

High School vs. College

Following the rules in high school

1. Attending high school is mandatory.
2. Students' time is structured by others.
3. Students need permission to participate in extra curricular activities.
4. Adults will remind students of responsibilities and help set priorities.
5. Most classes are arranged for the student.

6. Students are not responsible for knowing what it takes to graduate.

7. Students are usually corrected if their behavior is out of line.

Going to high school classes

1. Classes generally have no more than 35 students.
2. Students proceed from one class directly to the next.
3. Students usually spend 6 hours a day (30 a week) in class.
4. Attendance is taken.

5. Text books are provided at little or no expense.
6. Modifications that change course rigor, volume, or outcomes may be offered based upon the IEP.
7. Required classes are the same for all students and dictated by the state.

High school teachers

1. Teachers remind students of their incomplete work.
2. Teachers approach students if they feel they need help.
3. Teachers are often available for conversation before and after class.
4. Teachers have been trained in teaching methods to assist in providing knowledge to students in the best ways possible.
5. Teachers provide students with missed information if they are absent.
6. Teachers present materials to help students understand what is in the text books.
7. Teachers often write information on the board so that students know what to copy into their notes.
8. Teachers provide knowledge and facts leading students through the thinking process.
9. Teachers often take time to remind students of assignments and due dates.

Being responsible in college

1. Attending college is voluntary.
2. Students manage their own time.
3. Students decide whether to participate in co-curricular activities.
4. Students balance their own responsibilities and set priorities.
5. Students schedule their own classes with the help of an adviser.
6. Graduation requirements are complicated and frequently change. The student is expected to know what applies to them.
7. Students are expected to take responsibility for their actions and decisions.

Succeeding in college classes

1. Classes may have more than 100 students.
2. Students often have several hours between classes which may be scheduled throughout the day and evening.
3. Students attend 2 to 4 classes a day (12 to 16 per week).
4. Attendance may or may not be taken, but professors know who misses.
5. Text books are expensive and usually cost between \$300 - \$600 per semester.
6. Modifications that change rigor, volume, or outcomes will not be offered.

7. Classes are based upon field of study and requirements vary.

College professors

1. Professors do NOT remind students of incomplete work.
2. Professors expect students to approach them if assistance is needed.
3. Professors keep office hours and students must schedule appointments.
4. Professors are experts in their fields but have not always been trained as teachers.
5. Professors expect students to get missed information from their classmates.
6. Professors may not follow text books. Students are expected to read books on their own. Lectures enhance the books and students make the connections.
7. Professors may lecture non-stop, expecting students to decide what is important to put into notes.
8. Professors expect students to think independently and make the connections between topics.
9. Professors expect students to read, save, and refer to course syllabus (outline) and to keep track of dates and assignments.

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Special education in high school

1. (IDEA) Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
2. (FAPE) Free and Appropriate Public Education
3. Services cover birth to age 21, or until a high school diploma is attained; based upon entitlement.
4. Students receive special education and related services based upon identified needs.
5. Behavior can be viewed as a manifestation of the disability.
6. Accommodations and modifications are communicated to the teachers by the case manager.
7. The environment is adjusted to the student.
8. Services are delivered to the student
9. The school informs the parents of the student's progress.
10. The case manager and/or parent act as the student's advocate.
11. Schools are required to identify students with disabilities through free assessments.
12. Services may include individually designed instruction, curriculum modifications and accommodations based upon the IEP.
13. Schools assist students with making connections with community resources.
14. There are regular meetings to discuss the student's progress.
15. Assessment, physical therapy, and personal care are provided by the school while the student is in school.
16. High school is mandatory and free.

Studying in high school

1. Students may study as little as 0-2 hours per week and this may be mostly to get ready for a test.
2. Students often need to hear or read material only once to learn all they need to about the topic.
3. Students read short assignments that are then discussed and often re-taught in class.
4. Students are frequently told what they need to learn from assigned readings.

Disability services in college

1. 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
2. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
3. Covers students with disabilities regardless of age; based upon nondiscrimination.
4. Formal special education services are not available.
5. Student must meet essential educational, behavioral, and other standards.
6. Students must request accommodations and confer with professors.
7. The student must adjust to the environment.
8. Students must seek out services.
9. The school cannot communicate with the parents without the student's permission.
10. The student is their own advocate.
11. Students are responsible for revealing their disability and providing current documentation.
12. Only reasonable accommodations are available.
13. Students are responsible for making their own connections with community resources.
14. Students are responsible to monitor their own progress.
15. Students are responsible for personal service and care (PCA's) as well as medical and related requirements.
16. College is voluntary and very expensive.

Studying in college

1. Students need to study at least 2 to 3 hours for each hour of class.
2. Students need to continually review class notes and text materials.
3. Students may be assigned large amounts of reading and writing that may not be talked about in class.
4. It is up to students to understand what must be learned from reading assignments

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Tests in high school

1. Tests are frequent and usually cover only a small amount of material.
2. Make up tests are often available.
3. Teachers frequently rearrange test dates to avoid conflicts with school events.
4. Teachers frequently conduct reviews prior to test days.
5. Mastery is usually determined by the student's ability to repeat what they have been told or read.

High school grades

1. Most assignments receive grades.
2. Good homework grades may help to raise poor test schools.
3. Extra credit options are usually available to raise a grade.
4. Initial tests are often not counted, especially if they are low.

Tests in college

1. Tests are often infrequent and may cover large amounts of material going back to the beginning of the course.
2. Make-up tests are almost never allowed.
3. Professors generally schedule tests without regard to school events or other classes.
4. Professors rarely offer review sessions. If they do, they are frequently scheduled at a different time and run by teacher assistants.
5. Mastery is determined by the student's ability to apply what they have been told or read to new situations.

Grades in college

1. Assigned work may or may not be graded.
2. Tests and major papers provide the majority of the grade, but grade may be lowered if homework is not done.
3. Extra credit options are not always available to raise a grade.
4. First tests let you know what is expected of you and what types of tests the professor uses.