



# COLLEGE-MINDED

Prepare now. Succeed later.



UNIVERSITY OF  
GEORGIA

## College... What's the Hype?

### A PLACE FOR YOU

College is a place for you to gain more knowledge, make new friends and build a career. Pursuing higher education will let you experience new things, find a passion and set you up for a more financially stable future.

#### Some questions to consider:

- 1) IS COLLEGE RIGHT FOR ME?
- 2) WHAT WILL I STUDY?
- 3) WHAT CAREER DO I WANT TO HAVE?



**Let's think...** What first comes to mind when you think about college?

**Let's think...** What questions do you have about college?

## Crash Course: College Vocabulary

### ADMISSION TESTS

Also known as college entrance exams, these are tests designed to measure your skills and help colleges evaluate how ready you are for college-level work. The ACT and SAT are two standardized admission tests.

### GRADE POINT AVERAGE (GPA)

A number that shows overall academic performance. It's computed by assigning a point value to the grade you earn. Good grades will give you a higher GPA!

## Crash Course: Types of Institutions

### COMMUNITY COLLEGES OR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Offers two-year Associate's degrees and certificates that prepare you for a certain career or to transfer to a four-year college to earn a Bachelor's degree.

### HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (HBCU)

Colleges with a mission to educate Black/African-American students.

### DEGREES

There are five main types of degrees: Associate's, Bachelor's, Master's, Professional and Doctoral. It takes anywhere from 2-6 years to complete each degree. After high school you will work toward an Associate's or Bachelor's degree.

### MAJORS

A college major is a specific subject area that you specialize in—there are a lot to choose from! Almost half of your courses in college will be in your major. Examples include Biology, History, Marketing or Music.

### PUBLIC VS PRIVATE

Public schools get most of their funding from state governments and private colleges receive theirs from private donations and tuition. There is typically a difference in cost for you as the student.

### HISPANIC SERVING INSTITUTIONS (HSI)

Colleges that have at least 25% of the full-time student body that identify as a Hispanic.

### FINANCIAL AID

College can be expensive. Financial Aid is money to help pay for college. Grants, work-study, loans and scholarships help make college more affordable.

### TRANSCRIPTS

The official record of your course work at a school or college. High school transcripts are usually required for college admission and for some financial aid packages.

### LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES

Offer extensive study in the liberal arts such as languages, literature, history, math and the arts. They are typically smaller than public college campuses.

### SINGLE GENDER

Private institutions that serve either all-male or all-female students.

## Pathway Through College

Postsecondary education (everything after high school) can be broken down into five major college degree types. Each degree type provides you with a certain level of expertise on a specific topic and can take anywhere from two to six years to complete. Check out the different pathways through college you can take below.



### Associate's Degree

*Time to Complete: ~2 years*

A two-year degree typically earned at a community or vocational-technical college. You can use this degree to directly pursue a career or transfer those credits to obtain a Bachelor's degree.



### Bachelor's Degree

*Time to Complete: ~4 years*

Traditionally a four-year degree that will lead to a Bachelor's of Arts (B.A), a Bachelor's of Science (B.S.), or another type of Bachelor's degree in a particular discipline such as Business Administration, Journalism or Chemistry.



### Master's Degree

*Time to Complete: ~2-3 years after Master's*

An advanced degree that generally takes two-to-three years to complete. You can earn degrees like a Master's of Arts in Film or a Master's of Science in Agricultural Engineering.



### Professional Degree

*Time to Complete: ~3 years after Bachelor's*

A degree needed to work or practice a certain profession and typically requires three years of school. An example would be attending law school for three years to earn a J.D. to become a lawyer.



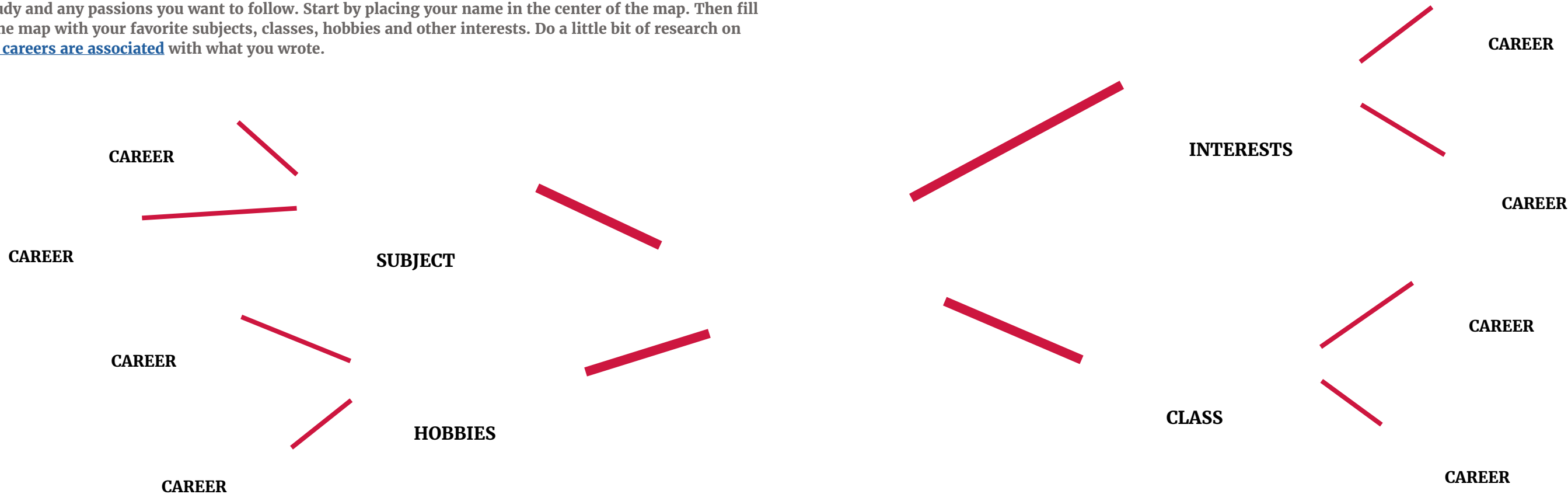
### Doctoral Degree

*Time to Complete: 4+ years after Master's*

A highly specialized degree that requires four or more years of study to complete and involves extensive research. Some examples of doctorates are Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) or Doctor of Education (Ed.D.) degrees.

# Mind Map: Skills, Jobs and Classes

The first thing to know about college is that you can discover yourself and make learning personal. This mind map will help guide your thinking about [what you may want to study in college](#), where you may want to study and any passions you want to follow. Start by placing your name in the center of the map. Then fill out the map with your favorite subjects, classes, hobbies and other interests. Do a little bit of research on [what careers are associated](#) with what you wrote.



## Ninth Grade: *Getting Ready*

### TIPS

**Identify your college-going support system:** family, friends, neighbors or nonprofits that will help you attend college. Tell them you plan to go to college.

**Your GPA starts here!** Make the most of your freshman year by keeping your grades high. Aim for all A's!

**Start thinking about the kinds of classes your school offers and look for those that will prepare you for college like:** Math, Science, English, Social Studies, Foreign Language and Art. Consider the type of classes too: do you want to take Honors, Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB) and Dual Enrollment.

**Find a club you like and join!** If you're interested in something and no club exists, create it yourself.

**Join a sports team, sign up to volunteer or find an artistic outlet.**



Don't forget to make the most out of your summers! Start looking into summer programs, academic camps, community service opportunities, taking a summer class or just finding a few new books to read.

### ACTIONS

## Tenth Grade: *Start Now*



Take a look at your grades from freshman year. Where do you see a need for improvement and where do you see an opportunity to challenge yourself?



### TIPS

**Look at taking an AP, IB or Dual Enrollment class, or two.**

**Commitment is key:** That club you joined in 9th grade, stick with it! That team you played on, stick with that too. Don't forget to choose a new venture if it wasn't the right fit.

**Take the PSAT or the PreACT.** Remember to ask your school if they plan to give it for free.

**Start researching colleges and majors that align with your academic interests.**

**Connect with your high school counselor.**

### ACTIONS

## Eleventh Grade: Ready, Set

### TIPS

**Aim for a leadership position in your favorite club, run for student government or go out for captain on your sports or robotics team.**

**Sign up and take the ACT or SAT. If you don't score as well as you'd like, you can take it again in the summer. Take a prep course and use online resources such as the Khan Academy or ACT Academy.**

**Visit colleges to see what feels right: public or private, big or small, urban or rural.**

**Maintain your involvement in extracurricular activities, take challenging courses and keep those grades up.**



**SCHOLARSHIPS!** Begin asking about local scholarships and grants as some may have deadlines as early as fall of senior year.

### ACTIONS

## Twelfth Grade: Go Time!



**Visit Colleges:** Fit is extremely important when selecting a college. The best way to find out if a college is right for you is to visit, walk around and experience it yourself. Research the school to see if they provide special fly-out programs or scholarship competitions that cover travel costs.



### TIPS

**Give yourself time to complete your college applications. You will need to find and ask for references, write essays and submit everything on time.**

**Take the ACT or SAT again in the fall. Find out about test dates, fee waivers and make sure to register in time for Early Action or Early Decision deadlines, if applicable.**

**Complete scholarship applications and the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) early and by the deadlines.**

**This is your chance to sell yourself and all of the work you put in grades 9-12. You're in the home stretch. Keep pushing forward and finish strong!**

### ACTIONS

## The differences between high school and college:



### HIGH SCHOOL

You will usually be told what to do and corrected if your behavior is out of line.

You will commonly be told in class what you need to learn from assigned readings and are given time in class to cover the material.

High school is a teaching environment in which you acquire facts and skills.

Tests usually gauge your ability to reproduce information or to solve problems you were shown how to solve in class.

Effort counts. Courses are usually structured to reward a “good-faith effort” and allow for chances to increase your grade.

Your teachers will typically make the effort to connect with you and check on your academic progress.



### COLLEGE

You are expected to take responsibility for what you do and don’t do, as well as for the consequences of your actions.

It’s up to you to read and understand the assigned material. Lectures and assignments are given with the assumption that you have already read the material.

College is a learning environment in which you take responsibility for thinking through and applying what you have learned.

Tests are usually given to see if you apply the material you have learned. Sometimes your entire grade could be based on three total assignments.

Results count. You will be graded on your ability to produce correct and thoughtful responses and “effort” will not be a substitute for a better grade.

Professors often expect you to initiate contact and for you to keep up with assignments and their due dates.

## Takeaways



## Notes

## A little bit about us:



### Founded

Chartered in 1785, the University of Georgia is the birthplace of public higher education in America.



### Enrollment

Fall 2021 Enrollment:  
29,765 Undergraduates  
9,382 Graduates  
39,147 Total Enrollment



### Retention Rates

The first-year retention rate, the number of students returning after their first-year, is 94%.



### Majors

250+ majors, minors and certificate programs to choose from.



### Double Dawgs

200+ accelerated degree programs to earn both a Bachelor's degree and a Master's degree in five years or less.



### Rankings

U.S. News & World Report ranked UGA as #16 in Top Public Schools in 2020.



### Clubs & Activities

800+ Registered Student Activities, including 36 social fraternities and 28 social sororities.



### Athletics

75+ athletic teams available to students on various skill levels: varsity, club and intramural.



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*Chartered by the state of Georgia in 1785, the University of Georgia is the birthplace of public higher education in America—launching our nation’s great tradition of world-class public education. What began as a commitment to inspire the next generation grows stronger today through global research, hands-on learning and extensive outreach. A top value in public higher education, Georgia’s flagship university thrives in a community that combines a culture-rich college town with a strong economic center.*

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