

Why UCL? /

At UCL we're proud of our pioneering history, our distinguished present and our exciting future. UCL is a great place to be a student – here are some of the reasons why.



Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832), considered to be UCL's spiritual founder, believed that education should be available to all

About UCL

- // UCL is one of the world's very best universities, consistently placed in the global top 20 in a wide range of world rankings
- // We continually review all the teaching for our undergraduate degrees, to make sure that it includes the latest discoveries and developments in the field – so you'll be on the cutting-edge
- // UCL is a world-leader in research, with outstanding results in the latest Research Assessment Exercise
- // We are London's Global University – your studies will provide a global perspective which will help you understand the major issues facing the world and will equip you to contribute to solutions



Scan this QR code to see a video all about UCL

- // Our students are, and always have been, selected on the basis of their talent and potential, whatever their personal, social or national background
- // Around 41% of our students come from outside the UK, so UCL has a cosmopolitan, friendly and inclusive atmosphere
- // We're based in the heart of London – which will give you outstanding academic, professional and social benefits



www.ucl.ac.uk/about-ucl

Research Assessment Exercise

The Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), carried out jointly by the UK's Higher Education funding bodies, assesses the research strength of UK universities.

In the latest RAE (December 2008), in the vast majority of UCL's submissions, at least 50% of the staff submitted were ranked at 4* ('world-leading') or 3* ('internationally excellent'). Subject entries in this Prospectus give the percentage of staff producing research of world-leading or internationally excellent quality.



www.rae.ac.uk



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Among our former academic staff and students, UCL has 21 Nobel Prize winners



UCL scientists contributed to the discovery, in Kenya, of new fossils which will help to shed light on the mysteries of human evolution

UCL in facts and figures*

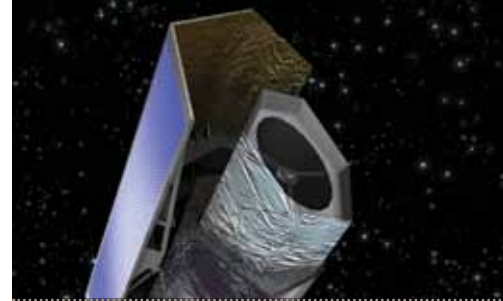
- // Founded in 1826
- // Over 26,600 students, of whom around 14,700 are undergraduates
- // 54% female and 46% male students
- // More than 10,900 students from countries outside the UK
- // 52 academic departments/units in ten faculties
- // Staff to student ratio of 1:10
- // UCL staff currently include 34 Fellows of the Royal Society, 11 of the Royal Academy of Engineering, 24 of the British Academy and 80 of the Academy of Medical Sciences

* all figures correct as of 1 December 2012

UCL's firsts

- // The first English university to admit students regardless of race, class or religion
- // The first English university to admit women students on equal terms with men
- // The first university to be founded in London
- // The first in England to teach English Literature, French, Geography, German and Italian at university level, and the first to offer the systematic teaching of Engineering, Law and Medicine
- // The first UK university to establish overseas campuses in Australia and Qatar

Westminster Palace, (with its clock tower – Big Ben), is one of four UNESCO World Heritage sites to be found in London



UCL scientists are at the forefront of the European Space Agency's Euclid mission, to study the mysterious "dark matter" that makes up much of our universe



PhD student Art Stavenka and his partner secured £90,000 in funding on BBC2's *Dragon's Den* for their approach to advertising with moving images on bike wheels

Nobel Prize winners

There has been at least one Nobel Laureate from the UCL community every decade since the establishment of the prizes in 1901.

1904	Chemistry: William Ramsay
1913	Literature: Rabindranath Tagore
1915	Physics: William Henry Bragg
1921	Chemistry: Frederick Soddy
1922	Physiology or Medicine: Archibald Vivian Hill
1928	Physics: Owen Willans Richardson
1929	Physiology or Medicine: Frederick Gowland Hopkins
1936	Physiology or Medicine: Henry Hallett Dale
1944	Chemistry: Otto Hahn
1947	Chemistry: Robert Robinson
1955	Chemistry: Vincent du Vigneaud
1959	Chemistry: Jaroslav Heyrovsky
1960	Physiology or Medicine: Peter Brian Medawar
1962	Physiology or Medicine: Francis Harry Compton Crick
1963	Physiology or Medicine: Andrew Fielding Huxley
1970	Physiology or Medicine: Bernard Katz
1970	Physiology or Medicine: Ulf Svante von Euler
1988	Physiology or Medicine: James Black
1991	Physiology or Medicine: Bert Sakmann
2007	Physiology or Medicine: Martin Evans
2009	Physics: Charles Kao

