MATHEMATICS AND JOINT SCHOOLS

FRESHERS' GUIDE

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Introduction

A very good place to start!

Hello and congratulations on securing your place at Oxford! It's likely that you have a few questions about your course (be it Mathematics or Mathematics and Joint Schools) and the overall Oxford experience. This guide has been written by current undergraduate students in order to help answer some of these questions, and give some 'insider' information about the Oxford Mathematics course – including, but not limited to: a guide to your first year, an introduction to the tutorial system, a cheatsheet on the Oxford Maths idiolect and some of the student mathematical societies you can get involved with.

Please be aware that the information in this guide is correct at the time of writing, but it may become outdated during the course of your degree. This applies in particular to the information about the structure of the mathematics courses, which may vary from year to year. For the official version of course documentation, you will receive a course Handbook and a copy of the Oxford Examination Regulations. These would supersede this document, and you should always consult these first if you are uncertain about anything regarding your course.

We hope you find this guide useful, but if you have any further questions or concerns which are not covered in here, we've provided a few contact details at the end of the booklet so you can get in touch. Otherwise, we look forward to meeting you in October and wish you all the very best for your time in Oxford!

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based on Freshers' Guide 2010.

Oxford Math-speak
It's all Greek to me!

Here are some of the terms of the 'Oxonian' dialect that are bound to baffle you in your first few weeks of the Mathematics courses at Oxford:

Collections	Informal exams administered by your College, usually at the start of the term, to gauge your understanding of the previous term's material
Prelims	Exams administered by the University which you will sit at the end of the First Year
Finals	Exams which will determine your degree classification. They are divided into Parts A, B and C – corresponding to the Second, Third and Fourth Years respectively.
Matriculation	A short, formal ceremony held at the start of the course that marks the formal induction of each student into the University. Also, an occasion to wear your *sub fusc*!
Sub fusc	Oxford Academic dress that is to be worn during Prelims and Matriculation
Michelmas/Hilary/Trinity terms	The three study terms at Oxford. They roughly correspond to autumn, spring and summer terms (though you will soon realise that the Oxford weather is one long continuous period of light rain).

First Year Mathematics
So exactly what is in store once Freshers' Week ends?

In the first year, you will take around fifteen courses – which are broadly split between the applied side of mathematics, with courses including Dynamics, Probability and Calculus, and the pure side, with courses covering Linear and Abstract Algebra and Analysis. Don't worry if these titles don't mean much to you yet; hopefully, in a year's time, they will! Each course (except the introductory ones at the start of the year) comprises of either 8 or 16 lectures. You will be expected to attend lectures for each course and then tackle problem sheets based on the material in those lectures. You will hand these in to your tutors roughly weekly, and will go over them in problem classes and tutorials in your college with the tutors.

During your first week, you will receive the Course Handbook and Synopsis – you should keep this safe for the duration of your course, as it provides useful information on most aspects of your degree and is updated yearly by the Maths Institute.

Generally, you will have 10 lectures a week, which take place between 9am and 11am every weekday during term time in the Mathematical Institute on Radcliffe Observatory Quarter, just off of Woodstock Road (see the for more details).

The style of lectures will vary according to the lecturer – most lecturers in first year publish their notes on the Maths Institute website, but in addition to this, they will write these notes and additional information on the whiteboards for you to copy out as they go along. Despite the availability of the notes online, you are strongly advised to take your own notes during each lecture, as the lectures often include content not present in the online resources. Some lecturers may publish 'skeleton notes', which have gaps present, to allow you to fill in examples and proofs during lectures. All in all, it shouldn't matter too much which style of lecturer you prefer - just make sure that by the end of each course, you have good lecture notes which you can revise from for collections and at the end of the year.

You will also be expected to complete two 'computing' projects in Hilary Term. The programs you will use are "MATLAB," a numerical computing system, and "Sage," a Python-style programming language used for pure mathematical computation. You will be taught how to use these during four practical sessions in Michaelmas, and the projects you complete will be set by the Maths Institute. The marks for these projects will contribute to your final Prelims mark, and although they do not contribute greatly, it is a good idea to do as well as you can.

At the end of the year, you will sit exams called "Prelims" You will be taking five papers based upon the first year syllabus. Although the exam marks do not count towards your final degree score, it is important you pass to ensure that you are able to continue into your second year here.

Lectures run until the fourth week of Trinity Term, after which you will be given time to revise for exams in ninth week. Your tutors will arrange revision tutorials to go over past papers and any problems you still have unsolved. Remember that you have many people to turn to if you need help!

So, here are some final words of advice – almost everyone finds the first year of a Maths degree at Oxford difficult, so don't worry if the leap between your previous work and university seems big. If, however, you really feel as if you are struggling, make sure you ask for help – your fellow mathematicians might be your first port of call, as Maths is a subject which thrives with cooperation. If you still feel you need more help, don't be afraid to ask your tutors – after all, they are there to teach you and help you succeed.

Later Years

The second year Maths course (also known as Final Honour School, Part A) begins with three core courses that run in Michaelmas Term (MT): Metric Spaces and Complex Analysis, Linear Algebra and Differential Equations I. The teaching system in MT is similar to that in the first year – you will have problems sheets in the lectures courses, and you will hand these in to your tutor for marking and feedback. For the remainder of the year, you will be able to choose from a variety of Long or Short Options (more detail on these options can be found on the Maths Department Website and the Course Handbook). You will still receive tutorials in college for these courses, based upon material taught by the lecturer. At the end of the year, there will be 9 written examinations, depending on the Options you have chosen.

Before the end of the second year, you will be asked to choose options for third year (Part B). There are many ways to find out about the courses available – the Maths Institute produces an annual guide containing detailed information about each topic, although it can also be a good idea to talk to other students or your college tutors to find out more. Don't worry if you feel you have made a mistake after submitting your choices though – you may usually switch between courses up to four weeks after the beginning of MT in your third year.

At the beginning of third year, you will also be asked to choose between completing your degree after three years (resulting in a BA) and four years (resulting in an MMath).

The main difference between Part B and previous years of the Maths course is that you will no longer receive tutorials. Instead, the Maths Institute will run intercollegiate classes for each lecture course, with 5 – 12 students in each class. However, it may be possible for you to arrange extra tutorials if you are having difficulty with a particular topic.

At the end of third year, you will sit exams for eight units. You will receive an overall classification based upon Parts A and B together, regardless of whether you are staying for the fourth year or not.

For those students staying in Oxford for the fourth year, you will again need to select Part C courses at the end of the third year. The style of teaching is very similar to third year – you will continue to attend lectures and intercollegiate classes, and every option has its own exam paper.

Your Part C result will not be combined with the result from Parts A and B. Therefore, you will receive a double classification for the MMath degree.

Overall, mathematics can be a very challenging and rewarding degree, and even though Oxford can seem rather daunting at first, if you are prepared to work hard and make the most of your time here, it will definitely pay off!

Mathematics and Computer Science
Not studying straight Maths? Don't worry – we've got it covered

There are about 30-35 students in each year studying Mathematics and Computer Science.
Like all of the other mathematics-based degrees at Oxford, you can choose whether to undertake 3 or 4 years of study, and you don't have to make this decision until the beginning of your third year.

The best source of information for the course is the official Handbook, which is produced every year for new students. This explains in detail the structure of the course including lectures, tutorials, projects and exams, as well as contact details for various departmental members. You will receive a copy in your first week at Oxford and it's a good idea to keep this safe, as it's a useful reference tool – especially for the later years of the degree.

In the first year, the course is split roughly evenly between the two areas of study. You will attend Maths lectures along with all of the other first year Maths students in Department of Mathematics, and your Computer Science lectures will take place in the Department of Computer Science, on the corner of Keble Rd and Parks Rd (see map on page 16 for more details). Each lecture course has an associated set of problem sheets, which you need to complete every week and hand in to your college tutor for marking and feedback. In addition to this, the Computer Science courses have associated practical exercises that you need to complete by the given deadlines and submit a printed report of your work. Although these don't count towards your overall classification, you must pass them in order to pass Prelims. If you have any trouble completing these exercises, or attending the practical sessions for whatever reason, it's best to talk to your tutor and practical demonstrator as soon as possible. Remember – they are there to help you!

Prelims consist of 5 papers (2 Mathematics papers and 3 Computer Science papers) and do not count towards your overall degree result. However, you must pass them to be allowed to continue to the later years of the course. Your college may also set exams throughout your degree in order to gauge your progress. These are called collections, and usually take place at the start of each term. These are very useful indicators of gaps in knowledge and should be approached in this manner – rather than worrying over them.

Later Years

In the second year (Part A), you will continue to study a core syllabus for Computer Science and submit practical reports. For Mathematics, you will study two of three core options that Mathematicians do - Algebra, and Metric Spaces & Complex Analysis. You also have to choose a number of optional Maths courses. The number isn't specified, but it's recommended you study at least two full options, or the equivalent in full and half options. It's often good to talk to other students in later years to get advice on how many options to choose, as well as your college tutors. The teaching style is similar to first year in that you will complete problem sheets for each lecture course. At the end of second year, you will sit the first part of your final exams.

In the third year, the course becomes more flexible as more options are available. You must take at least two mathematical options and two computing options, although there are no compulsory courses – so you can focus more on a particular area of interest. Again, practical work must be completed and written up for computing courses, otherwise your final degree mark may be penalised. With regard to teaching, you will have to sign up for intercollegiate classes for all courses that you take, regardless of whether they

are run by the Department of Mathematics or the Department of Computer Science. However, if you have trouble adjusting to this style of teaching, then there may be scope to arrange for extra tutorials or revision sessions in your college.

At the end of the year, you will sit Part B Finals, and receive an overall classification for the second and third years. If you decide to leave Oxford after 3 years, then this result will be your BA classification, and if you decide to continue to the fourth year, then you will receive a second, separate classification based on the fourth year alone.

For those students staying on the course for four years, you will have to undertake a project in your final year. This may take the form of a computer science project, or a mathematical dissertation. Other than this, the course is much the same as the third year, although it is easier to focus more heavily on either side of the degree course. (However, you may prefer to continue studying a mixture of the two.)

Overall, mathematics and computer science can be a very challenging and exciting degree. Most students agree that the two sides of the course complement each other very well, and produce graduates with a highly useful range of skills. Although it can seem quite tough at first, don't give up and you'll find your time in Oxford very enjoyable and worthwhile.

Mathematics and Philosophy
Another alternative to the straight Maths course

Mathematics and Philosophy is one of the several joint honours degrees involving mathematics at Oxford. There are generally between 10 and 20 students per year in the university taking this course. You will have the opportunity to study the two subjects at the same time – both with very different styles of teaching. For the first three years, the split between the two subjects is somewhat even, with slightly more emphasis on Mathematics. In the optional fourth year, the choice of what to study is almost entirely your own – just Maths, just Philosophy or a combination of the two.

In first year, you will mainly study the pure half of the mathematics course, as well as a Formal Logic paper – Frege's 'Foundations of Arithmetic', and the Introductory General Philosophy course. There will be no computing project – unlike in the straight Maths course. The teaching for the Maths half of the course is the same as that for straight mathematicians; you will probably have tutorials with students taking other Maths-based courses at your college, and go to lectures together at the Maths Institute. You will be expected to attend lectures, and complete the set problem sheets each week. There will be between 4 to 8 mathematics lectures a week, and they cover everything that you need to know for the pure mathematics course.

For Formal Logic and General Philosophy, you will find yourself studying with students from other Philosophy streams (especially Physics and Philosophy, and Computer Science and Philosophy). The Philosophy Faculty runs lectures for these courses over the three terms at the Exam Schools (please look at the map on page 16 for more details). There are on average 2 lectures a week, easing off into Trinity Term. It is suggested that you attend these lectures as they will aid you in your essays and problem sheets. You will be expected to solve problems for logic classes, and write essays for general philosophy tutorials. Your tutor should tell you what he/she expects from your essays, and when they should be handed in, but be sure to ask. You may be tutored by academics from other college, and also along with Maths and Philosophy students from other colleges – especially for the Elements of Deductive Logic course. This is often seen as an advantage: having many different tutorial groups can give you a better range of views, whereas having one partner in all tutorials may lead to friction over time. Do not worry too much about the standard of your contributions or work when you first start: not one of your tutors is expecting perfection (although it is always important to put in a fair amount of effort!), and you will find that you improve extremely quickly once you get a feel for what they want.

All tutors are different, and may employ very different teaching styles. Some prefer to have you read your essay aloud in the tutorial while they and your tutorial partner raise questions; others set the deadline several days beforehand to give them time to look it over for the tutorial.

In general, you will find that your college has a much greater say in the timing and organisation of the Philosophy side of your degree, whereas most of the Maths is defined by the arrangement of the lecture courses. Sometimes, you may be expected to have General Philosophy tutorials up to a term after the lectures have begun, depending upon your college tutor's availabilities or preferences. You will have to work around this, and do your best to assemble notes on the lectures anyway.

There is also the common problem of close deadlines that all joint honours courses face. Sometimes, your tutors from different subjects will set deadlines very close together, leaving you with an uneven workload over the week. If you find this too stressful or difficult, talk to them to rearrange the times. It is therefore important that Maths and Philosophy students are well organised, in order to manage the two different teaching styles of the course and fragmented scheduling of lectures.

At the end of the year, you will have to sit Preliminary Examinations (Prelims), along with the other Maths students. You will sit five papers: two pure Maths papers (Linear Algebra, and Analysis), an applied Maths

paper combining Introductory Calculus and Probability, a formal logic paper, and the combined General Philosophy and Frege paper. Your tutors will probably do everything they can to made Trinity term go smoothly, so you should have plenty of time to get ready. In the end, Prelims do not contribute to your degree classification.

Later Years

In the second and third years, things get more interesting as you get a chance to choose some of your courses. Over the two years, you will do the mandatory pure Maths courses, as well as a couple of other compulsory courses. These are the Foundations of Mathematics course (logic and set theory), Philosophy of Mathematics, and either Early Modern Philosophy or Knowledge and Reality. Aside from that, it's up to you to choose what interests you from both the Maths and the Philosophy courses of your level. The teaching is much the same as in the first year, but the Maths department makes more use of larger intercollegiate classes as you move to more specialised areas.

At the end of the second year, you will sit four Maths papers in Part A finals. These consist of two core papers on the mandatory Maths, as well as two papers on the Options. These count towards your final classification. At the end of third year, you sit Part B finals – further 7 to 9 papers, depending on which options you choose. All of the Philosophy is examined in the third year. At this point, you can choose whether to take a BA in Mathematics and Philosophy, or to stay on for a fourth year and work towards an MMathPhil. Most of the people stay for a fourth year because it gives you a good background for further studies.

For those staying on to the fourth year, the story is much the same as for the straight Maths course, with the similar double classification. The choice is arguably wider however, as you can take three whole units from either the Maths or the Philosophy departments. These will give you your Part C finals result for your second classification.

Maths and Philosophy is possibly one of the most varied and interesting of joint honours degrees offered with Maths. Combining both Mathematics and Philosophy gives students a wide variety of topics and information to choose from over the course of their studies. It certainly presents challenges with its workload and need for time management, but with care and hard work, it is definitely one of the most rewarding subjects to study at Oxford.

Mathematics and Statistics
The final joint honours course

Around 25-30 students per year study Mathematics and Statistics. Out of all the Maths and joint schools degrees, it is probably the most similar to the straight mathematics degree. In fact, the first year of this course is identical to Mathematics. You can check out more by referring to page 4. Because of the similarity between the two courses, there may be scope to switch between the two courses, but you should always get approval from your college tutor before doing so.

Later Years

From the second year, the Maths and Stats degree begins to diverge from the Maths degree, but not massively. The compulsory courses for Maths students are compulsory for you too; also compulsory are two of the five Long Options courses that Maths students may take, namely A8 Probability and A9 Statistics. You then choose three more Long Options, which you can pick from any of those available to Maths students, along with a special one only open to Maths and Stats students, A12 Simulation and Statistical Programming. The Short Options work exactly as for Maths students.

One difference between A12 and the other Long Options is that you don't have tutorials; if you take it, it will be your first introduction to intercollegiate classes, which are held in the Department of Statistics; you'll hand in work at the Department, and then attend a class a few days later to go through the solutions. You'll be advised how to sign up for these at the start of term; it's a good idea to try and organise your tutorial times early in term with your college tutors, so you know what class times you can sign up for. Another difference is that it includes computing practical sessions, teaching you how to use the statistical programming language R. Even if you don't take the A12 option, it's sensible to read through the basics on how to use R at some point before third year—you'll need it for coursework.

In third year, the degrees diverge significantly. The range of options can change a little between years, but, in brief, there is a certain quota of courses you have to take from the Department of Statistics, and then you may fill up to a total eight units by taking courses offered by either the Mathematical Institute or the Department of Statistics. One of the courses you must take is SB1 Applied Statistics, worth two units, which includes computing practicals and, this time, assessed coursework (that is, it counts towards your final mark). This is the work that uses R; if you didn't take A12, the course does bring you up to speed, but it'll be at a faster pace than in second year.

There are a wide range of other courses available, including a number of probability ones in Maths—it's possible to take a selection of courses that only includes probability and statistics topics, if you want to. (One thing worth noting if you want to do this is that some of the probability topics require you to have taken Integration is second year, which isn't necessarily obvious.)

All courses, from both Maths and Stats, have classes in the relevant department, so you won't have any more tutorials. For Maths courses, you sign up for classes at the start of the relevant term on the Mathematical Institute website; for Stats ones, you're asked to sign up for them in the first lecture. It's a good idea to bring a list of the preferences you've given for Maths classes to the first lecture of each Stats course; it's possible you won't have heard back as to which Maths classes you've been assigned until after you have to sign up for Stats ones.

You'll express a preference between the three- and four-year courses at some point during the third year, but this isn't final until the end of that year (it doesn't make a difference to the course you can take in third year either way). If you take the three-year course, you'll leave with a BA in Maths and Stats, the classification, as for Maths students, will be calculated based on your second year counting for 40% and your third year for 60%.

The four-year MMath degree is doubly classified; if you take it, one of the classifications you receive will be the one you would have got for the BA, based on your second and third years; the other will be entirely based on your fourth-year work. Three-eighths of this will be based on your dissertation; unlike in the straight Maths course, writing a dissertation is compulsory (but it does count for more than theirs, while still being 10,000 words long). In third year you'll go through the process to determine your topic for this. If you're keen on a particular area of interest, you can email prospective supervisors to submit your own proposal; otherwise, you'll be given a list of projects proposed by lecturers, which you'll rank in order before being assigned one.

You then have to take an additional five lecture courses, at least one of which must be from Stats. Again, it's usually possible to stick to probability and statistics topics if you want to, but you can also branch out into other areas.

Even though Mathematics and Statistics is the most recent addition to the Maths and joint schools degrees, it has grown year upon year into an interesting and highly regarded degree course. Make sure you enjoy your time here, but also work hard and you will find your degree will prove to be very rewarding.

Tutorials

Tutorials are what make teaching at Oxford special. If you don't already know what to expect, then hopefully this will shed some light.

A tutorial (or tute) is a session of teaching given by a college fellow or a graduate student to a small group of undergraduates (usually just you and one or two others), and usually within your college. Tutes vary greatly across the University, but the normal procedure is as follows:
For each lecture course you take, the lecturer will put up exercise sheets online, where each sheet generally covers the material introduced in lectures from previous weeks. You will be expected to attempt the problems on the sheet beforehand, and discuss them with your tutor during the tutorial. Your tutors will also answer any questions you have about the material, and may expand on some of the topics raised in the exercises.

Foremost, do not let the tutorials get you down. The problems on exercise sheets may be much harder than you've previously been used to, so don't be disheartened if you can't do all of them. Also, by their nature, there will be a lot of long pauses and awkward silences during tutes (think back to your interview!). This takes some getting used to, but it happens to everyone and isn't worth worrying about. Even if your tutor asks you a direct question and then leaves you to struggle for an answer, they're not doing it to make you feel stupid; they just want to give you a chance to think.

Second, remember that tutes are for your benefit, so never be afraid to ask about things you want to know more about or don't understand – no matter how mundane the question may seem to you – it's what your tutors are there for. Don't be worried about appearing stupid either – it's far better for a gap in your knowledge to come out in a tute than in an exam.

Finally, you will certainly become well acquainted with your tute partner, and they will often be the first person you go to for help with your work. Over time, everyone develops their own strategy for dealing with tutes, but during your first few weeks, it may be a good idea to meet up with your tute partner a day or two before the tute to talk through any problems or questions either of you may have, so that you can extract the most out of the contact time with your tutor.

Student Societies

Mathematics Undergraduate Representative Committee (MURC)

MURC is the line of communication between the body of undergraduates studying Maths (and joint schools) and the Powers That Be.

The mathematicians at each college in the University nominate a representative to serve on MURC. The committee meets twice each term, usually on Friday Second Week and Friday Seventh Week, to discuss issues concerning Maths students. If Maths students want MURC to consider some matter, they can speak to their college's MURC rep, who will then raise it at the next meeting of the committee or they can e-mail Charlie Hutchings (President) with comments, suggestions and queries.

A handful of representatives from MURC sit on the Joint Consultative Committee with Undergraduates (JCCU), which meets on Friday of Third Week each term. At these meetings, they discuss matters of concern to students with senior members of the Sub-Faculty.

The MURC also runs a Bookstall, which is a great place to get textbooks at a highly reduced price. A list of textbooks can be found here. If you want to purchase any book, then please mail Utsav Popat. You can take a look at the Suggested Reading list on the Course Materials page, or ask Utsav for suggestions if confused. Remember that once you are done with the book, you can sell it back to the MURC at a highly reduced rate!

The Invariants

The Oxford University Invariant Society or 'The Invariants', is the Oxford University student society dedicated to the promotion of interest in Maths throughout the university. The Invariants holds weekly lectures given by guest speakers both from Oxford University and further afield. Members dine with the speaker before each talk, and afterward continue discussion over tea and light refreshments. In addition to termly social events, we also host an annual puzzle drive in which members compete in teams to solve a range of mathematics-based problems.

Mirzakhani Society

The Mirzakhani Society is a society for anyone who identifies as female or non-binary and has an interest in Maths. We're named after Maryam Mirzakhani, the first female mathematician to be awarded a Fields Medal.

Our main event is 'Sip and Solve', held weekly in the Maths Institute. Whether you want to talk about Maths, get help with a problem sheet or just have a chat with other female mathematicians, it's a really lovely atmosphere with really lovely people. There'll be loads of tea, cake and other delicious (and completely free!) food from M&S. There's no pressure to stay for the whole time, and newcomers are always welcome! We'll also have an Elevenses event for Freshers at the start of the year, straight after first year lectures, and a few other events throughout the year.

Sign up to the mailing list by emailing mirzakhanisociety@gmail.com to find out when we'll be meeting, and watch out for us at the Freshers' fair!

Marcus' Marvellous Mathemagicians

The Mathemagicians, or M^3, is a group that was set up in 2009 to help show secondary school pupils and members of the public how fun Maths is! M^3 run workshops designed by Oxford mathematician Professor Marcus du Sautoy, and also help to spread Maths in other ways: Volunteers visit schools, run stalls at events such as Ireland Maths Week and help to create new presentations and workshops. They also run the 'Maths in the City' walking tours of Oxford and London. If you're interested in getting involved with mathematical outreach projects with M^3, contact Mareli Grady (mareli.augustyn@stats.ox.ac.uk) for further details.

Finding Out More

If you have any more questions, comments or concerns that haven't been covered in this booklet, then please feel free to contact us at murc@maths.ox.ac.uk and we'll do our best to help. We would also like to hear from you if you have any feedback on this guide.

In addition, you can use some of the following links to find more information online:

http://www.maths.ox.ac.uk/members/students/undergraduate-courses/undergraduate-representation/murc
The MURC webpage. Here you can find contact details, and information on buying and selling textbooks through the bookstall (please note that we update this over the summer vacation, therefore some information may be out of date).

http://www.maths.ox.ac.uk/study-here/undergraduate-study
You will use this link a lot throughout your degree. Here, you can find lecture timetables, information on lecture courses, and their related problem sheets. In particular, you can obtain a copy of the handbook for your degree course.

https://www.maths.ox.ac.uk/members/students/undergraduate-courses/resources
The undergraduate study guide, which you can find at the bottom of this page, contains (quite detailed) information relating to mathematical language and reasoning. The appendix containing symbols and notation may be of particular use to new students.

http://www.stats.ox.ac.uk/current_students/bammath
http://www.cs.ox.ac.uk/teaching/mcs/
http://www.philosophy.ox.ac.uk/undergraduate
Three websites similar to the one above, which are relevant to those studying joint honours degrees with Maths.

www.ox.ac.uk
The Oxford University website.

http://www.ousu.org/
OUSU stands for Oxford University Student Union. The website provides information on student welfare, clubs and societies and politics.
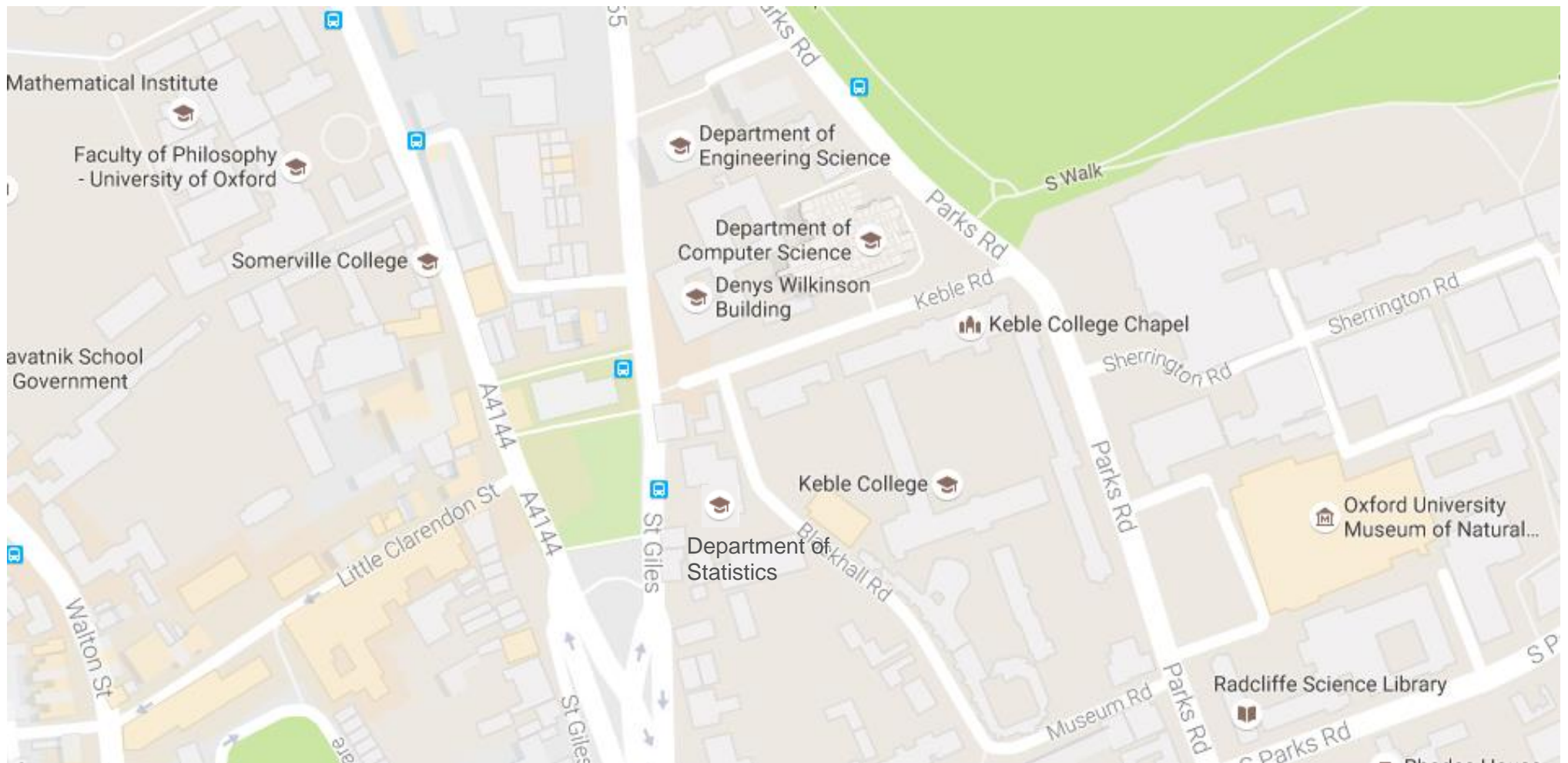
Map of Oxford

Image taken from Google Maps (http://www.google.co.uk/maps). Please note that the Examination Schools are not present on in this image as they are further away from the buildings shown above.