

Lesson 14

Review

Main Ideas

- Goal setting is an important part of planning for the future. There are two types of goals – short term goals and long term goals. It is necessary to plan how you will achieve the goal, not just think about it.
- Effective goals are **SMART** goals: **s**pecific, **m**easurable, **a**ttainable, **r**ealistic, and **t**imely.
- Researching careers is helpful in deciding the direction you will take after high school. It's important to consider options.
- There are many things to consider when deciding to go to college. It takes time and effort to make the best choice of colleges.
- Higher education is education after high school is completed. Degrees earned can be an associate's degree from a two year college or a bachelor's degree from a four year college.
- Most students need financial aid when going to college. There are many forms of financial aid: scholarships, grants, work-study, and student loans.

- A key to getting federal student aid is to fill out a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). You can do this either on paper and mail it in or on the Web.



- Filling out FAFSA will allow you to get a Student Aid Report (SAR) and a PIN. The PIN is your Personal Identification Number.
 - To get federal aid you must be a U.S. citizen, a U.S. national, or a permanent resident who has an I-151, I-551, or I-551C (Permanent Resident Card).
 - NEVER pay for scholarship searches.
-
- Some colleges require standardized tests in order to be accepted. Standardized tests include the PSAT/NMSQT (preparatory test for the SAT), SAT, and the ACT.
 - Studying the techniques for doing well on the SAT and ACT tests is important. Doing practice SAT questions improves scores. Always read with a pencil.
 - Studying techniques include: SQ3R, outlining, mind or concept mapping, and mnemonics.
 - Some people learn best by reading information, some by looking at information, and some by touching and manipulating objects. Discover your style of learning and make use of the studying tips for that style.
 - The college application essay is very important and requires considerable time to complete.
 - Pay attention to the requirements and the deadlines when filling out applications.
 - Prepare for your college interview by making a list of questions to ask and preparing answers to questions you may be asked. Dress appropriately. Follow the lists of Do's and Don'ts.

- Share information about college with your parents. Be willing to talk with them and open to their concerns about you going to college.
- Become familiar with computers and learn the value of the Internet.
- Prepare yourself for the many changes that will occur in college life. Be aware of the temptations and determine how you will conduct yourself. Keep your goals in mind.

Part I Review: Answer the following questions; then check the correct answers at the end of this lesson. Fill in the blank with a vocabulary word that fits the definition. Use the glossary, if needed.

- _____ 1. A test many colleges require for admission
- _____ 2. A grant of financial aid; does not have to be paid back
- _____ 3. Short literary composition on a particular theme or subject
- _____ 4. Statement about what you intend to achieve
- _____ 5. A chosen pursuit, a profession or occupation
- _____ 6. To enroll as a member of a body and especially of a college
- _____ 7. Courses you take to complete your degree
- _____ 8. A formal meeting in person to assess qualifications
- _____ 9. Education beyond the secondary level
- _____ 10. Statement put forward as a premise; the focal point of an essay

Multiple Choice

- _____ 11. To learn about colleges
- a. look online at a variety of colleges
 - b. visit college fairs
 - c. visit colleges
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 12. A college catalog gives information that
- a. pertains to all colleges
 - b. covers all colleges in the area
 - c. gives information about one college
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 13. To make a decision about a career you should
- a. talk with someone in that field
 - b. learn about what you need to enter the field
 - c. research the possibilities in that field
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 14. People who can qualify for scholarships or grants are
- a. those who have just graduated from high school
 - b. adults who want to pursue a new career by going to college
 - c. those who dropped out of college and want to return
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 15. Which of the following has to be repaid?
- a. work-study
 - b. scholarships
 - c. student loans
 - d. grants

Part II Short Answer: Answer the following then check the answers at the end of the lesson.

16. How do you get as much financial aid as possible?

17. List three important **Do's** in a college interview.

18. List three important **Don'ts** in a college interview.

19 How should you prepare for the college interview?

20. What is the process you should go through before submitting your college essay? Start at the very beginning.

21. What alternatives do you have if you do not get your first choice college?

22. What does the college application usually ask you to submit beside the application itself?

23. What are some major differences between high school and college?

Personal Assessment

24. Review the goals you wrote at the beginning of this unit.

a. Are they still the same? If not, how did you change them?

b. What steps have you taken to begin to reach those goals?

25. What steps should you do that you have not completed in order to go to college?

26. What decision(s) is/are the hardest for you to make?

27. What is the most valuable information you learned in doing this unit?

28. What do you feel you need to find out about college that wasn't covered in this unit?

Answers to Part I Review

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. a standardized test such as the SAT or the ACT | 6. matriculate |
| 2. scholarship, grant, or work-study program | 7. program of study |
| 3. essay | 8. interview |
| 4. goal | 9. higher education |
| 5. career | 10. thesis |

11. d 12. c 13. d 14. d 15. c

Part II Short Answer

16. Fill out a FAFSA form as early as possible. If applying online get a PIN number to obtain your standardized test scores online. You receive the SAR or Student Aid Report. Apply for financial aid. Compare the offers from the schools and bargain for the best offer. Search for scholarships you qualify for and apply. Look into work-study programs your college may offer.

17. Use any three of the **Do** list – smile, make eye contact, dress appropriately, have confidence, shake hands firmly, ask good questions, be a good listener

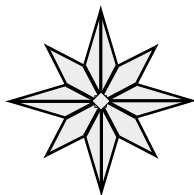
18. Use any three of the **Don't** list – be late, chew gum, wear too much perfume or cologne, swear, be arrogant, lie, memorize your answers, respond with only yes or no answers, be rude to any staff, bring a parent into the interview, refuse an interview

- 19.** Review the information about the college. Prepare questions you will ask. Prepare answers to questions you may be asked. Remember the Do List and the Don't list. Dress appropriately.
- 20. Consider** carefully the subject you have to write about. (Use computer if possible.)
Follow essay form – thesis, body with 3 paragraphs supporting the thesis, conclusion
Edit for content and grammatical errors
Rewrite
Ask a teacher, mentor, or friend to read the essay and get their reaction;
Change if necessary
Write final draft
Reread to make sure it is as perfect as it can be
Make sure you have followed directions!
- 21.** You have alternatives if you do not get your first choice. You can ask to be put on a “wait” list, take your second choice school, enroll in a community college and wait for an opening to your first choice. You can usually take one or two courses without matriculating.
- 22.** Besides the college application, colleges usually request a transcript from your high school, letters of recommendation, an essay (if not included in the application itself), a fee for submitting the application, scores from standardized tests, and your rank in class.
- 23.** There are differences between high school and college particularly in what is expected of the student. Students in H.S. have parents and teachers who monitor the progress of the student. The college student is responsible for finding his/her learning style and making sure he/she understands the material. If there is a problem, it is the student's responsibility to seek help either from another student or the college professor. The college professor does not chase after a student even though he/she sees a problem.

Personal Assessment

- 24.-28.** Individual personal answers.

Notes or questions for your mentor / teacher:



End of Lesson 14