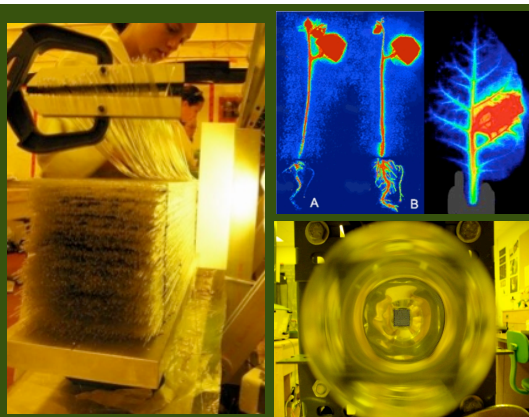


What can you learn?

Physics is the most fundamental science. Physicists want to **REALLY** understand how things work, in every detail and at the deepest level. The ability to analyze even unfamiliar problems is sought by employers in many fields. Physicists study elementary particles, nuclei, atoms, molecules, living cells, plasmas, organisms, the human brain, complex systems, supercomputers, the atmosphere, planets, stars, galaxies, and the universe itself.



Why UofR Physics?

Our department offers modern undergraduate degrees in Pure and Applied/Industrial Physics (Co-Op), including a new stream in Health Physics. Our classes typically have less than 10 students, allowing close, personal interaction with the professors. Undergraduate students have many scholarship opportunities, and are attracted to fully funded internationally collaborative summer research projects with travel abroad.

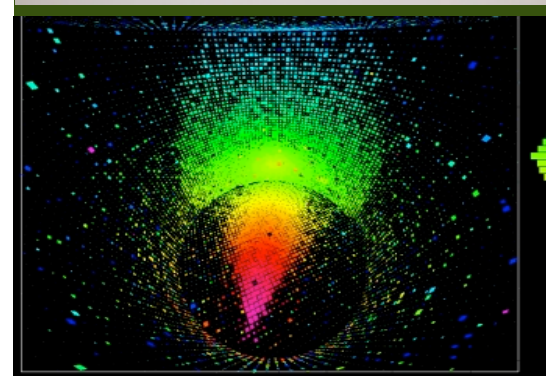
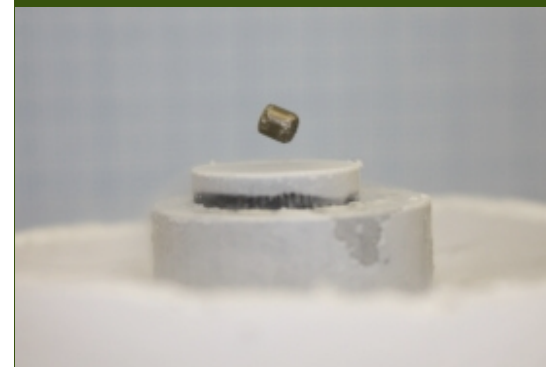
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PHYSICS

IS IT A CAREER FOR YOU?

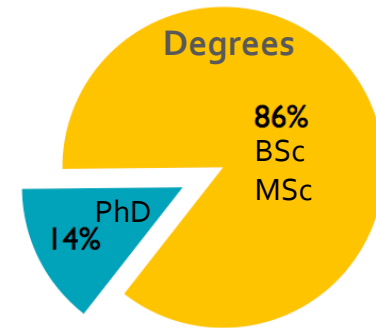


Physics is a hot career for the coming century, with the advent of telecommunications, medical applications, biophysics, computer technology, threat assessment, material sciences, space exploration and many others.

The Impact of Physics on Humanity

Physics is the first and the longest running science of humanity. Indeed, the desire to understand the world around us is an ingrained characteristic of humans. Governments spend huge sums of money on physics because without physics there would be no radio, radar, cryogenics, ultrasound, magnetic resonance imaging, lasers and transistors, LEDs and many other essentials of today's technology. These were all invented by a physicist! Nobel Prizes in chemistry, medicine and peace have been given to physicists because their broad education allowed them to contribute to fields far outside their original training; example: the double helix structure of DNA was discovered by physicists. Get the picture?

You don't need a PhD to become a physicist

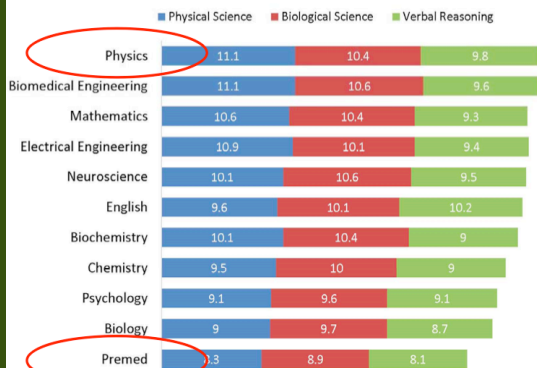


Careers

Unemployment after a B.Sc. in Physics is typically 2-3%, with unemployment of those with graduate degrees being less than 1%. Physics graduates can find employment in a wide range of areas:

R&D - 25%	Teaching - 24%
Computing - 12%	Health Sciences - 6%
Management/Admin - 4%	Product Development - 4%
Consulting - 4%	Sales and Marketing - 3%

Average MCAT Scores by Selected Major*, 2012



* Based on test takers who applied to medical school, and based on applicants' most recent MCAT scores. Source: AIP Statistical Research Center compiled from the Data Warehouse of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

SKILL SET

Physics teaches independent thinking and skills that are transferable to other professions. These include: mathematics, problem solving, designing experiments, laboratory techniques, interpreting experimental data, reflecting on answers before trusting them, research experience, and communication skills. Study physics and maximize your options!

WANT TO BECOME A DOCTOR OR LAWYER?

Physics will get you a better score in tests whose name has 3 or 4 capital letters: MCAT, LSAT, SAT, GRE. Pre-professional students in health now need to complete a 4-year degree before going into a specialized professional degree. Physics is your best choice for success!

CAREER PATH

It is a misconception that you need a Ph.D. to be called a physicist. B.Sc. physicists continue in STEM fields (e.g. Engineering and CS), as well as in medicine, finance, law and the military. Industry has been the largest employer for decades and offers high starting salaries.

Frank Feather, a global business futurist, considers physics to be one of the most advantaged career paths for the next 10 years. He considers physics to be among his list of "The BIG BUCK 42" high-pay professions, calling them the "best paying fast-track careers".

Science luminaries like Elon Musk (Tesla Motors and Space-X) and Ginger Kerrick (NASA) credit their physics B.Sc. for their success.

Are you curious? If you enjoy learning and want to REALLY understand everything and like mathematics or computers or experiments, then you should become a physicist.