




Adaptation is not magic — it's an algorithm

When you come to study in another country, adjustment goes through three distinct stages:

 **Everyday life** → how transport works, where to buy familiar foods, how to pay utilities.


 **Communication** → from the first phrases in a supermarket to everyday chats with neighbors.

 **Psychology** → accepting new norms, values, and the feeling of "insider/outsider."

 If everything goes according to plan:

→ you easily fit into conversations and feel in the right place


→ and you feel safe.


 If not — risks appear:

→ anxiety

→ isolation

→ risk of falling under someone else's influence.

The Coordination Center of KFU has put together practical steps for successful adaptation + a checklist of warning signals 

 Save this for yourself or show it to someone who is far from home right now.

The cards will help you avoid getting stuck in "culture shock" and notice a problem in time.

Swipe → save → share.



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What is Socio- Cultural Adaptation?





What is Socio-Cultural Adaptation?

Socio-cultural adaptation is more than just "getting used to things."

It is the process where an international student learns the language, traditions, and rules of behavior, and builds strong social connections in a new place.

When this process is successful, you feel like you belong to the community. You feel safe and you are not alone with your problems.

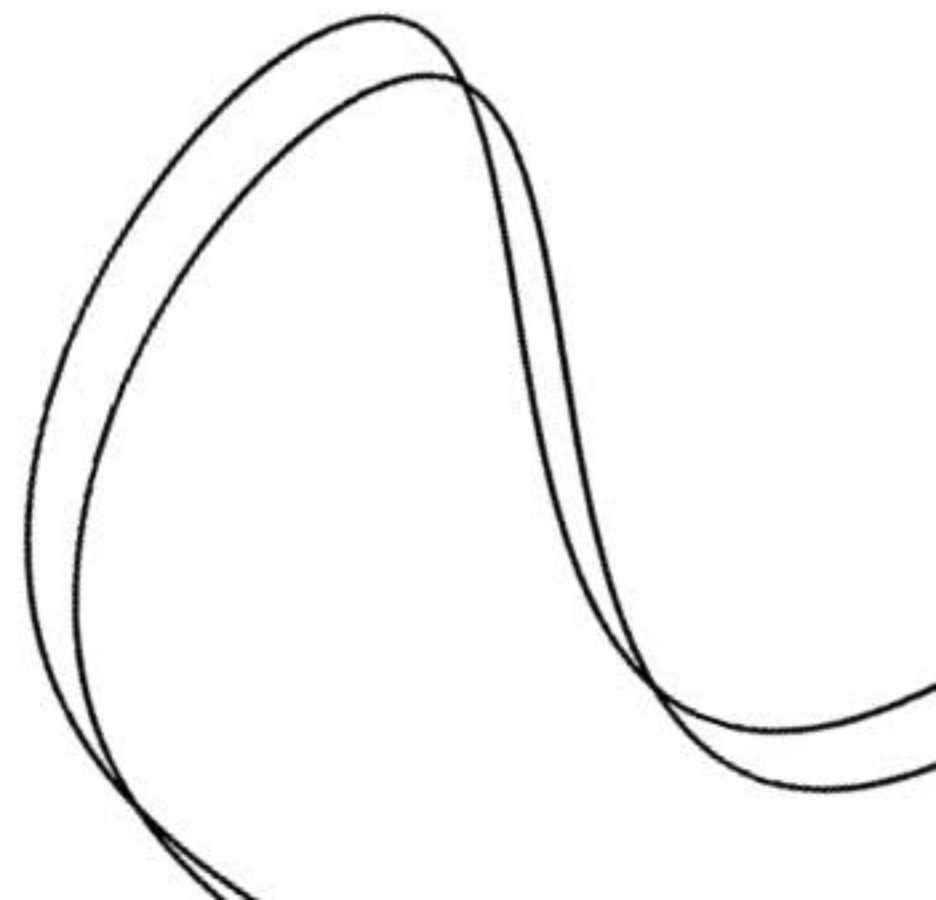
The main result: you begin to understand local people—their jokes and reactions—and they begin to understand you.



What are the Parts of Adaptation?

There are three main parts of adaptation:

- **Everyday adaptation:** knowing how to use transport, buy groceries, open a bank account, or see a doctor.
- **Communication adaptation:** understanding the language, body language, personal space, and knowing how to start a conversation.
- **Psychological adaptation:** accepting the new culture without feeling angry or sad, finding friends, and feeling "at home."





What Students Face: Culture Shock (The Stages)

Culture shock happens in 4 stages:

Stage 1: The Honeymoon – everything new seems interesting and exciting. **Stage 2:** Irritation – differences start to annoy you. **Stage 3:** Adjustment – you find ways to solve problems and learn the local rules. **Stage 4:** Acceptance – you live calmly in the new culture and feel at home.

This is normal: every foreigner goes through these stages.





Signs of Poor Adaptation (When to Ask for Help)



How do you know if adaptation is going badly?

- You avoid talking to locals and other students.
- You feel constant anxiety, anger, or sadness.
- You stop leaving your room and skip your classes.
- You start thinking "everyone is against me" or "this country is terrible."
- You begin looking for comfort in alcohol, aggressive groups, or extremist websites.

Important: Isolation and misunderstanding make you a target for recruiters and dangerous ideas. The stronger your connection to the university and classmates, the lower the risk of getting involved in illegal activities.



How to Adapt Faster and Protect Yourself

Practical steps for success:

- Join student events (sports, clubs, volunteering)—this is a legal and helpful way to spend your time.
- Find an adult mentor (a tutor, teacher, or staff member at the international office) who you can talk to about any problem.
- Study not only the language but also the local laws—especially laws about migration, fines, and legal responsibilities..

