# OPTIONS: Providing Online Support for At-risk Students 

JoEllen Bush

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Project Proposal

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Mark Razor
Project Committee Chairperson
OPTIONS Program Coordinator
University of Southern Indiana


Dr. Joseph Palladino
Chair \& Professor, Psychology
University of Southern Indiana


Asst. Professor and University Division Academic Advisor, OPTIONS Adjunct Associate Professor of Marketing
Ivy Tech State College
University of Southern Indiana

## Introduction

Students begin college with disparate levels of preparedness. Though many begin college ready to meet the academic challenges of higher education, others are ill-prepared for this task. These underprepared students often require developmental courses and/or remediation in study skills to prepare them for college level coursework. It has been estimated that about one-fourth of college students in the United States fall into the latter category and, according to Levine and Cureton (1998), nearly one-third of undergraduate students require at least one developmental course to prepare them for the rigors of college (Ender \& Wilkie, 2000).

Historically, the college student's lack of preparedness has been an issue of concern for institutions of higher education. In the earliest days of higher education when only the most privileged sons of society received a higher education, students worked mostly one-on-one with tutors who helped students master an almost universally-accepted curriculum, the trivium. Students did the most work in whichever area of the trivium they needed the most development. Later, in the United States, higher education became more accessible to more members of society, and the faculty-to-student ratio required classroom instruction rather than tutoring. The first developmental courses, meant to get all students to the same level of preparedness for university-level courses, were offered at Wellesly College in 1894 (Ender \& Wilkie, 2000).

Current literature suggests that the population of students needing developmental courses is increasing (Jones \& Becker, 2002). Today, nearly 70 percent of four-year colleges and 90 percent of two-year schools offer developmental coursework (Boylan, Bonham, Bliss \& Claxton, 1992). While some might argue that colleges should not have
to offer such courses and that students who require them should not be in college; that has become an out-dated opinion. In general, society treats access to higher education as almost equal to the right to primary and secondary education. Furthermore, colleges and universities are under pressure to grow, and the chief way to do that is to serve new markets and to reach out to new populations of students, such as underprepared students. If these students continue to be enrolled; then, the colleges and universities that admit them must commit to serving them. Academic advisors at institutions that accept underprepared students must learn to educate, guide, and serve such students not only for the sake of the student, but also for the sake of the institutions and the larger community (Jones \& Becker, 2002). At the University of Southern Indiana the OPTIONS Program was developed to address this at-risk population. The current proposal is based on this program, and both the program and the proposal will be discussed later in the paper.

## The Role of the Academic Advisor

Student advising began as a prescriptive process in which colleges and universities dictated to students and provided them very few academic alternatives. It evolved from colonial times, when students had no curriculum choices and learned by recitation, to today, where students are bombarded with course choices and a variety of teaching styles (Frost, 2000).

In the early days of higher education in the United States, the advisor/advisee relationship became distant and impersonal. In the early 1900s, this division was acknowledged and measures were taken to improve the relationship between faculty and students, as evidenced by Harvard president, Lawrence Lowell's advocacy for a return to holism (Crowley, 1938). Students were given choices, and it was acknowledged that
education could be individualized. Faculty began to mentor and guide students (Frost, 2000).

After this first step toward creating what we now know as academic advising, the field remained largely undeveloped until the mid 1900s. With an increase in funding for higher education and enrollment, advising became more formalized (Frost, 2000). It grew from solely a prescriptive process to one that encourages a student's development on many levels, from course choice and scheduling to exploration of life and vocational goals (O'Banion, 1994). The advisor continues to evolve as a resource, an individual who helps students learn to recognize and adapt to personal changes (Crookston, 1994).

Today, the demand for higher education continues to grow, necessitating the continued development and examination of academic advising. A wide range of theories have fueled this development and have helped set the parameters of academic advising, including student development theories and career development theories (Creamer, 2000). Student development theories include Identity, Making Meaning, and Typology theories. Career development theories include Trait and Factor, Developmental Career, Decision-Making, Social Learning, and Minority Career Development theories.

## Student Development Theories

Identity Theories. The idea that a person changes as he or she resolves developmental tasks through chronological stages during his or her life provides the foundation for psychosocial theories (Creamer, 1994). Erik Erikson's (1968) eight stages of development are the basis on which most psychosocial theories are constructed. His proposed stages of development include basic trust versus mistrust, autonomy versus shame and doubt, initiative versus guilt, industry versus inferiority, identity versus
identity confusion, intimacy versus isolation, generativity versus stagnation, and integrity versus despair. The two stages that most relate to the advisor/advisee relationship in the OPTIONS Program are industry versus inferiority and identity versus identity confusion. The former generally corresponds with pre-adolescent children; however, many students in the OPTIONS Program have yet to master this stage. They have not developed competency in basic academic skills. Students in the OPTIONS Program often struggle, as do students in the general population, with establishing their identities, with determining who they are and who they want to be; therefore, Erikson's identity versus identity confusion stage is also pertinent.

Chickering (1969) suggested that identity was the central component of his seven vectors of development. These seven vectors are developing competence, managing emotions, moving toward interdependence, developing interpersonal relationships, establishing identity, developing purpose, and developing integrity (Chickering and Reisser, 1993). Chickering's theory addresses many of the concerns experienced by college students. The OPTIONS population often struggles with many of these vectors, whether it be developing competence or establishing supportive interpersonal relationships; knowledge of the vectors could enhance advising delivery.

Identity development is very complex and may depend on numerous factors. Consequently, other developmental theories address the development of specific populations. Josselson (1987), for example, addresses female specific problems. Stages in this theory include foreclosures, identity achievements, moratoriums, and identity diffusions. Creamer (2000) also noted that models such as Cross's Model of Psychological Nigrescence, Helms's Model of White Identity, and Phinney's Model of

Ethnic Idenitity address racial considerations in identity development. In addition, psychosocial theories concerning sexual orientation are being examined (Creamer, 2000). As universities become increasingly diverse, so must identity development theory. Making Meaning Theories. Cognitive developmental theories are concerned with the way individuals think and assign meaning to information. According to Creamer and Creamer (1994), these theories define development as a progression of hierarchical stages that determine how an individual perceives his or her experiences and how he or she performs. An individual's cognitive structure, then, functions as a sort of filter for reality. Much of the theory in this area is based on the work of Jean Piaget. The premise behind these theories lies in changing the way an individual thinks so as to enable him or her to learn to incorporate new experiences (Creamer, 2000). One of the most widely used of these theories is Perry's (1968) theory of intellectual and ethical development, which describes a student's progress through duality, multiplicity, relativism, and commitment (Creamer, 2000). Students in the OPTIONS Program often struggle with learning from their experiences. Quite often they barely graduated from high school, doing just enough to get by. These students typically fail to make a connection between their experiences and their behaviors. It is imperative that OPTIONS advisors help students learn to adequately assign meaning to information, to bridge the gap between their perceptions and reality, and to learn to assimilate new experiences.

Other cognitive theories, as described by Creamer (2000), include Belenky, Clinchy, Goldberger, and Tarule's Women's Ways of Knowing; King and Kitchener's Reflective Judgment Model; Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Reasoning; and Gilligan's Theory on an Ethic of Care in Making Moral Judgments (Creamer, 2000). While some theorists claim
that cognitive changes are universal, more recent theories suggest differences in cognitive changes due to other factors (i.e., gender).

Typology Theories. Typology theories refer to the contribution of personality type to learning. These theories are not developmental; however, they provide insight into a student's ability to adjust to the various teaching styles he or she will find in the college setting. Though these theories can't explain development, they can prove a useful tool in the advisor/advisee relationship (Creamer, 2000). For example, OPTIONS students are frequently visual learners. Therefore, these students are often highly frustrated when they struggle with material presented in lectures. OPTIONS advisors must assist these students in understanding their proclivities and adjusting as necessary.

## Career Development Theories

OPTIONS students often have a disconnect between their career choices and their personal preferences or aptitudes. For example, many OPTIONS students voice their desires to major in engineering, yet they are quick to point out that they hate math and science. Others have expressed a desire to teach despite the fact that they hate school and they hate to read. The advisor's role often involves helping students realize their strengths and plan their futures accordingly. Knowledge of career development theories helps advisors adequately serve students. The following descriptions briefly outline the types of career development theories that may be helpful in serving OPTIONS students. Trait and Factor Theories. Trait and Factor Theories match individual traits with requirements in various work environments to describe how an individual might fit in particular working environments. Parsons (1909) and Holland (1973) have developed enduring theories that incorporate the congruence of personal preferences with work
requirements. Holland's personality styles include realistic, investigative, artistic, social, enterprising, and conventional. From these styles, possible vocational choices are suggested. Advisors can use these "personality styles" as tools to help guide students toward their strengths.

Developmental Career Theories. Developmental Career Theories suggest that individuals move through a series of stages as they prepare for their careers. Ginzberg, Ginsburg, Axelrad and Herma (1951) suggested that career development begins around age 11 and progresses through stages the researchers termed fantasy, tentative and realistic. Super (1990) suggested that career development occurs in stages throughout an individual's life and termed these stages crystallization, specification, implementation, stabilization, and consolidation. Being aware of such stages can help advisors provide students with information relevant to their individual progress through the stages.

Decision-Making Theories. Miller-Tiedeman and Tiedeman's (1990) "Lifecareer" theory perhaps best represents Decision-Making Theory. This theory stresses the importance of self-awareness and suggests that individuals must search within themselves to find career guidance. Advisors must stress to individual students the importance of determining individual interests as undecided and underprepared students tend to be passive in their exploration and may not know how to increase their self-awareness.

Social Learning Theory. Social Learning Theory, exemplified by the works of Krumboltz, Mitchell, and Gelatt (1975) and Mitchell and Krumboltz (1990), suggests that an individual's distinctive life experiences guide his or her career choices. Factors that impact these choices include genetic endowment and special abilities, environmental conditions and events, learning experiences, and task approach skills. As indicated in the
previous section, advisors must encourage at-risk students to actively engage in the decisions made as their past experiences may not have fostered active participation in their education.

Minority Career Development Theories. As suggested in identity theories, various groups differ in their development of identity (Creamer, 2000). It would follow, then, that career development for these groups would also differ. Christensen (1989), for example, developed a model of career development based on the following five stages: unawareness, beginning awareness, conscious awareness, consolidated awareness, and transcendent awareness.

## Understanding the Underprepared Student

To better serve underprepared or at-risk students, advisors must first understand the kinds of students who fall into these categories. Maxwell (1997) provided a general definition of the developmental education student as one whose "skills, knowledge, motivation, and/or academic ability are significantly below those of the 'typical' student in the college or curriculum in which they are enrolled" (p. 2). Underprepared students may be traditionally or non-traditionally aged. They may be athletes, international students, or disabled students (C. Nutt, personal communication, March 30, 2005). They may be transfer students, minority students, students from economically disadvantaged or wealthy or middle income backgrounds (Jones \& Becker, 2002). There is as much diversity within this population as there is in the university population in general; however, despite the diversity within the underprepared population, these students often share common characteristics as well. Underprepared students, for example, often have a low academic self-concept, unrealistic grade or career expectations, extrinsic motivation,
external locus of control, low self-efficacy, inadequate study skills, and/or a history of passivity (Ender \& Wilkie, 2000). They often struggle with basic language, writing, computational, and study skills (C. Nutt, personal communication, March 30, 2005). Underprepared students often lack an appropriate concept about higher education and may have an insufficient support system due to the fact that they are frequently first generation college students (Ender \& Wilkie, 2000).

Types of underprepared students. Hardin (1998) categorized underprepared students into seven types: poor choosers, adult learners, ignored students, English as a Second Language (ESL) students, disabled students, users, and extreme cases. Perhaps the most common underprepared student, according to Hardin, is the poor chooser. Poor choosers include those students who either failed to complete high school or failed to follow a college preparatory curriculum and are thus at a disadvantage. The OPTIONS Program focuses on traditionally-aged college students, and large proportions of the students served by the program are poor choosers.

Hardin further suggested that both the ignored and disabled underprepared students need to learn to interact and learn in the college classroom. The ignored student must discard his or her tendency toward passiveness and learn to actively seek his or her education. The disabled student, whether he or she lost skills due to injury or whether his or her previous learning experiences were limited to one-on-one relationships, often faces self-confidence issues that are fueled by feelings of helplessness and frustration (Hardin, 1998). Many OPTIONS students also fall into these categories.

The user, according to Hardin's typology, may include students who attend school either to avoid having to get a job or to enjoy the college scene, with learning taking a
back seat. These students, though often quite capable, earn borderline grades and are resistant and critical about academic requirements. Colleges, however, are seeing an increase in students described as extreme cases. These individuals, as their classification suggests are hindered by multiple problems. They may struggle with psychological, personal, substance abuse, mental illness, or academic problems that so permeate their lives that they cannot function in an academic setting until the issues are addressed (Hardin, 1998). It is often the OPTIONS advisor's task to guide such students to appropriate services.

## Serving the Underprepared Student

As the descriptions of underprepared students above suggest, advisors must take an active role in helping these students transition to and succeed in college. Advisors must help students assess their academic competence, determine appropriate levels of involvement, and establish or confirm their life purposes (Ender \& Wilkie, 2000).

Chickering and Gamson (1987) indicated that the most important factor in student involvement and motivation is regular faculty-student contact, that is the facilitation of a one-on-one relationship that helps students feel important and cared for by the institution. Nutt (2000) further noted that the one-on-one relationship, such as that provided in the advisor-advisee relationship, is especially important as it provides the student with a much needed link to the institution. Services provided during advising sessions with underprepared students, then, should be designed to address the special concerns of these students (Walsh, 2003). OPTIONS mentors, through regular contact, develop such a relationship with their advisees, which allow them to encourage student involvement while also monitoring the students' academic progress.

According to Jones and Becker (2002), underprepared students should participate in programs that develop decision making skills, encourage self-advocacy, and offer support during the student's first year of college. Programs that would benefit these students might include services such as peer advising, comprehensive orientation programs, freshman seminar courses, mentoring programs, early warning systems to identify students who may have difficulty, courses to develop critical thinking as well as realistic goals, and intrusive advising (Walsh, 2003). Through the OPTIONS Program, students participate in a wide range of services such as a College Success and Life Skills course, tutoring through Academic Skills, and mentoring from an OPTIONS Advisor.

Nutt suggested implementing intrusive advising with underprepared students, an approach that stresses collaboration with other university resources and encourages advisors to develop relationships with students that help the students feel more connected (C. Nutt, personal communication, March 1, 2005). Intrusive advising combines prescriptive, developmental, and integrated advising models. Intrusive advising is "intensive advising intervention with an at-risk student that is designed to (a) facilitate informed, responsible decision-making, (b) increase student motivation toward activities in his/her social/academic community, and (c) ensure the probability of the student's academic success" (Heisserer, 2002, p. 27). Earl (1988) described intrusive advising as "deliberate intervention...to enhance student motivation." Initial advising within the OPTIONS Program is intrusive, but progresses to less invasive advising as students gain the knowledge and skills necessary to be successful and take more responsibility for their academic growth.

## Statement of the Problem

As the literature suggests, colleges and universities are faced with the difficult problem of serving students who are not prepared for the rigors of higher education, and the University of Southern Indiana (USI) is no exception. Prior to intervention, virtually all students who enrolled at the university with high school grade point averages below 2.0 were unsuccessful in the college setting. They quickly found themselves in academic difficulty with their financial aid eligibility seriously compromised. Consequently, the university developed intervention strategies to assist underprepared students.

Currently, students who apply to the university and have recalculated grade point averages (i.e., only factoring in academic courses in Math, English, History, Social Sciences, and Science) of 1.29 and below are generally not accepted to the university. Those with recalculated grade point averages between 1.7 and 1.9 are admitted, but must complete a Freshman Seminar class and are limited to 12 credit hours per semester for one year as conditions of their admittance. Students applying to USI who have recalculated grade point averages between 1.3 and 1.6 are admitted to the university through the OPTIONS Program, a collaborative program between USI and Ivy Tech Community College, which will be further discussed later. USI enrolls an average of 220 underprepared students each year, approximately 60 of whom are admitted through the OPTIONS Program, and it is this population which this project will address.

As the university grows and offers students more choices, serving students who fall into the OPTIONS population becomes more difficult. Upon entering college, students in the OPTIONS Program are often overwhelmed and confused by a plethora of new information and experiences for which they have little framework. Though it can be
argued that the information is already available to all students through university resources, underprepared students, due in part to their passivity and lack of knowledge and exposure to available technology, are not adept at using the available vehicles; therefore, it is imperative that OPTIONS students be given a centralized point of reference where they can find the information necessary to help them transition from high school to college, a structure that can be provided through online support services and reinforced in the advisor-advisee relationship.

## The OPTIONS Program

USI, in partnership with Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana (ITCCI, formerly Ivy Tech State College), developed an intrusive intervention program for underprepared students admitted to USI - the OPTIONS Program. Students accepted conditionally to the university through the OPTIONS Program generally have low SAT/ACT scores and, as stated previously, a recalculated grade point average between 1.3 and 1.6 on a 4.0 scale. Students accepted into this program must participate in extensive intrusive advising with an academic advisor and must complete academic tutoring or tutoring alternatives weekly. Students must complete a program-specific study skills class and developmental coursework as determined by their high school grades, SAT/ACT scores, and university placement testing.

Mission Statements. A mission statement helps to clarify an organization's purpose for both its workers and its consumers. Mission statements not only help to ensure that an organization runs effectively and efficiently, they also help to explain the organization to outside constituents. And in this increasingly litigious society, it is imperative that universities clearly communicate what it is they hope to accomplish - their mission, their
goals, their objectives. Students are the consumers that universities propose to serve, and as such must understand what services to expect. The university mission statement provides students with a framework to begin this understanding. The mission statements of various departments, within the university, clarify the goals of specific departments and help students fill in the framework. Below are the mission statements for USI (University Mission Statement), University Division (Departmental Mission Statement), and the OPTIONS Program (Advising Unit Mission Statement).

## University Mission Statement


#### Abstract

American education assumes a link between the truth of an idea and the good it promotes for individuals and society. An educated person can be expected not only to be knowledgeable and more financially secure, but also a better citizen, among whose virtues are tolerance, judgment, and belief in freedom for self and others. These values develop in an atmosphere of open inquiry and pursuit of truth. Therefore, as the University of Southern Indiana seeks to support education, social and economic growth, and civic and cultural awareness in southwestern Indiana, it will be devoted primarily to preparing students to live wisely.


The University of Southern Indiana is a broad-based institution offering instruction, research, and service. A liberal arts and science curriculum serves as the foundation of knowledge for all programs and complements undergraduate programs leading to careers in business, engineering, government, health professions, education, and related fields. Selected master's degrees serve persons in professional and technical studies. As a public institution, the University of Southern Indiana counsels and assists business and industry and social, educational, governmental, and health agencies to higher levels of efficiency and improved services.

The University was established in 1965 as a branch campus of Indiana State University with a regional mission, in response to a need for public higher education in southwestern Indiana. In 1985, the legislature created the University of Southern Indiana as a separate statewide public university. This change in structure and mission was best delineated by then-Governor Robert D. Orr in his charge to the Board of Trustees at its first meeting:
"You have a statutory mission that is laid out in the bill passed by the legislature, and it is going to take a lot of effort on the part of everyone to
live up to those requirements as they have been spelled out by the Indiana General Assembly. This is now a statewide institution, and it is important that this point be emphasized. Heretofore, this has been a branch campus of Indiana State University, and it has been understood to be regional in nature. It was created to accomplish a regional mission...just as other branch campuses around the state. Now this is a state institution in the fullest sense of the word."

Community leaders have supported the University in providing a solid base for its present success and future growth. The University is expected to grow moderately in the years ahead as it seeks to positively affect postsecondary attainment levels in Indiana. To this end, the University emphasizes programs and services for traditional college-age students as well as for part-time, commuting, and older students. It has developed partnerships with high schools and has expanded opportunities for individuals in the workplace. The University is an institution which students choose for the strength of its academic programs and the quality of its student life.

A board of nine trustees, appointed by the Governor, governs the University. This board must include one alumnus of the University, one current student, and one resident of Vanderburgh County. Trustee terms are four years, except the student term, which is two years. The board has powers and duties common to other public postsecondary institutions in the State of Indiana.

The 1989 Indiana General Assembly authorized the trustees of the University to construct, acquire, operate, and manage student housing facilities and to issue revenue obligations for this purpose. The Commission for Higher Education approved the transfer of ownership of student housing from a nonprofit foundation to the University of Southern Indiana in February 1994. The addition of housing facilities enables students to take full advantage of the educational, cultural, and recreational benefits that a residential campus offers.

Excellence in teaching will continue to be the most important criterion in faculty recruitment. At the same time, the ability to do research, to engage in continuous scholarly and creative work, and to provide service, primarily to the region and the state, will be important additional qualifications.

A major emphasis of the University of Southern Indiana is the delivery of credit programs. The primary curricular offerings include liberal arts, preprofessional, professional, technical, and occupational programs at the associate, baccalaureate, and master's levels. The University provides comprehensive outreach and public service programs of short duration -
including workshops, conferences, seminars, and instructional courses. These programs will increase as the University continues to address economic, social, and cultural needs in Region 13 as well as in the state. The University's location in Evansville, the center of a predominantly rural region dotted with smaller population centers, gives it opportunities to increase educational access by both traditional means as well as through innovative instructional delivery systems, including active participation in the Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications Systems networks and other technology-based instruction.

The University welcomes appropriate partnerships for providing services to its constituency and cooperates with public and private universities, hospitals, and libraries to achieve this objective. The University participates with area business, industry, social and governmental agencies for research and development related to the problems and concerns of business development, labor-management relations, tourism and recreation, health-care delivery, gerontology, energy development, and environmental-quality analysis. Community groups often use campus facilities for the purpose of meetings, programs, services, and instruction.

The University works in cooperation with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources to manage historic properties and tourism programs in New Harmony, Indiana, a community with a rich intellectual and cultural inheritance. The community provides opportunities for research and laboratory learning experiences which benefit both the town and the University.

The University provides a comprehensive range of support services for students. These include academic skills development, child care, counseling, financial aid, placement, housing, health services, student activities, and both recreational and intercollegiate athletics. The University of Southern Indiana participates in Division II intercollegiate athletics and is a member of the Great Lakes Valley Conference.

The University admits graduates of commissioned high schools in the state of Indiana who successfully complete college preparatory courses in English, mathematics, science, and social studies with at least a C average. Other students will be considered for admission to the University based on past academic performance and promise for future success.

The University is accredited at the baccalaureate and master's levels by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Programs in business, education, engineering technology, social work, and the health professions are accredited by the appropriate professional organizations and state agencies (www.usi.edu).

## University Division Mission Statement (Draft)

University Division serves the University as a whole by providing academic support for USI students through professional academic advising, tutoring assistance and academic skills development as the students strive to build a strong foundation and become successful graduates and citizens (S. Hammington, personal communication, 12/14/05).

## OPTIONS Mission Statement (Drafi)

The mission of the OPTIONS program, a collaborative program between the University of Southern Indiana and Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana, is to provide support to a sub-population of conditionally admitted students to assist them in successfully transitioning from high school to college. Through developmental coursework, intensive academic advising, and mandatory tutoring, students will build a strong educational foundation that will prepare them for college and life success. Program mentors strive to build supportive advisor/advisee relationships, and facilitate learning experiences that foster student growth and selfawareness.

Mentors will assist students in making well-informed decisions concerning course selection, areas of study, and life choices. Mentors will assist students in developing effective study techniques, obtaining accurate information, exploring career options and degree programs, developing habits that promote success, and accessing relevant campus and community resources.

Learning Outcomes for the OPTIONS Program. Learning, according to Maki (2004), is "a process of constructing meaning, framing issues, drawing on strategies and abilities honed over time, reconceptualizing, understanding, repositioning oneself in relation to a problem or issue, and connecting thinking and knowing to action" (p.2). Clearly, based on this definition of learning, academic advising is an important component of an institution's educational program, as students learn specific skills that help them maneuver through their educational experiences in the advising setting (Nutt, 2004).

Student learning outcomes may vary because of the complexity of advising delivery.
Learning outcomes should be based on the mission statement of the specific program
being assessed, which should draw from the institutional mission statement (Nutt, 2004).
Learning outcomes within a particular institution may vary between different advising units, as these units have different goals and serve different populations. The learning outcomes for a program that serves underprepared students, for example, may differ slightly from one that serves honor students. Learning outcomes for the OPTIONS

Program include the following:

1. students will be able to use the degree audit system;
2. students will learn to navigate systems within the university (e.g., financial aid, housing, etc.)
3. students will explore various careers and/or majors;
4. students will develop an appropriate educational plan for completing their degrees;
5. students will demonstrate an understanding of the university core curriculum;
6. students will develop and use appropriate study skills;
7. students will demonstrate proficiency with on-line services (i.e., on-line registration, Blackboard, etc.);
8. students will demonstrate effective decision-making skills;
9. students will be able to use campus resources;
10. students will develop a working relationship with their advisors/mentors;
11. students will demonstrate their ability to use tutoring services;
12. students will understand how to get involved in campus organizations;
13. students will demonstrate critical thinking skills;
14. students will develop an appreciation for higher education; and
15. students will develop appropriate self-monitoring skills.

Determining how these outcomes will be met can be complicated. Mapping the experiences, or determining what is necessary to achieve the outcomes, will demonstrate that the experiences are spread out over the course of the students' academic careers, creating a continuous learning process. This process reinforces the message that the advising relationship has a long-term, positive influence on student learning (Nutt, 2004). Measuring Student Learning Outcomes for Advising. According to Banta, Black, and Jackson (2002), it is important to employ many measures of learning outcomes to assess advising with reliability and validity. While some information can be gathered through
surveys, it is important, according to Charlie Nutt, that institutions not rely solely on this method of data collection (Nutt, 2004). Dr. Nutt suggested using other techniques such as advisee portfolios, freshman and senior seminar courses, required advisee assignments in advising sessions, and careful tracking of students' use of campus resources (Nutt, 2004). Blackboard provides a secure way to not only disseminate advisee assignments, but also track student usage of the resource. Peggy Maki (2002) further suggested using course-embedded assignments, capstone projects, observations of students' behaviors, internally or externally juried reviews of student projects/performances, externally reviewed internships, and blindly scored essays. Michael Lynch (2002) suggested using interviews, focus groups, and document analysis. Whether direct (e.g., course-embedded assignments), indirect (e.g., retention studies), or supplemental indicators (e.g., course taking patterns), utilizing multiple measures of student learning, though more difficult, is important as it demonstrates that academic advising assessment goes beyond measuring student satisfaction (Maki, 2002; Nutt, 2004). Through triangulation, or pulling together information from multiple sources; institutions can build a better picture of the effectiveness of services provided (Maki 2002).

The list of student learning outcomes mentioned previously is rather lengthy. Employing any one method to address the list would prove impossible. Rather the learning outcomes must be measured and addressed in a variety of ways. Students in the OPTIONS Program are required to take a College Success and Life Skills course that addresses, through embedded assignments, many of the learning outcomes (i.e., 1, 2, 3, 4, $5,6,7,8,9,12,13,14$ and 15). Students in the OPTIONS program meet weekly with a mentor/advisor, who addresses the above learning outcomes as well as items 10 and 11.

Mentors, through interviewing, observing students' behaviors, assigning alternative exercises, tracking of campus resource usage, tracking of student grade point averages, monitoring of course completion, requiring written interaction regarding learning experiences, surveying, and monitoring use of a planner, gather a great deal of data concerning students in this program. Still, it might be useful to give pre- and post-tests to students to further measure program effectiveness. In addition, it would be beneficial to measure student perceived learning needs and program effectiveness; however, the program lacks the necessary tools to fully implement such growth.

> Proposal to Meet Current Need

As suggested, addressing all of student learning outcomes has proven problematic; as a result, there is a need to provide structured support to reinforce and assist in meeting the learning outcomes of the OPTIONS Program. Consequently, I propose to develop a Blackboard website, accessible to both OPTIONS students and advisors, which will provide a centralized point of reference, academic support, and current information for students in the OPTIONS Program.

## Procedure and Time Action Plan

Planning sessions will be conducted with current OPTIONS Advisors to determine areas which need to be addressed on the website. A survey will be conducted to ascertain students' perceived needs as well. A model of the website has been developed and is being used on a limited basis; however, once the above steps are completed, the website will be further developed and expanded. Development of the website will take approximately 10 weeks. Upon completion of the website development, committee
members will be provided access to the website for review. A description of the website will also be provided.

Conclusion
Integral to developmental advising is an environment in which both the advisor and the student share responsibility, where the focus is on potential, in which growth is central, in which advisor and student, based on mutual trust and respect, jointly solve problems as they arise (Ender, 1997). An ongoing advisor-advisee relationship that includes multiple contacts focused on academic competence, personal involvement, and life purpose development is essential. This intentional, goal-oriented relationship should be challenging and supportive for students, maximize the use of available resources, and based in sound theory (Frost, 2000). Development of an online support center for students enrolled in the OPTIONS Program at the University of Southern Indiana will enhance student learning, help in building strong advisee/advisor relationships, and increase student competence in using available resources.

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## Abstract

Bush, JoEllen. M.A., University of Southern Indiana, April, 2006. OPTIONS: Providing On-line Support for At-Risk Students. Major Professor: Mark Razor.


#### Abstract

This project is a printed version of a Blackboard site. The website is designed to serve students admitted to the University of Southern Indiana through the OPTIONS Program, an intrusive intervention program that targets at-risk or underprepared students. The site provides structured support to assist students in meeting the learning outcomes of the OPTIONS Program. It will serve as a centralized point of reference, academic support, and current information for students in the OPTIONS Program.


## Web Page Content



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## 3 Blackboard Academic Suite - Microsoft Internet Explorer

## File Edit View Favorites Tools Help



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[1] Week \#12
Comedian Spanky
ONS > OPTIONS PROGRAM ? ALTERNATMES ? WEEK W12
ek \#12
Comedian Spanky
Attend Comedian Spanky's performance on 3/30/06 at 9pm in Carter Hall. Provide your mentor with a summary of the event that includes what you learned from the event. If you didn't learn anything choose another way to complete your tutoring requirement.
Alfred and Seymour
Attend the comedy/hip hop performance of Alfred and Seymour on $3 / 31 / 06$ at 8 pm in the Eagles Nest. Provide
your mentor with a summary of the event that includes what you learned from the event. If you didn't learn anything
choose another way to complete your tutoring requirement.
Hawailan Glo Bowl Luau
Address http://blackboard.usi.edu/webapps/portal/frameset.jsp7tab=community\&url=\%2Fbin\%2Fcommon\%2Fcourse.pl\%3Fcourse_id\%3D_11276_1

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the week.
Hawailan Glo Bowl Luau

Attend the following function and provide your mentor with a summary of your experience, including what you
Recreation and Fitness Center





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Making a Master Study Schedule
It is important to make a master study schedule that represents an "average week" in your semester as this will help you keep track of how you
spend your time (or at least how you should spend your time).
The following are a few general guidelines to follow when preparing your study schedule:

## - Study before recitation-type classes

- Study after lecture-type classes - Know your sleep patterns and allow adequate time for sleep Understand the best time of day for you to read/study Avoid too much detail
Discover how long to study
Plan blocks of time, but schedule in breaks too
Make sure to leave time to eat, exercise, etc.
List your commitments according to your personal priorities
Avoid packing your schedule too tightly
- Study about 2 hours outside of class for every hour you spend in class
Steps for creating your master schedule:
Print the master schedule from the web site Write in all your routine, non-flexible commitments (e.g., class time, work hours, meetings, commute time, etc.) Fill in other necessary items (e.g., sleeping, eating, housekeeping, etc.)

4. Then, fill in adequate study time, social time, recreation time, etc. Note: Remember that a master schedule is flexible and can be changed when necessary; however, creating it won't help you if you don't use it. Try to stick to your schedule. When you can't, make sure you make the appropriate adjustments (e.g., if you choose to go to the movies with your friends instead of reading your history chapter, make sure you make time to read that chapter later).


In 9 pal Wednesday


















| What is spatial organization and how can I become "spatially organized"? |
| :---: |
| $\square$ To become spatially organized, you must have a designated place for your things so that you can locate them easily. |
| For example, to organize your room, you should have a place for your food, for your toiletries, for your clothes, and for your school supplies. This will eliminate catastrophes, such st sthe greasy pizza box being set on your English essay. You made need to reorganize periodically as your needs change. |


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 also are useful on the job for recording meetings or seminars.
Notetaking involves making a permanent written record of main points and supporting details to
which one may refer later. Although notetaking most commonly is used to record oral presentations,

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TAKING TESTS
Many factors affect how well you perform on tests. These include:

- Test-taking skills Learning skills
- Writing skills


## Tips for Test Dreparation

- Annotate your notes and your text
- Number and organize all handouts
- Save all returned assignments, quizzes and tests
- Read your text before you go to class
Daily Preparation
Gather all tools necessary for the course
Note-taking skills
Preparation
Gather all tools n Read and study ACTIVELY
Organize your course material in a notebook
Create and keep a vocabulary list of terms used in the
course
Five Day Intensive Review Before Test Date
Listen carefully to you instructor for clues as to what will be on the test Prioritize your study material
Reorganize your material (divide the content)
Learn strategies that will help you learn material based on the test format
Predict and write your own test questions
Study with a friend/classmate
Make sure you sleep well for two days prior to the exam
The Day of the Test
Take a watch to help you keep track of time
Answer easier questions first
Wite dorefully and make sure you answer all parts of the questions guleting words when organizing your essay
Briefly outline your answer for essay questions
With essay test, leave blank space at the end in case you want to add more later Write legibly
- Check your answers before turning the exam in
After the Test
Review the test questions and determine from where the instructor pulled the questions Figure out why you missed questions
Adjust your study techniques to better prepare for future exams
Test Tips for Multiple Choice,
Matching, Short Answer, and
Essay Tests
Nothing takes the place of studying and making sure you are prepared for exams; however the following tips can give even a prepared tost taker and extra adge.
Multiple Choice Tests Read all questions garefully and pay attention to qualifiers in the quastion Remember that more than one answer could be true, hut choese the BEST answer Cross out incorregt, obviously wrong, or silly answers If two answers are close, one of them is probably right Don't choose answers that are grammatieally incerrect "All of the above" answers are often right Longer, more inclusive answers are often correct
Pay attention to your time and don't spend too much time on difficult questions, mark them and come hack to them later Pay attention to words such as "not," "oxeept," and "but" If you don't know an answer, RuESS If two answers are the same, they must both he wreng If two answers are opposite, one is likely correct and the other wrong
Watch for clues from other questions as the answer to one may be found in the stem of another If you have absolutely ne idea what answer is correet, choose the midalle option If the answer involves a quantity, middle answers are often corpeet


## Matching

As you use items, check them off the list on the right
Short Answer
Be organized

- Answer questions of which you are sure first, skip those you are unsure of and return to them later


Mote curs in the rimestiom whe





Learn the meanings of these testing words because they are usually not interchangeable! You must know what the instructor is

Understanding Test Words
asking you to do before you can do it! 1. COMPARE - bring out points of similarity AND points of differences CONTRAST - show differences when placed side by side

CRITICIZE - give YOUR judgment of; approve OR disapprove; give good and bad points
DEFINE - give the meaning of, explain the nature of
DESCRIBE - tell about, give a word picture which characterizes; do not just name or label
DIAGRAM - made a drawing, char, or graph, and usually add labels; possibly add a brief explanation
DISCUSS - examine, analyze carefully, and give reasons pro and con; be complete and give details ENUMERATE - give a numbered list; name over one by one

EVALUATE - cite both advantages and disadvantages; include appraisal of authorities and your own appraisal 10. EXPLAIN - make clear, interpret, make plain
11. IDENTIFY - name, label, classify, or characterize 12. ILLUSTRATE - make clear by stories, examples, or diagrams
13. INTERPRET - translate, give examples, give your judgment
13. INTERPRET - translate, give examples, give your judgment
15. LIST - write a numbered list PROVE - establish that something is true by citing facts or giving logical reasons

RELATE - stress associations or connections between ideas
REVIEW - analyze a subject critically
20. STATE - present the main points briefly SUMMARIZE - give the main points briefly
22. TRACE - give a description of progress in a definite order; follow the trail of

True-or-False Exams
Because true-or-false exams only require one of two given responses, they often appear to be a simple kind of exam. Don't be fooled. The wording of items can make them confusing or difficult. When responding to true-or-false exam items, pay very close attention to the language used. Analyze items for the following kinds of words.
Small words that change an item's meaning. For example, Hard work is the way to achieve success.
Hard work is $\boldsymbol{a}$ way to achieve success.
These two sentences do not mean the same thing; "the way" means that hard work is the only way, whereas "a way" means that hard work is only one of a number of ways.

Studying for Math Tests
To adequately study math in college, you must be actively involved in the learning process. You must study math
differently than many of your other subjects. College math is different from high school math in that you meet less
often, the pace of the course is much faster, tests are spaced farther apart, and homework may not even factor into
your grade. And, even though the rule suggests 2 hours of study time for every hour you're enrolled, be aware that you
may need even more study time for math classes.
So, how do you prepare for math tests? The most important rule that you should remember when studying for math
tests is that you MUST study EVERYDAY! That means:

- Do the homework when it is assigned. It is the only way to get the practice you'll need to perform well on exams.
- Ask questions when you don't understand - DON'TWAIT!
Step \#1: To begin
- Start studying early, you can't cram for a math test
- Go over each section
- Review your notes
- Practice doing problems from each section
Step \#2: Don't quit yet!
Ask yourself what types of problems and what techniques for solving them you've learned. Explain aloud in your own words how to solve the different types of problems Give yourself a practice test (review sections or chapter tests are good for this). Get plenty of sleep the night before the test.
- Look over the entire test to get an idea of its length and difficulty. - Do the problems in whatever order works best for you. By doing ones you know first, you'll build your confidence which will help you get through the more difficult problems. Be aware of your time and work quickly and continuously - budget your time. Show all your work. It may help if you outline the steps of a multiple step problem before working the problem out. Read the questions carefully and answer all of the parts in the right format. Don't give up on a several part question if you don't know how to do the first part - take a stab at it and at least explain how you would do it.
Make sure your answers make sense.
Check all problems if you have time.

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Yes, does the polar bear club ring a bell? Somewhere, someone is goofy enough to jump in the water even if it is freezing. Does the Polar Bear Club ring a bell? Somewhere, someone is goofy enough to jump in the water even if it is freezing, and because the statement says "no one," it is false.

$$
4 \text { Add Question Here }
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#### Abstract

 


$$
\text { Question } 10 \vee \text { True/False }
$$

Question According to our concept of time, every day has 24 hours.

## 1 points <br> Question Everyone has his or her pet charity. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Answer } \\ & \\ & \text { Correct Feedback Yes, because of the word } \\ & \text { Incorrect Feedback }\end{aligned}$ <br> Incorrect Feedback No, because of the word "everyone" the statement is false.

Correct Feedback Yes, because of the word "everyone" the statement is false
Correct
Feedback
Incorrect
Feedback
Question $9 \sim$ True/False
Answer True
1 points
Correct. Because of the qualifying statement "According to our concept of time," the statement is true. Without it, it would be false
as l'm sure there is a concept out there that would suggest otherwise.
No, because of the qualifying phrase "according to our concept of time
Incorrect No, because of the qualifying phrase "according to our concept of time," the statement is true.
Correct
Feedback




g a qualifying phrase
ing a qualifying
Add Question Here 10 points Modify Remove Feedback phrase ("if" phrase).
Incorrect
Question The fribbled breg will snicker best with an: Answer a. Mors

## Question $2 \vee$ Multiple Choice

Correct Feedback Correct, the ("if" phrase).
answ phrase (if phrase)

Correct Feedbac
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Correct Feedback Correct, the answer is B because ?fribbled breg? was linked with ?ignu? back in question number 2. Incorrect Feedback







"What is University Core Curriculum and why is it important?"
University Core Curriculum, abbreviated as
UCC, refers to a core group of classes that
all students pursuing a bachelor's degree at
the University of Southern Indiana must
complete in order to graduate. So, if your
goal is to graduate with your bachelor's
degree from USI, you need to take time to
make sure you understand how the UCC
applies to you.






Approved Courses
The Synthesis: Integration and Application of
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Approved Courses
The World: Enhancement of Cultural and Natural Awareness


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Art 253 : Ancient Mexico
Biol 251 : Environmental
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Econ 241: Global Economics
Eng 231: Atrican American.
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Inst 213 ; Magic in ArtsiHumanities
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It will be okay if you don't study. Intro
classes are easy and you'll get by.

## Question \#9 As long as you pay your tuition, you may stay at USI even if you have low grades.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Question \#11 } \\
& \text { Making a D is okay. it means you passed } \\
& \text { and can go on. }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { The TRUTH } \\
& \text { College is a lot of work. Yes, work. That is } \\
& \text { not a bad thing. You are capable of } \\
& \text { organizing yourself and your time so that } \\
& \text { you are successful, but college is a full- } \\
& \text { time job that requires time, attention, } \\
& \text { dedication. and again, WORK. Only you } \\
& \text { can decide if you will DO the work and } \\
& \text { succeed. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Question \#12
In college you have a really short, easy school day as compared with high school,
have a whole lot more free time.

BELIEVE IT!
They are all FALSE!
learning zapper wand











- Then, add up the total number of credit hours
taken to determine the quality hours (four 3
credit hour classes add up to 12 quality hours).
- Next, add up the quality points from each class
to determine the quality points earned
( $6+9+12+6=33)$.
. Finally, divide the quality points by the quality
hours to determine GPA $(33 / 12=2.75)$.
First, figure the semester quality hours
$(4+3+4+3=14)$.
Next, figure the semester quality points
$(0+1.5+1+0=2.5)$.
Then, divide the semester quality points by
the semester quality hours $(2.5 / 14=.179)$



But, how do I figure the cumulative
GPA?
- You can figure the cumulative GPA by adding the quality
points from each of the semesters together and diving
that total by the total quality hours.
- So, if the student earned 12 quality hours the first
semester and 14 the second, his total quality hours
would be 26.
- If the student earned 33 quality points the first semester
and 2.5 quality points the second, his total quality points
would be 35.5 .
- To figure the students cumulative GPA, you would
simply divide the total quality points $(35.5$ ) by the total
quality hours $(26)$, to get a cumulative GPA of 1.365.


What if I don't raise my GPA within
one semester?
If you don't raise your GPA to an acceptable level within one semester, you will be Academically Dismissed from the university. That means, you may not return to USI for at least one semester.
So, this GPA thing is really important. What you do now will greatly impact your academic progress. Don't goof off and dig yourself into an academic hole from which you can't get out. If you have questions about how to calculate GPA, talk to your mentor.










## THE OPTIONS PROGRAM 2006-2007

The University of Southern Indiana (USI), in partnership with Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana-Evansville (ITCCI-E), has created a program for students who are academically underprepared for college. Students are evaluated for admission to the OPTIONS program on an individual basis. In general, the decision is based upon a student's seventh semester recalculated high school GPA (that is, calculating only grades in mathematics, science, social science and English) as well as high school curriculum and scores on SAT or ACT. This program seeks to support the academic success of this high-risk group of students through the following program elements:

- Developmental classes at the level of each student's need, as determined by placement testing, review of high school grades and curriculum, and standardized testing scores (SAT or ACT). All developmental classes will be provided by ITCCI-E on the USI campus.
- Regularly scheduled meetings with a member of the student's advising team.
- An OPTIONS-specific section of a college success skills course, designed to facilitate the necessary shift from passive to active learning
- Free tutoring in USI's Academic Skills area

Students in the OPTIONS program must fulfill the following requirements:

- Successful completion of all necessary developmental classes (at the appropriate level, based on individual need)
- Successful completion (with a grade of "B" or better) of the OPTIONS-specific College Success course
- Participation in a minimum of one hour of tutoring per week
- Participation in an extensive faculty mentoring program with an OPTIONS advisor The OPTIONS orientation sessions will include an introduction to the program, a time for parents and students to ask questions about the program, and an introduction to the designated OPTIONS advisors who will help with the choice of appropriate classes for the first year at USI. The OPTIONS coordinator (or an appropriate designate) will attend all OPTIONS orientation sessions to answer questions from parents and students.
Other features of the OPTIONS program include the following:
- Dual enrollment at USI and ITCCI -E. All courses are taught on the USI campus.
- Student financial assistance will be provided through USI.
- Students may live on the USI campus, if they choose.
- Students will be required to take all appropriate developmental courses and other classes appropriate for their individual course of study, as determined through discussion with the student's OPTIONS advisor.
Students will have the opportunity to explore programs and services at both USI and ITCCI-E.



## University Core Curriculum

Fall 1995 and after

| Developmental Courses |  |  | C. The World: $26-27$ Hours |  |  | OPTIONS Requirement: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Not Core Curriculum) |  |  | C1. History (3) |  |  | Course | Completed |
| Course | Grade | Semester | Course | Grade | Semester | College Suc. |  |
| WI |  |  |  |  |  | Writing I |  |
| WII |  |  | C2. Indiv Dev/Social Bh (3) |  |  | Writing II |  |
| RI |  |  |  |  |  | Reading I |  |
| RII |  |  | Course | Grade | Semester | Reading II |  |
| MI |  |  |  |  |  | Math 044 |  |
| MII |  |  |  |  |  | Math 050 |  |
| CS |  |  | C3. Science (8-9) |  |  | ENG 101 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | CMST101 OR 107 |  |
| A. The Min | 12-19 H | ours | Course | Grade | Semester | MATH100+ |  |
| A1. Composition/Speech (9) |  |  |  |  |  | Lecture Course |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Core or Elective |  |
| Course | Grade | Semester |  |  |  | Program Completed |  |
| ENG 101 |  |  | C4. Western Culture (6) |  |  | Possible Majors: |  |
| ENG 201 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ENG 301 |  |  | Course | Grade | Semester |  |  |
| HONS201 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMST101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMST107 |  |  | C5. Global Communities (3) |  |  |  |  |
| A2. Mathematics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Course | Grade | Semester |  |  |
| Course | Grade | Semester |  |  |  | Notes: |  |
|  |  |  | D. Synthesis: 3 Hours |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (As directed by the School |  |  |  |  |
| B. The Self: 8 Hours |  |  | Of Major) |  |  |  |  |
| B1. Ethics (3) |  |  | Elective Courses |  |  |  |  |
| Course | Grade | Semester | Course | Grade | Semester |  |  |
| B2. The Arts (3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Course | Grade | Semester |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B3. Health/Fitness (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Course | Grade | Semester |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## OPTIONS Contract

Date:
Semester: $\qquad$
NAME OF STUDENT:
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER/ID \#: $\qquad$ - $\qquad$ -

You have accepted conditional admission to the University of Southern Indiana through the OPTIONS Program, a joint program with Ivy Tech Community College-Evansville. The requirements of the OPTIONS Program, and therefore the conditions of your admission to USI are as follows:

1. Attendance of at least $75 \%$ (10) of the regularly scheduled mentoring sessions with your OPTIONS advisor. Generally, these meetings will occur every week throughout the semester, depending on individual student progress. Make-ups may be arranged at the mentor's discretion.
2. Regular participation in tutoring through Academic Skills or through Supplemental Instruction (SI) sessions offered for specific courses. The minimum requirement for tutoring is for one (1) hour per week for each of ten (10) weeks during the semester. See section 2 of your planner for tutoring alternatives.
3. Study a minimum of two (2) hours for every one (1) hour in which you are registered, as documented in your planner.
If you do not comply with these terms, you will be administratively withdrawn from the University at the end of the semester. By signing this form, you are agreeing to all of the terms stated above.

## Furthermore, by signing, you agree to the following conditions for graduation from the Options Program.

4. Successful completion (with a grade of $80 \%$ or better) of the College and Life Skills course.
5. Successful completion (with a grade of $80 \%$ or better) of all developmental courses, as indicated by placement testing and other relevant information.
6. Successful completion of 15 hours applicable to a USI degree, including ENG 101, CMST 101 or 107, MATH 100 or higher, and a lecture course.
7. Students must be able to declare a major (usually this means having at least a 2.0 GPA) in order to graduate from the OPTIONS Program.

Signature of Advisor:
Signature of Student: $\qquad$

Date:
Date: $\qquad$
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## OPTIONS Frequently Asked Questions

## 1. Will other people (professors, students) know that I am an OPTIONS student?


#### Abstract

Absolutely not. The only people who will know that you are an OPTIONS student are your advisor, your ITCCCI instructors, and you. We make every effort to ensure that your participation in this program is kept private and confidential.


## 2. Do I have to participate in this program?

You were accepted into USI under the conditions that you enter through the OPTIONS program. You are required to participate in the program.

## 3. How long do I have to be in OPTIONS?

The length of time you spend in the OPTIONS program is dependent on two things; one, your placement tests results and two, how successful you are at completing these courses. A minimum of two semesters is required. Some students are finished with the OPTIONS program in two semesters; some will take longer.

## 4. Can I take regular USI courses?

Yes, in fact we like for all OPTIONS students to take at least one USI course their first semester.
5. If I know what I want to major in, can I change my major?

No, not until you have been released from the OPTIONS program.

## 6. What do I have to do in order to get out of the OPTIONS program?

You must earn 15 credit hours towards a USI degree.
Within those 15 hours we have 4 specific courses that you must take and pass in order to get out of the OPTIONS program:

English 101
Speech 101
Math 100 or higher
Any lecture course (i.e. Psychology, Sociology, Economics, History, Political Science, any Science course)
Once you have taken these 4 courses successfully (you must repeat failed classes) then you will be released from the program. What does this mean? It means that you will be able to choose a major if you are ready and it means that you can now register without any restrictions being placed on you. Realize, though, that until you declare a major you are still a part of University Division and your OPTIONS advisor will be more than happy to continue to work with and advise you.
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Reflections

From this vantage point, I can see the interconnectedness of my coursework and life-learning from which I built in a cohesive belief about how to best do my job, parent my children, and continue my personal growth. Although some more so than others, all of my roles, learning, and experience contributed to the development of my final project for the Master of Liberal Arts degree.

The cohesive whole of my education appears to me almost as a woven piece of art - each unique and independent color and fabric blended together to create a whole that is indeed greater than the sum of its parts. As I re-trace the individual colors and fabrics of each graduate course to see their impact upon my life and project, I am aware...

- Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Humor taught me the importance of incorporating humor into daily life to maintain a healthy lifestyle. I can see the influence of that lesson learned in various documents throughout the website.
- Parents and Children helped me better understand and appreciate the strength and significance of the parent-child relationship. The course helped me to better understand the potential impact of a student's family life upon their academic life and which is evident in the many of links and resources I selected for inclusion on the website. Additionally, I included paperwork that allows students the option of signing a legal release so that mentors can communicate freely with parents and family members with the purpose of including a student's entire support system in assuring his or her academic success.
- Mass Media in Society showed me the importance of critically evaluating information. This underlies every aspect of the website - both in my ability to evaluate information to be included and in reaching toward the goal of helping our students learn to think critically.
- The Emotional Health of Children in Sports helped reinforce and make into a cohesive whole my understanding of the kind of support needed for those who have been, or are currently, involved in athletics.
- Art and Diversity in the $20^{\text {th }}$ Century helped me to develop a more informed appreciation of a variety of art forms created by diverse peoples. It enhanced my understanding of diverse populations which, in turn, enhanced my ability to reach out to the many types of students the web site will serve.
- Nature/Nature challenged me to examine new possibilities to old questions and ask questions I did not realize needed to be asked. I developed critical thinking skills through the many studies and theories we examined, and arrived at a balanced view of what we can hope to impact in a student's academic life and what is outside the reasonable scope of expectations. This course showed me that no matter your level of education, continuing to learn to think in different ways is essential in becoming a life long learner, a concept I hope to communicate to my students through personal interaction and also through the diversity of information available on the web site.
- Contemporary Readings in Science and Mathematics provided me with a new appreciation for subjects I previously had little or no interest in and that were considerably outside of my academic comfort zone. I learned to relate to and see the relevance of math and science courses to the Liberal Arts student/thinker. This shows up directly in my increased respect for students that approach academics with a different area of interest and skill set than my own, as well as in my attempt to assist students in tackling subjects outside their comfort zones.
- Contemporary Issues in Rhetoric strengthened my appreciation of incorporating a variety of sources to balance and "rescue" one another. The course also gave me an increased appreciation for the uses of language, the value of rhetorical theories, and further developed my critical thinking skills.
- Foundations in Academic Advising, an online course, provided a framework for organizing the theoretical concepts of the Liberal Arts program and translating them into a practical application for the benefit of my students in the form of this project most specifically.
- The Capstone Project has been a learning and growing experience in and of itself. Through the process of applying my education, my learning has been multiplied and solidified. After the project is turned in and graded, and after I am granted my degree, this project will continue. The web site
will grow and evolve, and it will provide another avenue along which I can do the same.

Every shade, texture, and pattern is unique and has a beauty of its own...together, they make the tapestry a treasure.


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    [1] Week \#14
    Michael Dean Ester
    Attend Comedian Michael Dean Ester's performance on 4/10/06 at 9pm in Carter Hall. Provide your mentor with a
    summary of the event that includes what you learned from the event. If you didnt learn anything choose another way to complete your tutoring requirement.

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