



GETTING READY FOR COLLEGE

Yvonne Michali, Ph.D.

Reasons To Go To College?

- To prepare for a career
 - What is the difference between a job and a career?

Reasons To Go To College?

- Not sure what to do after high school
 - Maybe taking some classes will help you figure out what you want to do

Reasons To Go To College?

- Because everyone else is

Reasons To Go To College?

- To meet new people

Reasons To Go To College?

- It will look good on your resume

Reasons To Go To College?

- Improves your chances of getting the kind of job you want
- Increases your ability to make more money

Reasons To Go To College?

- Any of these reasons is a good reason to try college.
- A college experience is good for anyone who wants to learn, meet people, and prepare for a job and make money.



How is College Different From High School?

Yvonne Michali, Ph.D.

Differences

High School

- **Student is considered a child**
- Mandatory – you have to go
- Usually free
- Other people schedule your day

College

- **Student is an adult**
- **Voluntary**
- Expensive
- You have to make your own schedule

Differences

High School

- Other people tell you when to go to classes, lunch, or free time
- Bells tell you when to change classes

College

- You have to manage your own time
- No more bells!

You have to start to think for yourself.

Differences

High School

- You can count on parents and teachers to remind you of your responsibilities and guide you in setting priorities

College

- **YOU** must learn to do this – no one is telling you when to turn in homework

Differences

High School

- Each day you go from one class to the next
- Spend about 6 hours a day in class

College

- You often have hours between classes.
- Some classes at night
- Spend 12-16 hours a day in class

Differences

High School

- Smaller classes maybe 30 students

College

- Some classes have more than 100 students

Differences

High School

- You are expected to read short assignments that are discussed and taught in class

College

- You are assigned large amounts of reading and writing that may not be talked about in class but there will be questions on a test

Differences

High School

- School year is 36 weeks long
- A week off for Christmas and spring break

College

- School year is two semesters each 16 weeks
- 5 weeks off for Christmas and one for spring break

Differences

High School

- You will usually be told what to do and someone will discipline you if your behavior is out of line.

College

- You are expected to take responsibility for what you do and don't do, and there are consequences for your decisions.



Differences

High School Teacher

- Check your completed homework
- Remind you to turn your homework in
- Available to talk to you before, during, or after class
- Write notes on smartboards

College Professor

- Might check your homework, maybe not
- Will not remind you
- Have to make an appointment to talk
- Lecture and you have to take notes

Differences

High School Teacher

- Take attendance
- Remind when tests are coming

College Professor

- May not take attendance
- Expect you to follow the syllabus and know when the test will be

Differences

Tests in High School

- Take tests more often and cover small amounts of material
- Before the test, teachers often review

Exams in College

- Take tests fewer times but cover large amounts of material.
- Rarely will a professor review material
- You are expected to prepare

Differences

Grades in High School

- Grades are given for your work
- Extra credit might help to raise your grade

Grades in College

- Grades may not be given for all of your work
- Extra credit is often not provided, and if so do not help much in raising a grade

Differences

Grades in High School

- Graduate when you have passed all required courses with a grade of D or higher

Grades in College

- You may graduate only if your grade average (all classes figure together) is a C or higher
- Must get passing grades to stay

High School

- Some students who have difficulties with learning have an IEP

College

- There are no IEPs in college

High School

- IDEA – Individuals w/ Disabilities Education Act

College

- ADA – Americans w/ Disabilities Act
- Section 504 – Rehabilitation Act

High School

- Student *Success*
- School identifies the disability

College

- Student *Access*
- Student has to tell the college about his/her disability

High School

- All students are covered

College

- Students have to qualify using prior documentation (IEP or ETR)

High School

- Parents must be included

College

- Parent involvement is optional (per the student)
- FERPA – Family Education Rights to Privacy Act

High School

- Personal service/aides provided

College

- Personal service not provided

Examples of “success” v. “access”

Colleges are (generally) not going to provide the following as accommodations:

- Unlimited time for tests
- Personal aides
- Modified curriculum/tests
 - Word banks
 - Reduced number of questions per test
 - Permission to use notes
 - Rephrasing/explanation of test questions
 - Ability to re-take the test if student didn't do well
- Tutoring





How to Make the Transition to College

- Know the things you can do well
- BUT – know the things that are difficult
- Take control of your own education

How to Make the Transition to College

- Seek help when you realize you need it
- Learn to manage your time wisely
- Make thoughtful decisions
- Get to know your professors and advisors— they are your greatest **resource**
- **USE YOUR RESOURCES!!!!!!!!!!**

How to Make the Transition to College

- Be ready to find and use all of the **resources** available to you.
- What are **resources**?
 - Supports, things that can help you,
 - information

Student Accessibility Services (SAS)

- Important **RESOURCE**

What **SAS** does generally

- Assist the university in providing students with documented disabilities, who are “otherwise qualified,” equal opportunity to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from all university programs, services, and activities.



Registration process

- 2 Steps
 - Student provides documentation of disability
 - Student arranges meeting (“intake”) with SAS counselor
- SAS staff then determine appropriate and reasonable accommodations for student based on information gleaned from documentation and intake



Accommodation

- Changes *how* a student learns the material

Modifications

- Changes *what* a student is taught or expected to learn

Accommodations

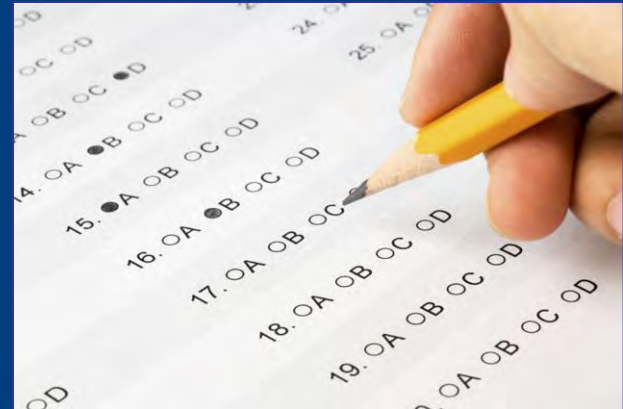
- The same test but extra time to take it
- Assistive technology to take a test – but same test
- Quiet space

Modifications

- Reduced content
- Different test, or reduced
Ex: 10 vocabulary words instead of 20

Some accommodations

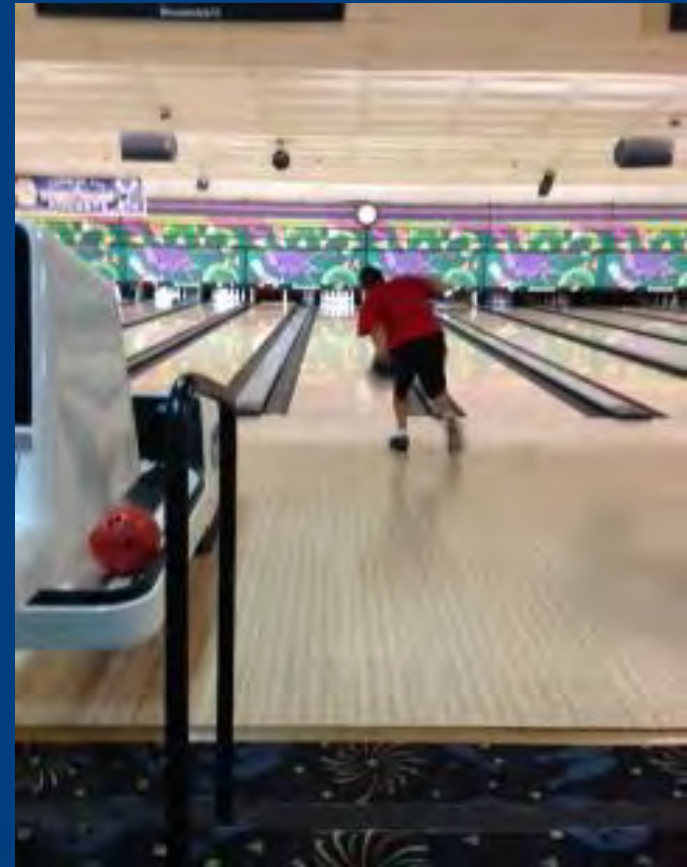
- Common:
 - Testing – extended time and reduced distraction testing environment
 - Ability to tape-record lectures
- Others (documentation dependent):
 - Note-taking assistance
 - E-text/Braille
 - Scribe or reader for tests
 - Housing (on-campus)



Additional Resources

- University Health Services - (330) 672-2322
 - Immunization records (MMR)
 - Pharmacy, flu shots, lab work, medical services, etc.
 - Psychological Services
 - Women's Clinic
- Office of Student Conduct – (330) 672-4054
- Public Safety
 - KSU-PD – (330) 672-3070
 - Security – (330) 672-7004 (Campus Escort)
 - SUN – WED: 8pm – 2:30am / THU – SAT: 8pm – 4am

- Career & Community Studies Program
- www.kent.edu/ehhs/career-community-studies
- Check information found in the **Resource** tab



Exciting News!!!

- College programs for students with cognitive disabilities who could access college
 - Kent State University
 - Youngstown
 - Ohio State
 - University of Cincinnati
 - University of Toledo

Self-Awareness

Self-
Advocacy

Self-
Efficacy

Problem-Solving

Choice-
Making

Decision-
Making

Goal-Setting

Self-Regulation

Goal Attainment