



Preliminary Tutorial Preference Form

For the purpose of ensuring that the courses you are planning to take as tutorials are feasible options well-suited for the Azusa Oxford Semester, please complete this form including the Tutorial Rationale portion and submit it to the Center for Global Learning and Engagement with the rest of your application materials. Try to be as specific as possible when listing your tutorial preferences. **Please Read the "Guidance Notes: Tutorial Preferences" prior to filling this page out. And please come into the office if you have any questions or need help drafting your ideas.** Do not repeat or only alter slightly, your first and second choices. Make them different.

Name: _____ Major/Minor: _____

US Home College: **AZUSA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY**

Please list the subjects that you would like to study in each of your tutorials. Please feel free to write on the back, or type on a separate page.

A. Primary Tutorial Subject (6 units): _____

Description:

Second Choice Title/Description (for primary tutorial): _____

B. Secondary Tutorial Subject (3 units): _____

Description:

Second Choice Title/Description (for secondary tutorial) _____

Please list those courses which you have already taken in the fields related to your proposed tutorials.

GUIDANCE NOTES : TUTORIAL PREFERENCES

Azusa Oxford Semester - OPUS and APU-

STUDY IN OXFORD

APU students are required to complete a Primary Tutorial (introductory meeting followed by 7 one-on-one tutorials with an essay required for each tutorial); and Secondary Tutorial (introductory meeting followed by 5 one-on-one tutorials with an essay required for each tutorial). An optional, 3-unit seminar course will be available as well.

APU students will also attend a lecture series on British History, Culture and Society (fall semester only) OR complete a mandatory Seminar Tutorial in British History (spring semester only).

It will not be possible to make drastic changes to your tutorial preferences after final paperwork has been sent overseas to the Oxford Programme for Undergraduate Studies, as they will use the information to arrange for placing you with a tutor. Please ensure you have departmental pre-approval for each tutorial preference you indicate.

The following description of study in Oxford is given to help both student and study abroad adviser make the most informed decision about what subjects the student should propose for study abroad and how these subjects are normally studied in Oxford.

Teaching in Oxford consists of an individual weekly or fortnightly meeting ('tutorial') with your professor ('tutor') who will set you a paper to write for that meeting which will form the basis for a critical discussion of the issues raised by the paper. Tutors will provide bibliographical guidance from which you are expected to write a reasoned assessment of the problems given by the topic, showing that you have understood the issues and are able to analyze them in some critical depth. Although you are encouraged to write objectively, many arts subjects offer scope for individual interpretation and you are encouraged to think for yourself. This means that you will be 'free' to argue in any way about a topic provided that you back up your argument with evidence from the texts or data you are reading. In many ways tutorials take the discussion of the essays further and you will be expected to think beyond what you have said. Whatever you say, your opinion will be respected, even if it does not always meet with agreement!

It follows from this intensive method of teaching that you are expected to be highly motivated for what is a challenging contact time with your tutor and one which gives you a continual assessment of your rate of progress in the subject. You should therefore choose a subject which you will be able to pursue as an independent study and one where you will find enjoyment in the discipline of producing regular essay work. Once you have indicated your choice on your final Tutorial and Seminar Preference form it is very difficult to change it.

It also follows that the course work for any particular subject allows for some flexibility and the programme of study can be shaped according to an individual student's needs, interests or requirements. Needless to say, a variety of approaches is encouraged and the approach to a course, beyond basic requirements, is not absolutely prescriptive.

Thus one may choose to study 'British Political History from 1945', but what precise topics you write on will be a matter of discussion with your tutor. As a general rule, liberal arts courses in Oxford tend to define a certain period or author or branch of a subject, and leave the detail to be agreed upon between the student and the tutor.

It would help your Academic Adviser in Oxford to know - as far as possible - what particular area or topic of the subject you propose to study so that a tutor may be found to suit your requirements. Simply putting down 'Psychology' or 'The English Novel' is not very helpful.

You are greatly encouraged to give the following information with regard to your chosen subject:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| English Literature: | Period/Author/Works/Theme |
| Economics: | Field/Topic/Specialisation |
| Geography: | Field/Topic/Specialisation |
| History: | Country/Period/Topics |
| Politics: | Area/Period/Issues |
| Psychology: | Branch/Area/Application |

COURSES TAKEN BY OPUS STUDENTS IN RECENT YEARS

It would be impractical to list all available subjects, but most of the major topics in the liberal arts can be accommodated. For guidance we have set out examples of what has been studied in the past, including a few detailed course descriptions. It is important to appreciate that this is simply a sample of some of the areas of study possible; *you should make a selection from this list if possible* but you should not, within reason, feel restricted to these options. It should be noted that the more specific (and certainly the more eccentric) your choice, the fewer tutors will be available to teach you. Please refer to the full list, *Tutorials Taken By OPUS Students* at <http://www.oxfordprogram.com/Program/listings.html> for further guidance. For still more ideas, feel free to check out the Oxford University's official course list at http://www.ox.ac.uk/admissions/undergraduate_courses/courses/index.html

A. ECONOMICS

International Economics

Theories of international trade and factor movements, positive and normative, and their application to economic policy and current problems. Theory and practice of economic integration. Methods of balance of payments adjustments and financing; policies for attaining internal and external balance. Analysis of the international monetary and trading systems and institutions.

European Union

Topics include the cost of UK entry into the EU; the Common Agricultural Policy; European Integration Policy and Regional Policy; Industrial Policy in Europe; European Labour Market; and the implications of the Single Market (1992).

Further Examples:

Command Economies, Economics of Development, Industrial Economics, International Trade and Finance, Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Managerial Economics

B. ENGLISH LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE

Shakespeare

A tutorial would normally examine one, two or three plays and may be studied in relation to dramatists contemporary with Shakespeare, the history of Shakespeare criticism, the history of performance or Renaissance ideas.

The English Novel

Students may confine themselves to either eighteenth century, nineteenth century or twentieth century novelists; or to the detailed study of one or two of the following novelists: Richardson; Fielding; Eliot; Austen; Trollope; Thackeray; Henry James; James Joyce; D H Lawrence; Virginia Woolf.

Further Examples:

Charles Dickens, Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, Contemporary British Poetry, E M Forster, Historical Background for King Arthur, Literary Critical Theory, Poetry : Milton to Swift, The Brontes, Renaissance Literature

C. WOMEN'S LITERATURE

Courses in the subject (and Women's Studies in general) are offered in Oxford - e.g. Women's History, Sociology of Women, Women's Writing and Contemporary Feminist Thought.

Further Examples:

C19th & 20th Women Writers, The Bronte Sisters, Virginia Woolf, Women in Changing Society, Women in Shakespeare Women in the Middle Ages

D. GEOGRAPHY

Social Geography

Principles of Social Geography: The measurement of segregation, congregation and dispersal; the behavioural significance of spatial patterns of socially defined population groups; the geography of plural societies. Particular reference will be made to urban social segregation in the USA and racially and culturally complex societies in the Caribbean. The social geography of ethnic minorities in the UK may also be studied, as well as legally enforced separation in South Africa.

The Geographical Environment

The use and transformation by human societies of the natural environment, including the human problems of the major world physical environment. Cultural landscapes and their evolution. The nature of resources in different cultures; their exploration, exchange and conservation. Spatial variations in patterns of human activity; the evolution of contemporary agricultural, industrial and service systems, states and patterns of political power.

Further Examples:

Applied Hydrology, Biogeography, Social Geography, Quaternary Environment

E. HISTORY

English History

Any of the following periods: (1) From the beginning to 1330, (2) 1330 to 1685, and (3) 1685 to 1964. In Oxford, British History is called English History. English History is taken to include the history of Scotland, Ireland and Wales; and of British India and British Colonies and Dominions as far as they are connected with the history of England. Students will be given the opportunity to focus upon any of the main aspects of English History, e.g. political, constitutional, social, economic and cultural (including aspects of gender).

European History is also studied in periods or comparative themes.

Further Examples:

British Cold War Diplomacy 1945 – 56; British India to Independence; British Political History since 1945; C17th English Society; C19th and C20th British Political History; C19th French Social History; East-West Relations since 1945

Further Examples (History):

European History 1500 – 1900; French History and Politics 1870 – 1914; Hitler and Fascism; The Crusades; The Emergence of Modern Japan 1868 – 1972; The Second World War; Victorian Britain; Warsaw Pact and NATO

H. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The relations among the major powers, including domestic and external factors shaping foreign policy: the origins and course of the Cold War, detente and subsequent developments; East-West relations in Europe, with particular reference to the foreign policies of France and of Germany; the movements towards European Unity (may be taught as a special course - see below); the external relations of China and Japan, particularly with the Soviet Union and the United States; the Soviet Union's relations with eastern Europe; US relations with its allies (may be taught as a special course - see below); de-colonisation; and conflict in the developing world, including regional and global dimensions.

The European Community

A study of the origins and rise of the European Common Market and how it has evolved into an institution approaching a federal state. Topics considered will include: the origins of the EC (the European coal and steel community etc.); the course of Britain's application to join; the common agricultural policy; the European Parliament; monetary union and the single currency; the EC and international trade; Community Law; relations with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Japan and the US. Students will also explore current controversial EC issues.

Changes in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union

A study of the Warsaw Pact States (and Yugoslavia and Albania) since 1945. Topics include: the origins of the Cold War; Communist regimes 1945-48; revolts and reform movements; nationality problems; relations with Nato and the West; the end of the Cold War and the disintegration of the Eastern Bloc.

Further Examples:

Economic Aspects of World Politics; European Community Law; International Relations of South Asia / Latin America / Africa; International Relations during WW1 and WW2; The Politics of the United Nations; The 1919 Paris Peace Conference

F. PHILOSOPHY

Oxford has a large and distinguished philosophy faculty, and tuition can normally be arranged in a wide variety of subjects. The following are recommended.

The History of Philosophy

Ancient (Pre-Socratic, Plato, Aristotle, Hellenistic and Roman, in the original or in translation); Medieval Philosophy; Renaissance Thought; Descartes and the Rationalists; the British Empiricists; Kant; C19th and C20th Philosophy; Existentialism; Modern British Philosophy; Wittgenstein.

Further Examples:

Greek and Latin Language and Literature; Political Philosophy; Moral Philosophy; Studies in Logical Theory; Philosophers, Descartes to Kant; Philosophy of Psychology

G. POLITICS

British Politics and Government since 1880

British Politics (including the major domestic political crisis, ideologies and political issues) and the evaluation of the British political system (including elections and the electoral system, political parties, Parliament, the cabinet system, and machinery of government). Political issues will be taken to include the political implications of social and economic development and the domestic implications of foreign and imperial policy.

Modern British Government and Politics

A study of structure, powers and operation of modern British Government. The following are considered: the Crown; Ministers; Parliament; Elections; Parties and Pressure Groups; the Legislative Process; Government Departments; Public Corporations and Local Authorities; Administrative Jurisdiction and the Courts. The topic is usually taught as follows: (1) The decision-making process and the debate on the power of the bureaucracy; (2) Political parties, pressure groups and electoral behaviour; (3) Current political issues.

Further Examples:

Comparative Government; Classical Political Thought; European Integration; International Politics since 1945; Local Politics and Decentralisation; Politics of Developing Countries; Political Theories of Hegel and Marx; Soviet and post-Soviet Government and Politics; The Politics and Government of a Major State; Theories of International Politics; Utilitarianism

H. PSYCHOLOGY

Developmental Psychology

Psychological development in humans; the biological and physiological, environmental and hereditary influences which affect development; and evidence from comparative studies.

Psychological Disorders

Definitions of abnormality: statistical, social and biological approaches; psychological abnormality as disease and deviance; the medical model. Classification of disorders: symptoms, traits and states; psychiatric nosologies; diagnostic reliability and validity. Clinical description of disorder. Mechanisms of disorder. Origins of disorder, treatment of disorders.

Social Behaviour

The biological and social background to social behaviour; comparisons of animal and human social behaviour, emotion and motivation; cultural differences in behaviour and attitudes. Verbal and non-verbal communication. Social relationships. Cognitive social psychology. Individual differences in social behaviour. Methods for studying social behaviour.

Further examples:

Artificial Intelligence; Individual Differences; Brain and Behaviour; Perception; Cognitive Development in Children; Human Information Processing; Experimental Psychology; Gender Differences in Abnormal Psychology