

<b>College Survival Vocabulary Bingo</b>	<b>Student/Class Goal</b> Knowing the language used in the college catalog, class schedule, and by counselors and faculty is important as students begin their postsecondary journey.
<b>Outcome</b> <i>(lesson objective)</i> Students sort college terminology into categories and practice using vocabulary.	<b>Time Frame</b> 1 hour
<b>Standard</b> <i>Read with Understanding</i>	<b>NRS EFL</b> 4-6
<b>Activity Addresses Benchmarks</b> <i>(content)</i> Primary Benchmarks R.4.8, R.5.8, R.6.8 Supporting Benchmarks R.4.1, R.5.1, R.6.1, R.3.7, R.4.7, R.5.7, R.6.7, R.4.16, R.5.16 R.6.16	
<b>Materials</b> <i>College Survival Vocabulary List</i> Handout <i>College Vocabulary 101</i> Handout <i>College Survival Bingo</i> Cards M&Ms (or some kind of markers) Class Prizes	
<b>Learner Prior Knowledge</b> The vocabulary has been introduced in previous weeks and collected on chart paper.	
<b>Instructional Activities</b> Step 1 – As part of a series of postsecondary transition lessons, there has been much discussion about college terminology. Provide students with the <i>College Survival Vocabulary List</i> or <i>College Vocabulary 101</i> (or create list from your local college terminology).  <b>Teacher Note</b> Although this lesson focuses on college terminology, other subject areas such as <a href="#">science</a> , holiday terms, or a topic to be read about in an upcoming text can also be used.  To further develop their vocabulary, students can complete a Word Sort teaching strategy using the college survival word list and categories (financial aid, admissions, academic, etc.) predefined by the teacher. In some cases, you may have a sort in which words are already sorted, or categorized. Students are challenged to think of the category names for the sorted words. Students discuss the word and meaning as they work in pairs or triads to complete the sort.  Step 2 - Teacher lists 25-30 vocabulary words on board while students randomly write one word in each square on their <i>College Survival Bingo</i> card. Provide chips (M&Ms) or other place markers. Play begins with the teacher giving students the definition/synonym/antonym or some other clue to one of the randomly drawn words. When students determine the given word, they place a marker over the word on their card. First player to have marker across a complete row, column, or diagonal wins the game. Have the winner read out the words to check they were the correct words called by the teacher. Winner gets a prize and all boards are cleared for another round.	
<b>Assessment/Evidence</b> <i>(based on outcome)</i> Observation of word sort activity Bingo game	
<b>Teacher Reflection/Lesson Evaluation</b> <i>This lesson has not yet been field tested.</i>	
<b>Technology Integration</b> Word Sort Teaching Strategy <a href="http://literacy.kent.edu/eureka/strategies/word_sorts09.pdf">http://literacy.kent.edu/eureka/strategies/word_sorts09.pdf</a> College Survival Vocabulary Flashcards <a href="http://quizlet.com/682013/college-survival-vocabulary-flash-">http://quizlet.com/682013/college-survival-vocabulary-flash-</a>	

[cards/](#)

College Vocabulary 101 <http://www.collegetransition.org/docs/ica.CollegeVocabulary101.doc>

Science <http://www.vocabulary.com/lists/11066>

# College Vocabulary 101

<http://www.collegetransition.org/docs/ica.CollegeVocabulary101.doc>

<b>FINANCIAL AID</b>	
<b>COA (cost of attendance)</b>	expected cost of attending a particular school
<b>dependent student</b>	students who are reliant on parents for financial support and who do not live apart from their parents Most students going directly from high school to college are considered "dependent."
<b>EFC (expected family contribution)</b>	The amount the federal government determines your family should be able to contribute to your education
<b>FAFSA</b>	Free Application for Federal Student Aid is used to determine financial aid from federal resources and from many state resources. Many colleges also require it for institutional aid.
<b>fees</b>	costs associated with attending institutions of higher education that are not included in tuition, for example, student fees and athletics
<b>financial aid</b>	financial resources designed to assist those who are unable to meet the cost of postsecondary education (education after high school)
<b>financial aid package</b>	Generally a combination of grants, scholarships, loans, and work-study, this is the total amount of financial aid you receive to help pay for college costs.
<b>full-time student</b>	generally refers to those students taking at least twelve credits per semester
<b>grants</b>	a form of financial aid that does not have to be repaid
<b>higher education</b>	This refers to two- and four-year colleges and universities.
<b>independent student</b>	For financial aid purposes, these are students who are not reliant on parents for financial support and live apart from their parents.
<b>loans</b>	a form of financial aid that must be repaid with interest

<b>loan forgiveness</b>	a program in which a borrower's loans are paid off in exchange for paid work under conditions (duration, location, job description, etc) set by the institution that sponsored the loan
<b>matriculation</b>	the process of a student declaring his/her intention to pursue a particular degree or certificate at a specific college or university
<b>part-time student</b>	generally refers to those students who are not taking a full course load, but who are taking at least six credits per semester
<b>Pell grant</b>	a federal grant program to assist low-income students in attending institutions of higher education
<b>scholarships</b>	a form of financial aid that does not have to be repaid and is typically based on outstanding personal performance in an area such as academics, music, or athletics
<b>tuition</b>	the cost of attending an institution of higher education, which does not include room, board or additional student fees
<b>Work-study</b>	a federal financial aid program that awards students part-time jobs, usually on campus or at an off-campus nonprofit agency, to help cover part of college expenses.
<b>ACADEMIC</b>	
<b>Associates Degree</b>	It may take 2-5 years to achieve an Associate's degree. In order to complete an Associate's degree, you will need to complete 60 or more credits.
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>	Often called a four-year degree program, a Bachelor's degree is granted for completion of a course of study usually requiring 120-128 semester credits. You cannot get a Bachelor's degree at a two-year community college; however, you may be able to put your credits from the Associate's degree towards a Bachelor's degree.
<b>certificate</b>	These vary in length, but often they are the quickest route to a credential. At most community colleges, you will need 20-30 credits to complete a certificate.
<b>college credit</b>	Each course has a certain number of credits attached to it, which you earn when you pass the course. Each college requires students to earn a specific number of credits to graduate.
<b>college placement test</b>	A placement test determines how prepared you are to do college level work. Most community colleges expect students to take a placement test after they

	have been accepted at the school.
<b>credit hour</b>	The number of credit hours per course usually represents the number of class hours per week.
<b>co-requisite classes</b>	two or more classes that are required to be taken simultaneously
<b>developmental courses</b>	These help students brush up on basic skills like reading, writing, and math so students will be prepared for college-level work. Most schools do not offer credit towards a degree for these classes.
<b>elective course</b>	a course a student takes by choice, as distinguished from a course specifically required by a degree
<b>faculty</b>	the teachers and professors at a school or college
<b>interdisciplinary course</b>	a course dealing with two or more academic subjects
<b>Major</b>	Called a concentration at some colleges, a major is the primary subject you choose to study in college. A majority (but not all) of your college courses will be related to your major.
<b>mandatory/requisite class</b>	a class that is necessary in order to get your degree
<b>online course</b>	Sometimes referred to as web-based courses, these are regular college credit classes utilizing technology, including the Internet, to deliver course information and material and to promote class discussion.
<b>prerequisite class</b>	a class that is required to be completed before a student may enroll in a higher-level class
<b>survey course</b>	a course designed to provide a general overview of an area of study
<b>syllabus</b>	an outline of topics to be covered by the instructor including assignments to be completed by the students during the course
<b>TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS</b>	
<b>private college or university</b>	a self-supporting institution of higher education operated with private funds
<b>public college or university</b>	an institution of higher education operated with state funds
<b>proprietary school</b>	privately owned and operated post-secondary schools organized as either non-profit or profit-making ventures primarily to teach vocational skills

# College Survival Vocabulary

<http://bellevuecollege.edu/catalog/vocabulary>

Words in *italics* also appear elsewhere in the list.

## academic concentration

Specialization in one academic *discipline* or field of study is called "academic concentration" at BCC; also see "*major*."

## academic year

Usually this refers to the September-June school year. In some cases it refers to the entire year.

## accreditation

Certification that a school or an instructional *program* meets standards set by an outside reviewing organization. Many forms of *financial aid* are available only to students attending accredited institutions.

## admission

Approval for a student to attend an educational institution. The admission process usually involves an *application* form and may require *transcripts* or other supporting documents.

## advisor

A member of the college *faculty* or staff who assists students with planning *quarter* or *semester* schedules as well as their overall *programs* of study. Advisors may also help with career planning. See also *counselor*.

## application

The first step in requesting *admission* to an institution of higher education. Usually there is a form to fill out by a certain deadline; sometimes there is an application fee to pay.

## articulation

A formal agreement between high schools and colleges or between community/technical colleges and *baccalaureate* institutions, designed to make it easy for students to move from one educational level to the next without any gaps or repetition in their coursework.

## assessment

A method of determining a student's knowledge or skill level, such as an exam, often taken to find his or her best *placement* or starting level in a series of courses in English, foreign languages, math, or science.

At BCC, assessment also refers to determining skills and abilities as learning outcomes in the college's general education program.

## associate's degree

A *diploma* earned after successfully completing a required *program* of study in a community or technical college. It typically requires 90 or more *credits* and takes two years of full-time study. Some associate's degrees enable students to *transfer* to *baccalaureate* colleges and universities, others prepare students to go right into the workforce in a *professional/technical* field.

## audit

A student who audits a *course* formally *registers* and pays for it and attends class sessions but earns no *credit* and has no obligation to complete homework projects or take tests.

## baccalaureate or bachelor's degree

A college *degree* which can often be earned by following a four-year instructional *program*. A baccalaureate institution, sometimes informally called a "four-year college," is a college or university which is entitled to grant a baccalaureate or bachelor's degree.

basic skills

Usually refers to a level of *competency*-specifically in reading, writing, and mathematics-which is required for successful *college-level* work in all fields of study.

blue permission card

Required for enrollment between the end of open enrollment and the official count day (typically fourth and tenth instructional days of quarter). Must be obtained from instructor.

campus

The land and buildings that a college or university uses for instruction or student services.

catalog

A comprehensive resource listing college regulations, *program* and *course* descriptions, *degree* and *graduation requirements*, *transfer* requirements, and other essential information.

certificate

A document granted by a college or university indicating that a student has successfully completed specified *courses* and *requirements* (compare with *degree*, which usually requires more time and coursework).

class

(1) A specific group of students meeting for specific instructional purposes. It can mean the whole series of scheduled meetings ("Dr. Owen is teaching two English Composition classes this quarter") or just one session ("we had a guest speaker in my Home Economics class today").

(2) Often means the same as *course* ("she's taking classes in Interior Design").

(3) A group of students who start at a school together and expect to complete their studies at the same time ("he's in the graduating class of 2003").

class schedule

(1) A publication listing detailed *course* and *section* information (days, times, room numbers, etc.) for a specific *semester* or *quarter*.

(2) The specific courses that an individual student is taking or plans to take for a given semester or quarter.

college-level study

*Curricula* and instruction that assume the student has already mastered certain skills and abilities and has the level of commitment needed for *postsecondary* school work. Compare to *developmental-level study*.

At BCC, college-level courses are numbered 100 or above.

commencement

The ceremony at the end of an *academic year* when students receive their degrees or diplomas (compare to *graduation*).

competency

In "competency-based" *courses* or instructional *programs*, students must demonstrate certain skills and abilities (instead of just earning *passing grades* in classes) before moving from one level to the next or earning the final *certificate* or *degree*.

counselor

A member of the college *faculty* who has special training in guidance and who assists students in academic or personal matters. See also *advisor*.

course

(1) Often means the same as *class*.

(2) A planned sequence of instruction in a particular topic; may include class meetings, lectures, readings, demonstrations, exercises, assignments, examinations, etc.

credit

A unit of measure for college work. Generally speaking, one credit hour represents one hour of classroom attendance each week for one quarter.

credit load

The total *credit* value of the *courses* in which a student is currently enrolled.

curriculum

(plural: curricula)

(1) An established sequence of information to be learned, skills to be acquired, etc. in a specific *course* or in a complete instructional *program*.

(2) Collectively, all the courses offered by a *department*, *division*, or college.

dean

An academic administrator or official at a school, college, or university, especially one with responsibility for students or *faculty*.

degree

A rank conferred by a college or university and earned by a student who has successfully completed specified *courses* and *requirements* (compare with *certificate*, which usually requires less time and coursework).

department

An organizational unit within a college or university, offering *courses* dealing with a particular field of knowledge; for example, the English department.

developmental-level study

Instruction that helps students improve their English and math abilities and prepare for *college-level study*.

At BCC, developmental-level courses are numbered 99 or below.

diploma

An official document issued by a college or university indicating that a student has earned a certain *degree* or *certificate*.

discipline

(1) A subject relating to a specific field of academic study.

(2) Correction or punishment for disorderly behavior on campus.

distance learning or distance education

Instruction which is not time-or-place specific; can include correspondence courses, televised or videotaped lectures, online courses (internet and e-mail), etc.

distribution requirements

Course *requirements* included in an instructional *program* to make sure that the student is well-rounded and gains some perspective outside his or her specific focus or *major*.

division

An organizational unit within a college or university consisting of two or more related *departments*.

drop

To cancel *registration* in a *course* after enrolling into it. Students often add and drop courses before settling on a *class schedule* for a particular *quarter* or *semester*. See also *withdrawal*.

elective

A *course* that is not required for a particular instructional *program*. Many programs require a certain number of elective *credits*.

ESL (English as a Second Language)

Usually refers to *developmental-level* instruction in English language skills for non-native English speakers.



## enrollment

- (1) The process of signing up and paying for *courses*. See also *registration*.
- (2) The total number of registered students attending *classes* in a particular instructional *program* or the whole school.

## evaluation

- (1) The process and standards by which an instructor judges a student's work and assigns a *grade*.
- (2) At BCC, the process of determining that a student has met all requirements to complete a *degree* or *certificate* and is ready to *graduate*.

## faculty

The instructors or teaching staff at a school. At BCC, librarians and *counselors* are considered faculty members along with classroom instructors.

## FERPA (Federal Education Right to Privacy Act)

Enacted by the federal government, FERPA protects students' privacy and confidentiality by placing certain restrictions on the disclosure of educational records and information.

## final exam

Final exams are held the last week of each quarter for credit students. The final examination shall make up no more than 33% of your grade.

## finals week

The last week in the academic quarter in which final exams are given. Normal class schedules often vary during finals week. Exam schedules are printed in the credit class schedule every quarter and also posted on the website (for example, <http://www.bellevuecollege.edu/classes/exams/>) for student convenience.

## financial aid

Money available from various sources to help students pay college expenses. These funds come as *loans, grants, or scholarships* from the state or federal government or other organizations. *Work-study* is also a form of financial aid.

## FYE (First Year Experience)

A new-student orientation designed to welcome students to BCC and give them information on how to succeed in college.

## FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid)

The application required for students to be considered for federal student *financial aid*. The FAFSA is processed free of charge and is used by most state agencies and colleges. There is an electronic form for each academic year. FAFSA forms are available on the website [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov).

## freshman

A student who has so far earned less than 45 *quarter credits* or 30 *semester credits* toward a *baccalaureate* degree program is referred to as a freshman.

## GED (General Education Development)

A certificate representing the equivalent of a high-school diploma. BCC administers the GED exam.

## general education

At BCC, a set of *course* requirements designed to help each graduating student achieve competence in a variety of learning outcome areas.

## grade

A formal indicator of a student's overall performance in a *course*, recorded on the official *transcript*.

## grade-point average (GPA)

The GPA is computed by multiplying the number value of the *grade* earned in each *course* (generally, A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, F=0) times the number *credits* for each *course*, then dividing the result by the total number of credits taken.

## graduation

The formal completion of an instructional *program* or course of study. Students graduate after successfully meeting all *credit* and *course requirements* and other criteria set by the college or university (compare to *commencement*).

## grant

A type of *financial aid* that generally does not have to be paid back after the student leaves school. Grants are available through the federal government, state agencies, and educational institutions.

## incomplete

A temporary *grade* given to a student who is doing satisfactory work but is forced by illness or other emergency to miss an exam or a major assignment. The instructor and student arrange how and when the student will complete the work and have the "I" changed to a final letter grade. At BCC, the student must finish the incomplete work within one academic *quarter*.

## independent study

An arrangement that allows a student to earn college *credit* through individual study and research, usually planned with and supervised by a *faculty* member.

## internship

A supervised short-term apprenticeship or temporary job in a real-world setting closely related to a student's field of study. The student may or may not be paid but earns college *credit* for the work experience. See also *practicum*.

## junior

A student who has so far earned 90-135 *quarter credits* or 60-90 *semester credits* toward a *baccalaureate* degree program is referred to as a junior.

## learning outcomes

What students are expected to know and to be able to do as a result of their experience at the college and, more specifically, as a result of completing their general education requirements.

## loans

A type of *financial aid* that must be repaid to the government agency or other lending organization when the student leaves school.

## lower division

The *courses* students are generally expected to complete during the freshman and sophomore years of a typical *baccalaureate degree program*.

## major

Specialization in one academic *discipline* or field of study. At BCC, this is called "*academic concentration*" in a particular subject.

## matriculation

A combination of *assessment* of reading, writing, and mathematic skills; *orientation* to college programs and services; academic advising; and the programs and services which enable a student to reach his or her educational goals. Contrasted to a student who occasionally takes courses without a cohesive goal.

## no-show

A student who *registers* into a *course* but neither goes to *class* nor officially *withdraws*. At BCC a no-show student will receive an "F" for the class on his or her *transcript*.

## noncredit

*Courses* or instructional *programs* which do not require extensive homework or examinations and which do not offer college *credit*. Students frequently take noncredit courses for *basic skills* improvement, job training or career enhancement, or personal enrichment.

open admissions

The policy of some colleges to admit nearly all applicants, regardless of high school *grades* and admission test scores. It means different things at different schools. Community and technical colleges in Washington State admit anyone who is over 18 or has a high school diploma or *GED*.

orientation

(see *FYE*)

pass/passing

At most schools, a student will earn *credit* and "pass" a *class* with a *grade* of "A" through "D." A student who earns an "F" grade fails the class and earns no credit. Different schools have different standards, so a student who passes a class with a "D" may or may not be able to use that class to meet *prerequisites* or fulfill *requirements*.

placement

The appropriate level to enter a series of *courses*, based on the student's skills; often used in the context of *basic skills* subjects such as mathematics or English composition. See also *assessment*.

postsecondary

Refers to all educational *programs* for students past high-school age; it includes community and technical colleges and job training programs as well as *baccalaureate* colleges and universities.

practicum

A *course* that includes job-related activities and stresses the practical application of theory in a field of study. See also *internship*.

prerequisite

A *course* that must be completed (often with a certain minimum *grade*) or a skill that must be demonstrated before a student can enroll in a more advanced course (for example, first-year French is a prerequisite for second-year French).

professional/technical

A *course* or instructional *program* that emphasizes job skills training for a particular field of work; often called "occupational" or "vocational" education and often contrasted with "academic" or "transfer" education.

program

A very general term used in many ways in a college or university:

(1) The *courses* that an individual student plans to take.

(2) The *courses* *required* to complete a particular *degree* or *certificate*.

(3) The *courses* that make up a *department* or the departments that make up a *division* within the college organization.

(4) Organized activities with a specific function.

quarter

Some schools (including BCC) organize the *academic year* into three time main periods-Fall, Winter, and Spring Quarters-plus a shorter Summer Quarter (compare to *semester*).

records

Refers to all the information the college might keep regarding a student; it includes *registration* activity (*enrollment*, *withdrawal*, etc.), *grades*, payments, awards received, *financial aid* applications and award notices, and notes on *disciplinary* actions, as well as address, phone number, and student identification number.

red permission card

Required for enrollment after the official count day. Must be obtained from instructor with additional signed permission from the appropriate Organizational Unit Administrator, and requires payment of late fee and full tuition at time of registration.

refund

*Tuition and fees* that are paid back to a student who has *withdrawn* from a course. At BCC, the amount to be refunded depends on how many *credits* the student is taking and exactly when the student dropped the course(s). The refund policy and deadlines are published in each Credit Class Schedule.

register/registration

To sign up or *enroll* in a *course* or courses. "Registration activity" includes enrolling, dropping/withdrawing, choosing "*pass/fail*" in place of letter *grades*, making payments, etc.

requirements

Minimum standards defined by the college mandatory for admission, program entry, or graduation. See also prerequisite; distribution requirements; general education.

resident

For purposes of calculating a student's *tuition and fees*, someone who has lived in the state for a specified length of time as shown by specified types of evidence.

scholarship

(1) A type of *financial aid grant*. Organizations may give scholarships according to academic achievement, financial need, or any other basis. Usually there is a competitive *application* process.  
(2) A person's ability and expertise in a particular *discipline* of study.

section

A specific *class* with its own particular days, hours, location, and instructor. A number of sections of a certain *course* may be offered during a *quarter*, each with different days, times, locations, and instructors but presenting the same *curriculum*.

semester

Some schools organize the *academic year* into two main periods-fall and spring Semesters-plus a shorter summer semester (compare to *quarter*).

senior

A student who has so far earned 135-180 *quarter credits* or 90-120 *semester credits* toward a *baccalaureate degree* is referred to as a senior.

sophomore

A student who has so far earned 45-90 quarter credits or 30-60 semester credits toward a *baccalaureate* degree program is referred to as a sophomore.

STEPP (Student Tuition Easy Pre-payment Program)

A financial management program for students to make monthly payments beginning prior to the start of the quarter and continuing through the quarter. The program is available for fall, winter, and spring quarters. The first payment for fall quarter is due August first.

syllabus

An outline plan for a particular *class*, including textbook requirements, class meeting dates, reading assignments, examination dates, and the instructor's grading standards, etc.

term

A unit of time that can refer to either a *quarter* or a *semester*, depending on which system the college or university follows.

TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language)

A standardized test which assesses the English language abilities of students who are not native English-speakers.

transcript

An official *record* of the *courses* and *semester* or *quarter credits* a student has taken at a college or university, the *grades* and *degrees* or *certificates* earned, and any awards and honors received.

transfer

To move from one college or university to another and have the second institution recognize and accept some or all of the *courses* taken and *credits* earned at the first.

tuition and fees

Tuition is a student's basic payment towards the cost of instruction at a college or university. Most institutions also charge fees for laboratory equipment and materials, computer use, parking, and other miscellaneous costs.

undergraduate

A student who has not yet earned a *bachelor's degree*; also refers to the *courses* and instructional *programs* such a student enrolls in.

upper division

The *courses* students are generally expected to complete during the junior and senior years of a typical-*baccalaureate degree program*.

wait list

A registration tool allowing students to put themselves electronically in the queue of a fully enrolled course. Students will be added to the course as openings occur until the third day of the quarter in the order that they appear on the list. Offers students a fair and consistent method of enrolling in a full class should openings occur. Students must remove themselves from the wait list if they decide not to pursue the course.

waiver

An exception from a requirement, rule, or penalty. (To waive a right or a claim is to voluntarily give it up.)

(1) If a student meets specific criteria, the college may waive some of his or her *tuition* and *fees* (that is, some of the money owed to the college will be forgiven).

(2) If a student demonstrates certain knowledge and abilities, the college may waive a *course prerequisite* (that is, allow the student to take the class even though he or she hasn't completed the listed *requirements* for it).

withdrawal

The process of officially *dropping* a *class* or classes after the *quarter* has started.

work-study

A type of *financial aid* which pays students to work part-time, often on campus, during the *academic year*.

# College Survival

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