Welcome to the Faculty of Science

The faculty has a long and distinguished history. Formally established in 1918 by UCT’s founding act, today it’s a sizable faculty consisting of 12 departments and multiple research units whose teaching and research is internationally acknowledged for excellence.

“The faculty prides itself on its strong teaching programmes, at both undergraduate and postgraduate level, and on the strength of its research enterprise. With well-developed regional and international links with researchers from across the continent and the world, the faculty is a major contributor to cutting-edge research. Our goal is to be internationally recognised as a leading research-intensive faculty and the top science faculty on the African continent, producing knowledge that is relevant to national, regional and global challenges.”

PROFESSOR MAANO RAMUTSINDELA
Dean of Science

DID YOU KNOW?

1. The Faculty of Science is placed in the band of 51-100 top universities in Archaeology and Geography and in the band of 101-150 in Environmental Science according to the 2019 QS World University Rankings by Subject.

2. Two alumni from the Department of Physics have won Nobel prizes: Alan McCormack won the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1979 for the development of computer-assisted tomography, and Aaron Klug won the 1982 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for crystallographic electron microscopy.

3. Over a third of the university’s annual PhD graduates hail from the Faculty of Science.

How do I apply?

Come and see what is on offer at the Faculty of Science during UCT’s annual Open Day or contact the faculty to arrange a visit.

Undergraduate admission differs depending on whether you are applying based on the South African National Senior Certificate (NSC), International Examinations Board, or whether you are wanting to transfer from another tertiary institution to UCT.

For more details on the admission guidelines, visit www.science.uct.ac.za

CONTACT US

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Level 6
PD Hahn Building
North Lane
Upper Campus
Extended Degree Programme (EDP)

It is widely acknowledged that the transition from school to university is significant – the quantity of work, the pace at which material is covered and the conceptual complexity are all greater than students have experienced at school. Our experience has shown that many first-year students can overcome the difficult transition from high school to university by being given a reduced learning load in their first year and by spreading the curriculum over a four-year period.

The EDP is structured so that students entering the programme will receive additional academic and general support to establish a sound educational foundation and improve their chances of graduating within the four years allocated.

African Climate and Development

Africa occupies a critical global position for the study of large-scale climate and environmental processes. These systems affect much on the African continent – its changing climate, its biota and human development.

Biodiversity and the Greater Cape Floristic Region

The Greater Cape Floristic Region includes the fynbos biome – which competes with the Amazon forest in terms of diversity – and the world’s greatest arid hotspot, the Succulent Karoo. The region also includes high levels of animal biodiversity and offers important perspectives on landscape development, climate change and Earth history.

Chemistry and Biology for Health in Africa

The major global medical need of the 21st century will be in Africa. The clinical expertise at UCT, coupled with the wide ethnic diversity of patients, makes the Western Cape a good environment to conduct translational science and medicinal research that is relevant to Africa.

Marine Biology and the Southern Oceans

The marine environments around South Africa are among the most diverse in the world, and the interplay between the two major currents – the Benguela and the Agulhas – and the three major oceans are central to African climate variability.

Southern Skies and Evolving Universe

Easy access to the Southern African Large Telescope and the Square Kilometre Array makes the faculty a global research leader in the study of the southern skies and the early universe.

Human Evolution and the African Quaternary

Our location provides faculty researchers with access to unique archaeological sites and southern-hemisphere climatic and environmental records over the time span of the Quaternary, which allows a better understanding of this important time period in Africa.

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