

Resources

How is College Different from High School?

Packing List

The Roommate Rules

Appendix A: Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

Separate brochure: "It's Friday Night and You're Broke"

How is College Different from High School?

HIGH SCHOOL	COLLEGE
* High school is <i>mandatory</i> and usually <i>free</i> .	* College is <i>voluntary</i> and <i>expensive</i> .
* Your time is structured by others.	* You manage your own time.
* You need permission to participate in extracurricular activities	* You must decide whether to participate in co-curricular activities.
* You can count on parents and teachers to remind you of your responsibilities and to guide you in setting priorities.	* You must balance your responsibilities and set priorities. You will face moral and ethical decisions you have never faced before.
* Each day you proceed from one class directly to another, spending approximately 6 hours each day, 30 hours a week, in class.	* You often have hours between classes; class times vary throughout the day and evening and you spend only 12 to 16 hours each week in class
* Most of your classes are arranged for you.	* You arrange your own schedule in consultation with your adviser. Schedules tend to look lighter than they really are.
* Your school counselor makes sure you are meeting graduation requirements.	* Graduation requirements are complex, and differ from major to major. You are expected to know those that apply to you.
* Guiding principle: You will usually be told what to do and corrected if your behavior is out of line.	* Guiding principle: You are expected to take responsibility for what you do and don't do, as well as for the consequences of your decisions.

HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES	COLLEGE CLASSES
* The school year is 36 weeks long; some classes extend over both semesters and some don't.	* The academic year is divided into separate semesters or quarters, plus a week after each semester or quarter for exams.
* Classes generally have no more than 35 students.	* Some classes may number 100 students or more.
* You may study outside class as little as 0 to 2 hours a week, and this may be mostly last-minute test preparation.	* You need to study at least 2 to 3 hours outside of class for each hour in class.
* You seldom need to read anything more than once, and sometimes listening in class is enough.	* You need to review class notes and text material regularly.
* You are expected to read short assignments that are then discussed, and often re-taught, in class.	* You are assigned substantial amounts of reading and writing which may not be directly addressed in class.
* Guiding principle: You will usually be told in class what you need to learn from assigned readings.	* Guiding principle: It's up to you to read and understand the assigned material; lectures and assignments proceed from the assumption that you've already done so.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS	COLLEGE PROFESSORS
* Teachers check your completed homework.	* Professors may not always check completed homework, but they will assume you can perform the same tasks on tests.
* Teachers remind you of your incomplete work.	* Professors may not remind you of incomplete work.
* Teachers approach you if they believe you need assistance.	* Professors are usually open and helpful, but most expect

	you to initiate contact if you need assistance.
HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS	COLLEGE PROFESSORS
* Teachers are often available for conversation before, during, or after class.	* Professors expect and want you to attend their scheduled office hours.
* Teachers have been trained in teaching methods to assist in imparting knowledge to students.	* Professors have been trained as experts in their particular areas of research.
* Teachers provide you with information you missed when you were absent.	* Professors expect you to get from classmates any notes from classes you missed.
* Teachers present material to help you understand the material in the textbook.	* Professors may not follow the textbook. Instead, to amplify the text, they may give illustrations, provide background information, or discuss research about the topic you are studying. Or they may expect you to relate the classes to the textbook readings.
* Teachers often write information on the board to be copied in your notes.	* Professors may lecture nonstop, expecting you to identify the important points in your notes. When professors write on the board, it may be to amplify the lecture, not to summarize it. Good notes are a must.
* Teachers impart knowledge and facts, sometimes drawing direct connections and leading you through the thinking process.	* Professors expect you to think about and synthesize seemingly unrelated topics.
* Teachers often take time to remind you of assignments and due dates.	* Professors expect you to read, save, and consult the course syllabus (outline); the syllabus spells out exactly what is expected of you, when it is due, and how you will be graded.
* Teachers carefully monitor class attendance.	* Professors may not formally take roll, but they are still likely to know whether or not you attended.
* Guiding principle: High school is a teaching environment in which you acquire facts and skills.	* Guiding principle: College is a learning environment in which you take responsibility for thinking through and applying what you have learned.

TESTS IN HIGH SCHOOL	TESTS IN COLLEGE
* Testing is frequent and covers small amounts of material.	* Testing is usually infrequent and may be cumulative, covering large amounts of material. You, not the professor, need to organize the material to prepare for the test. A particular course may have only 2 or 3 tests in a semester or quarter.
* Makeup tests are often available.	* Makeup tests are seldom an option; if they are, you need to request them.
* Teachers frequently rearrange test dates to avoid conflict with school events.	* Professors in different courses usually schedule tests without regard to the demands of other courses or outside activities.
* Teachers frequently conduct review sessions, pointing out the most important concepts.	* Professors rarely offer review sessions, and when they do, they expect you to be an active participant, one who comes prepared with questions.
* Guiding principle: Mastery is usually seen as the ability to reproduce what you were taught in the form in which it was presented to you, or to solve the kinds of problems you were shown how to solve.	* Guiding principle: Mastery is often seen as the ability to apply what you've learned to new situations or to solve new kinds of problems.

GRADES IN HIGH SCHOOL	GRADES IN COLLEGE
* Grades are given for most assigned work.	* Grades may not be provided for all assigned work.
* Consistently good homework grades may raise your overall grade when test grades are low.	* Grades on tests and major papers usually provide most of the course grade.
* Extra credit projects are often available to help you raise your grade.	* Extra credit projects cannot, generally speaking, be used to raise a grade in a college course.
* Initial test grades, especially when they are low, may not have an adverse effect on your final grade.	* Watch out for your <i>first</i> tests. These are usually "wake-up calls" to let you know what is expected--but they also may account for a substantial part of your course grade. You may be shocked when you get your grades.
* Guiding principle: <i>Effort counts</i> . Courses are usually structured to reward a "good-faith effort."	* Guiding principle: <i>Results count</i> . Though "good-faith effort" is important in regard to the professor's willingness to help you <i>achieve</i> good results, it will not <i>substitute</i> for results in the grading process.

Before You Begin

Take a look at your college's web site for what's included in the room.

The web site will also tell you what you cannot bring, such as halogen lights and certain refrigerators.

What to Leave

• Cooking Devices

Toaster, hot pot, coffee maker.

• VHS Machine

Do people really need tapes?

• Your Social Security Card & Birth Certificate

Dorm rooms flood and catch fire.

Keep the important documents at home.

• Dictionaries & Thesauruses

You'll probably use it three times.

If you need to use one, visit Dictionary.com.

• Pets

Get comfortable with your room, then discuss it with your roommate.

Clothing

- Athletic shoes
- Baseball cap
- Bathrobe
- Coat
- Casual Shoes
- Favorite T-shirts
- Gloves or mittens
- Winter Hat
- Jackets
 - Light for cool weather
 - Heavy for cold
- Jeans
- Jewelry
- Khakis
- Pajamas
- Pantyhose and/or tights
- Purses
- Flip flops for shower
- Scarf
- Shorts
- Socks and underwear
- Sunglasses
- Sweaters
- Swimming Suit
- Watch

Furnishings

- Area carpet for your room
- Blankets or comforters
- Cork bulletin board
- Mattress pad
- Photos of family and friends
- Posters for your walls
- Message Board & Markers

Finances

- ATM card
- Cash
- Checkbook
- Credit or Debit card
- Quarters for doing laundry
- Driver's license or state ID

Staying Organized

- Address book
- Backpack
- Basket for shower items
- Bicycle and bicycle lock
- Blank CDs/DVDs
- Calendar
- Clothes pins (multiple uses)
- Closet organizer
- Coat hangers
- Daily planner
- Drying rack for clothes you don't want to put in the dryer
- Envelopes
- Extra car key
- Garbage bags
- Glue and/or super glue
- Ice scrapers
- Laundry bag
- Light bulbs
- Makeup holder/case
- Padlock or combination lock
 - for the gym
 - for your dresser
- Plastic crates for storage
- Stationery and stamps
- Wastebasket

Dishes & Food

- Can opener
- Coffee cup or mug
- Plates & silverware
- Cups & storage containers
- Dishwashing liquid
- Bottled water
- Microwave
- Paper towels & napkins
- Plastic wrap
- Ramen noodles
- Self-sealing plastic bags
- Small refrigerator
- Stockpile of snacks
- Water bottle

Building a Dorm

Room Toolkit

College requires being resourceful. Build a kit and be prepared.

- A Plastic Box with...
 - Swiss army knife
 - Duct tape
 - Electrical tape
 - Masking tape
 - Medical tape
 - Scotch tape
 - Tape measure
 - Flashlight
 - Hammer
 - Nails & Screws
 - Flat head screwdriver
 - Phillips screwdriver
 - Needle nose pliers
 - Self-stick adhesive
 - Tacks

Building a Car Kit

If you're fortunate to take a car to school, build a kit for repairs and breakdowns.

- Flashlight
- Emergency tire inflator
- Jumper Cables
- Blanket
- Newspaper or Magazine

Study Aids

- Binders, Folders & Notebooks
- Calculator
- Calendar
- Highlighter pens (multi-colored)
- 3 Hole punch
- Loose-leaf paper
- Markers or colored pencils
- Note cards
- Organizer or daily planner
- Pencils & Pens
- Post-it Notes
- Rubber bands
- Ruler
- Scissors
- Stapler, staples & staple remover
- Writer's guide or grammar book

Electric

- Alarm clock
- Answering machine
- Batteries
- Cable cord for television
- Cell phone
- Computer
- Cordless phone
- Extension cords (at least 3)
- Fan
- Flashlight
- Headphones
- Lamp for your desk
- Lamp for your bed
- Personal stereo and favorite CDs
- Printer, ink, and printer paper
- Surge protector or power strip
- Three-prong adaptors
- TV/DVD player and movies
- Gaming console

Personal Files

- Bus/plane schedules
- Class schedule
- Medical insurance card

Personal Care

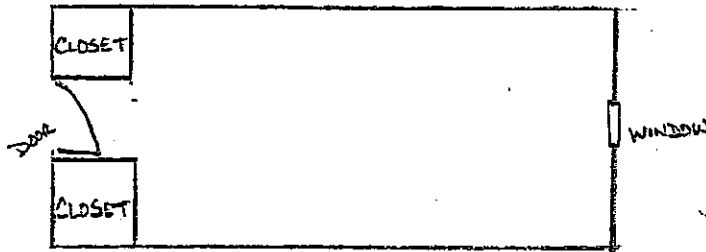
- Aspirin or other pain reliever
- Broom or vacuum cleaner
- Brush and comb
- Bug repellent
- Chapstick
- Contact lens care products
- Cotton swabs
- Curling iron
- Dental floss
- Deodorant
- Extra eyeglasses or contacts
- Eye drops
- Fabreeze
- Face wash
- Feminine care products
- First aid kit
- Fragrance or cologne
- Grease Lightning Cleaner
- Hair dryer
- Hairspray or gel
- Hair ties, bobby pins
- Laundry detergent and stain stick
- Lotion
- Makeup & makeup mirror
- Nail clippers and file
- Nail polish remover
- Pillow
- Birthday cards & thank you cards
- Prescription medications
- Razor & shaving cream
- Rubbing alcohol or peroxide
- Shampoo and conditioner
- Sheets and pillowcases
- Soap or shower gel
- Sunscreen
- Thermometer
- Tissues
- Toilet paper
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Towels and washcloths
- Tweezers
- Umbrella

THE ROOMMATE RULES

Directions: Your job is to set up some guidelines/rules so that each of you can live in peace in a 12 x 20 room. You each have your own school-issued bed (beds can stack to make bunk-beds, dresser, closet and desk. There is one window with blinds in the center of one wall. The door is in the center of the opposite wall.

You arrive on campus and meet your roommate for the first time. Determine the following:

1. How will the room be arranged:



2. What gets put up on the walls? What posters, pictures, etc do you want for your room? Will anything belonging to the other person be offensive or irritating to you?:
3. Will you have any athletic equipment/musical instruments/extra stuff that will take up some room? Where do you put it?
4. Where does the dirty laundry go?
5. What defines a "clean" (or at least livable) room?
6. How much naked-ness is ok?
7. Will there be time-limits on visitors? (What time do people have to absolutely leave so I can get some sleep?)
8. If the college allows it, is smoking allowed in the room?
9. What items are borrow-able?
 - a. Clothes?
 - b. Money?
 - c. Food?
 - d. Computer?
 - e. CDs/DVDs?
 - f. iPods/MP3 players?
 - g. Soap/Shampoo/Toothpaste?
 - h. Laundry detergent?
 - i. Phone?
 - j. Car/bike?
- 9a. Is anything off-limits to the other roommate?

10. Do you lock your dorm room door when you leave?
11. Do you host parties in your room?
12. Is it going to be annoying to you for a roommate to continue to hit the "snooze" button on the alarm?
13. Are you a morning or night person?
14. Out-of-town guests? How many? How often? How much warning is needed?
15. What do you do if both of you want to have guests stay in your room on the same weekend?
16. What time of the day is considered "homework" time?
17. How are the bills handled (cable, phone)?
18. What school rules are absolutely "not-to-be-broken" (no alcohol, drugs, weapons, stealing, cheating, etc..)

Appendix A

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99) is a federal law that protects the privacy of a student's education records. The law applies to all schools that receive funds under an applicable program of the U.S. Department of Education.

FERPA gives parents certain rights with respect to their children's education records. These rights transfer to the student when he or she reaches the age of 18 or attends a school beyond the high school level. Students to whom the rights have transferred are "eligible students."

- Parents or eligible students have the right to inspect and review the student's education records maintained by the school. Schools are not required to provide copies of records unless, for reasons such as great distance, it is impossible for parents or eligible students to review the records. Schools may charge a fee for copies.
- Parents or eligible students have the right to request that a school correct records that they believe to be inaccurate or misleading. If the school decides not to amend the record, the parent or eligible student then has the right to a formal hearing. After the hearing, if the school still decides not to amend the record, the parent or eligible student has the right to place a statement with the record setting forth his or her view about the contested information.
- Generally, schools must have written permission from the parent or eligible student in order to release any information from a student's education record. However, FERPA allows

schools to disclose those records, without consent, to the following parties or under the following conditions (34 CFR § 99.31):

- School officials with legitimate educational interest;
- Other schools to which a student is transferring;
- Specified officials for audit or evaluation purposes;
- Appropriate parties in connection with financial aid to a student;
- Organizations conducting certain studies for or on behalf of the school;
- Accrediting organizations;
- To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena;
- Appropriate officials in cases of health and safety emergencies; and
- State and local authorities, within a juvenile justice system, pursuant to specific state law.

Schools may disclose, without consent, directory information such as a student's name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, honors and awards, and dates of attendance. However, schools must tell parents and eligible students about directory information and allow parents and eligible students a reasonable amount of time to request that the school not disclose directory information about them. Schools must notify parents and eligible students annually of their rights under FERPA. The actual means of notification (special letter, inclusion in a PTA bulletin, student handbook, or newspaper article) is left to the discretion of each school.

For additional information or technical assistance, you may call 202 260-3887 (voice mail). Individuals who use TDD may call the Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339. Or you may contact us at the following address:

Family Policy Compliance Office
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202-5920

Source: www.ed.gov