel information in the Travel Resources section of your Study Abroad Handbook

**Travel Arrangements**
It is your responsibility to make travel arrangements to Glasgow.

Remember:
- you should not book your flight until your acceptance has been confirmed and the exact beginning and ending dates of the program have been confirmed by the University of Glasgow. However, this does not mean that you cannot look online and begin price comparisons.
- You cannot enter the UK for the first time via Ireland if you are using the short-term study visa option.
- Most visas require a roundtrip ticket. If you are planning to travel at the end of the program, that is fine. You do not need to leave the UK immediately at the end of the program, as long as you will not be there/in Europe as a tourist for more than a total of 90 days before/after the program

**Immigration**
If you are using the short-term study visa option to enter the UK, you will be asked to provide documents to the UK immigration official at the airport. Please see your BlugoldAbroads Learning Content “Visa Information: UK” for details on what documents you need to have with you.

Upon verifying your documents, the immigration agent will stamp your passport with the short-term study visa.
IMPORTANT: You will be arrested if you bring pocket knives, blades, mace or pepper spray canisters, or any part of a gun into the United Kingdom. Please refer to the US State Department Country Information page, which details the items visitors are prohibited from bringing into the United Kingdom.

Getting to Glasgow
You can fly directly to the Glasgow International Airport (GLA) (Note: NOT the Glasgow Prestwick airport! Prestwick is about 45 minutes from Glasgow) More information is at this link: http://www.gla.ac.uk/about/maps/howtogethere/

Fall students only: The international office at Glasgow will arrange a meet and greet at the Glasgow International Airport between certain times on certain dates. They will also have a free coach bus that will take you to campus and accommodations. There are only certain dates for this, and you must sign up in advance. Glasgow staff will contact you directly about how and when to do that. To learn more, see here.

The university recommends that you do not arrive on a Saturday or Sunday, as all university offices will be closed. If you do have problems on arrival, go to the Main Gatehouse at the University Avenue entrance to campus. The Gatehouse is staffed 24 hours a day.

Spring students: There is no welcome program for students who arrive in the spring. You will need to make your way to campus yourself. Glasgow International Airport is approximately 7 miles west of the university, and you are expected to proceed directly to your residence hall. A taxi from the airport to a Hall of Residence costs roughly £20-£25. An airport bus goes to Buchanan Bus Station which is situated in the center of the city. A taxi journey from there to one of the Halls of Residence will cost roughly £8 to £10.

Early Arrivals
Since the University of Glasgow cannot accommodate students prior to the arrival date, you will need to find alternative housing arrangements if you arrive early.

Settling In
Orientation
You will have an orientation program upon arrival, including an introduction to the university, student life, support services, and the city and the surrounding area.

On-Site Support
As an international student at the University of Glasgow, you will have access to campus resources. The international staff is there to support you should any questions or concerns arise. The international staff won’t actively seek you out to make sure everything is going okay. Instead, should anything come up, you will need to reach out to them. As you may recall from earlier sections, the UK education system is much more hands off than the US education system, but the UK system can support you if you make staff aware.

Campus Activities/Organizations
The University of Glasgow has over 100 student-run organizations for you to participate in, from the Fencing Club to the English Literature Society.

Glasgow is also unique in that it has two student unions: Glasgow University Union, established in 1885, and the Queen Margaret Union, established in 1890. Historically,
Glasgow University Union was the men’s union and Queen Margaret’s was the women’s union. Glasgow University Union is a popular venue that houses a nightclub, several bars, a TV/Sports Lounge, two libraries, and several dining facilities. Queen Margaret Union offers regular entertainment, film showings, bars, restaurants, and a coffee bar as well. Be sure to check out the famous "Cheesy Pop," a weekly favorite at the QMU. You can learn more at: [http://www.gla.ac.uk/studentlife/studentunionsandorganisations/](http://www.gla.ac.uk/studentlife/studentunionsandorganisations/)

**Community Involvement**
A great way to get involved in the community is to volunteer your time. Check with the study abroad office on your campus to see if any positions are available on campus or within your city. Otherwise, look into student groups that participate in volunteer activities. Past students who chose to do this gained a lot from the experience. Not only do you get to meet people, you get to make a difference. However, please see the "Service Learning" information in this guide as **volunteering in the UK will require a background check and Tier 4 Student Visa.**

**Housing**

**Living Situation**
The University of Glasgow offers study abroad housing in one of seven university halls, some of which offer more traditional dorm-style rooms, both single and double, and some of which have apartment-style housing. The University of Glasgow Accommodation Office will send you a code so that you can apply online once you have been officially accepted to the University of Glasgow.

All residences, with the exception of Wolfson Hall, are self-catering, meaning you buy food and cook your own meals. To learn more about each hall, the cost and the spaces available, you can [click here](http://www.gla.ac.uk/undergraduate/accommodation/facilitiescomparison/).

As Glasgow is an urban campus, not all residence halls are on campus. Walk time from halls to campus range from 15 to 45 minutes. See comparison chart for more information: [http://www.gla.ac.uk/undergraduate/accommodation/facilitiescomparison/](http://www.gla.ac.uk/undergraduate/accommodation/facilitiescomparison/).

**What’s Provided?**
Each room has a desk, bed, desklamp, chair, storage shelves, bookshelf closet or wardrobe and Wifi is also included. Your bedding is provided, but you will need to supply your own towels, cooking and eating utensils. Go to [http://www.gla.ac.uk/undergraduate/accommodation/](http://www.gla.ac.uk/undergraduate/accommodation/) for details on what is provided by each hall.

**Laundry**
The self-catered halls have laundry facilities on site for an additional fee.

**Meals & Snacks**
Almost all students select “self-catered” halls at Glasgow, meaning they cook their own food. In self-catered housing you will have access to a kitchen to store food and cook meals. If you are in a self-catered hall, you will cook at home in a kitchen you share with other students on your floor. Depending on where you live, you may share your kitchen with 5-25 other students (though sharing with 25 is rare). Most kitchens include a fridge with separate freezer, stove, microwave, and electric kettle.
There is no meal plan at Glasgow unless you live in Wolfson Hall. Wolfson Hall serves breakfast and dinner on weekdays and brunch and an evening meal on weekends. Having a meal plan in Scotland is NOT like having a meal plan at UWEC.

Past peer adviser tip: “Byres Road next to the University’s main building has a lot of shops to choose from. Iceland would be my go-to. Almost everything sold there is frozen, but it is really cheap; most items cost around £2-4! There is also a Waitrose on Byres road which is a bit more expensive; look for deals to save some cash! (University Cafe and Little Italy are both on Byres Road too—some of my favorite places to grab a quick bite!”

Cultural differences in food. Because tea is a more common drink than coffee, you'll find water kettles rather than coffee pots in most kitchens. When you go shopping, you'll find that eggs are not refrigerated. You'll find less beef and chicken, and more pork and lamb. Ketchup, peanut butter, and ranch dressing are hard to find and have a slightly different flavor. If you eat out, you'll find more Indian food and less Mexican food.

Common Scottish and English meals

- **Haggis**: a traditional Scottish savory dish containing sheep's organs (heart, liver and lungs) minced with onion, oatmeal, suet, spices, and salt; mixed with stock; and traditionally encased in the animal’s stomach and simmered for approximately three hours. Most modern commercial haggis is prepared in a sausage casing rather than an actual stomach. For those of you who are not fans of organ meat, there is also vegetarian haggis.

- **Black Pudding**: a type of sausage made by cooking blood or dried blood with a filler until it is thick enough to congeal when cooled; often served at the traditional Scottish breakfast.

- **Square Sausage**: Lorne sausage known for its shape is often served with breakfast or on a roll.

- **Tablet**: basically, sugar and butter; it is amazing.

- **Clotie Dumpling**: a traditional dessert pudding made with flour, breadcrumbs, dried fruit, sugar, spice, and milk.

- **Stovies**: A Scottish dish based on potatoes; recipes vary widely but the dish always contains potatoes and variously onions, carrots, other vegetables, roast beef, corned beef or other meat.

- **Fish and Chips**: fried fish served with fries. Depending on where in Scotland you are, they will ask if you would like vinegar or salt or both. You will also find a variety of toppings people put on just chips such as doner or curry.

- **Shepherd’s Pie**: lamb pie cooked in a casserole with a layer of toasted mashed potatoes.

- **Bangers and Mash**: sausages and mashed potatoes.

- **Yorkshire Pudding**: popover served alongside roast beef with gravy on top.

- **Cadbury Chocolate**: an absolute must.

- **Doner**: found at the kebab shops; similar to a Gyro.

- **Fried Milky Way/Mars Bars**: almost anything can be found fried; just check out the menu at the nearest fish and chips shop.

**COMMUNICATION**

Information on accessing/forwarding your UW-Eau Claire email address and on computer app-based phone services
(SKYPE, What’s App, Facetime, etc) is in the Contacts & Communication section of your Study Abroad Handbook.

**Time Difference**
Scotland is six hours ahead of Eau Claire. For example, when it is 1:00 P.M. on Thursday in Eau Claire, it is 7:00 P.M. on Thursday at Glasgow. To see the current time at in Scotland, visit: https://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/uk

**Email/Internet Access**
The University provides email and WiFi access, or you can access a web-based email account via the Internet. If you bring a laptop, there will be places to use it on campus and in your housing arrangement. There are also various computer labs on campus. You will need to purchase a UK adapter for your computer if you bring one. Make sure that if you have a three-prong computer plug that you purchase a two-prong converter (to plug into your adapter) that turns into a three prong so that you can charge your computer.

**Video Chatting/Online Apps**
Most international students communicate with family and friends back in the U.S. by using and online video chat service such as Skype, Facetime, or WhatsApp. Past students recommend that you set up a regular time (for example, Sundays at 10 PM, Scottish time) so both sides are online at the same time.

**Calling from the U.S.**
From the U.S. to Scotland. You must first dial 011, which is the international dialing code. Next, you must dial 44 to get Scotland, and then the rest of the number to reach a specific city and location.

**Snail Mail**
International airmail takes 7-10 days to cross the Atlantic in either direction. Make sure you don’t send anything valuable as the package is likely to be opened when going through customs.

**TRAVEL WHILE ABROAD**
See additional information in the Travel Resources section of your Study Abroad Handbook.

**Independent Travel**
If you plan to travel in England, Scotland or Wales, transportation by train, ferry, bus (coach) and plane are all possible. When deciding whether to travel by train or air, remember this: they are often comparable in price, but train travel is considerably longer. For example, a train from Glasgow to London takes four hours versus a forty-minute flight. On the other hand, traveling by train allows you to see much of the countryside that you would miss if you fly. Also, train stations are usually closer to the city centers, while a taxi or bus ride might be needed if you fly.

**Train**
A 16-25 RailCard gives you 1/3 off regular fare tickets. It pays for itself after three to four trips. Check out this Web site for more information: http://www.16-25railcard.co.uk/. There is also a special rail pass just for southwest England (which includes London and Oxford) that gives you a discount on train tickets. When you buy a ticket to London using the pass, the ticket may also be used as a subway pass around London for the entire day.
**Bus**
Scotland has a great bus system that can take you to many Scottish cities inexpensively. At [www.megabus.co.uk](http://www.megabus.co.uk), you can get a roundtrip bus ticket from Glasgow to Edinburgh for 3-4 pounds (roughly $7-9). If you're going further, a National Express Student Coach Card entitles you to one-third off all regular fare coach tickets.

**Ferry**
If you have time, you can also take a ferry from Scotland to various cities in Ireland/Wales/England. Past participants have said they really enjoyed the ferry experiences. See [https://www.aferry.co.uk/](https://www.aferry.co.uk/) for more information.

**Air**
Glasgow has an international airport so that will make it easier to fly other places. Many past students have recommended Ryan Air as a helpful site with low-budget flights all around Europe: [http://www.ryanair.com/en](http://www.ryanair.com/en). Typically, Ryan Air flies into airports that are further outside the city, so you may need to spend more on taxis, buses, or trains to get into town. Keep in mind that airlines like RyanAir and other budget airlines, charge for the littlest things like printing your boarding pass at the airport and their weight/bag restrictions are very strict. Do your research to know what you can bring. If you don't you will end up paying a lot of money!

**Cultural Notes**

**Where am I going? UK, England, or Great Britain?**
You are actually going to all three simultaneously. “The United Kingdom is a country that consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In fact, the official name of the country is ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.’

Great Britain is the name of the island northwest of France and east of Ireland that consists of three somewhat autonomous countries: England, Wales and Scotland. Therefore, Scotland is part of Great Britain, which is part of the United Kingdom. The UK includes England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.” From: [http://geography.about.com/library/faq/blqzuk.htm](http://geography.about.com/library/faq/blqzuk.htm)

**The Government**
The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy, with a queen and a parliament that has two houses: The House of Lords and the House of Commons. Supreme legislative power is vested in parliament, which sits for five years unless dissolved sooner. The House of Lords was stripped of most of its power in 1911, and now its main function is to revise legislation.

The current monarch and prime minister are:
Sovereign: Queen Elizabeth II (since 1952)
Prime Minister: Boris Johnson (since 2019)

England has existed as a unified entity since the 10th century; the union between England and Wales, began in 1284 with the Statute of Rhuddlan, which was not formalized until 1536 with an Act of Union. In another Act of Union in 1707, England and Scotland agreed to permanently join as Great Britain. The legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was implemented in 1801, with the adoption of the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921 formalized a partition of Ireland; six northern
Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom as Northern Ireland and the current name of the country, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was adopted in 1927.

From:
http://www.infoplease.com/country/united-kingdom.html
## CONTACT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University of Glasgow</th>
<th>British Consulate in the U.S.</th>
<th>UW-Eau Claire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colette McGowan</strong></td>
<td><strong>625 N. Michigan Avenue, Suite 2200</strong></td>
<td><strong>Jenna Krosch</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Abroad and Exchange Manager</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60611</td>
<td>Study Abroad Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:Colette.McGowan@glasgow.ac.uk">Colette.McGowan@glasgow.ac.uk</a></td>
<td>Tel: (312) 970-3800</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kroschjm@uwec.edu">kroschjm@uwec.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel.: 44 (0)141 330 6516</td>
<td>Fax: (312) 970-3852</td>
<td>3 Schofield Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax: 44 (0)141 330 4045</td>
<td><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/world/usa">https://www.gov.uk/government/world/usa</a></td>
<td>University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roisin McAlpine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Scroll down to the heading “British Consulate-General Chicago”.</strong></td>
<td>Eau Claire, WI 54702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Abroad Coordinator</td>
<td><strong>Please be aware that British Consulate in Chicago no longer offers visa processing services. The New York Consulate is the only location that process visa applications in the USA.</strong></td>
<td>Phone: (715) 836-4411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:Roisin.McApline@glasgow.ac.uk">Roisin.McApline@glasgow.ac.uk</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: (715) 836-4948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: 44(0) 141 330 5439</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>After Hours Emergency</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Office</td>
<td></td>
<td>University Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Glasgow</td>
<td></td>
<td>(715)577-9045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fraser Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remember that in most cases, local contacts are best in local emergency situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 Hillhead Street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow G12 8QQ</td>
<td></td>
<td>If you have an after-hours emergency that can be helped on the U.S. side, please call University Police at the number above. Calls can be made to this number 24 hours a day. You may get an answering machine; however, an officer is alerted as soon as you have left your message. Be sure to give the officer the phone number you can be reached at, as well as what type of assistance you require.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland, UK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Web Information: Glasgow

#### City
- City of Glasgow: [https://peoplemakeglasgow.com](https://peoplemakeglasgow.com)
- Lonely Planet: [https://www.lonelyplanet.com/scotland/glasgow](https://www.lonelyplanet.com/scotland/glasgow)

#### Culture
- The Telegraph: [https://www.telegraph.co.uk/scotland/](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/scotland/)
- Scottish Culture: [https://www.scotland.org/about-scotland/culture](https://www.scotland.org/about-scotland/culture)
- Scottish Traditions: [https://www.scotland.org/about-scotland/culture/scottish-traditions](https://www.scotland.org/about-scotland/culture/scottish-traditions)

#### Country
- Visit Scotland: [https://www.visitscotland.com](https://www.visitscotland.com)
- Lonely Planet: [https://www.lonelyplanet.com/scotland](https://www.lonelyplanet.com/scotland)
- British Council: Scotland: [https://scotland.britishcouncil.org](https://scotland.britishcouncil.org)
**When past participants of the Glasgow program were asked to sum up their experience, here is what they said:**

Throughout my time in Glasgow I have had little experiences that made me just appreciate the fact that I had the chance to come. I loved the satisfaction of being able to adapt to entirely new surroundings, the diversity of living in a big city. I loved starting over knowing no one and meeting great friends. I loved having to travel someplace that involved a subway, train, bus, plane and taxi just to get there. Who doesn't love Fish and Chips? I loved playing Gaelic Football. I loved the Scottish landscape--for the most part I even loved the rain.

Often in my classes we did a lot of comparisons and I could use my views to develop opinions in the conversations we had. Also, with my roommates and classmates, my identity often shaped the type of friendship I had with them. There were many stereotypes various countries have associated with Americans, and in order to change their minds, I had to be open with how I identified.

What I have noticed is that when you go abroad, the common societal norm of trying to fit in, goes away. People just want to know the best version of yourself.