

→ SAGE Study Skills

# Study Skills for Chinese Students

Mike Courtney & Xiangping Du

有中文：  
关键词和  
小贴士

 SAGE

Los Angeles | London | New Delhi  
Singapore | Washington DC



# 1

## Introduction: Living and studying in the UK

### Being successful

Congratulations! You have made a very good decision to study abroad in the UK. This book will help you to study successfully so you should read it and keep it with you while you study.

Studying in the UK is a very exciting and valuable experience for you. We know that it is very important to you, and your family, that you are very successful in your studies, and very happy with your life in the UK. Being successful while you are in the UK can mean many things:

1. Getting a good qualification.
2. Feeling happy with yourself and the new experiences you will have in the UK.
3. Improving your English language skills.
4. Gaining a wider knowledge of the world, and UK society in particular.
5. Being independent for the first time since you left China.
6. Making new friends and finding out about their countries and their lives.
7. Preparing yourself well for a good career, either back in China, or internationally.

So success can mean many things, but all of these things can come from using this book to make sure that your studies achieve the results that you want.



 **Chapter 1: Xiangping's Study tips** 

Read Xiangping's tips about settling down well in the UK, managing your time well, and things that you might find strange at first about UK culture. 在来英国之前先做一些功课，了解英国的基本文化和礼仪，以及中西文化的基本差异，尤其是基本的吃、穿、住、行，以免被一些不同的行为吓倒。比如：

- 和英国人见面时，与其是握手，他们见面**打招呼**的方式可能是一个很热情的拥抱，或者一个法式的拥抱外加亲吻你的双颊。如果这位是男士，请不要误认为他对你有什么想法或者企图，这可能只是他和你打招呼的方式。

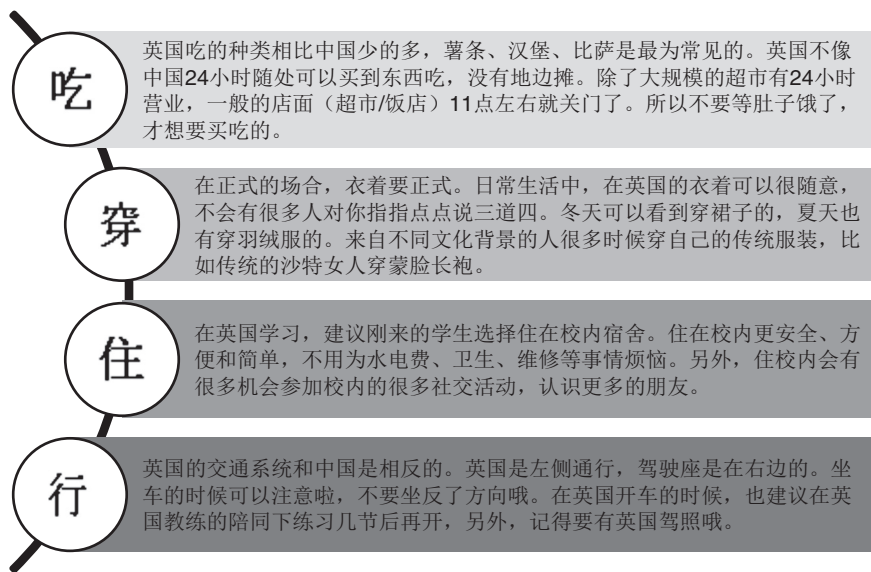


FIGURE 1.1

- **广交朋友**：尤其是于不同于自己文化背景的人交朋友，多听、多问、多说、你的眼界和见解会越来越广。尽量不要和中国人凑堆，否则你的英语很难提高。加入校内外的社团组织，增加交友学习的机会。
- **合理安排和利用时间**，组织自己的日程安排。
  - 课前：做一位“有准备的人”。俗语讲：机遇偏爱有准备的人。一定要提前预习老师要讲授的课程：查阅课程的课件，以及老师指定的阅读资料：相关书籍、文献、案例、新闻等

- 课上：一定要认真听讲，做详细的笔记。有不明白或者不认同的观点，可以随时向老师提问，这不仅会提高自己，并让老师对你印象深刻
- 课后：复习学习过的知识，阅读老师推荐的，以及其他相关的书籍和材料。理论联系实际，思考这些阅读资料与课堂学习的知识之间的关联和应用
- **任何事情都不要等到“最后一刻钟”。**有作业的时候，一定要提前开始搜索资料，计划，然后组织。提前把作业写完，给自己留出时间修改检查。因为作为国际学生，英语不是自己的母语，所以写作可谓是一项艰巨的任务，一定要给自己足够的时间准备和写作。
- **有成年人的自立和自主，对自己负责，对自己负责。**因为在英国的学习中，老师把大学生象成年人一样对待，所以很少老师会象对待小学生一样，检查你课堂上听懂了吗，课后阅读了么，作业做完了没。如果需要任何的帮助，需要自己积极主动寻找帮助。
- 积极参加**预备周**学校或者学院组织的所有的活动和预备课程，这会是你了解学校的设施设备、组织机构、以及教授你课程的老师团队的良好机会。
- **记住教你每门课程的老师的姓名以及职位。**如果你老师的名字显示为：Dr Mary King，如果在很正式的场合你要介绍她给他人，可以说Dr King。日常学习生活中，你只需要叫他们的名 (Mary)就好了，不需要加姓 (King)。不可以称呼他们为Dr Mary，或者King。
- 坐一名能让老师记住你的好学生：上课尽量靠前坐，积极回答老师提出的问题。课后也尽量与老师交流，让老师在众多的学生中也同样记住你，**留下好的第一印象**
- **利用老师的 Office Hour** – 老师每周至少会有一天或者两天安排几个小时的时间在自己的办公室里接见学生，你可以利用这个时间去和老师打招呼，反馈你的学习经历，探讨学习中的任何问题。
- 如果你学习、生活中遇到任何的问题，**一定要和你的老师交流。**不要等到太晚了才告知你老师。比如，你的家里发生了重要的事情，需要你回国1周处理，你一定要和老师打声招呼，最好是面对面交流，如果没有时间，至少也邮件解释一下，或者找其他的代课老师转达。
- **和来自不同文化和国度的同学交流，**利用这个机会，多了解他们，他们的文化和风俗。如果你依旧和中国同学聚在一起，你的英语会提高么？你对跨文化的了解会增强么？那又和在国内学习有什么区别么？

## The United Kingdom: a multicultural society

What exactly is the UK? It means the ‘United Kingdom’, but why ‘United’ and what is a ‘Kingdom’? You might be confused by what exactly the ‘UK’ means. UK is a short form (or acronym) for the ‘United Kingdom’, which is also called Britain. Its full name is the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland’ which indicates it is a sovereign state which consists of two main islands: Great Britain and the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland. This is different from China which is considered to be one country. Even though they are part of these two islands, England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland have all been regarded for centuries as nations, with their own languages and cultures, and this is still the correct way to refer to them. So

we can talk about the English Nation, the Scottish Nation, the Welsh Nation and the Irish Nation.

The UK consists of the following countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland have all been regarded for centuries as nations, and this is still the correct way to refer to them. So we can talk about the English Nation, the Scottish Nation, the Welsh Nation and the Irish Nation. Each of these nations has had Kings or Queens to rule them before their modern democratic, parliamentary governments were established. This is why we still use the word 'Kingdom'.

### **What does 'British' mean?**

You will hear this word quite often when you are in the UK. You might hear people say that they are British, or that they prefer British food for example. It is the established term for anything which relates to the UK. So if you have a British passport, you are a 'British citizen'. Sometimes, the word British is shortened to the word 'Brits' to refer to British citizens.

The UK is a multicultural society with people from many different nations, ethnic groups, cultures, and religions. In the UK, the word 'foreigner' is not a polite word to describe people from outside the UK. People can be referred to by their country of origin – so you are Chinese, but not a 'foreigner'. It is government policy to treat all citizens fairly and equally under the law, regardless of their country of origin.

The UK is regarded as a monolingual English speaking society, and the main originator of the English language. The English language is the only official language used in central government. It is one of the most widely spoken languages globally, particularly in business, and is also one of the most popular foreign languages learned and used in the world. The global use of the English language brings many international students to the UK, and China provides one of the largest groups of international students in the UK.

### **The European Union**

The UK and Republic of Ireland are also members of the European Union (EU), which is an international organisation (not a state). It has its own laws which member countries must obey. Citizens of all the member countries have the right to settle in any member state. You will find many European citizens living and working in the UK.

**THINK 1.1**

What differences do you think you will find between your education experience in China and your new study home in the UK? Write some notes in the reflection box at the end of this chapter.

## The UK Higher Education system

In the UK, many students go on to ‘higher’ education from ‘secondary’ education. As in China, good final exam results are essential for all British students who want to go on to further study. However, students also enter Higher Education from many other different routes. Since learning is regarded as a lifelong process, many adults enter Higher Education after years spent in other careers, often enrolling on ‘distance’ modules which are largely taught online, with minimal actual contact with tutors. In UK Higher Education, there is a great diversity of qualifications and study programmes. You will meet students from many different social, cultural and political backgrounds. You will also meet students engaged in many different types of degree programmes, such as direct entrants to particular programme years, on ‘top up’ degrees, as well as European students on ‘double degree’ programmes from European universities. This diversity is an important characteristic of the UK Higher Education system.

Most UK universities follow the same educational timetable as UK schools. The ‘academic year’ begins in late September or early October, and finishes in June or July the following year. Universities can either have three ‘terms’ beginning in September/October, January and May; or they may choose to adopt the American system of two ‘semesters’ a year, starting in September/October and January. It is also important to remember that although all universities are given rankings in national and global league tables, all UK universities, regardless of their rankings, will provide excellent teaching and learning opportunities.

### Foundation modules

In addition to the main types of qualifications, some colleges and universities run special foundation or pre-sessional programmes for students who do not meet the normal entry requirements. These foundation programmes usually include more English language training for international students.

## Bachelor's/undergraduate degrees

These are normally three-year degree programmes, although they might be longer if they involve work experience (internships or placements) or overseas exchanges, as part of the programme. These 'first' degrees are undergraduate degrees and are still called 'Bachelor's' degrees, because originally, only males could study for degrees at university. These programmes lead to awards such as Bachelor of Arts (BA) and Bachelor of Science (BSc). Both of these awards are at the same level, the only difference being that a BA is awarded in arts subjects, and a BSc normally only for 'science' subjects such as maths or engineering.

Many degree programmes now involve a year of 'placement' in industry, making the degree four years in total. This is sometimes called a 'sandwich' programme because, like the sandwich you can eat, it has something extra in the middle. Each year, undergraduate students take a number of 'modules' in their subjects, eventually getting enough 'credits' to be awarded the degree on completion of the three or four years. The degree can be awarded with 'honours' for those students achieving a higher number of credits

## Master's/postgraduate degrees

Once students have obtained their undergraduate degree, they can apply for postgraduate degree study. Master's degrees are usually one-year programmes undertaken after completing an undergraduate degree. They often involve some extended research to produce a research report called a 'dissertation'. They are classed as taught postgraduate degrees and can be classified according to the subject area, for example, Master of Science (MSc) or Master of Arts (MA). You can also study for a Master of Philosophy (MPhil) which is a shorter research degree, completed to the same academic quality as a PhD, but suiting students who are not able to commit to a lengthy period of study.

All British Master's degrees are 'research' degrees, although they include different taught modules. However, Master's students are expected to develop independent learning skills. A Master's degree is also a basic training in academic research, and requires intensive study and usually the production of a 'dissertation' which is a long research report on a topic that the student chooses, but is guided by a 'supervisor' in the choice. Research and critical thinking skills are very important for this type of degree. Apart from studying other subject modules, students spend a significant amount of the time researching their specialist subject area by themselves.

## Doctorates

A doctorate (PhD) is the next (and highest) qualification you can obtain in the UK. It normally takes three to four years to complete with full-time study. You



normally need a good first degree, and a good Master's degree, before you are accepted by a university for a PhD. Master's students can progress to a PhD if they have good academic results, and want to follow an academic career.



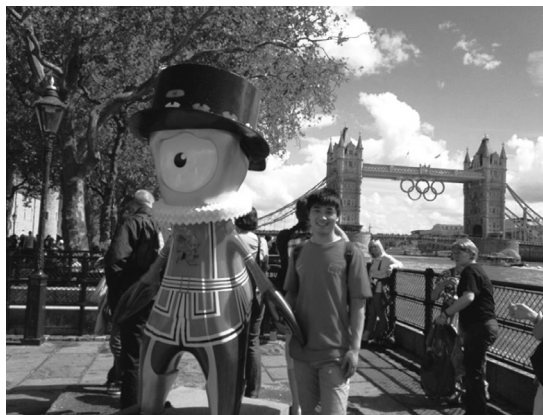
### THINK 1.2

You can achieve excellent results wherever you study in the UK. How will a good qualification from the UK help you in your future life? Write some notes in the reflection box at the end of this chapter.

## Adaptation issues

### UK culture

Because the UK is a multicultural country, there is really no such thing as 'UK culture' – there are people of many different cultures living and working together in the UK. There are, however, general traditions and special ways of doing things, which you might see as very different from the way that people do things in China. One good way to learn about these differences is to make sure that you get out as much as you can, and travel on weekends and holidays to different places in the UK. Talking to 'home' students from the UK will also be another good way to learn about cultural differences, as will watching British films, British TV programmes and watching and listening to British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) News and current affairs programmes. This will also improve your ability to speak and understand English.



### UK climate

An easy way to start a conversation with anyone in the UK is to mention the weather – 'It's a lovely day, isn't it, etc. Because the UK is a group of islands, the weather is particularly changeable, and is often very wet and cold in the winter. In winter – from November to February – the nights become dark quite



early, around four to five o'clock in the evening. Some people get quite depressed at this time of year and 'Seasonal Affective Disorder' (SAD) – sadness and depression – is said to often result. Many Chinese students, like UK citizens, find that the British climate affects them a lot. You may be used to a much warmer climate in Southern China, for example, or you may just find the rain and grey skies of an English winter a bit depressing. However, the weather tends to improve from spring (April) onwards.

### Food and sleep



One important way to keep yourself happy is to eat well. Food is important to everyone, and is a particularly important part of Chinese culture. Chinese students are particularly interested in trying new types of dishes, as well as good Chinese food. Food in the UK is no longer just 'fish and chips' as many newly-arrived Chinese students seem to think it is. There are many other local 'British' speciality foods and traditional dishes which you should definitely try, and

the UK has many international restaurants and supermarkets from most countries in the world. There are also many specialist Chinese supermarkets in most towns and cities. Many supermarkets have their own economy brands which are very reasonably priced for students who need to be careful with their money. There are also many different types of 'fast food' outlets in the UK, many of which will be familiar to you from China. Italian food is very popular with Chinese students, possibly because the Chinese are said to have invented pasta noodles, and there are many Italian restaurants in the UK.

If you like Szechuan food, then you might like Indian and Thai food which is also very spicy, and very popular in the UK, so there are many Indian and Thai restaurants in the UK. The Chinese restaurants in the UK make dishes according to British tastes, and the food may be different from similar dishes in China. Most Chinese students tend to cook their own food together, using fresh ingredients from Chinese supermarkets. Remember, this is also a good time to invite English speakers to your cooking evening; you can also practise English, as well as get information about other types of cooking from different countries.

It is also very important to make sure that you get plenty of sleep. As a student in a new environment, you might feel that it is very exciting to sit up all night with other students, but if you do this every night, you will quickly

find that your studies will suffer and you will not be able to get up in time for your lectures. Try to make sure that you keep the weekend for socialising and the week for studying. A good 'work–life balance' is essential to be successful.

### Communication issues

Adapting well to the new UK culture will be important to ensure study success. Communication issues and general homesickness can make you feel sad if you have not been to the UK before. This can be made worse if you feel that you had been a very good student in China, but because of communication issues, you are not able to show your ability to your tutors or other students in the UK. You might start to feel you are not doing very well, and you might feel it is impossible for you to succeed.

These are quite natural feelings, but most Chinese students manage very well once they have settled into their study routine, and made some friends. However, if you do experience personal problems, and you start to feel depressed, you must talk to your tutor or your international student adviser. In the UK, you are encouraged to discuss personal problems because we know that happy students will generally be more successful students.

### Concerns about success

Although you will have an exciting time studying in the UK, we know that you will also be worried about keeping up with your studies and being successful. You might feel worried about your English, or saying and doing the 'right' thing in situations which are strange to you.

These feelings are common to many students. However, the reasons for feeling uncomfortable will vary. When you are listening to academic English, you may find it hard to admit to the tutor that you do not understand what was said. This might be because you don't want your tutor to think you are not a good student, or it might also mean that you are nervous about starting any conversation, because you feel you might not be able to think of the 'right' words to say in reply. Here is what a Chinese student, Xiao Zhou (Ava), has to say:



When I first came to the UK to study, I was too shy to talk to my tutor when I got the chance to. I was thinking about questions like how do I organise my English to talk to him – how do I make him understand? If I ask a question in this way, would he think I should know the answer myself before talking to him? Therefore, I always lost my chance to communicate with him. But I realised that if I don't break my own barriers and be brave to ask, I will never learn and improve myself. I was also aware that although he was my tutor, I still needed to communicate with him as well as I did with the other students. I went to him and expressed these thoughts to him. My communication wasn't very organised, but he understood me quite well and we felt very relaxed and it was easier to communicate with him after that. I also felt very pleased with myself for taking this opportunity.



### ACTIVITY 1.1

What kind of student are you? A personal SWOT assessment is a general assessment which looks at your Strengths and Weaknesses, the Opportunities you have, and any Threats that you can see to your success. Complete a SWOT assessment using the headings below, and the space provided in the appendix. You can repeat the SWOT assessment when you have finished the first part of your study in the UK to see if you have increased your strengths!

- My current strengths as a student
- My current weaknesses as a student
- Current opportunities for my study success
- Current threats to my study success

### Induction

You will be given an induction (sometimes called 'orientation') period after you arrive at your institution. This is designed to give you all the basic information you will need, and often includes important things like meeting your tutors and choosing your modules. You will probably not get your timetable at this stage – you will be given this just before teaching starts – but induction is a very important process and you should not miss it. If you arrive late because of transport or visa problems, make sure that you contact the student advisers to receive this induction information. This induction period is also a very good time to start making friends.

## Communicating with your tutors

In the UK, the relationship between students and tutors can sometimes appear to be very different from the traditional ‘Confucian’ view that you will have experienced in China. This can lead to misunderstandings when Chinese students come to study here. Chinese students often feel that their UK tutors are not as available as their teachers in China, but this is largely because of communication issues.

From our own experience of teaching in China, we know that Chinese students may be used to a closer relationship with their tutors – almost like a ‘parental’ relationship on the part of the tutors. Tutors in China tend to be more available largely because many tutors actually live on the campus with their students. As a result, there is often more socialising between tutors and students in China. In the UK, this will normally only happen during formal induction programmes, or perhaps as a special event during a module, but all your UK tutors will want to encourage you to communicate with them, and all of them want you to succeed. All your tutors have office hours during term time when you can drop-in and discuss any issues of your concern, or just for a casual chat about your studies and to say hello.

In some cases, Chinese students can feel that their UK tutors do not know them very well. This would be a wrong impression – all tutors are professionals, and always value their students highly, but they are very busy people, with many students to manage, and research projects to complete. Your tutors will want you to feel positive about your learning experience, but they will expect you to develop independent study skills, as outlined in Chapter 3.

Depending on the university or college student support system, you may be assigned a personal tutor, or you may have a student support unit which you can go to if you have any problems. All tutors are required to display their office hours and you do not normally need to book an appointment with them during these times, but just ‘drop in’. You must do this if you feel you need to discuss any academic or personal issues with them that might affect your work and study.

## Virtual Learning Environments

A vital source of communication with your tutors and other students when you are studying in the UK will be your VLE or ‘Virtual Learning Environment’. Universities and colleges put their learning and teaching materials on this special intranet learning platform. It’s very important that you get to know this system quickly – ideally in the first week that you arrive, because it is your main study and information platform. It is very important that you check your module or module guides and news every day.

Daily contact with your modules, tutors and other students through the VLE is a vital part of your education in the UK, and the only way that your language and study skills will quickly improve.

Your module guide, module syllabus, reading lists, timetables and module and university information will usually all be put on the VLE. Tutors put module materials on the VLE and use this portal to display lecture slides, class readings, further reading lists, essay questions and video links. The VLE contains vital details regarding class times, locations and room changes, as well as being the place where you electronically submit your assessed work. The VLE is therefore a central part of your study experience in the UK and you should make the most of its capabilities. Many VLEs contain a place for interaction with other students, and interaction with tutors. This will give you a very good basis to develop your interaction and communication with your fellow students and your tutors.

### Making friends



Friendship networks with other students will play an important role in helping you to adjust to the new environment. There are usually active Chinese student associations which can help you initially in this process, and then it will be a very good idea to join more general student societies and student union clubs and activities that will help you make friends with students from other countries. You need to ‘work outside your comfort zone’ and force yourself to be ‘brave’

like Ava, and try to form friendships with students from other countries in order to help improve your English. Most Chinese students have good intentions to ‘mix’ with students from other countries in order to improve their English, but often it seems easier to just socialise with other Chinese students. Try not to just take the easy way – it might actually be the longest road to study success. If you only mix with other Chinese students and watch Chinese movies all the time etc., then you will not be making the most of the great opportunity you have of living and studying in the UK.



### THINK 1.3

What kind of person are you? Are you shy? Are you sociable? Do you make friends easily in China? How will you try to make friends with students from other countries when you are in the UK? Write some notes in the reflection box at the end of this chapter.

### What is your name?

For people in the UK, Chinese names can sometimes be difficult to understand. For example, one of our students is called Yau Wai Ping in China. Her family call her 'Wai Ping', and her 'family' name is Yau. She decided to call herself 'Wendy' in the UK – partly because it also began with a 'W' sound – but also because she just liked the name, and she knew that it would be easier for her tutors in the UK to remember it. However, if you prefer to just use your Chinese name, that's fine – but make sure that your tutor pronounces it correctly, and in a way that you are comfortable with!

We've already introduced you to Xiao Zhou, and she actually prefers an English name. She decided to call herself 'Ava', but still uses her Chinese name sometimes.



### THINK 1.4

If you gave yourself an 'English' name, which one would you choose and why? Do some internet research on possible English names and their meanings and choose one that you think would be the most suitable for you (you don't have to have an English name – this is just an exercise to teach you more about English names).

### Administrative issues

You will find that before you can begin your studies, you will have a lot of administrative issues to attend to. These will of course vary from institution to institution, but briefly, will generally include the following:



### ***Registering with the university and paying fees***

These regulations will vary but you should be pro-active in this area yourself, although you can get help from your international student adviser. It's your responsibility to make sure that you are correctly registered on the right programme and that you have paid all the required fees before your module starts, otherwise this might adversely affect your degree programme.

### ***Registering with the local police***

This is a normal requirement for all international students and can be helpful if problems arise during your stay. The police can be very helpful to registered students, particularly with landlord problems, or problems with people who might try to cheat you or insult you. Although the UK is generally a very safe place for students, you will need to be careful about walking on your own late at night, and be aware that there are many pickpockets and thieves in the larger cities, as indeed there are in all cities in the world. It's a good idea to have the number of the local community support police are on your phone. For emergencies, you only need to dial 999 from any phone.

### ***Registering with medical services***

Chinese and UK medical traditions are very different. Your university or college will have a health centre or nurse on duty, and you should make an appointment to register with the health centre as soon as you can. Alternative Chinese medicine is also widely available from practitioners in most large towns and cities.

### ***Visa regulations and attendance***

Your international student adviser will be able to update you on current visa regulations and the current rules regarding any paid part-time work which you might want to undertake while you are in the UK. Not all students will receive adequate financial support from their family for their studies. Therefore you might want to get a part time job while you are here. This will also be a very good way of improving your English as well as giving you an income, but you must comply with current visa requirements about the number of hours you are legally entitled to work. As a student, you will be restricted in the number of hours you can legally work, and remember that your studies will take up most of your time.

Also remember to inform your module tutors if you have to go back to China for a long period during your study, because there may be a university and module requirement for you to remain in the UK while you are registered at the institution. All universities and colleges are required to



strictly monitor attendance, and require that you register for each teaching week, so that they know you are attending your programme.

### *Opening a bank account*

Opening a UK bank current account will still be essential for you in order to manage your financial affairs while you are in the UK. There are many banks to choose from, most with good connections to China. Some of them will charge you a monthly fee to have an account. You should check carefully. Many of the banks offer special deals for students, which often give special advantages. One special advantage that is very useful is insurance for your phone and personal possessions. Check if the bank account you are offered also gives you this insurance free of charge. Most banking is done on the internet or by phone, so you must make sure you have good virus protection software installed on your computer, particularly if you do lots of financial transactions online.

## **Chapter 1: Key words and concepts: English and Chinese**

academic – 学术	interaction – 相互交流
adaptation – 适应	internships – 实习
characteristic – 特征	judged – 评判的
comfort zone – 舒适区	kingdom – 王国
confucian – 孔子	league tables – 排名榜
critical thinking – 评判性思考	lifelong – 终身
deals – 交易	module – 课程
democratic – 民主的	monolingual – 单一语言
depression – 抑郁	multicultural – 多种语言
dialogue – 对话	online – 线上 / 网上
distance modules – 远程课程	opportunities – 机会
drop in – 拜访	orientation – 准备
European Union – 欧洲联盟	parliamentary – 议会
exchanges – 交易	placement – 职业
foreigner – 外国人	positive – 积极的
foundation – 基础	rankings – 排名
honours – 荣誉	referencing – 引用
impression – 印象	reflect – 反思 (动词)
induction – 归纳	reflection – 反思 (名词)

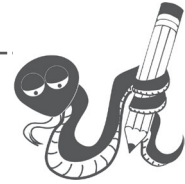
Study Skills for Chinese Students

registering – 注册 (动名词)  
research – 研究  
resource – 资源  
skills – 技能  
state – 国 (名词)  
strengths – 优势  
supervisor – 论文导师

the right thing – 正确的事  
threats – 威胁  
tutor – 老师  
update – 更新  
weaknesses – 劣势  
work life balance – 工作生活平衡

**CHAPTER 1: TEST YOURSELF**

Put an ✘ for an incorrect statement and a ✓ for a correct statement.  
Check your answers in the appendix.



- 1 Reflection means to think about what you have done, and to think about how you can do it better, and how what you are doing now will help you in the future. ....
- 2 The 'UK' is one country called the United Kingdom. ....
- 3 'British' is a word we use to describe anything that relates to the UK.....
- 4 The UK and the Republic of Ireland are also members of the European Union. ....
- 5 Undergraduate degrees are called Bachelor's degrees because only unmarried men can study for them.....
- 6 A four year degree is called a 'sandwich' degree. ....
- 7 A high university ranking means excellent teaching .....
- 8 The VLE is a very good place for communication between students and tutors. ....
- 9 You do not need to go to induction activities after you arrive in the UK. ....
- 10 You will need to choose an English name when you study in the UK.....

## Chapter 1: Reflective box

Write your THINK reflections here:

### Think 1.1

What differences do you think you will find between your education experience in China and your new study home in the UK? Write some notes.

### Think 1.2

You can achieve excellent results wherever you study in the UK. How will a good qualification from the UK help you in your future life? Write some notes below.

### Think 1.3

What kind of person are you? Are you shy? Are you sociable? Do you make friends easily in China? How will you try to make friends with students from other countries when you are in the UK? Think about yourself and write some notes below.

### Think 1.4

If you gave yourself an 'English' name, which one would you choose and why? Do some internet research on possible English names and their meanings and choose one that you think would be the most suitable for you. Write down the name here, and the meaning, and your reasons for choosing it. Remember, the question says 'if' – there is no reason why you have to choose a name!

