OPTIONS: Providing Online Support for At-risk Students

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Project Proposal

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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 Identity 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

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 (Draft)

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 self-awareness.

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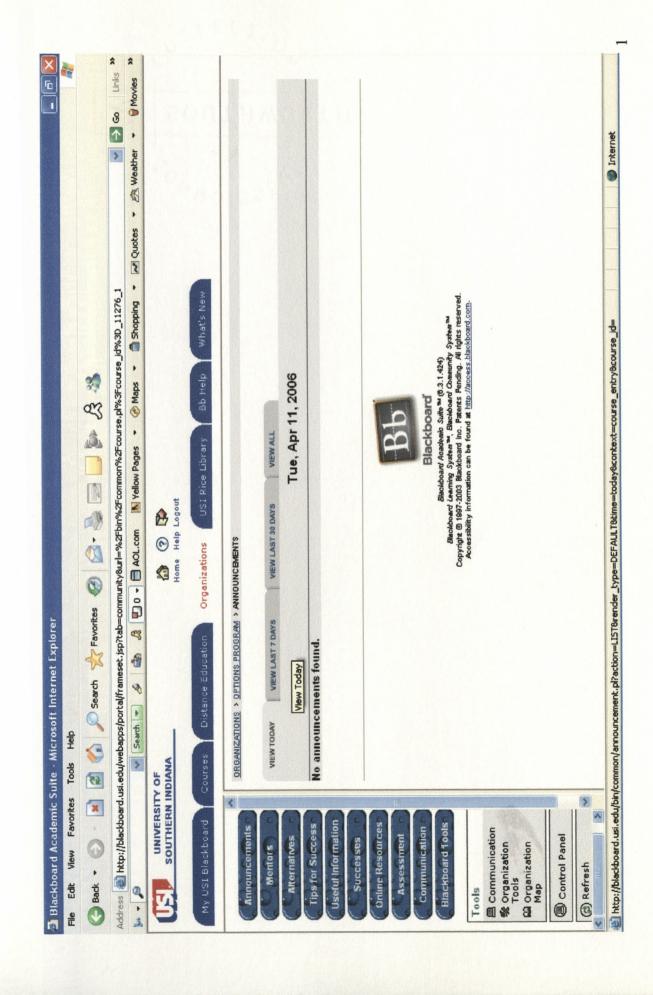
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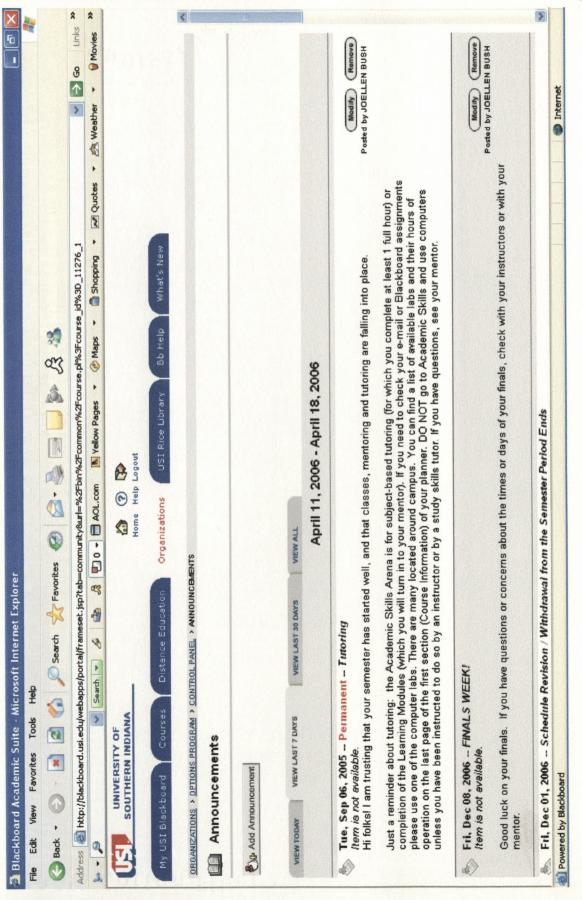
Bush, JoEllen. M.A., University of Southern Indiana, April, 2006. OPTIONS: Providing On-line Support for At-Risk Students. Major Professor: Mark Razor.

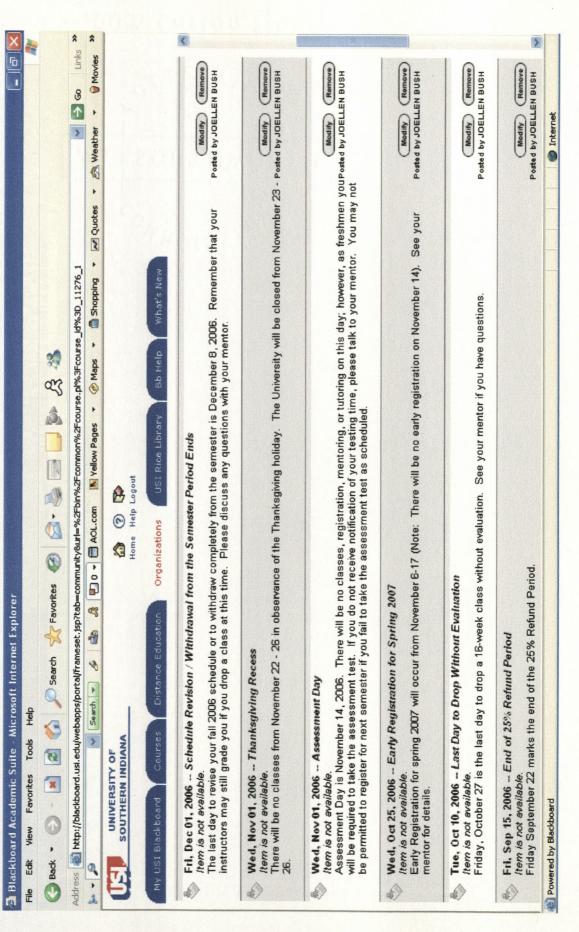
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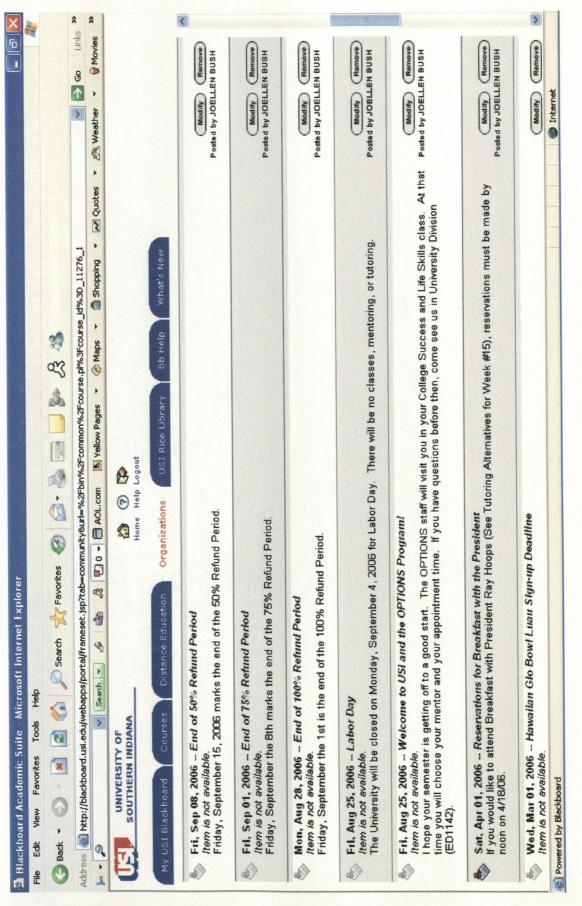
This project is a printed version of a Blackboard site. The website is designed to serve students admitted to the University of Southern Indiana through the OPTIONS Program, an intrusive intervention program that targets at-risk or underprepared students. The site provides structured support to assist 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.

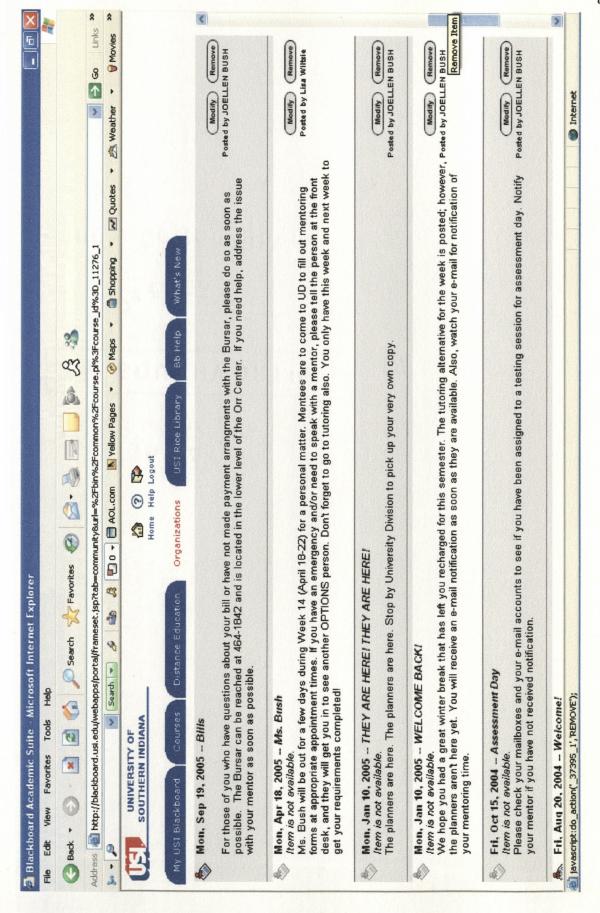
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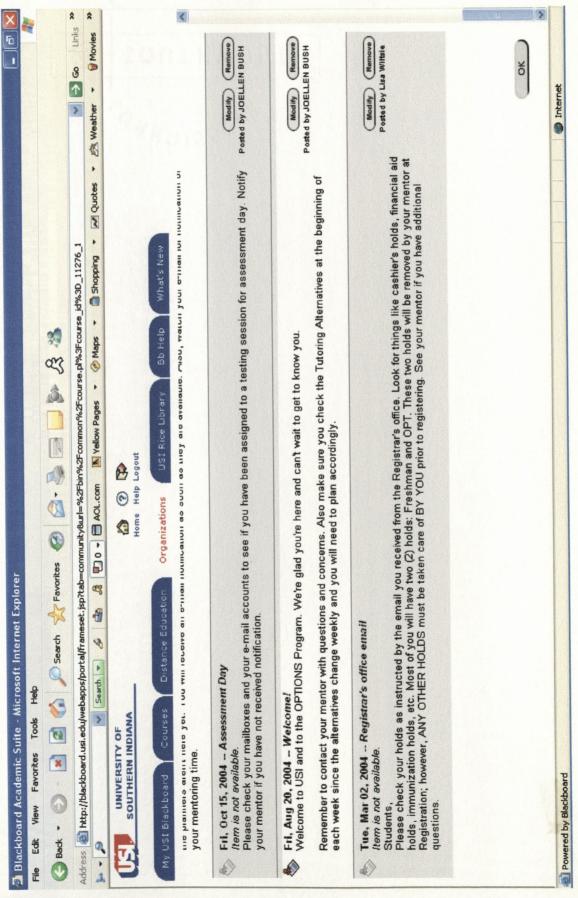


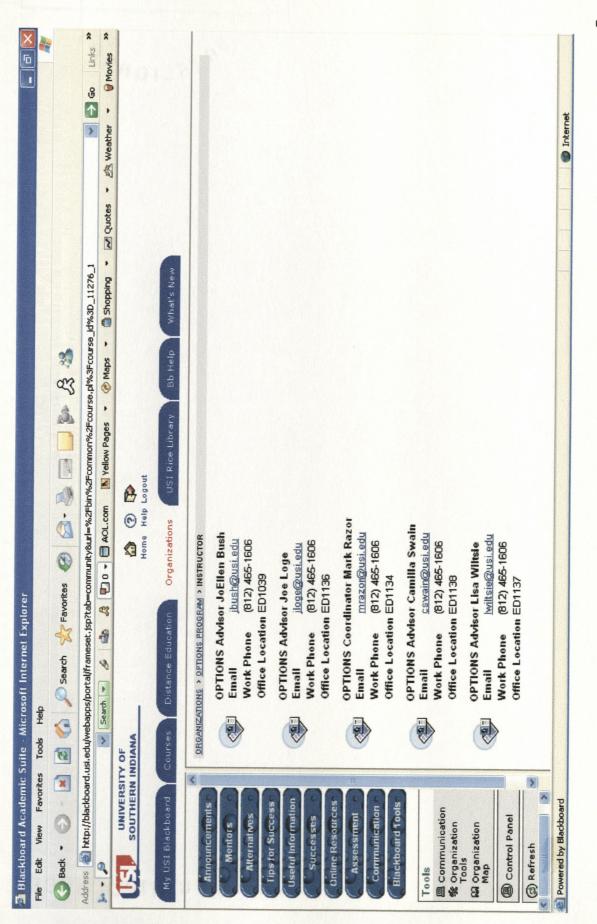






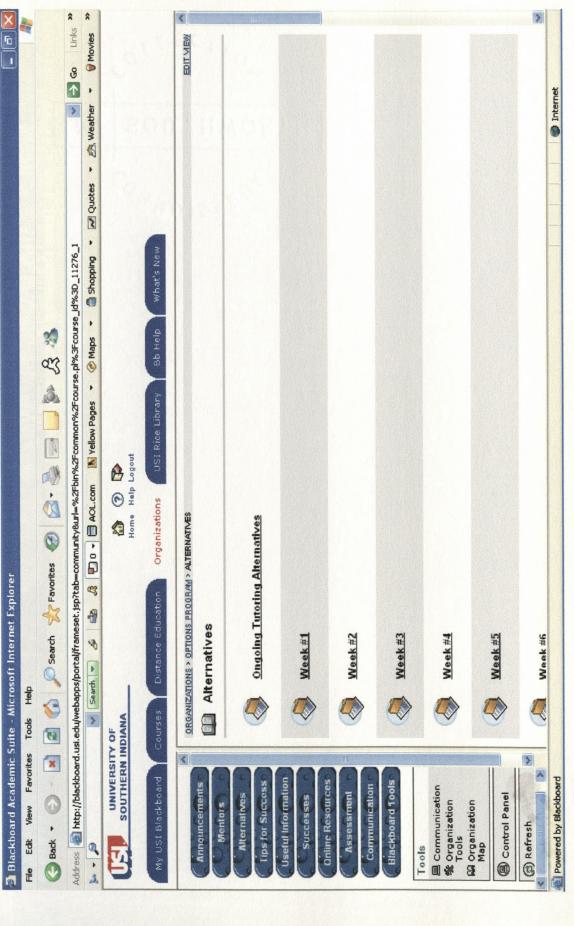




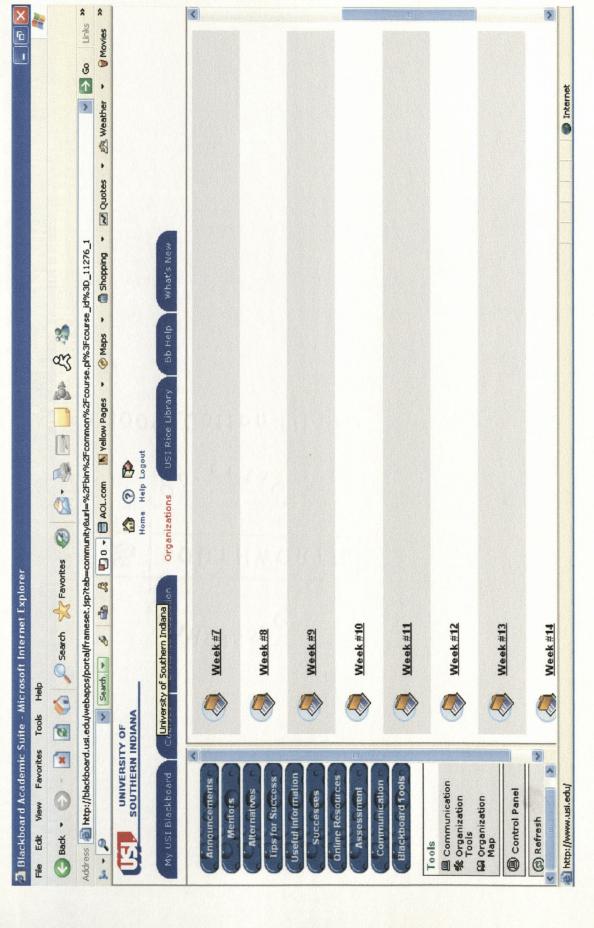


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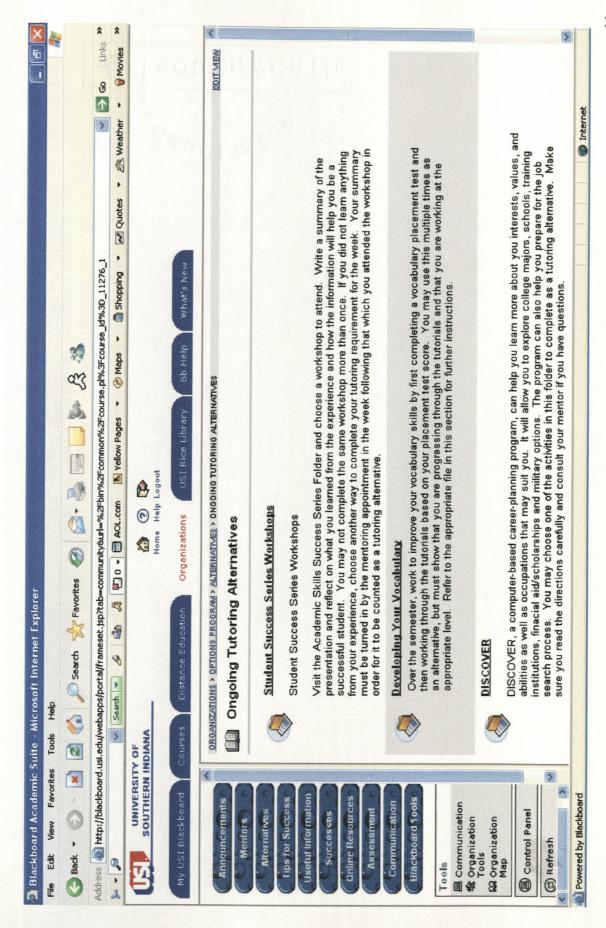


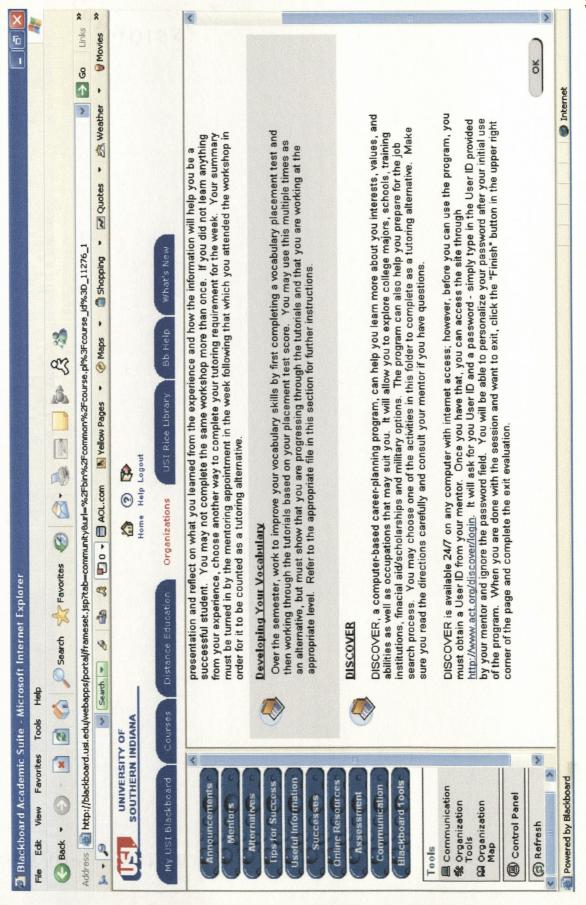




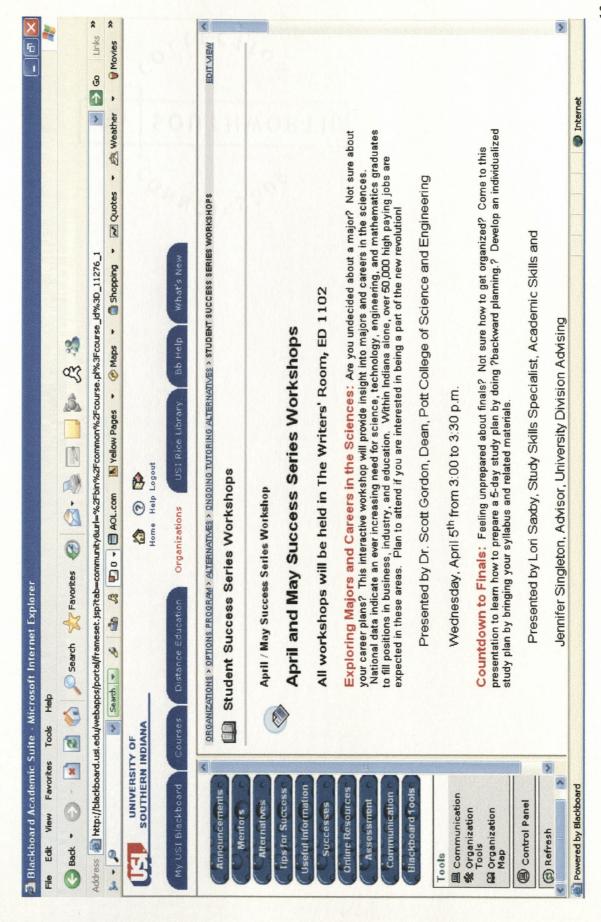


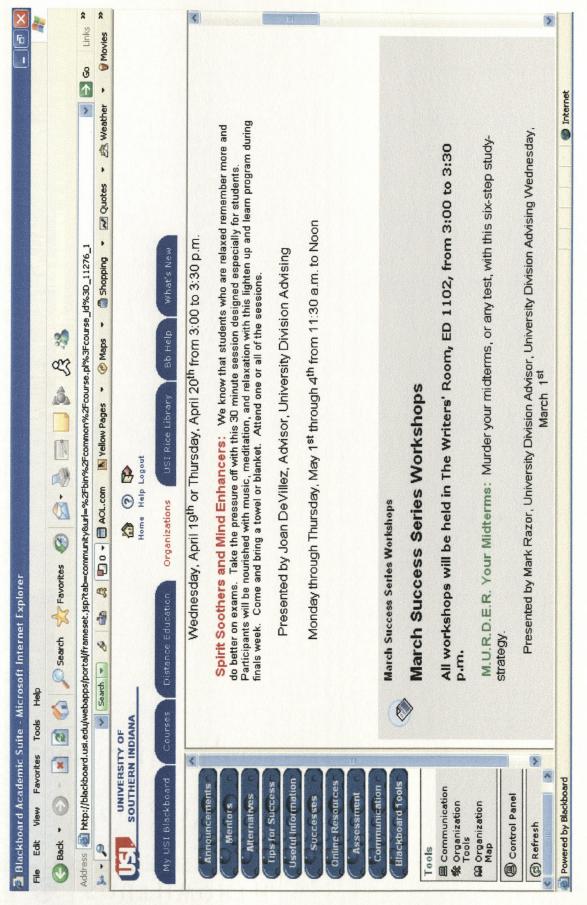
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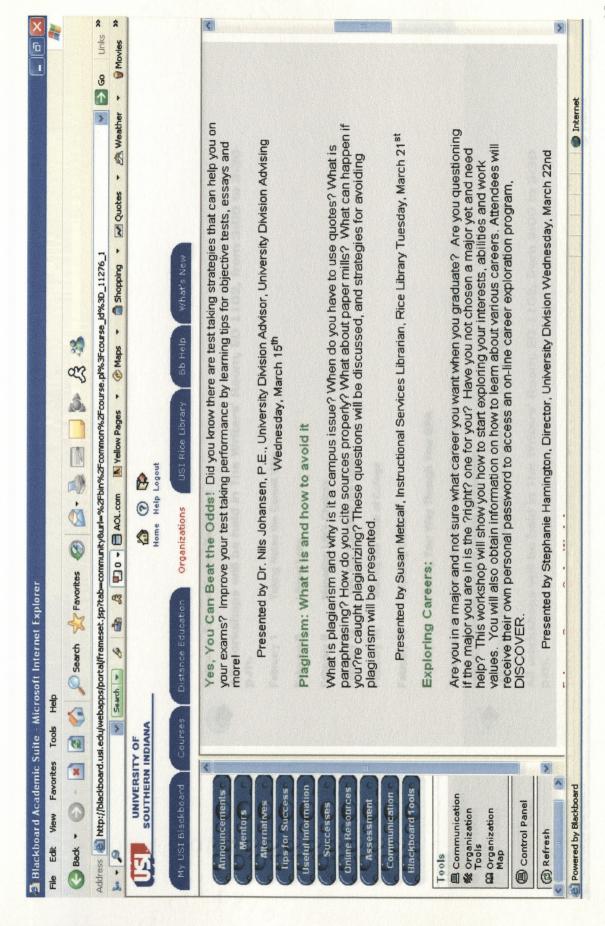


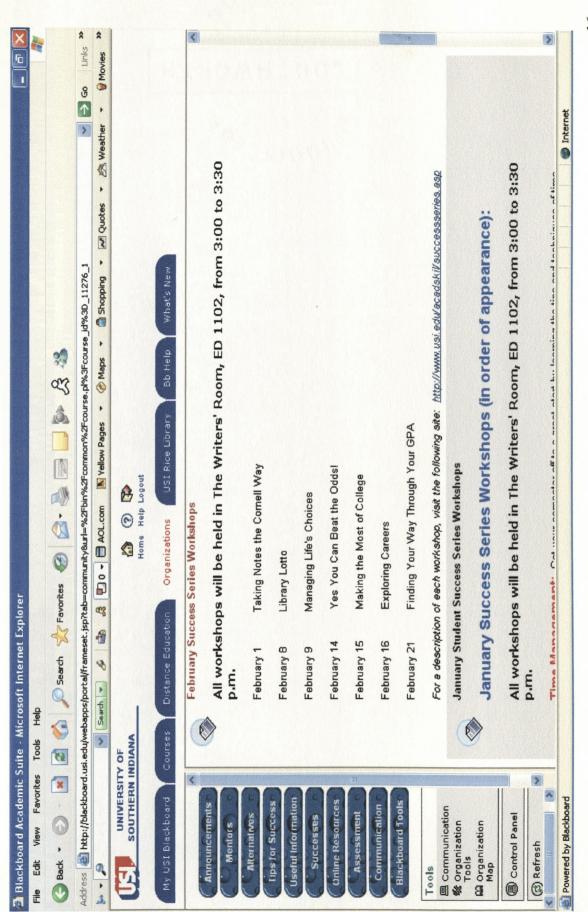


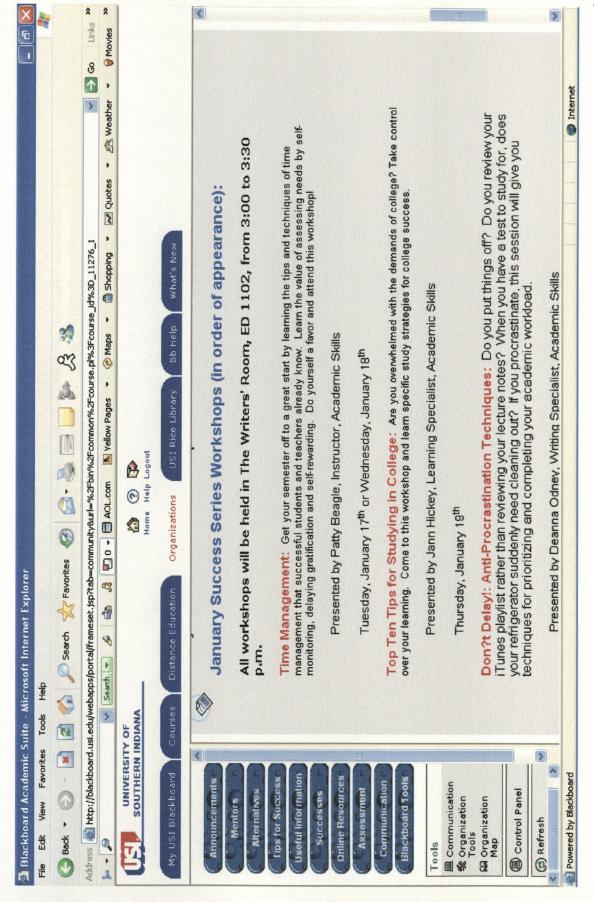
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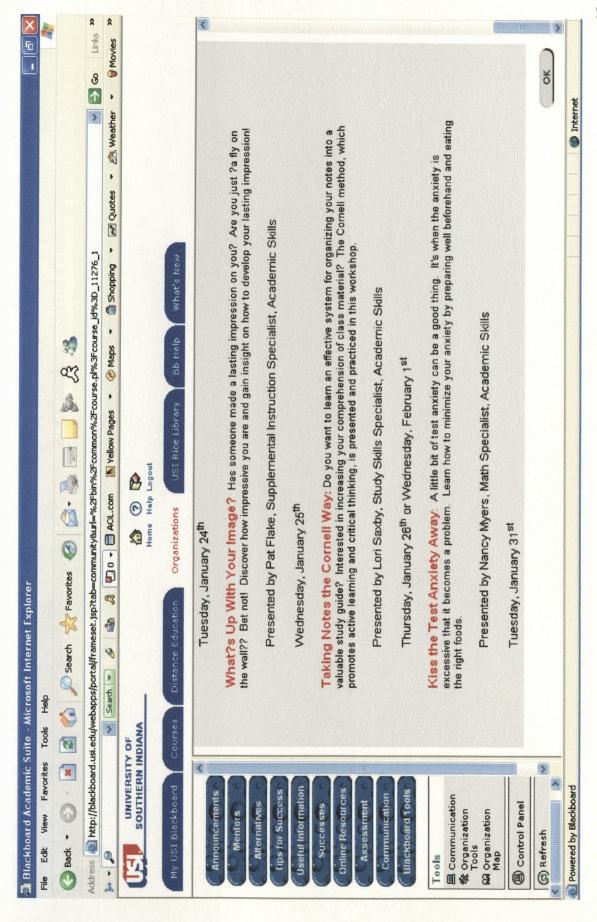




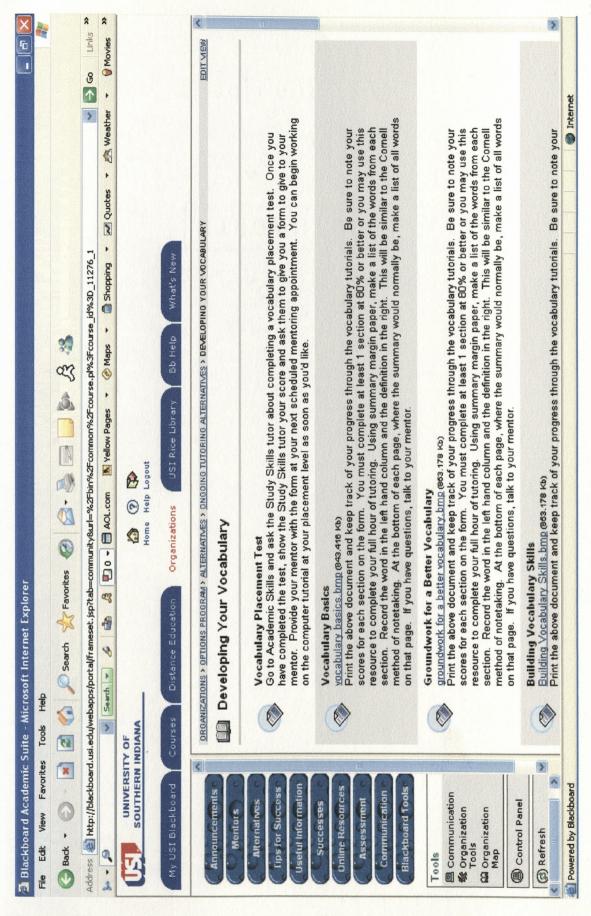


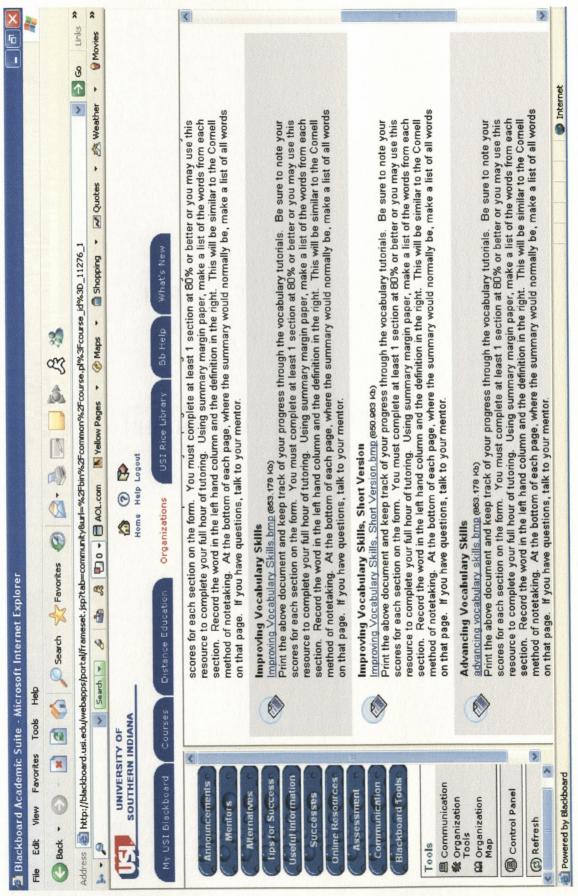


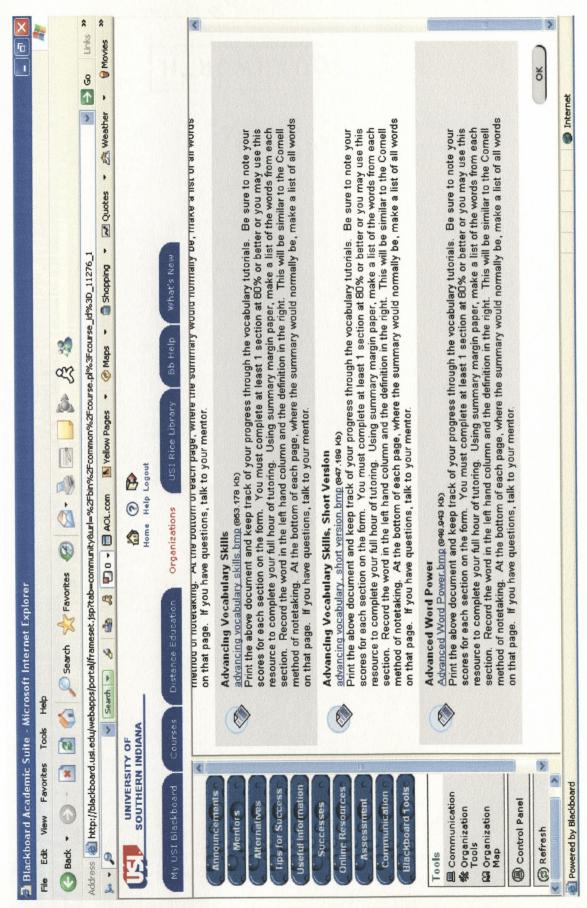




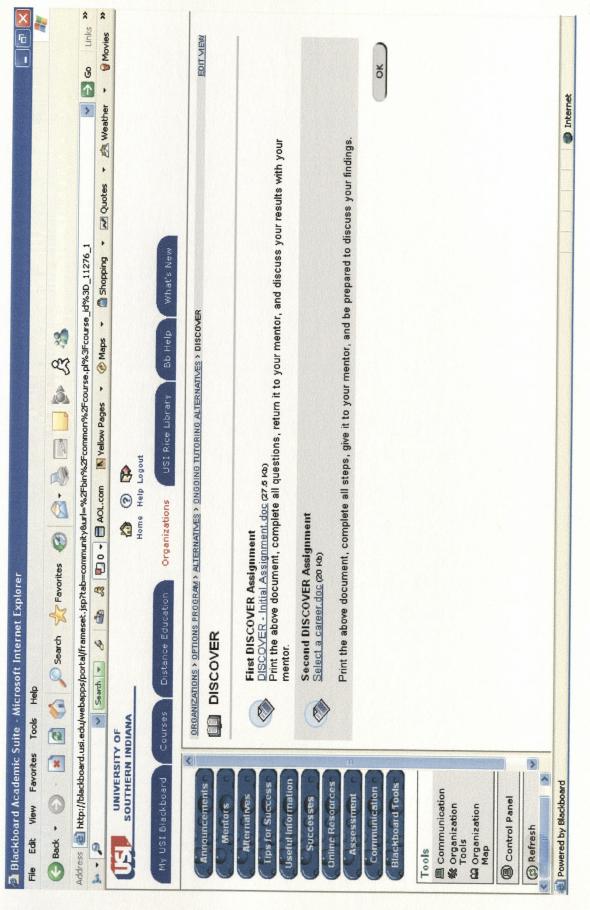
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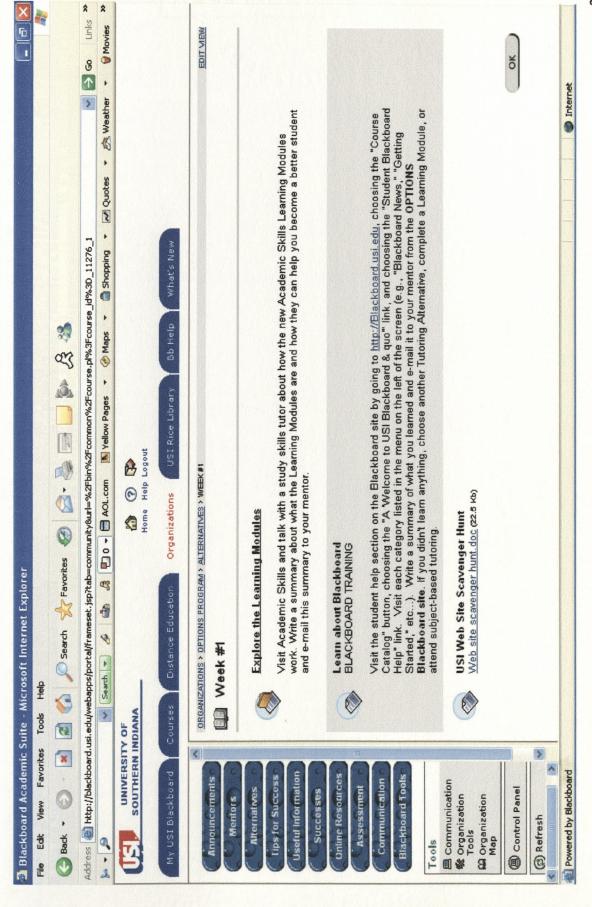


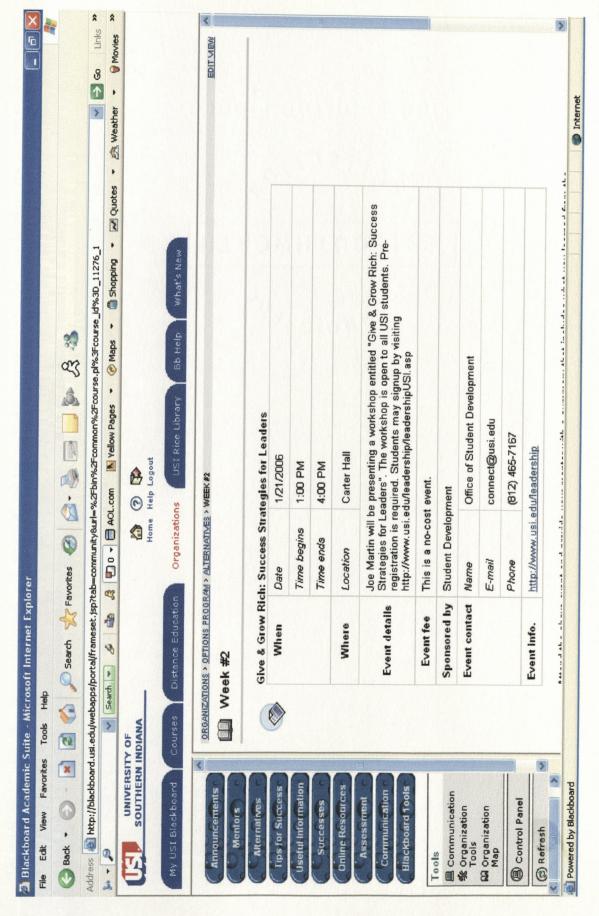


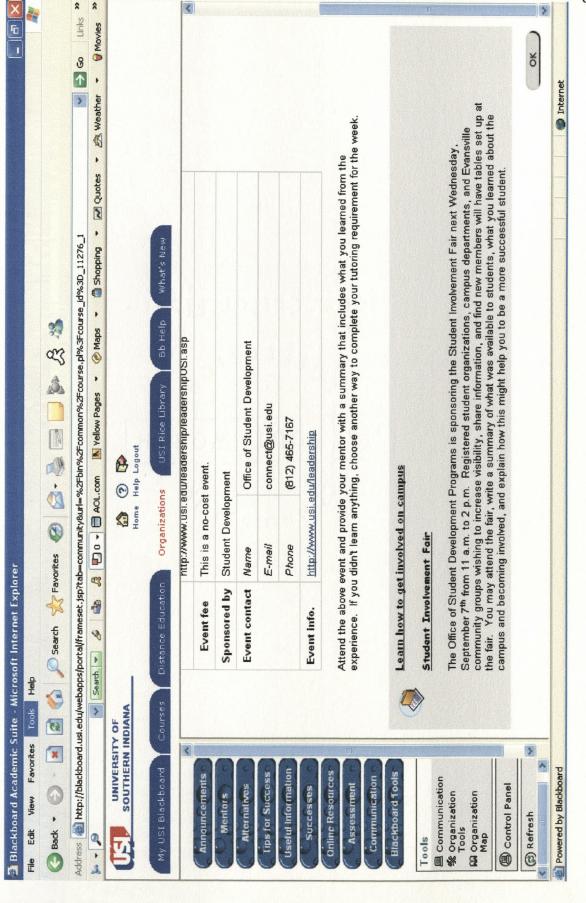
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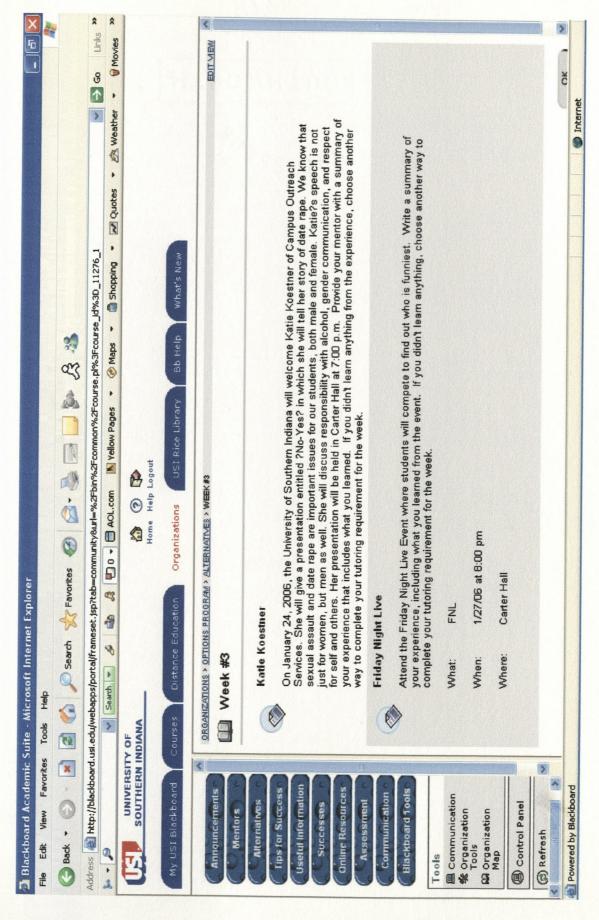
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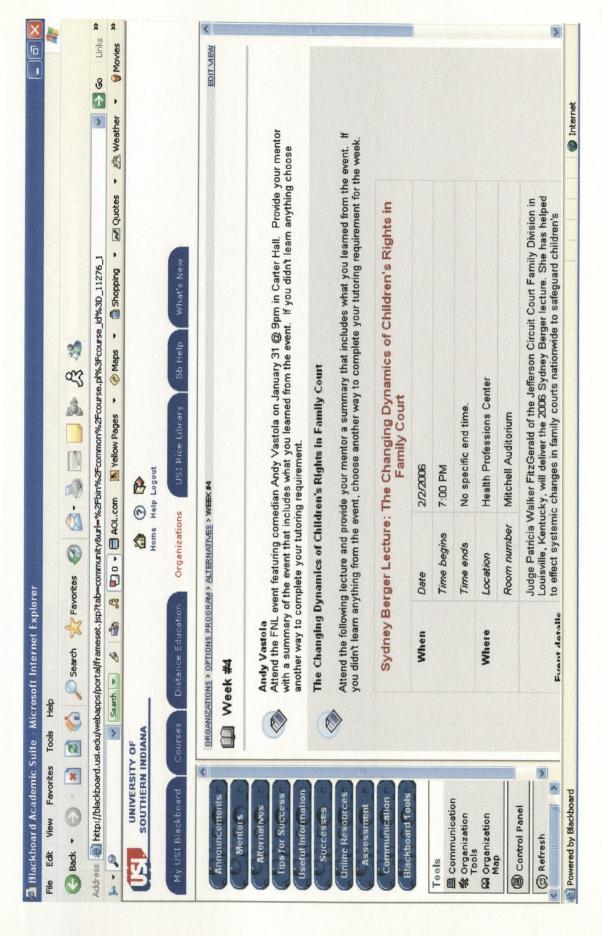


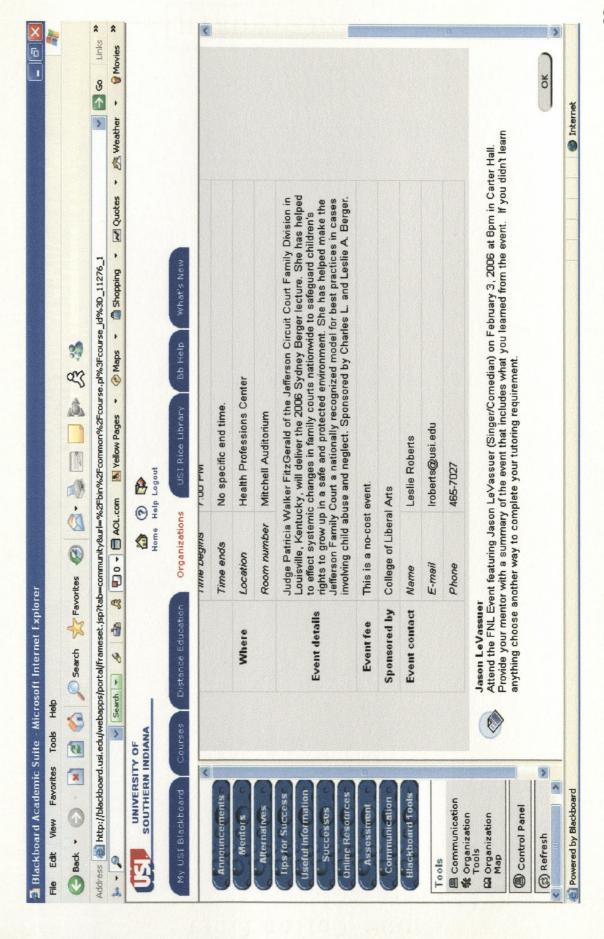


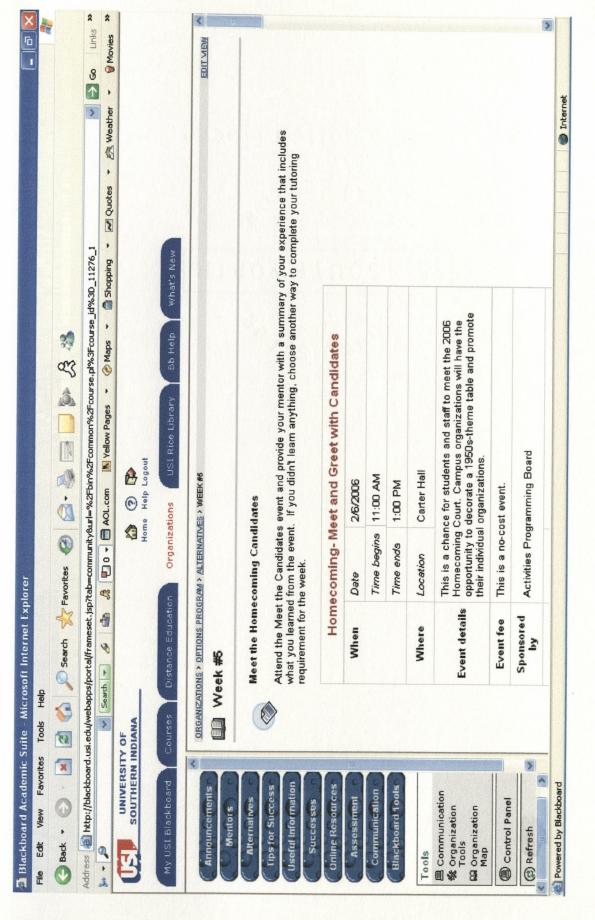


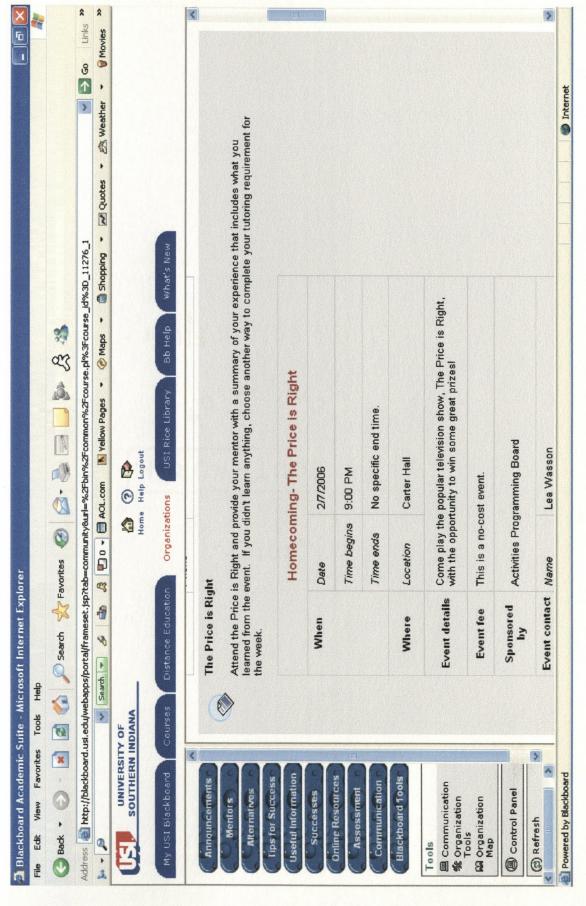
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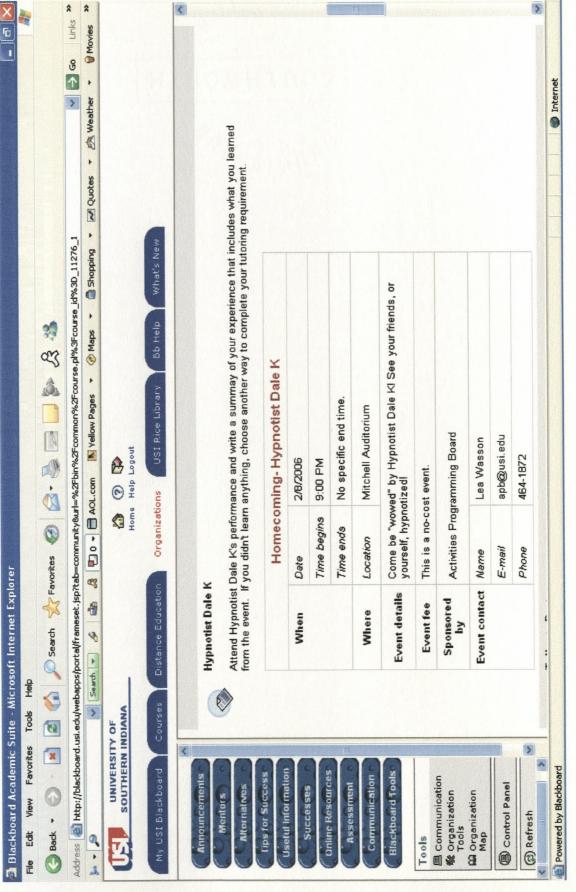




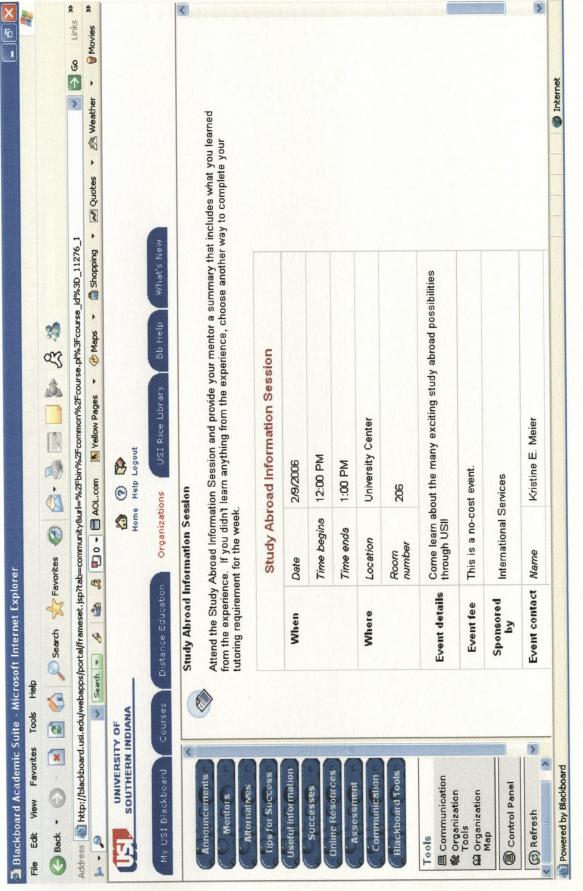


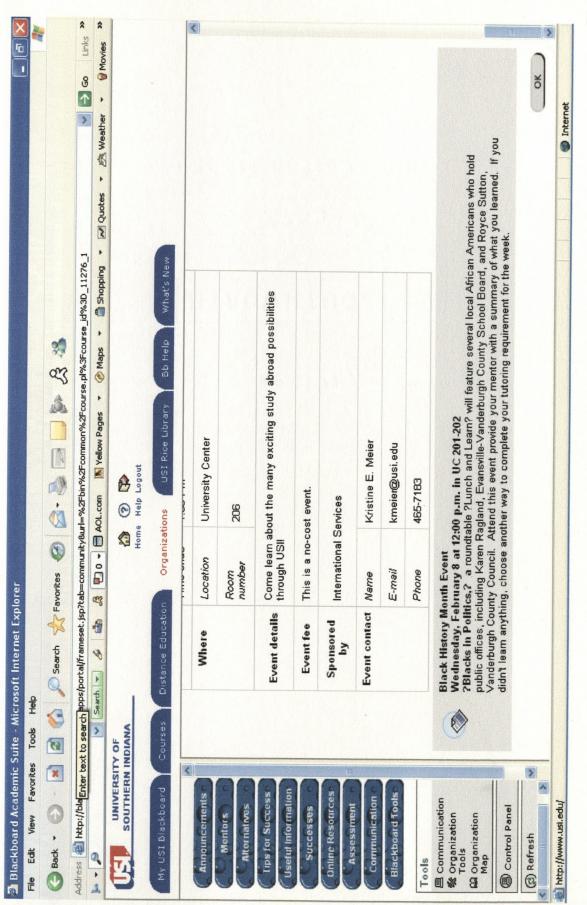


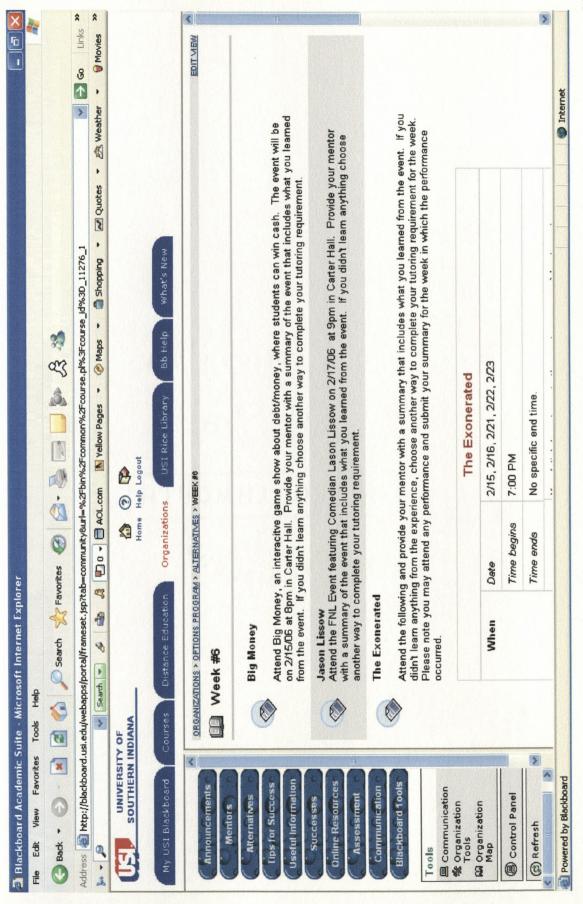


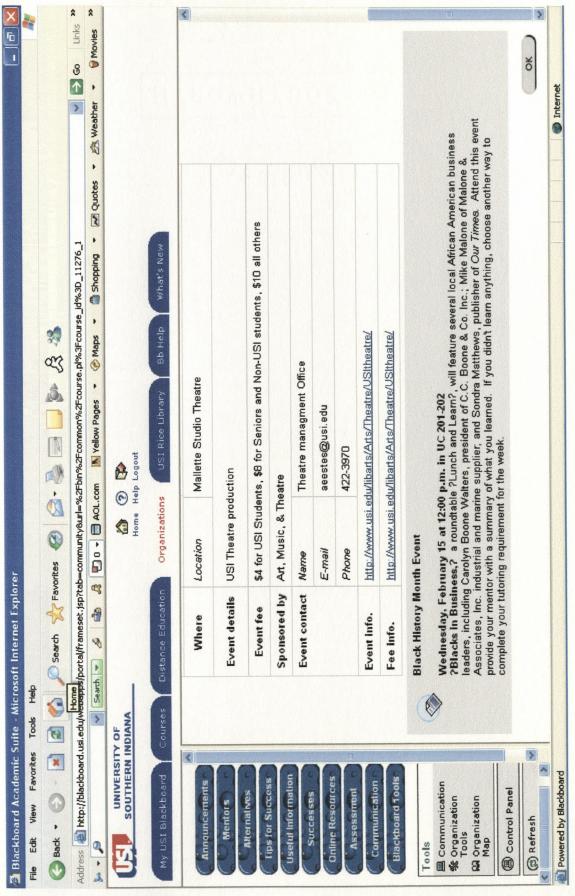


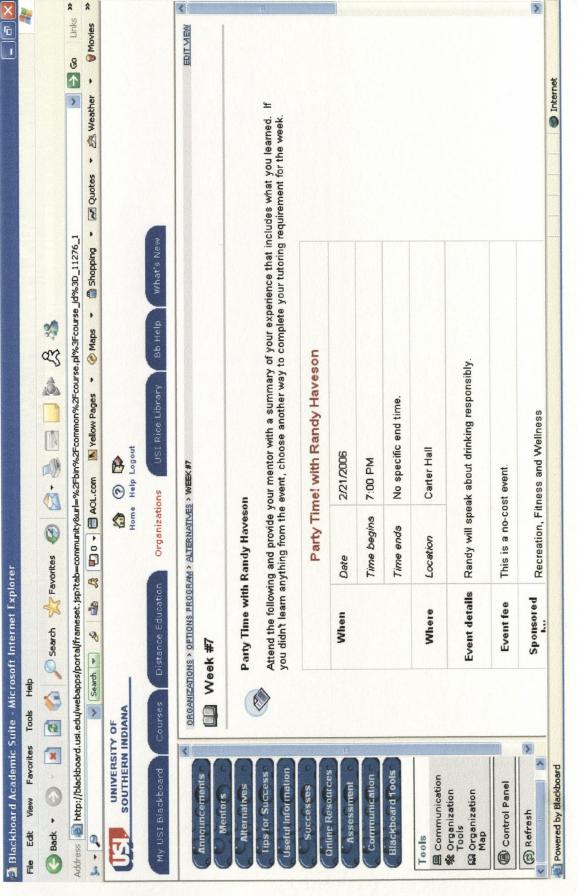


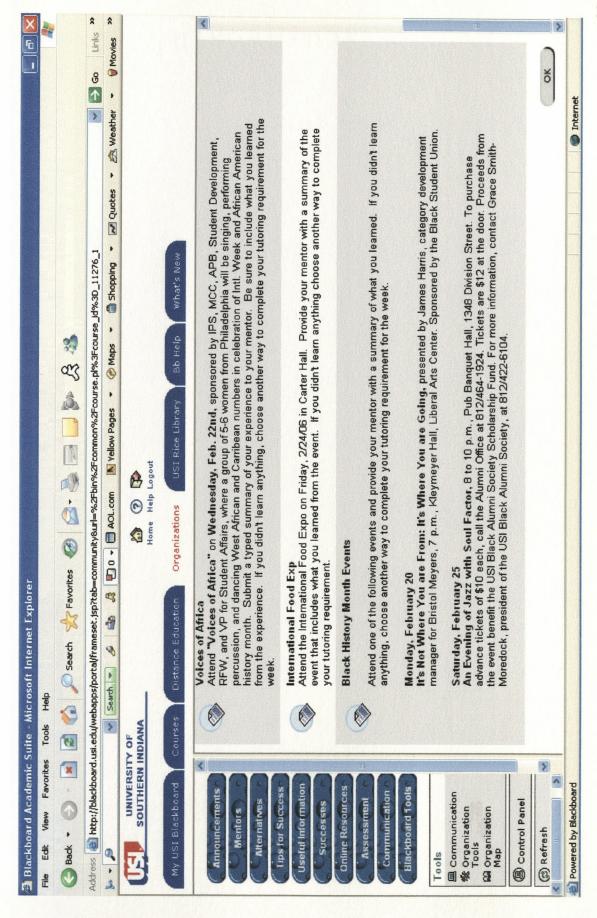


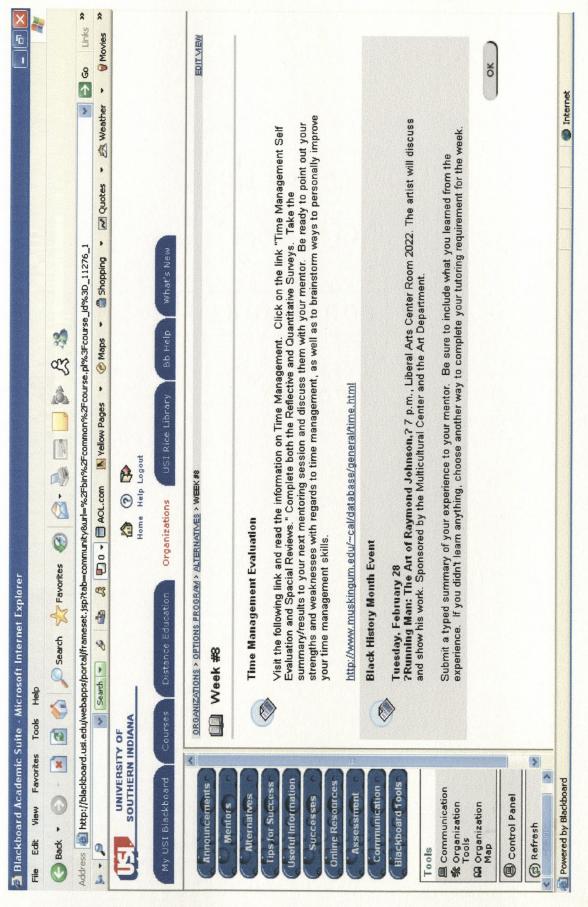


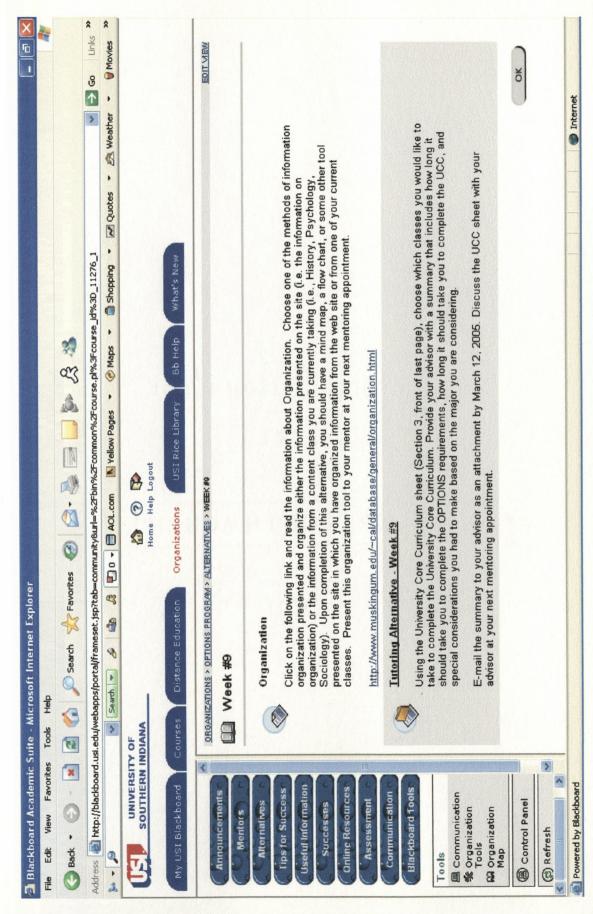


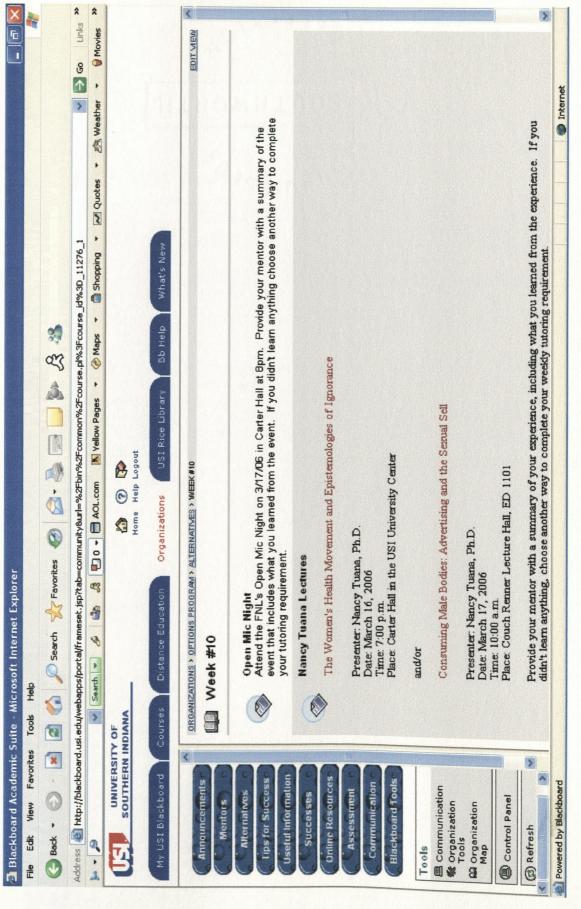


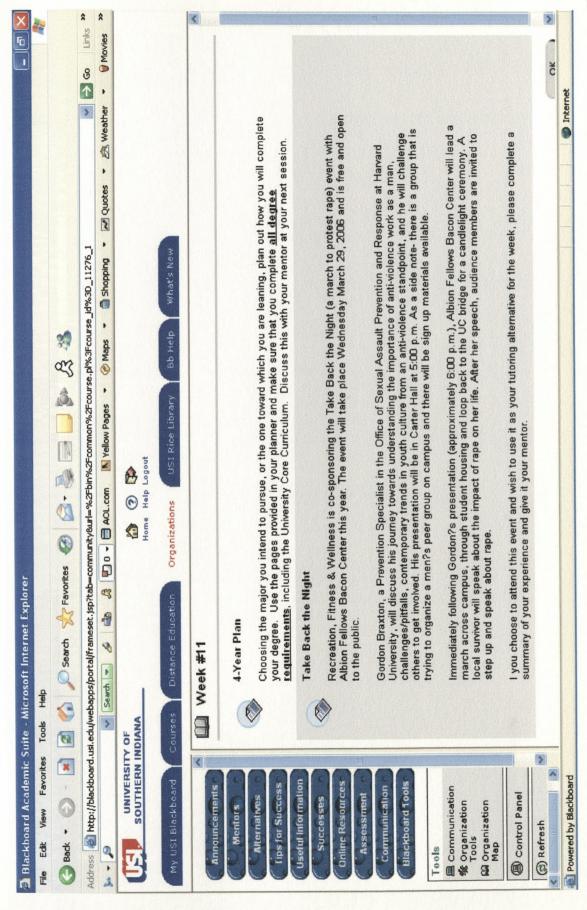


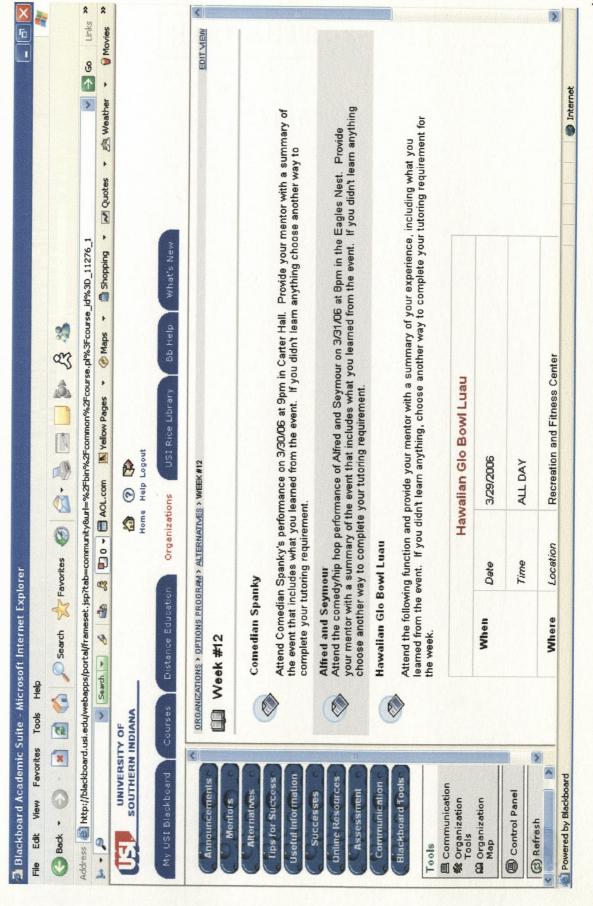


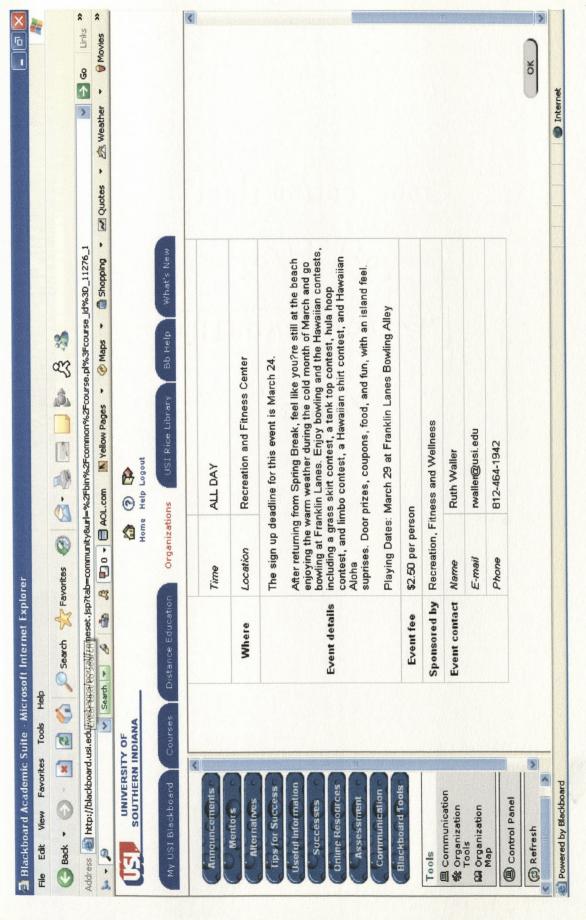


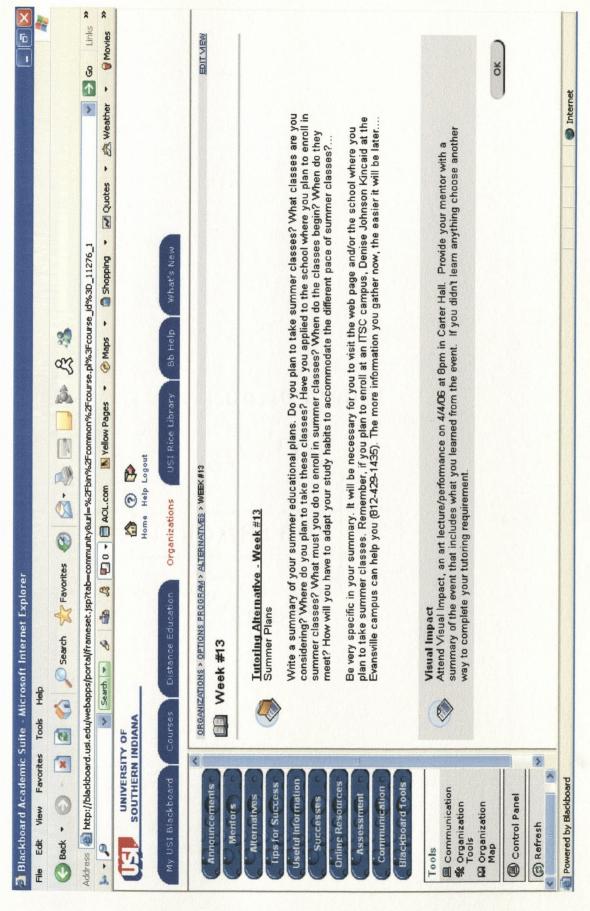


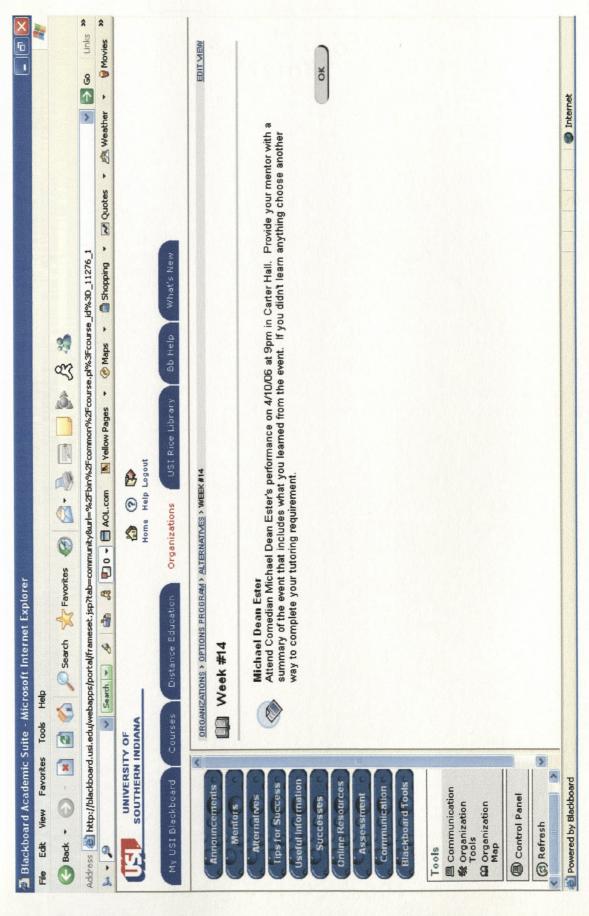


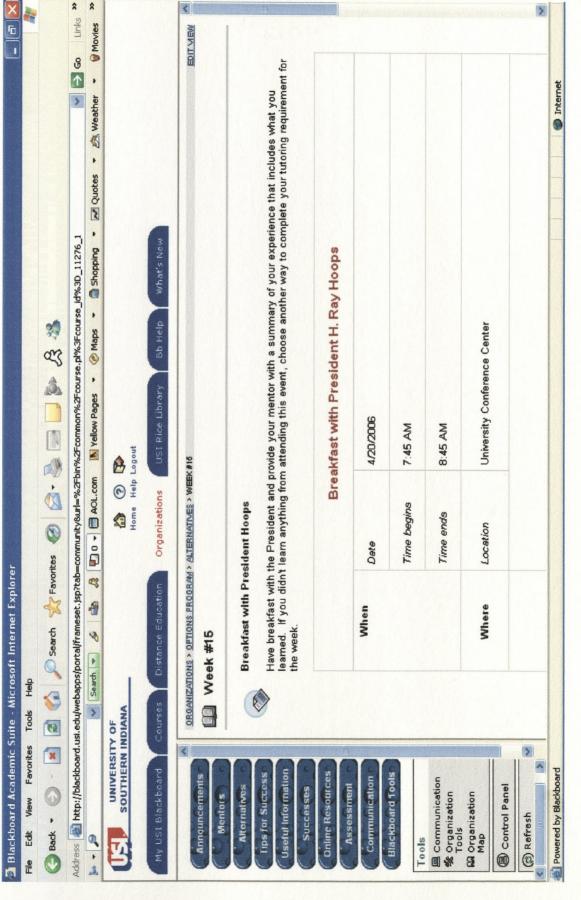


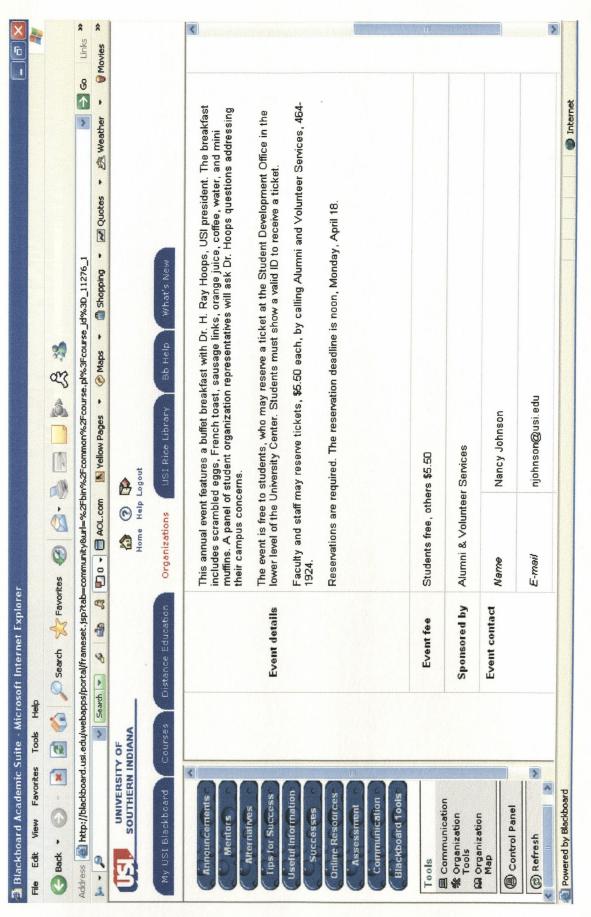


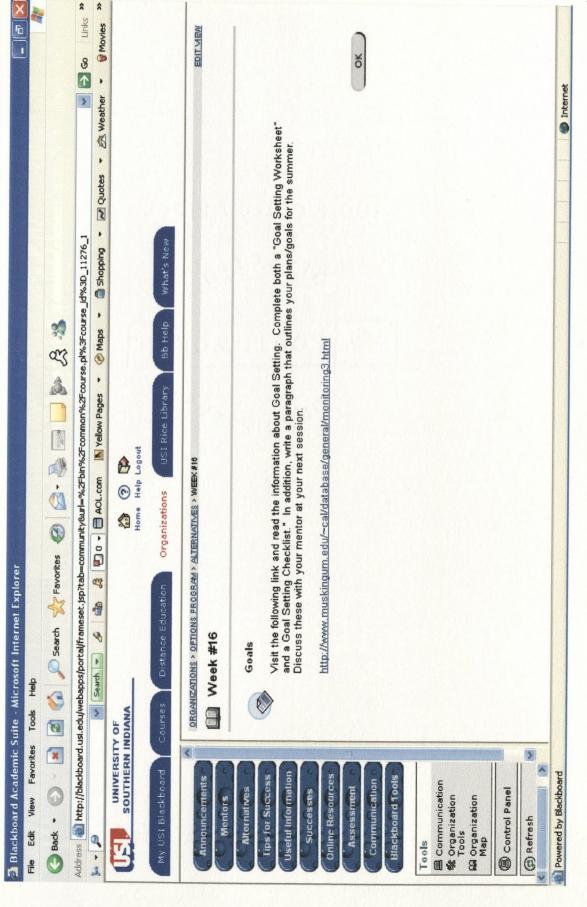




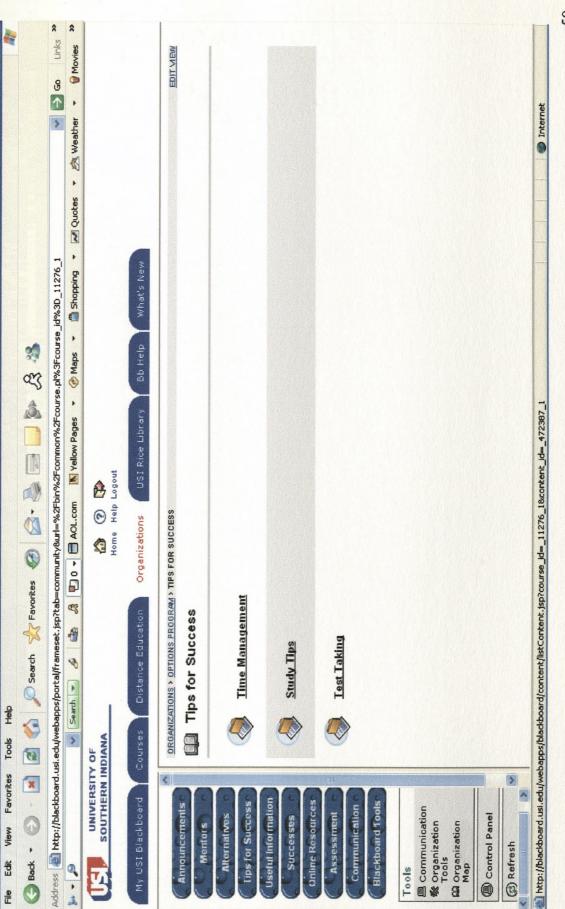






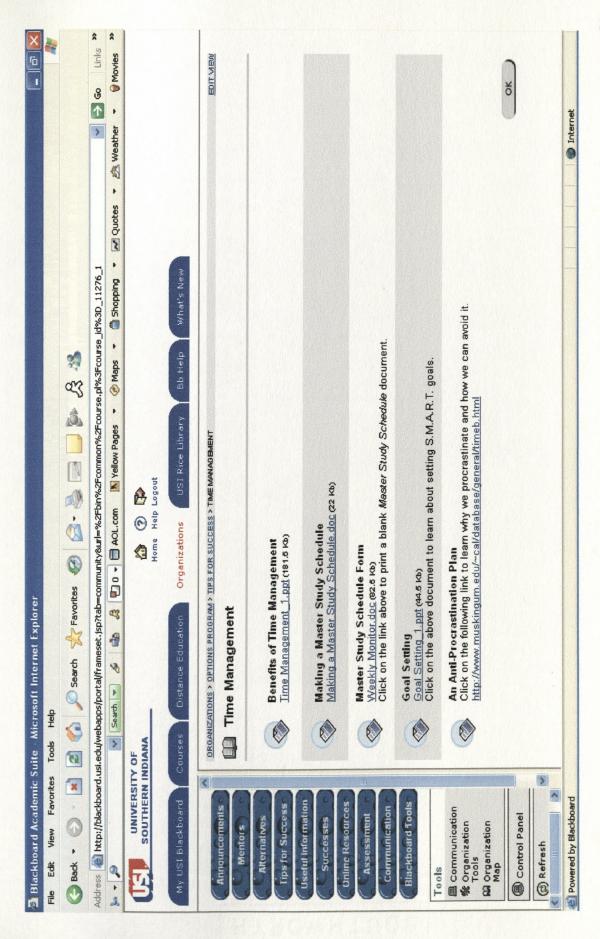


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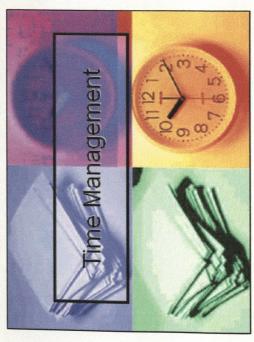


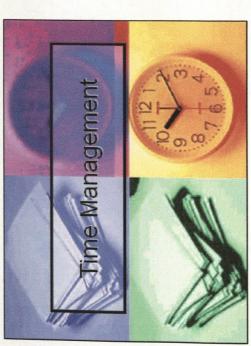
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🗿 Blackboard Academic Suite - Microsoft Internet Explorer



Benefits of Time Management





Time Management is one of the

most important skills you will

learn in college.

arranging the tasks you must

Time Management involves

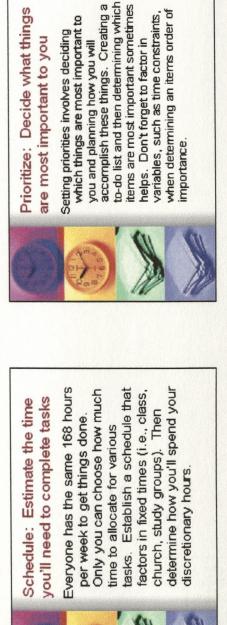
What is Time Management?

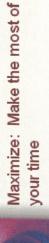












So, make the most of your time. Carry flashcards to flip through wasted. Over the course of a week, this time really adds up appointment. Multi-task when We all have little blocks of time during the day that are just while your waiting for an the situation allows.



Company: Dubuque, IA, pp. 55-Godfrey, Terri A. & Watson, Terri L. (2000). Succeeding in Kendall/Hunt Publishing College and Beyond. Reference





schedule time only for academic Academics are great, but don't Balance: Include time for things important to you

happy) if you strive for balance family, recreation, friends, and you. You will be much more endeavors. Include time for successful (not to mention

Making a Master Study Schedule

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:

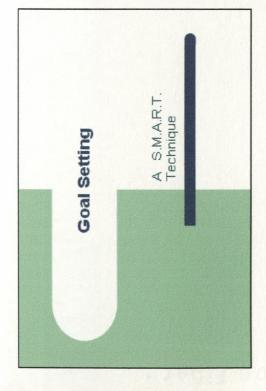
- Print the master schedule from the web site
- Write in all your routine, non-flexible commitments (e.g., class time, work hours, meetings, commute time, etc.)
 - 3. Fill in other necessary items (e.g., sleeping, eating, housekeeping, etc.)
- 4. Then, fill in adequate study time, social time, recreation 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)

Master Study Schedule Form

							- Andread Street
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Goal Setting



Establishing Goals

By using the S.M.A.R.T. Technique you can set goals that are achievable. S.M.A.R.T. is an acronym that stands for goals that are:

- Specific
- Measurable
 - Achievable
- Relevant
- Trackable

What do you want to do with your life?

- I know, it sounds like a hokey question, but can you answer it?
- What are your goals?
- Do you have a plan to achieve your goals or are you just hoping random events eventually lead you to the right place?

Specific

- Goals should be detailed, particular, and focused.
- Your goal should not allow for alternatives.
 You can always change it, but if you give yourself an out, you'll take it.

Measurable

- Your goal should be quantifiable and should be stated in terms of time and quantity.
- If your goal is measurable, you will be able to determine whether or not you have met it.

Achievable

- Your goal should be practical and achievable.
- You should be able to meet your goal with your strengths and abilities.

 Your goals should be regulated by time deadlines.

Your goals should make a positive difference in your life.

Relevant

Don't set destructive goals.

completed your goal after a given amount of time. You should be able to tell if you have

Trackable

Now, let's evaluate a couple of goals to determine if they are S.M.A.R.T.

Goal: I will earn an A in my Psychology class this semester by studying at least 6 hours per week.

Goal: I will win this Wednesday's Powerball drawing with the numbers 5-9-15-19-38-41.

I will win this Wednesday's Powerball drawing with the numbers 5 – 9 – 15 – 19 – 38 – 41.

- Specific: My goal is specific because I state the day of the drawing and the numbers I'll use.
- Measurable: My goal is stated in terms of quantity (the jackpot) and time (Wednesday's drawing).
- Achievable: Here's where we go astray. My goal is not really very practical or achievable. While somebody has to win, my actions have absolutely no affect on the outcome.
- Relevant: Oh, this goal would definitely have a positive impact on my life, let me count the ways...
- Trackable: I would be able to tell if I met my goal as soon as they drew the numbers for Wednesday's lottery.

I will earn an A in Psychology by studying 6 hours every week.

- Specific: My goal is specific because it defines exactly what I hope to achieve — an A.
- Measurable: I will be able to determine whether I'm progressing thousand my goal by monitoring my grades and by monitoring my study time.
- Achievable: I have 5 hours a week to dedicate to this course and I have the organizational skills to be able to break the necessary work down into smaller tasks. I can utilize Academio Skills as necessary.
 - Relevant: An Awould help my gpa and PSY201 is a UCC oourse. This goal would affect me positively.
- Trackable: At the end of this semester, I will be able to determine whether or not I met my goal by ohe cking my grades through MyUSI.

Evaluation of our Goals

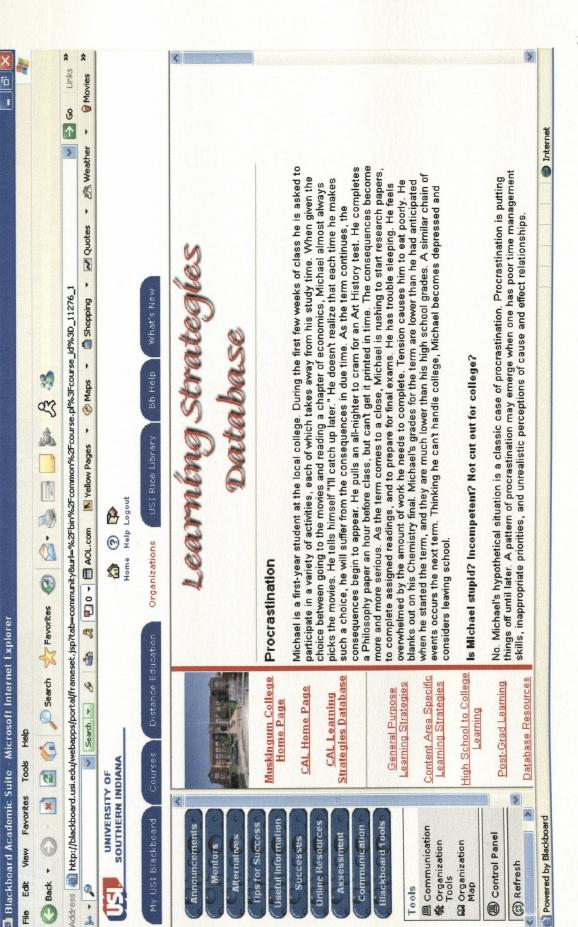
So, the first goal was a S.M.A.R.T. goal because it was specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and trackable.

The second goal, while it was specific, measurable, refevant, and trackable, was not really achievable; therefore, the second goal isn't a S.M.A.R.T. goal.

Reference

Godfrey, Terri A. & Watson, Terri L. (2000). Succeeding in College and Beyond. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company: Dubuque, IA, pp. 84-85.

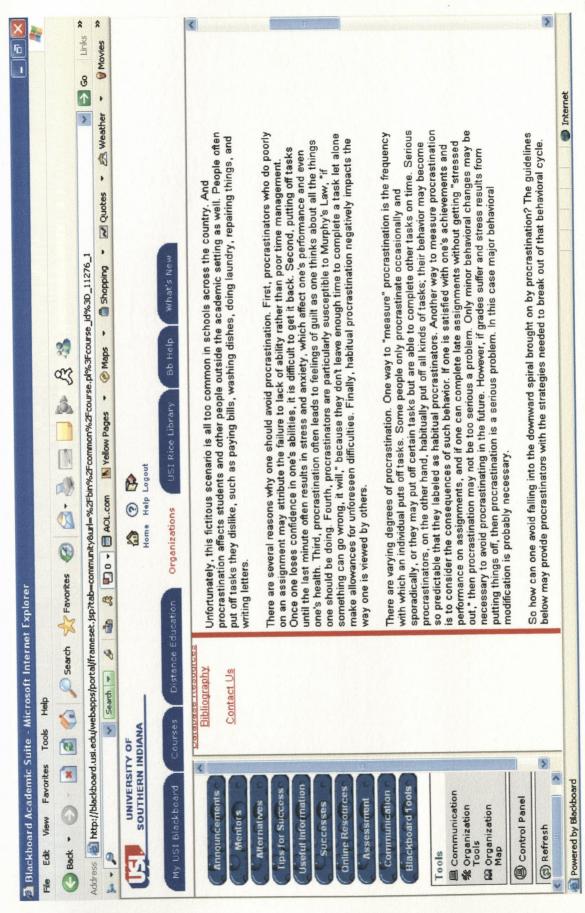
Anti-Procrastination Plan

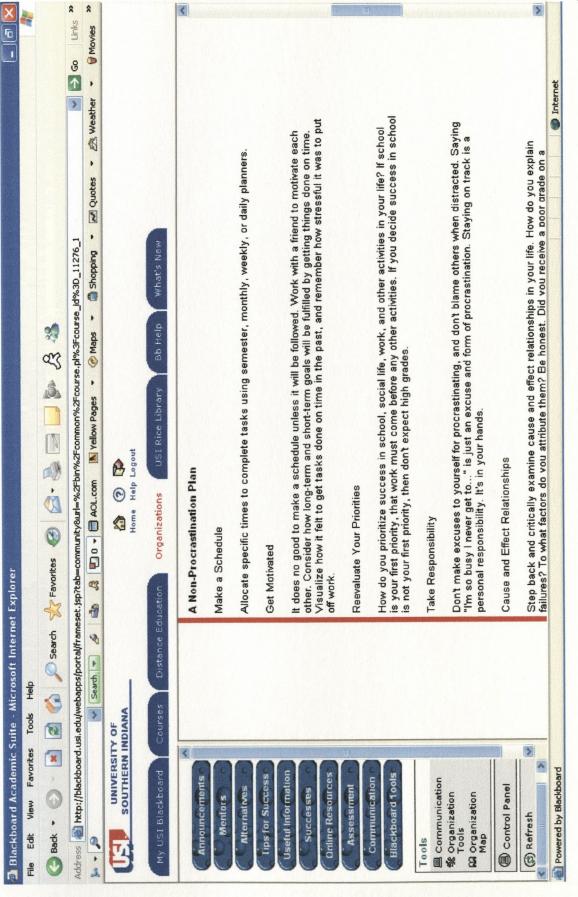


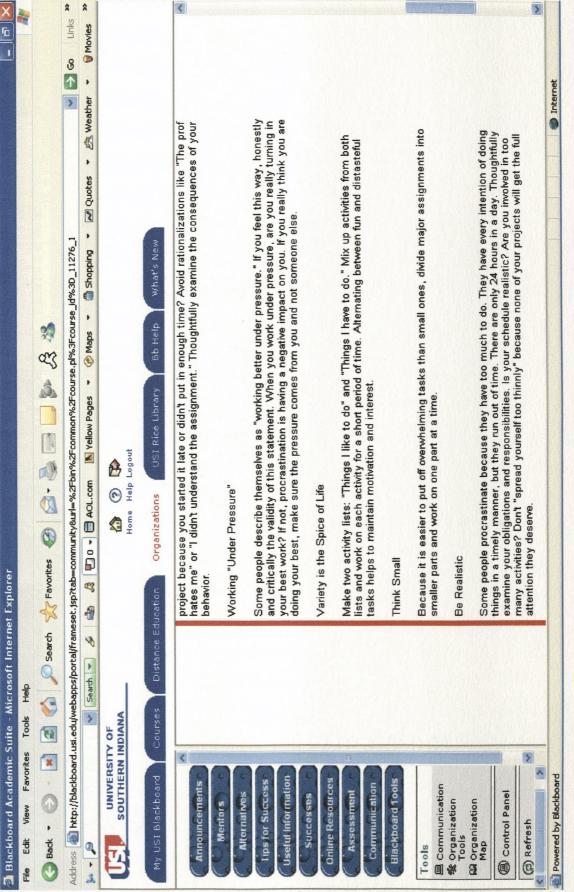
* Organization CO Organization

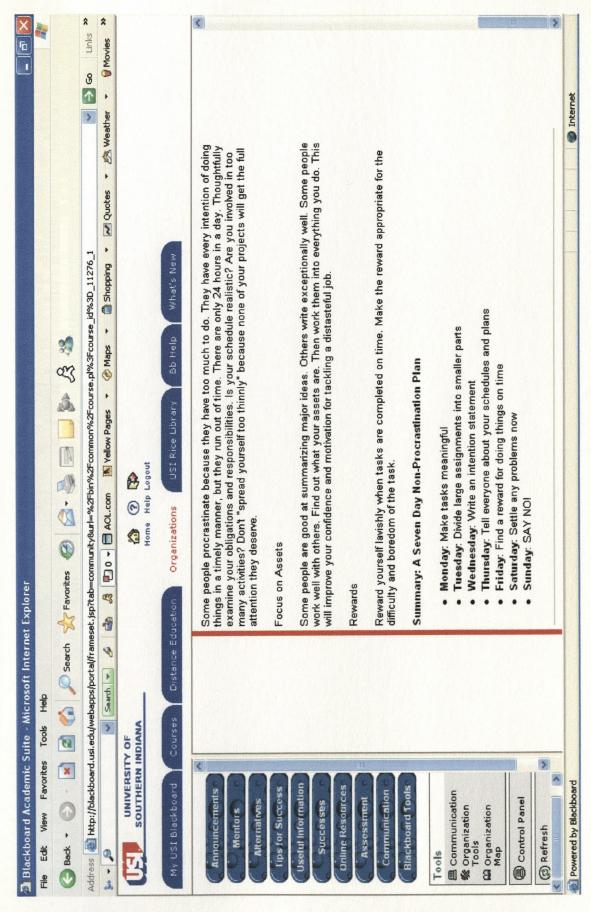
Lools

Tools Map (2) Refresh

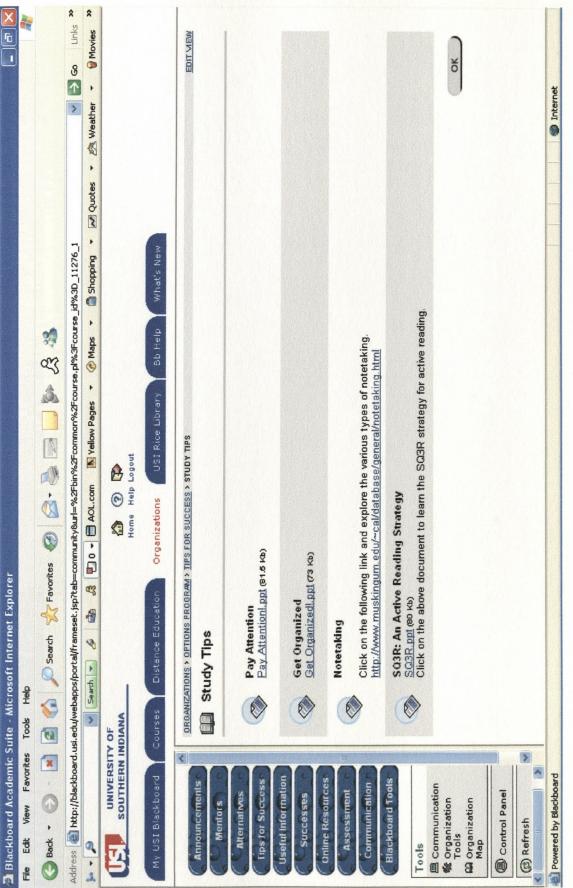








Study Tips



Pay Attention

Pay Attention!

How to eliminate internal distractors, eliminate external distractors, stay alert in class, and stay alert while reading.

Combating Disinterest

- Do your own homework Gather information about the subject from a variety of sources (i.e., lectures, texts, other students).
- The the new information to knowledge you already have or apply it to everyday life.
- Actively interact with the new information by asking questions, talking about it, or writing about it.
- Relate the new information to other classes.
- Talk to your classmates. Form study groups. This will help you maintain interest.

Internal Distractors

Internal distractors are distractions that come from within an individual, such as:

- lack of interest
- lack of motivation
- low self-esteem

Staying Motivated

- Identify your goals and foous on how a particular class will help you reach that goal.
- Focus on your instructor's strengths and the positive aspects of the class, don't dwell on the parts you dislike.
- Visualize yourself as successful.
- Own the information. Make the information personally relevant.
- Use and apply the knowledge in new and creative ways.

Maintaining Positive Self-Esteem

- Avoid negative self-talls, such as "T'll never pasithis test."
- Make sure your self-talk positively influences how you feel about yourself with statement such as, "I am prepared for this test."

Note: Efficient learners most often engage in positive selftals.

Minimizing Environmental Distractions

When studying,

- minimize the noise and movement of people,
- adjust the lighting so it is not too dark or bright,
- adjust the temperature to a comfortable le (or dress appropriately),
 - avoid sitting on the bed or couch as you rnight get a little too comfortable.

External Distractors

Atternal distractions are those that come from outside a student and may include the following

- Environmental factors in the study environment, and
 - Environmental factors in the classroom

Non: Poor time management organization, study skills, and personal problems may also serve as expensed despectors, but well not be addressed to this decrease.

Minimizing Environmental Distractions, continued

the classroom,

- Select a seat away from windows, doors, wall maps, and clocks,
- Sit towards the front of the room and end of the aisles,
- Sit near other "active" students;
- Dress accordingly so you can easily adapt to the temperature in the room

Staying Alert in Class

- Kalte sure you are prepared and organized for class.
 Get motivated to study the topic.
 Make sure you are well rested.

- Incoract until the information fie, why is this important hour will this hely met.
 - - Listen for themes and make connections.
- Actively participate in class.
- Summainze your indromation within 8 hours after class. Take deep breadle to increase your oxygen dow. Take off your shoe (the temperature difference can help keep you alert).

Staying Alert while Reading

- Arrange your study area so that you can effectively
- Be well rested.

- Reward yourself.

Reference

http://www.muskingum.edu/~cal/database/ge Learning Strategies Database. Retrieved on

Get Organized

Get Organized!



Does that mean my room needs to be neat and clean (i.e., have you been talking to my parents)?

- Organization is not a black and white concept rather, there are varying states of organization. It is a personal thing. You have to develop organizational strategies that work for <u>YOU</u>.
- That does not mean that you cannot learn from others' suggestions. You have to try new strategies to know if they will work for you.

What exactly is "organized"?

Being organized simply means that everything has a predictable place and that things are It can refer to the way your personal space way you structure information (information arranged in an orderly, structured manner. is arranged (spatial organization) or the organization).

Why is organization so important?

Being organized has many benefits, including:

- It saves time;
 It decreases frustration and stress;
 It helps to eliminate factors that lead to procrastination;
 It reduces distractions;
 It increases your ability to focus;
 It helps with information processing and recall;
 It helps with information processing and recall;
 It bositively impacts student performance.

70

What is spatial organization and how can I become "spatially organized"?

- To become spatially organized, you must have a designated place for your things so that you can locate them easily.
- De 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 as the greasy pizza box being set on your English essay. You made need to reorganize periodically as your needs change.

What is information organization and why is it important?

Information organization refers to ways preparation, test taking, and writing. you can arrange the information that techniques to organize information, improve memory, notetaking, test Students should use a variety of you learn in school. It helps to based on the nature of the information.

How can I organize my study area so that I study more effectively?

Set aside a special place in your room just for studying (preferably with a desk). It should:

Allow for easy access to study materials, and Be comfortable (but not too comfortable). Be a quiet and distraction free zone,

- Arrange your books and notebooks on shelves. 00
- Purchase some type of filing system for your papers (filing cabinet w/labeled folders, paper bins). Display time management planners and schedules.
 - Organize your school supplies on your desk. 00

Information organization strategies? What are some examples of

- ☐ Three-ring Binders Color Coding Comparison-Contrast
 - ☐ Hierarchical ☐ Flow Charts ☐ Herringbone Maps Organizers

Organizers

- □ Spider Webs/Maps Concept Maps
- Opinion Charts ☐ Frayer Model
 - Flash Cards

- ☐ Matrices/Tables

Continuum Charts

Outlines

How can I see some examples of Information Organization Strategies? To see examples of completed information organization techniques as well as to obtain blank information organization forms for you to try, visit

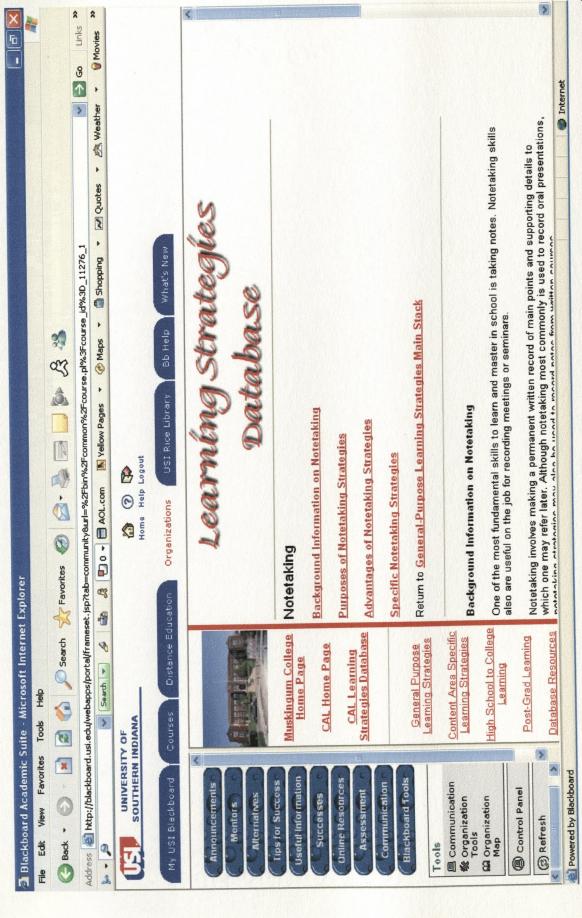
http://www.muskingum.edu/~cal/dat abase/general/organization.html

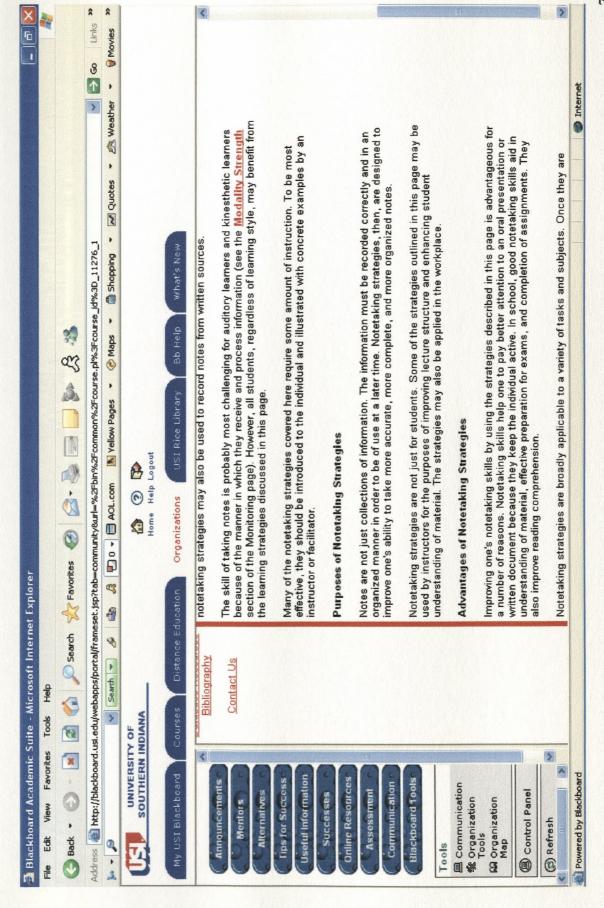
References

Learning Strategies Database: Organization. Retrieved on January 26, 2006 from

http://www.muskingum.edu/~cal/dat abase/general/organization.html.

Notetaking





SOBR

constitute active reading. To actively read you words. And no, highlighting your text doesn't

must actively do something with the

What is Active Reading?

Active reading is essential in college courses

AN ACTIVE READING STRATEGY

What is SQ3R?

SURVEY

looking over the text to determine how information

- moting paragraph breaks or this phrases (e.g., "most chapter titles, headings, subheadings, etc.).
 - unportant," "in summany," etc.) and use these to create your own headings in the margins. noting your previous knowledge about the topic.

Question

Predicting questions that the selected reading will answer allows you to elaborate on the mental map you developed during the Survey phase. This allows you to actively engage your attention and currosity and provides you with a framework to guide you through the reading. To develop questions you can.

- # turn headings/subheadings into questions, or
- you can include questions that came up during the survey phase.

RECITE

Paraphrasing what you read helps you better understand the information. Without recitation, about half of what you read will be lost after only 1 day. Recitation should be done without consulting the book unless absolutely necessary and can involve.

- Facition main ideas alond
- Whiting main ideas down (using various methods to organize your ideas is helpful),
- Going over predicted questions and their answers, and
 - Summarizing each section.

READ

Next, read the assignment one section at a time. During this phase you should:

- Search for relationships between the main ideas and supporting details
 Let
 - Jot down notes in the margins (annotate) or write down the number of the question the particular piece of information answered (from the Question phase)
- DO NOT HIGHLIGHT DURING THIS PHASE.
 Highlighting while you are reading only serves to distract you.

REVIEW

Orce you have read the information and sectiod it section by section, review the information as a whole to see how things fit together. This will allow you to cleek you undestranding of the information, organize it appropriately, and reinforce the information in your memory. During this phase, you should.

- Refer to your headings/subheadings;
 - Refer to your predicted questions;
- Refer to your notes and study tool
- Esefer to annotations in the text, and Summarize the purpose/main idea of the reading.

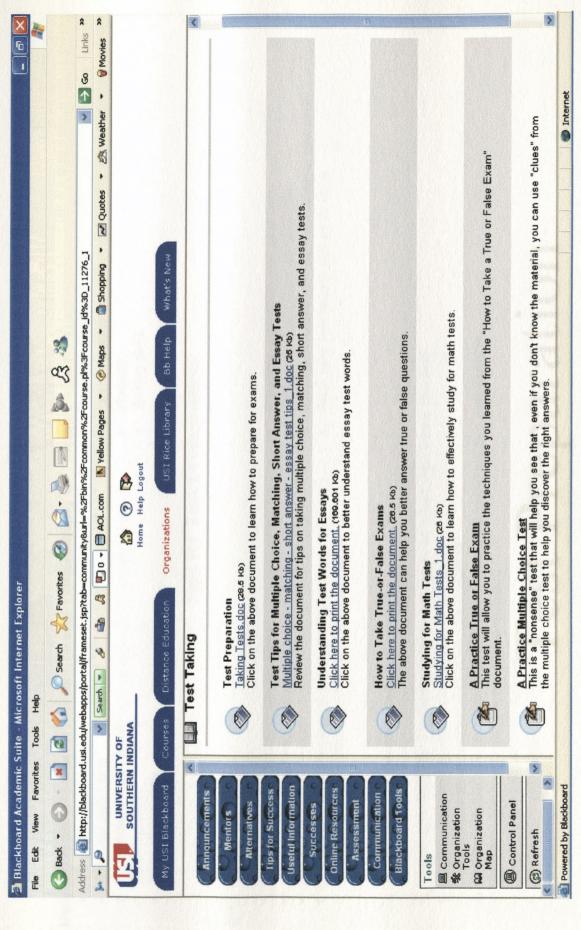
None: Repeating the retiew process every week is essential and will cut down on the time necessary for test preparation

Reference

Learning Strateges Database Reading
Comprehension Retrieved March 8, 2006 from http://www.muslengum.chu/~cal/database/general/teading.html#5Q3R.

Test Taking





Test Preparation

TAKING TESTS

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

- Time management
- Physical well being
- Psychological well being
- Reading skills
- Note-taking skills

- Test-taking skills
 - Learning skills
- Memory
- Writing skills

Tips for Test Dreparation

Daily Preparation

- Gather all tools necessary for the course
- Realistically plan your reading and study schedule
 - Read and study ACTIVELY
- Organize your course material in a notebook
- Create and keep a vocabulary list of terms used in the

- 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

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

- Lightly review the material
- Arrive early
- Engage in positive self-talk, stay calm and accept the exam as a challenge
- DO NOT CRAM
- Read the directions on the exam carefully
- Skim the test before you begin
- Budget your time based on the difficulty and the assigned value of the questions
 - Take a watch to help you keep track of time
- Answer easier questions first
- Write down important formulas before you begin
- Read all questions carefully and make sure you answer all parts of the questions
 - Take not of essay guiding 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

Adapted from http://www.eiu.edu/~Irnasst/tests.htm

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 test taker and extra edge.

Multiple Choice Tests

- Read all questions carefully and pay attention to qualifiers in the question
- Remember that more than one answer could be true, but choose the BEST answer
- Gross out incorrect, obviously wrong, or silly answers
 - If two answers are close, one of them is probably right
- Den't choose answers that are grammatically incorrect
- "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 back to them later
- Pay attention to words such as "not," "except," and "but"
- If you don't know an answer, GUESS
- If two answers are the same, they must both be wrong
- 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 no idea what answer is correct, choose the middle option
- If the answer involves a quantity, middle answers are often correct

Matching

- Read all items on each list before beginning
- · As you use items, check them off the list on the right

Short Answer

- Be organized
- Answer the questions simply and directly
- Answer questions of which you are sure first, skip those you are unsure of and return to them later
- Pay attention to grammatical clues

1555E

- Brainstorm before writing
- Outlining can be very helpful
- Note cues in the question when organizing your answer
- relevance, organization, completeness and clarity are VERY important understand that, in college, reasoning ability, factual accuracy,

(See Understanding Test Words Document)

Understanding Test Words for Essays

Understanding Test Words

Learn the meanings of these testing words because they are usually not interchangeable! You must know what the instructor is asking you to do before you can do it!

- 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
 - 4. 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
 - 8. 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
- JUSTIFY prove your point, give your argument; discuss bad and good points and conclude with the good 14.
 - 15. LIST write a numbered list
- OUTLINE give the main ideas in organized arrangement; use headings and subheadings to give a well ordered list PROVE - establish that something is true by citing facts or giving logical reasons
 - RELATE stress associations or connections between ideas
 - .9. REVIEW analyze a subject critically
- 20. STATE present the main points briefly
- 21. SUMMARIZE give the main points briefly
- TRACE give a description of progress in a definite order; follow the trail of

True-or-False Exams

The wording of items can make them confusing or difficult. When responding to true-or-false exam items, pay very close attention to the 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. 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 a way to achieve success.

is the only way, whereas "a way" means that hard work is only one of a number of These two sentences do not mean the same thing; "the way" means that hard work

All-encompassing terms that do not allow for any exceptions. These terms generally make an item false. However, be careful not to despite the absolute "every" included in it. Instead, let all-encompassing terms such as the following alert you to analyze an item respond automatically to all-encompassing terms in exam items. You could have an item like "Every person dies," which is true

everybody	nobody	4 2	only
always	never	everyone	no one

Qualifying terms that make true-or-false items true. Again, be careful not to respond automatically to exam items with qualifying terms such as the following. Rather, be alert, recognize them, and analyze the item carefully. These terms may indicate that an exam item is true:

sometimes	most
usually	generall
may	probabl

Studying for Math Tests

85

Studying for Math Tests

your grade. And, even though the rule suggests 2 hours of study time for every hour you're enrolled, be aware that you 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 To adequately study math in college, you must be actively involved in the learning process. You must study math 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'T WAIT!

TIPS FOR STUDYING FOR A MATH TEST

Step #1: To begin

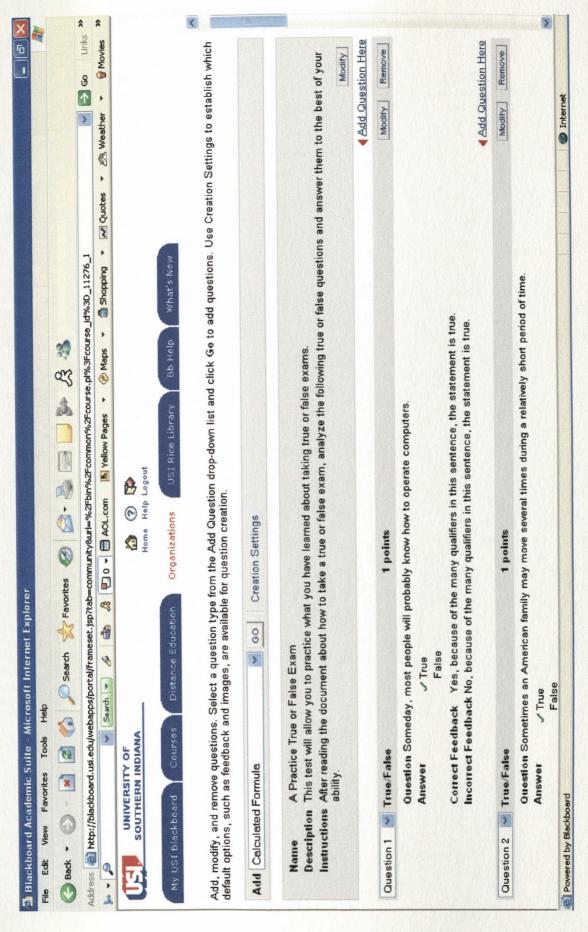
- Start studying early, you can't cram for a math test
- Go over each section
- Review your notes
- Practice doing problems from each section

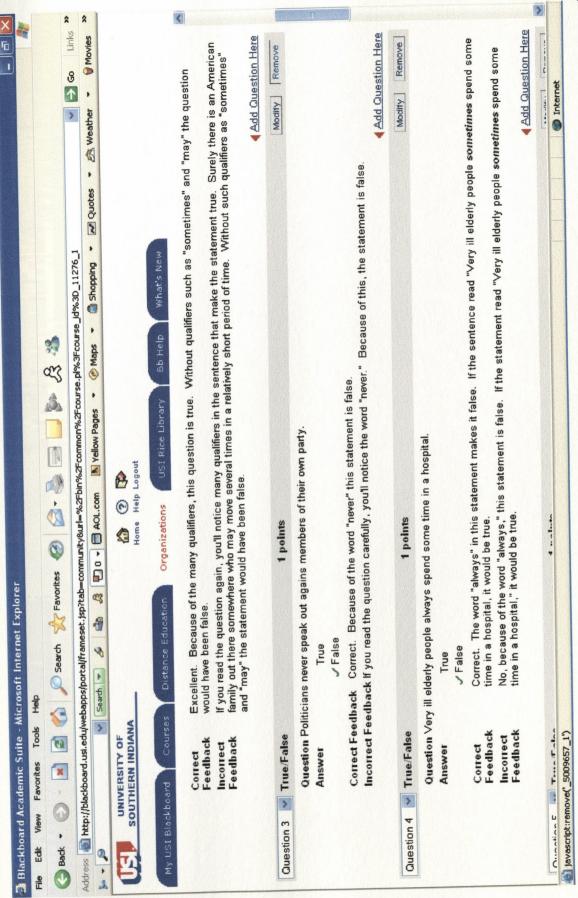
Step #2: Don't quit yet!

- 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.

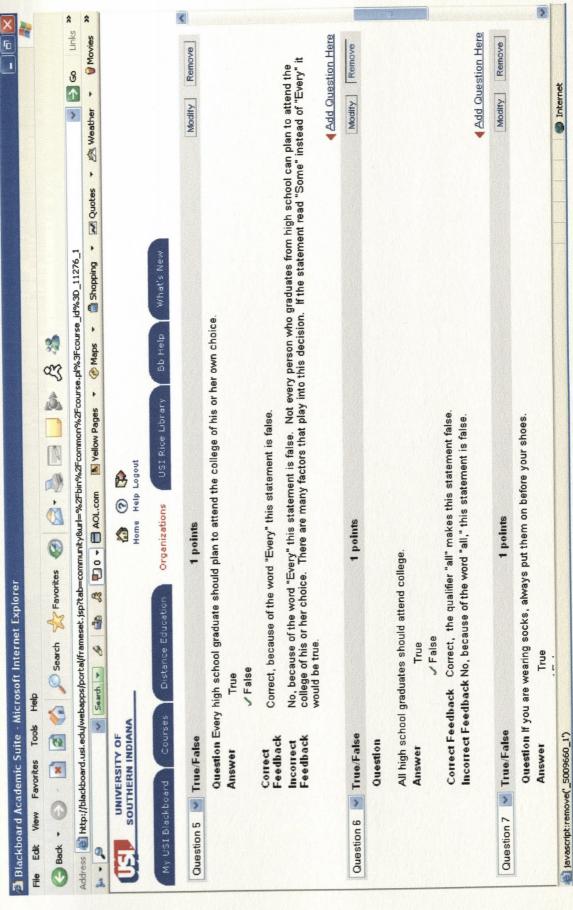
Taking a Math Test

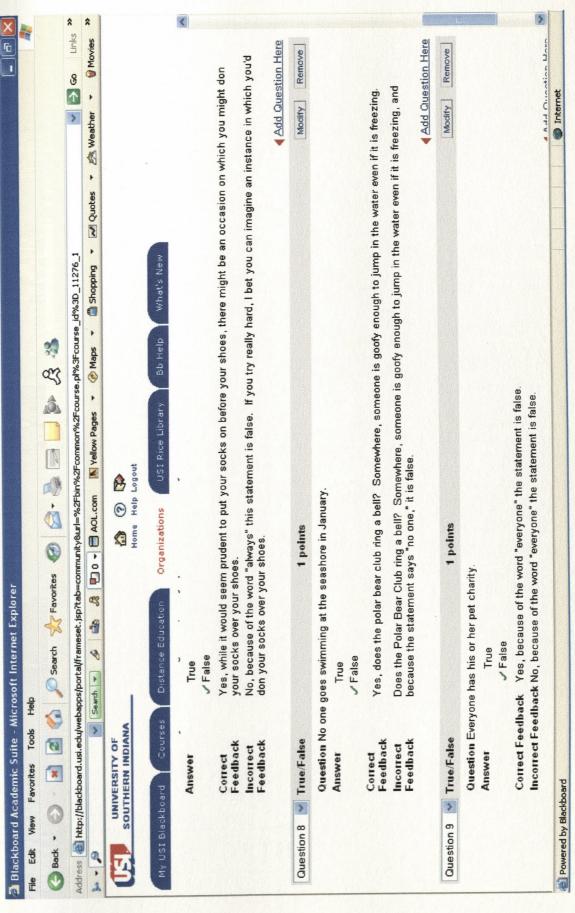
- Look over the entire test to get an idea of its length and difficulty.
- Do the problems in whatever order works best for you. By doing ones you know first, you'll build your confidence which will help you get through the more difficult problems.
- Be aware of your time and work quickly and continuously budget your time.
- Show all your work.
- Don't waste time erasing, draw a line through what you want ignored and move on.
- 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.

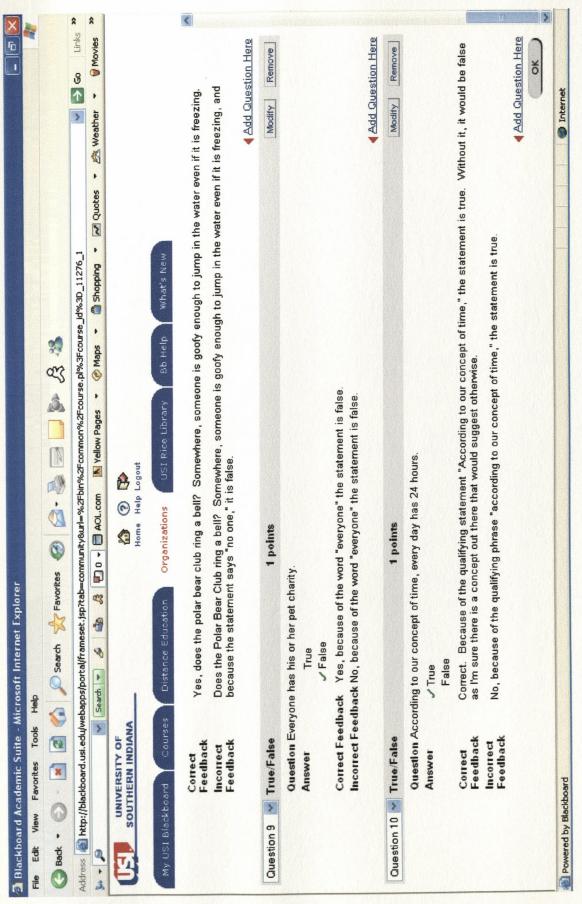


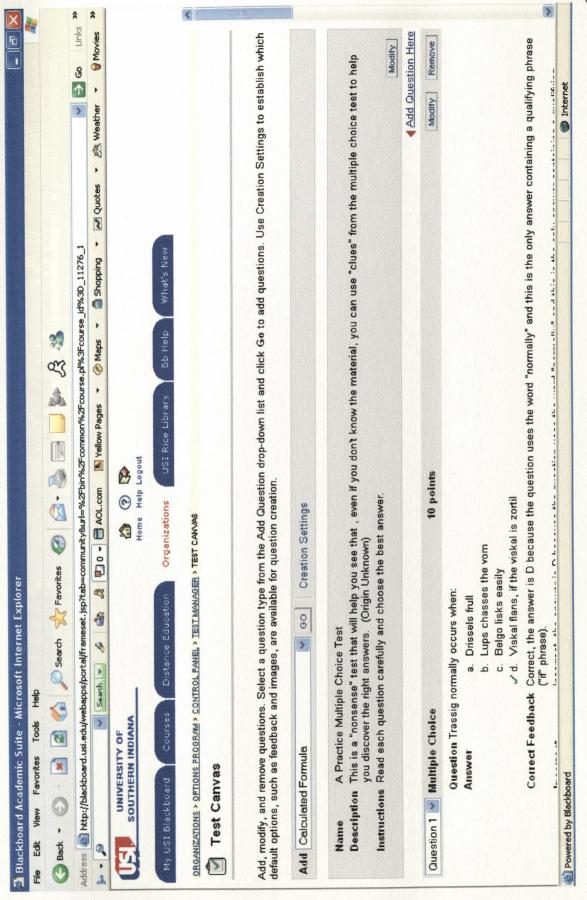


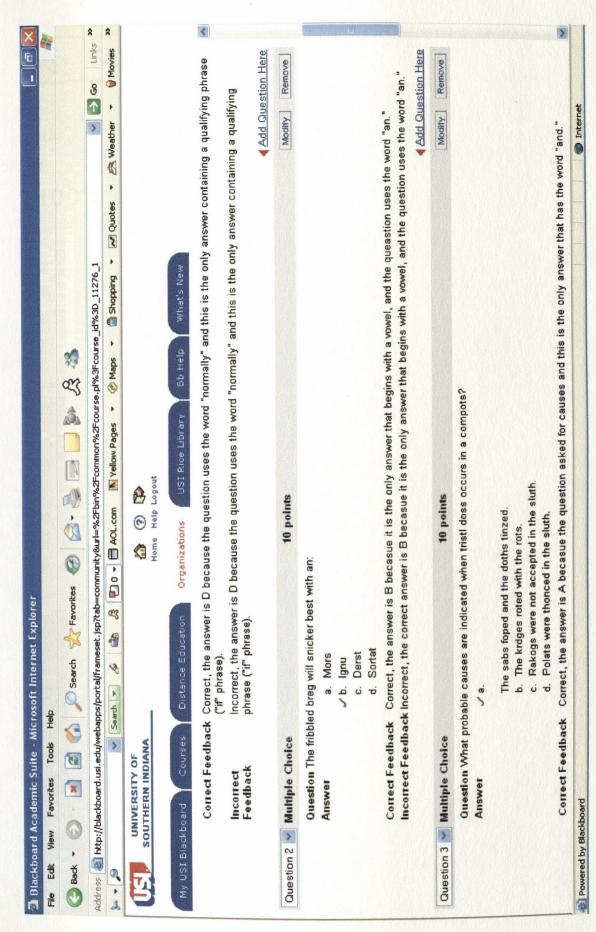




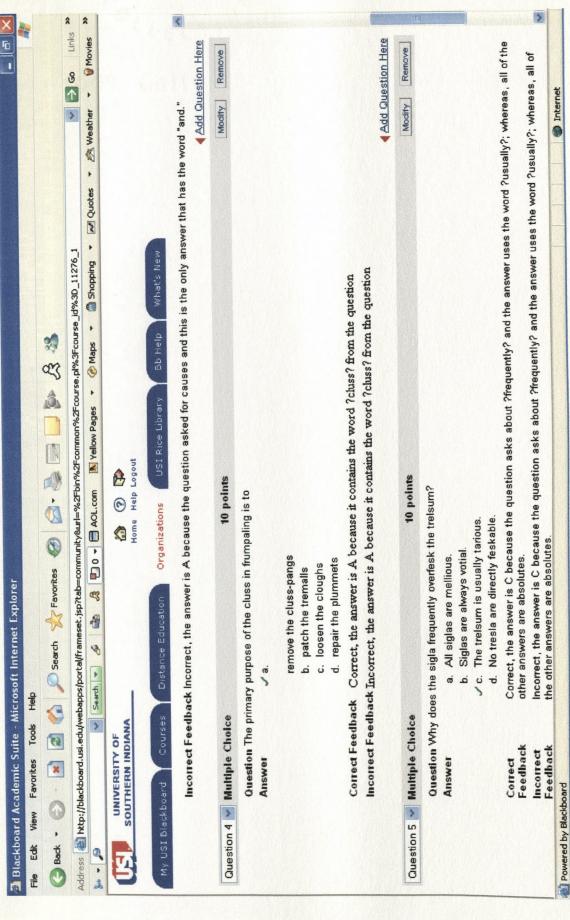


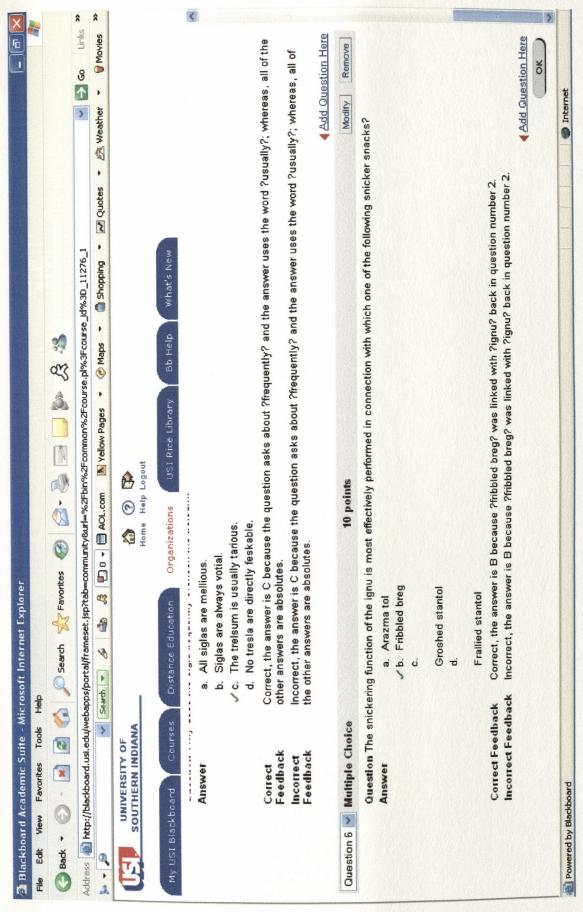




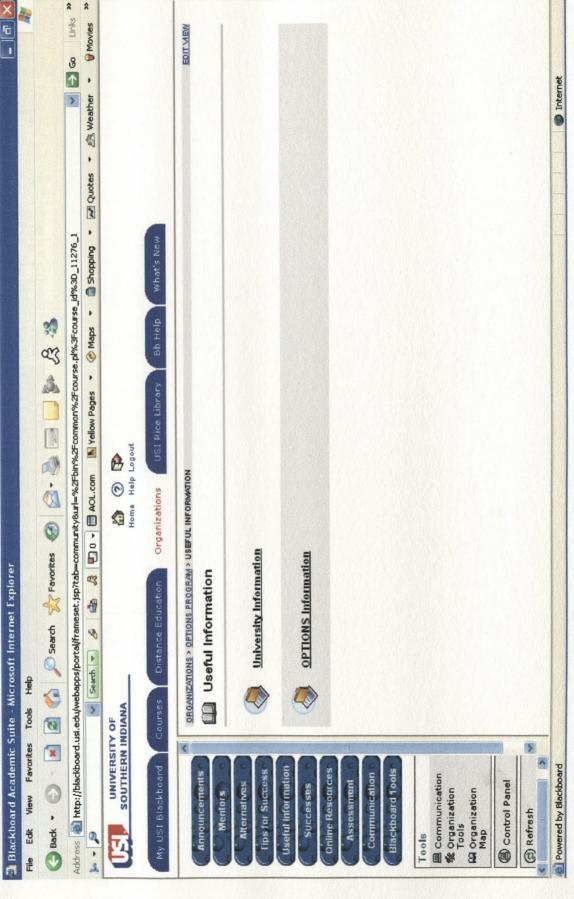






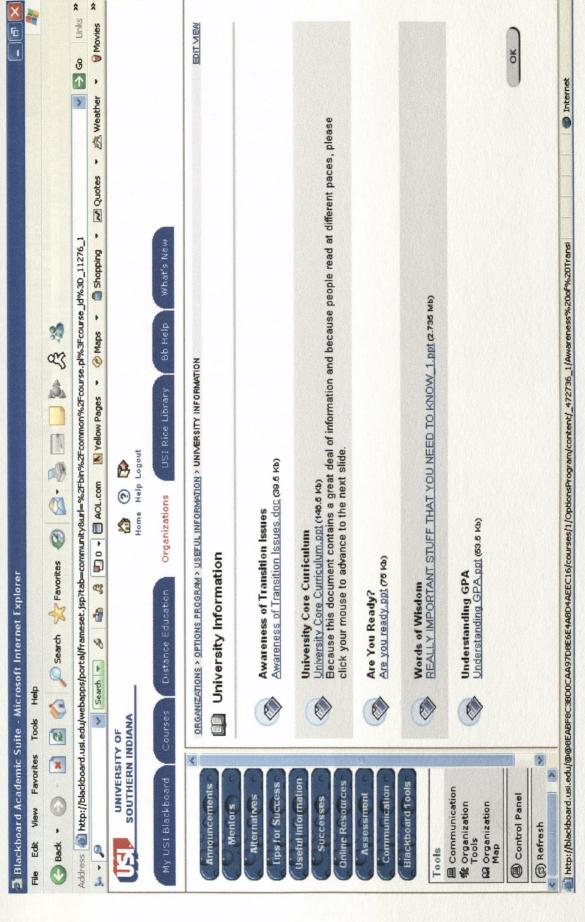






Iniversity Information





1000	High School		College
	Highly etmetured	•	More flexibility
	Denendence	•	Independence
	Courses less demanding (requires less time and	•	Courses more demanding (requires more time and
	energy)		energy)
	Student is a child and parents are held responsible	•	Student is considered an adult and held responsible for actions
	Grades given to parents who have access to records	•	Grades are accessed only by the student
	Student remains in classes one year	•	Student remains in classes for one term
	Four marking periods	•	One grade reflects entire semester
	Grades might reflect effort, quizzes, attendance,	•	Grades reflect performance on exams and projects
	Teacher calls parents for conference	•	Professor has no interaction with parents
	Teacher seeks out to assist	•	Student must seek professors for assistance
	Student has daily interaction with teachers and	•	Student has little or no interaction with teachers
	parents		and parents
	Counselor meets with student and parents	•	Counselor meets with student
	Daily lectures/classroom activities	•	Lecture held two to three times a week
	Tests given weekly/biweekly	•	Tests given approximately every five weeks
	Collaborative work not encouraged	•	Collaborative work necessary
	Cost of education – free	•	Tuition and book costs paid directly by students and parents or by taxpayers
	Student does not apply for financial aid	•	Student must apply for financial aid to be considered for scholarships, grants, loans
	School creates social, cultural activities to enhance students' education	•	Students must find organizations and activities of interest
	Student can remain in school despite poor	•	Student can be dropped from college after one semester for noor academic performance
	Student can be suspended for disobeying rules and	•	Student can be dismissed from college permanently

Originally developed by Ivan Favila and Mary Fleming-Hughes, Counselors Minority Engineering Recruitment and Retention Program

University Core Curriculum

University Core Curriculum

UCC – An Overview

- A. The Min di Enhancement of Cognitive Abilities (12-13 hours)
 A1. Composition/Communication Studies (Speech) 9 hours
 A2. Mathematics 3-4 hours
- B. The Self: Enhan cement of Individual Development (8 hours) B1. Ethics 3 hours
 - 81. Bhics 3 hours 82. The Arts 3 hours 83. Healtly Ritness 2 hours
- C. The World: Enhancement of Cultural and Natural Awareness (26-27 hours)
- C.I. History 3 hours
 C.Z. Individual Development(Social Behavior 6 hours
 C.S. Scienze 8-9 hours (including at least one labor atory course)
 C.S. Western Calture 6 hours (Humanities) (Frinsign Language)
 C.S. Gabel Communities 3 hours
- D. The Synthesis: Integration and Application of Knowledge (3 hours)

TOTAL MINIMUM REQUIRED HOURS: 50

"What is University Core Curriculum and why is it important?"

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

"Why do I have to take classes that have nothing to do with my major?"

The University Core program involves non-specialized, non-vocational learning that views students first as human beings, equipping them to harness their full intellectual, aestfictic, emotional, and physical resources to improve their lives and the lives of those around them. The program is based on the premise that students must know themselves and their world before they can become "Through the University Core Curriculum, USI seeks to encourage in all students the desire and ability to achieve personal growth and contribute meaningfully to society." responsive and responsible leaders. It assumes that students need to think clearly, speak and write well, live according to consistent ideals, understand public issues, and use knowledge wisely."

"Why…"

To fulfill these needs, the University Care Curriculum exposes students to various ways of knowing and invites them to analyze the great ideas and achievements of humanity. Students can acquire an appreciation of their place in the continuum of life by studying not only their own world, but also that of the past, of other cultures, and of nature. They can escape from narrow perspectives and values, and actively participate in shaping their lives, society, and environment.

A student's major area of specialized study and the University Core Curriculum complement each other. The former provides knowledge that distinguishes us from one another in our diverse walks of life; the latter provides knowledge and allittes that all educated people share. By joining the two, the University can accomplish its primary mission of preparing students to live wisely."

JCC Goals, continued

"Critical thinking is defined as "the ability to analyze and critically evaluate information." Students who complete the University Core should learn to analyze information presented in numerical, written, spoken, and visual formats. They should device phigher-order cognitive skills such as interpreting, synthesizing, applying, illustrating, inferring, comparing-contrasting, distinguishing the central from the peripheral, and predicting. They should learn to differentiate opinion, theory, and fact, and should be able to define problems and identify solutions.

Information processing is defined as "the ability to locate, gather, and process information." Students who complete the Core should also know how to perform basic research tasks involving primary and secondary sources, including laboratory and field experience. They should learn to retrieve and organize information stored in diverse formats, and use the computer to extend their ability to process information."

UCC Goals

"Since the University Core Curriculum has a diversity of aims, no single course addresses all of them. The program as a whole seeks to achieve the objectives presented below. But among the overall goals for the program are these two: critical thinking and information processing."

Goals of the specific categories

A. The Mind: Enhancement of Cognitive Abilities

A1. The ability to communicate effectively

"Students should be able to write clear, concise, and coherent prose in both expository and persuasive modes. They should be able to speak clearly, effectively, and persuasively in both formal and informal circumstances."

A2. The ability to think in mathematical terms

"Students should achieve proficiency in algebraic skills and learn to apply mathematical techniques to solve problems. They should be able to interpret information and data presented in numerical, graphical, or statistical form, and convey this knowledge to others."

Goals of the specific categories

B. The Self: Enhancement of Individual Development

B1. The ability to make informed, intelligent ethical judgments
"Students should enhance their understanding of their ethical obligations to
others and their responsibility to contribute to the common good. They should
be able to articulate important ethical issues and to identify alternative
positions on those issues (including the grounds of those positions). They
should also develop or refine their own ethical viewpoints and be able to
defend them."

B2. The ability to respond thoughtfully to the arts
"Students should enhance their understanding of the fine, performing, or literary, arts. They should begin to develop means of interpreting works of art and understanding ways in which such works express ideas and evoke feelings."

B3. The ability to adopt a healthy, well regulated lifestyle
"Students should engage in physical activities that lead to healthier lives and
personal fulfillment. They should also understand how to develop and sustain
personal and physical well-being."

Goals of the specific categories

C. The World: Enhancement of Cultural and Natural Awareness. (continued)

C3. An understanding of science and scientific thinking

"Students should experience the unique methods of stience by which we have acquired knowledge of the natural world. They should understand the roles and limitations of hypothesis, observation, and experimentation in distinguishing that hom misconception. Students should also acquire broad distinguishing that hom misconception. Students should also acquire broad beased knowledge about the natural world and of the laws and patterns that govern it; such knowledge should enable them to understand personal and public issues relating to science."

C4. An under standing of the major thought and creative work of western culture. Students should understand and contemplate the major ideas presented in "Students should understand and contemplate the major ideas presented in the great works of philosophy, literature, and fine and performing arts of Western Europe and the Americas. They should recognize and respond to the strengths and short-gomings of this tradition, and appreciate the diverse voices that have shaped it.

Goals of the specific categories

C. The World: Enhancement of Cultural and Natural Awareness

C1. An understanding of the uses of history

"Students should become familiar with history as a method and a means of viewing human experience. By studying the significance of continuity and change, students should learn to relate events, ideas, and achievements to the contexts of their times, and assess the roles of individuals, institutions, and social processes.

C2. An understanding of individual development and social

"Students should know how individuals develop, interact, and organize themselves in political, religious, social, and economic spheres. They should understand the significance and vitality of social organizations ranging from groups to institutions, and the role of the individual within social environments.

Goals of the specific categories

C. The Worki: Enhancement of Cultural and Natural Awareness. (continued)

C5. An under standing of Earth as a global community consisting of interrelated and inter-dependent cultures

"been and are linked together in the contemporary world. They should learn about variations in culture among and within countries and about how people belonging to different cultures view and respond to global issues differently. Students should also know about changing patterns in the ways countries interest and their impacts on people located in different parts of the world. In studying these linkages, significant attention will be paid to cultures outside the United States.

D. The Synthesis: Integration and Application of Knowledge

"Students should be able to draw on their educational experiences to develop intendisciplinary responses to problems and issues of contemporary life. They should explore the factors that influence these problems and issues, suggest alternative solutions, and identify ways in which they might contribute toward their resolution.

"Does everyone have to take the same classes?"

therefore, students have some choice as to which classes they will take to fulfill the requirements. There are groups of classes that fulfill the UCC;

It is important to note, however, that some majors review the requirements for that particular major require students to take specific classes to fulfill the core curriculum. So, it is important, if you have an idea what major you will pursue, to and plan accordingly

Approved Courses

The Self: Enhancement of Individual Development B2. The Arts, continued

B1. Ethics 3 hours

Eng 222; Concepts Evil in Lit HP 456; Ethics & Health Care in a

Phil 200: Intro to Philosophy Phil 201: Intro to Ethics Phil 363: Bioethics

B2. The Arts 3 hours

Art 201: Intro to Visual Arts Art 353: 19th Century Art Art 354: 20th Century Art Cross203: Intro to Oral Interp Eng 105: Intro to Uit Eng 255: Introduction to British Uterary History Eng 255: Introduction to Amer

Eng 286: Classical Myth Eng 330: Cheather Witting Eng 330: Ethnic Ut in Amer Eng 382: Ut of Bible II Eng 383: Ut of Bible II Mus 202: Intro to Bible II Thy 101: Intro to Theatre 33. Health/Fitness 2 hours

Ped 186. Wellness/Fitness OR Ped 281: Per Health Sci OR Bed 176: Nutrition OR Nutr 376: Prin/App in Nutrition OR OT 310: App Pathophys I AND One Ped Activities Course (100 level) OR Ped 295: Phys Ed for Class Tch

Approved Courses

The Mind: Enhancement of Cognitive Development

Communication Studies 9 A1. Composition

Proficiency exam administered

A2. Mathematics 3-4 hours

Eng 101; Rhet & Comp I AVD Eng 201; Rhet & Comp II AVD Omst 101; Intro to Public

Communications Cmst 107: Interpersonal Speaking OR

Themsonest in the consequence of by Math Department or Math 108: Surv. of Math Math 111: College Algebra Math 115: Pre-Calc Math Math 118: College Algebra 8.

Approved Courses

The World: Enhancement of Cultural and Natural Awareness

C1. History 3 hours

Hist 130: Issues Amer Hist Hist 102; U.S. Since 1865 Hist 112: World On II Hist 101; U.S. to 1865 Hist 111: World Civ I

Pols 102: Intro to American Politics

Gndr 111: Introduction to Gender

C2. Individual Development /

Social Behavior

Hist 140: Issues World Hist

C2. Individual Development / Social Behavior 6 hours
Anth 101: Intro to Anthropology
Anth 261: Intro to Anthropology
Enon 175: Fundamentals of Econ
Econ 208: Microeconomics Econ 209: Macroeconomics Educ 302: Multicultural Education Eng 330: Ethnic Lit in Am

Psy 201: Intro to Psychology Soc 121: Principles of Sociology Soc 221: Computer Applications in Sociology Soc 225: Criminology Soc 231: Social Problems I Soc 235: Un Deling Soc 251: Social Psych Soc 251: Mamage & Family

Approved Courses

C3. Science (L = lab course) 8-9 hours (at least one lab)

Biol 105(L): Biol Human Concern Biol 111: Ethnobotany OR Biol 112(L): Ethnobotany Biol 114(L): Understanding Astr 201(L): Astronomy Evolution

Biol 121: Human Anat & Phys I AND Biol 122(1): Human Anat & Phys II Biol 141(1): Phnciples of Biology Biol 151(1): Botany & Cellular Biol 152(1): Zoology Biol 175: Nurthion Biol 208(1): Wildlife Biol 121; Human Anat & Phys I AND

Biol 251: Environ Conserv Biol 282: Heredity & Society Biol 285: Animal Behavior

Chem 103: Molecules, Matter, and Me OR

Chem 107(L): Elements in Everyday Chemistry Chem 141(L): Principles of Chemistry Chem 175 (L): Survey of Chem Concepts

Chem 261(l): Gen Chem I Chem 262(l): Gen Chem II Geog 112: Earth System Science

Approved Courses

The World: Enhancement of Cultural and Natural Awareness

C3. Science (L = lab course), continued

Geol 101: Prehistoric Life

C4. Western Culture 6 hours
One Humanities course from each of
the following sets (i.e., one even
numbered course and one odd):
Hum 211: Hum I

Hum 221: Art Hist I Hum 231: Philosophy I

Hum 241: Literature I

'Geol 131: Geology, Erwir, 8 Soc Geol 132: Volcanoes and Eruptions

Geol 161(L): Physical Geology Geol 162(L): Historical Geology Geol 234: The Oceans: Past. Met 321: Engines in Everyday Life Phys 101: Intro to Physical Sci Phys 175(L): General Physics I Phys 176(L): General Physics II

Phys 205(L): Intermediate Phys I Phys 206(L): Intermediate Phys II Phys 207: Intermediate Phys I Phys 208: Intermediate Phys II

Fren/Germ/Latn/Span204

um 242: Literature II

The Synthesis: Integration and Application of Approved Courses

Knowledge

D. Synthesis 3 hours

Biol 481: Organic Evolution Chem: Seminar/Research Sequence Cs 483: Senior Software

Development Project
Dthy 40 : Cinical Management I
Educ 433 : Capstone Servinar in
Educ 438 : Capstone Servinar in
Educ 438 : Capstone Servinar in
Educ 448 : Prob Secondary Tching
Educ 458 : Prob Ejernensky Tching
Gens 458 : Prob Ejernensky Tching
Gens 458 : Prob Ejernensky Tching

Professional Developmnt

Geol 481: Adv EnvironmentalGeology HP 498: Current Concepts in Health Prof Liba 497; Capstone Studies Mngt 452; Policy Formulation & Administration Math 492; Hist of Math Nurs 467; Nurs & Hith Care Issues Ped 492: Contemp Issues in Sport & Soow 402: Social Work Practice I OT 480: Occ Therapy Research

Tech 471: Senior Project OR Engr 491:

Approved Courses

The World: Enhancement of Cultural and Natural Awareness

C5. Global Communities 3 hours

Anth 251. Peo of Latin Amer Anth 252. Cultures of Asia Anth 265. Cultures of Asia Anth 265. Cultures of Asia Anth 265. Cultures of Amer Ant 253. Anthen the Mark 263. Anthen the Mark 263. Anthen the Mark 263. Anthen the Communication Communication Econ 241. Global Economics Eng 231. Afthen American Literature 2396. World Myth Eng 386. World Myth Eng 386. World Myth Google Language 102. Elementary III. 265. Cursades HP 435. Fascem Medicine HP 435. Eastern Medicine HP 435. I Trans-cultural Health Care Inst 213. Magic in Arts. Humanities Pols 271: Internat Politics

Further Investigation

This information was adapted from the University Core Curriculum page on the university web site. Please refer to this page for further information. From this page, you can obtain a class description for the courses that fulfill UCC requirements. If you have questions, discuss them with your mentor.

Reference

University Core Curriculum. Retrieved on January 26, 2006 from http://www.usi.edu/libarts/uccore/index.asp

Are You Ready?

Are you ready?

A true or false quiz to help you determine if you're ready for college

room/apartment looks as you won't have much homework anyway.

The most important aspect of your first week on campus is how good your

Question #1

Question #2

How fantætic you look should be your main priority æ first impressions are very important.

Question #3

In college, you have to stay up most of the night and sleep most of the day because that's what college students always do.

Question #4

begin to run rampant on campus starting sometime in October. Pizza, ramen noodles, and Kraft macaroni and cheese give you complete nutrition and resistance to colds and flu, which

Question #6

It will be okay if you don't study. Intro classes are easy and you'll get by.

Question #5

beyond the strenuous workout that results College students don't NHD exercise from hurrying to class.*

* Trick question, SMART college students don't usually have to harmy to class. They PLAM Mer time.

Question #7

It will be okay if you study just a little. You'll



Question #8

If there's nothing to turn in for a class, then you have no work to do for the class.

Question 10

The study techniques you used in high school will probably work just fine in college.

Question #9

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

Question #11

Making a D is okay. it means you passed and can go on.

Question #12

In college you have a really short, easy school day as compared with high school, so that means you have a whole lot more free time.

BELIEVE IT! They are all FALSE!

Read them again. These questions contain misconceptions, myths as silly as Santa Claus and the Tooth Fairy and the magic learning zapper wand.

Quiz Answers 1. FALSE! 2. FALSE! 4. FALSE! 6. FALSE! 7. FALSE! 7. FALSE! 10. FALSE! 11. FALSE! 11. FALSE! 11. FALSE! 12. FALSE!

The TRUTH

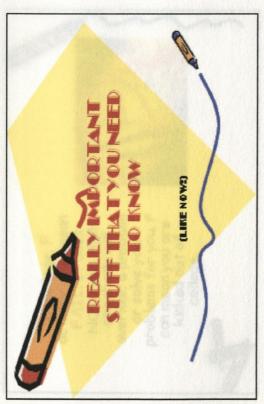
College is a lot of work. Yes, work. That is not a bad thing. You are capable of organizing yourself and your time so that you are successful, but college is a full-time job that requires time, attention, dedication. and again, WORK. Only you can decide if you will DO the work and succeed.

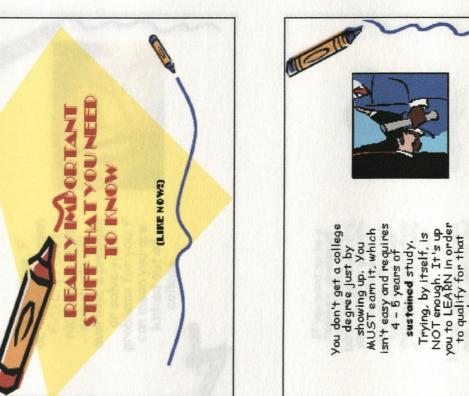
Reference

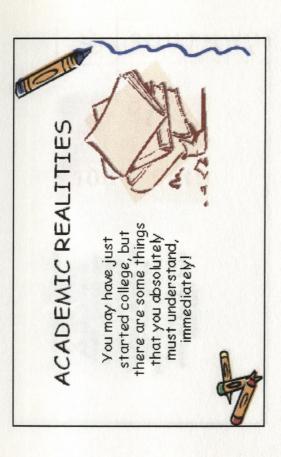
Floyd, J. Starting College Right: The Official Manual. Retrieved on February 8, 2006 from:

http://www.usi.edu/uni_div/startcol.asp.

Words of Wisdom



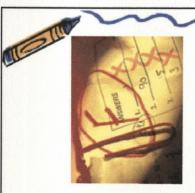




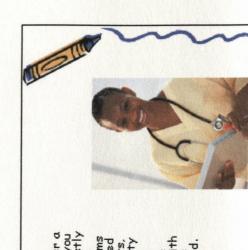


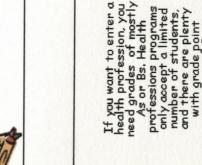
degree.

or solve your problems for you. F actually does mean overlook a problem can mean you are FAIL. It does NOT mean that somebody will kicked out of In college, F college.



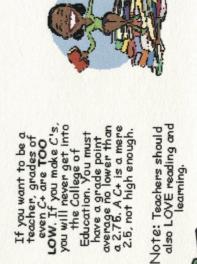




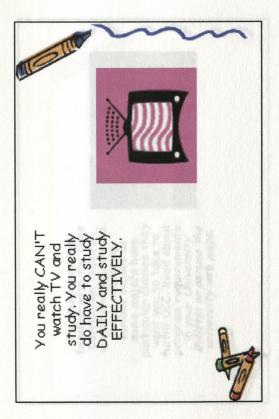


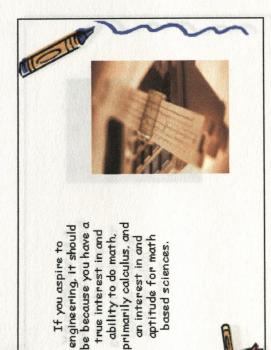


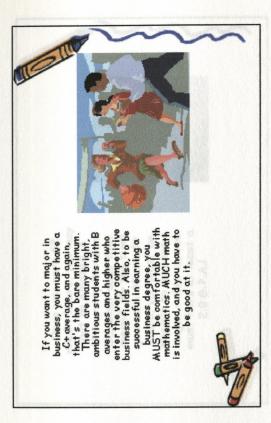








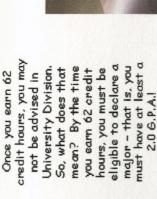






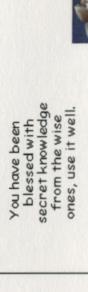
Curriculum require-ments and you should begin exploring various majors as some majors have particular classes they want you to take to fulfill UCC. Read about program requirements in your Chiversity Bulletin or peruse the university web page. You must become familiar with the Core







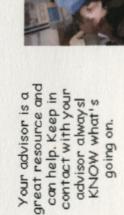














Reference

Floyd, J. Starting College Right: The Official Manual. Retrieved on February 8, 2006 from: http://www.usi.edu/uni_div/startcol.

asp.



Understanding GPA



Why does my transcript have 2 GPAs?

Cumulative. Your semester GPA is the weighted average of your grades for a particular semester. Your cumulative GPA is the sericular semester. Your cumulative GPA is the weighted average of your grades in all of the credit level classes you have taken (i.e., all semesters combined).

What is GPA?

GPA stands for Grade Point Average and is a weighted average of all the course credits you have completed and grades you have earned.

How do I figure my GPA?

Your cumulative GPA is calculated by dividing your total quality points by your total quality hours. You can use the following equation:

GPA = Quality Points/Quality Hours

WHAT!!!!?

Okay, don't panic, it isn't that bad. You just need to understand the language.

Every grade you earn has a point value associated with it — with more points given for high grades and less (or no) points given for lower grades. USI uses the following point system:

A = 4 points C = 2 points
B+= 3.5 points D+= 1.5 points
B = 3 points D = 1 point
C+= 2.5 points F = 0 points

Then, what are quality hours?

Quality hours refers to the total number of credit hours you have taken. So, if you are figuring your semester GPA, you would add up the number of credit hours you took for the semester you are considering. For your cumulative GPA, you would add up the total number of credit hours you have taken in all semesters.

Nota: Even though you don't earn points for Fs, you still add in the credit hours for those classes in which you earned an F.

But, what are quality points?

You get quality points by multiplying the number associated with the grade you receive by the number of credit hours the course is worth (a course's credit hours can be found in the US! Builetin, Schedule of Classes, or web site).

So, if you get a B (3 points) in CHEM107, which is worth 4 credit hours, you will earn 12 quality points. If you earn an A (4 points) in CMST101, which is worth 3 credit hours, you'll earn 12 quality points.

Let's try an example.

Figure the GPA for this student based on the following information:

O	Δ	<	O
3 credit hours	3 credit hours	3 credit hours	3 credit hours
MATH100	ENG 101	CMST101	HIST101

 First, multiply the point value associated with the grade by the number of credit hours associated with the class.

X 3 II	X 3 II	E X
8	4	O
ENG	CMST	HIST
	B 3×3=	ENG B 3×3=9 CMST A 4×3=12

Note: If you are taking non-credit classes (e.g., College Success, Writing I or II, Reading I or II, Mathematics, or Basic Algebra, they will not factor into your GPA.

Okay, lets try again.

 Figure the GPA based on the following information:

Ш	å		L
4 credit hours	3 credit hours	4 credit hours	3 credit hours
MATH111	ENG 285	CHEM107	PSY 201

- 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 is good standing?

To graduate from the university you must have at least a 2.0 GPA. Many majors require even higher GPAs; however the GPA required to remain in good standing varies based on the number of hours you have attempted. The requirements are as follows:

0-31 Hours 1.6 or greater 32-62 Hours 1.8 or greater 63+ Hours 2.0 or greater

If your GPA falls below the minimum standard, you'll be placed on Academic Probation.

So, why is this important?

Your cumulative GPA determines your academic standing and your academic standing determines whether or not you can remain at the university. If your GPA places you on probation, you must raise your GPA back into good standing within one semester or you will be ACADEMICALLY DISMISSED from the university!

What can I do if I'm placed on Academic Probation?

The fastest way to get off of Academic Probation is to repeat those courses in which you earned Ds or Fs. The new grade will replace the old one, regardless of the grade.*

t is also really important to repeat any Ds or Fs you earn at USI at USI, because if you take it at another school and transfer it in, the credit transfers, but the grade doesn't. You'll be stuck with the original D or F factored into your GPA.

That's right, the last grade you earn counts, even if it is lower than the first. So, i you get D thefirst ame and an P the second, the P counts AND you lose the grade is you had amed write the D. So, don't do that

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.

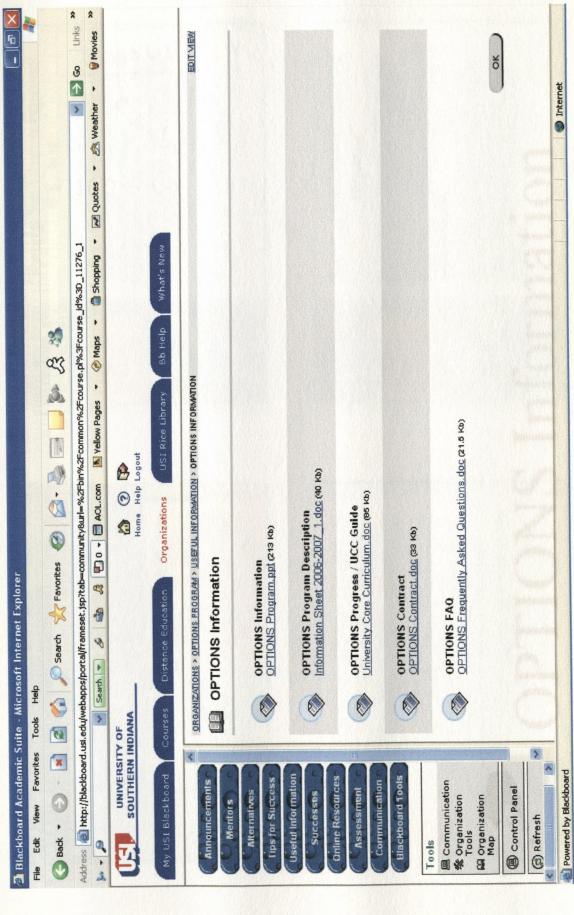
What happens if I'm Academically Dismissed from the University?

If you are dismissed from the University, you must sit out for at least one semester.

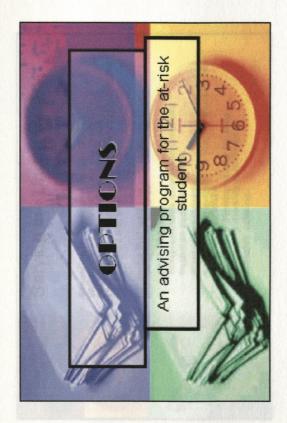
When you return to the university, you will be required to sign a Provisional Readmission Contract. You will probably not be allowed to enroll full time, you must repeat courses in which you earned Ds or Fs, and you will be required to meet regularly with an academic advisor.

PTIONS Information





OPTIONS Information











The University of Southern Indiana (USI), in partnership with Iny Tech Community Vellege of Indiana - Exercisil (e ITEC E.B.) has exacted a program for students who are and one dolly underpresed for cellege. Students are realized for admission to the OPTENHS program an animal visible lossis. In general, the decision is based upon student's severith semester reliated to decision is based upon student's severith semester reliated to decision and some social student's severith semester reliated to the decision seed is deniced and fight in any grades in mathematics, so and some anthe SAT and AT. This program receives the support the following program of oments: early warning systems to identify students who may have difficulty According to Jones and Becker (2002), underprepared students should participate in programs that develop decision making skills, encourage self-advocacy, and offer support duing the student's first year of college. Programs that would benefit these students might Serving the Underprepared comprehensive orientation programs courses to develop critical thinking courses to develop realistic goals

Developmental dissist at the level of as at structur's road is determined by placement testing, release of at the Hills the Hills strong grades and curricultum, and structuristical restrings some CAST or ACT. All developmental dissist will be provided by TTSC-E on the UST as maps.

Program Description

An OPTIONS-specific section of a callage success skills cause, designed to faditate the necessary shift from passive to active loar-ring

Free tutoring in USI's A adenic Skills area

Regularly scheduled meetings with a member of the student's advising team.



Students in the OPTIONS program must fulfill

the following requirements

Program Requirements

developmental classes (at the appropriate level, Successful completion (with a grade of 80% or

based on individual need)

Successful completion of all necessary

Participation in an extensive faculty mentoring

program with an OPTIONS advisor

Participation in a minimum of one hour of better) of the OPTIONS-specific College

tutoring per week Success course



Institutional Mission Statement



Conventively between the act is upperfulled to Usersaider, in crossing the size of them on the being present accessed and the control that the present accessed the present accessed that present accessed the present accessed to the present accesse

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The 1000 between General Assembly authorized the tradement by the University to the Charles of the Charles of

Dood ence in tradicting and continues to be this most important orbation in faculary and advantance. All size sense before, his addition to the releave of, to employ or to this round solidately and provides wells, and to provide sense, a permany to the region and this states, will be important addition of qualifications.

A maps' employees of the Livinghay of Southern into and in the date of the date of credit rough and. The property currents of the region is not a former and the contract of the and the start in the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the service property of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the service property of the contract of the service property of the contract of





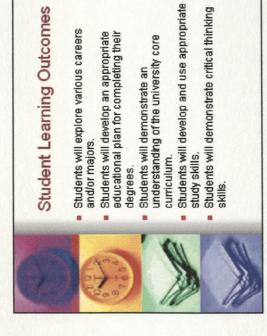


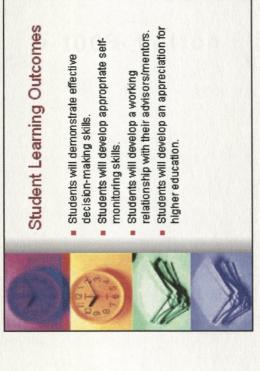


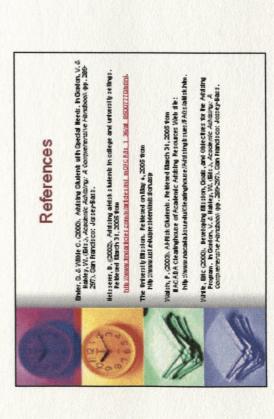
The mission of the OPTIONS program, a collaborative program between the University of Southern Indiana and by Tech Community College of Indiana, is to provide support to a sub-population of conditionally admitted students to assist them in successfully transhoining from high school to college. Through 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 metrors strate to build supportive advisorabilise relationships, and facilitate learning experiences that foster student growth and self-

Advising Unit Mission Statement Mantons will assist students in making well-informed decisions concerning ourse selection, areas of study, and life choices. Mentons 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.

awareness.







OPTIONS Program Description





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: 26-27Hours			OPTIONS Requirement:		
(Not Core Curriculum)		C1. History (3)			Course	Completed	
Course	Grade	Semester	Course	Grade	Semester	College Succ.	Completed
WI	Grade	Semester	Course	Grade	Semester	Writing I	
WII				1		Writing II	
RI	-		C2. Indiv	Dev/Socia	l Bh (3)		
RII	-		Course	Grade	Semester	Reading I	1
MI	-		Course	Graae	Semester	Reading II Math 044	102.04
MII				1		Math 050	The second
CS						ENG 101	2500
CS			C3. Science (8-9)				
A. The Mind: 12–19 Hours						CMST101 OR 107	
A. The Mine	a: 12–19 F	iours	Course	Grade	Semester	MATH100+	No. of London
A1. Compo	sition/Spe	ech (9)				Lecture Course	actives.
						Core or Elective	No. of the last of
Course	Grade	Semester				Program Completed	1 1 1 1 1 1
ENG 101	-		C4. West	tern Cultu	re (6)	Possible Majors:	
ENG 201	10000000		-	Ta.	T .		
ENG 301	1000		Course	Grade	Semester		E Newson
HONS201							
CMST101	100000						730 300
CMST107		C5. Global Communities (3)			Marie Company of the American	150,850,200	
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OPTIONS Contract





OPTIONS Contract

Date:	Semester:	
NAME C	OF STUDENT:	
SOCIAL	L SECURITY NUMBER/ID #:	
the OPT	ave accepted conditional admission to the University of Southern Indianal PTIONS Program, a joint program with Ivy Tech Community College-Evans quirements of the OPTIONS Program, and therefore the conditions of you ion to USI are as follows: Attendance of at least 75% (10) of the regularly scheduled mentoring sessions with your OPTIONS advisor. Generally, these meetings will a every week throughout the semester, depending on individual study progress. Make-ups may be arranged at the mentor's discretion.	sville. Ir ng occur
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 eaten (10) weeks during the semester. See section 2 of your planner for tutoring alternatives.	ach of
Universi	Study a minimum of two (2) hours for every one (1) hour in which yo registered, as documented in your planner. do not comply with these terms, you will be administratively withdrawn frostly at the end of the semester. By signing this form, you are agreeing to stated above.	om the
	more, by signing, you agree to the following conditions for graduation from the program.	om the
4.	Successful completion (with a grade of 80% or better) of the Colleg Life Skills course.	e and
5.	Successful completion (with a grade of 80% or better) of all develop courses, as indicated by placement testing and other relevant infor	mental mation.
6.	Successful completion of 15 hours applicable to a USI degree, including 101, CMST 101 or 107, MATH 100 or higher, and a lecture course.	ding ENC
7.	Students must be able to declare a major (usually this means having a 2.0 GPA) in order to graduate from the OPTIONS Program.	g at least
Signatur	ure of Advisor: Date:	

Signature of Student:

Date: _____

OPTIONS FAO

OPTIONS Frequently Asked Questions

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

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

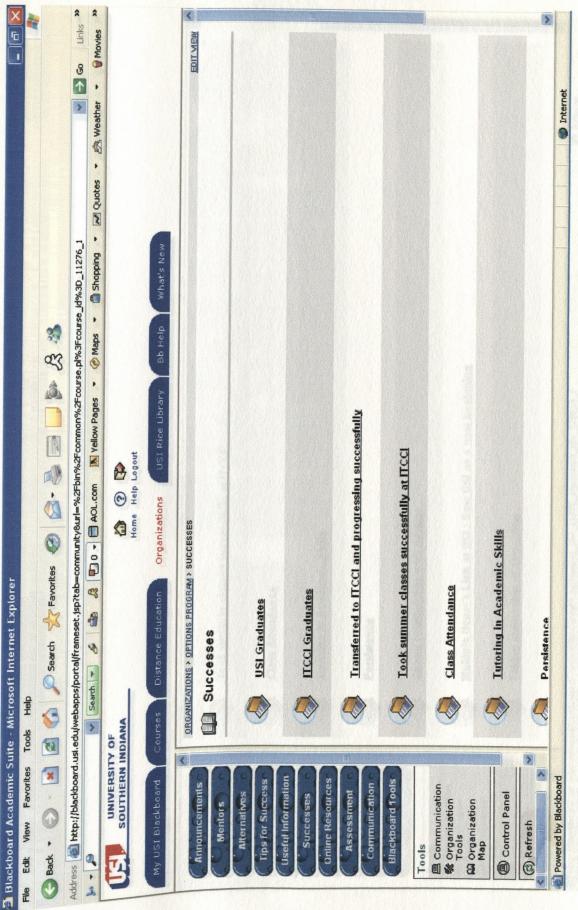
Speech 101

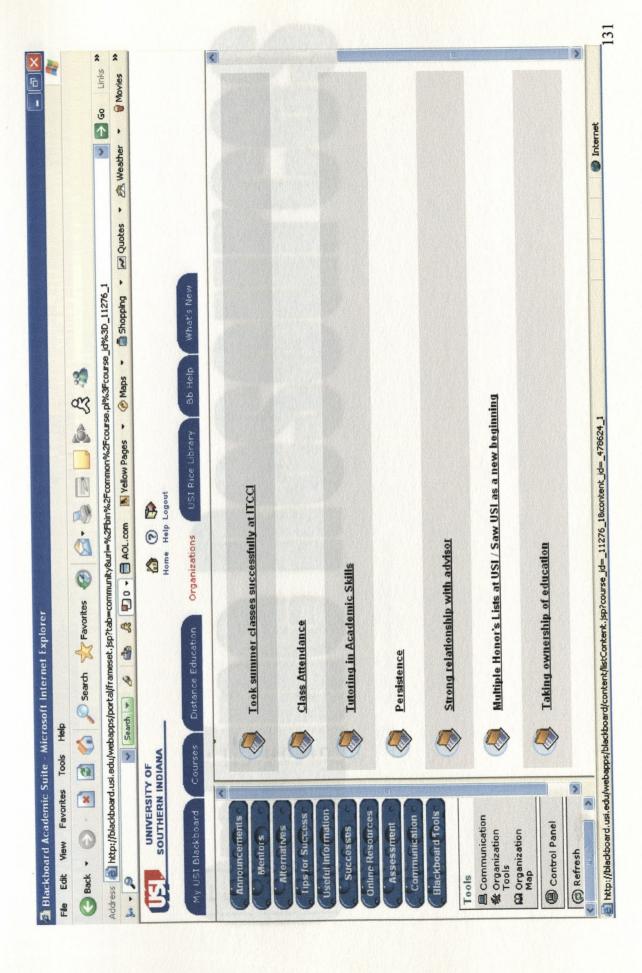
Math 100 or higher

Any lecture course (i.e. Psychology, Sociology, Economics, History, Political Science, any Science course)

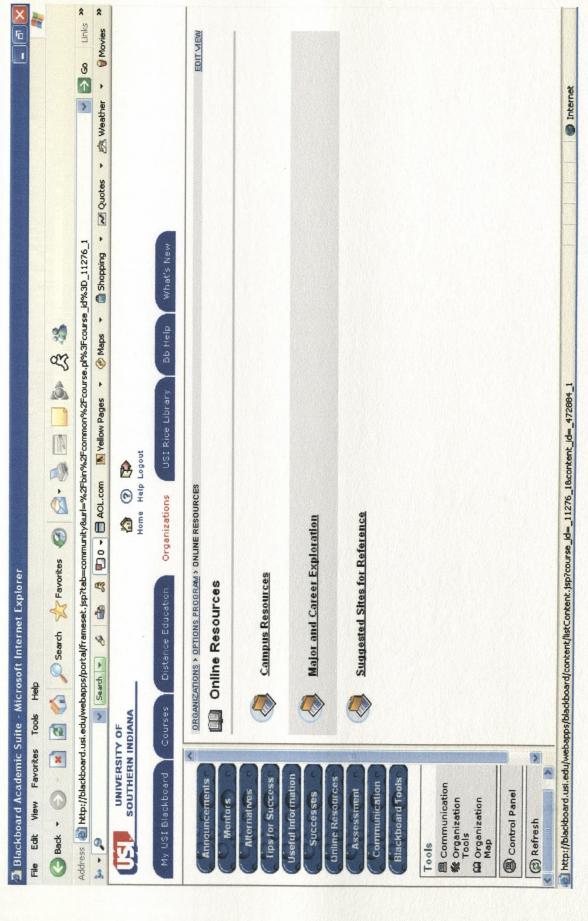
Once you have taken these 4 courses successfully (you must repeat failed classes) then you will be released from the program. What does this mean? It means that you will be able to choose a major if you are ready and it means that you can now register without any restrictions being placed on you. Realize, 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.



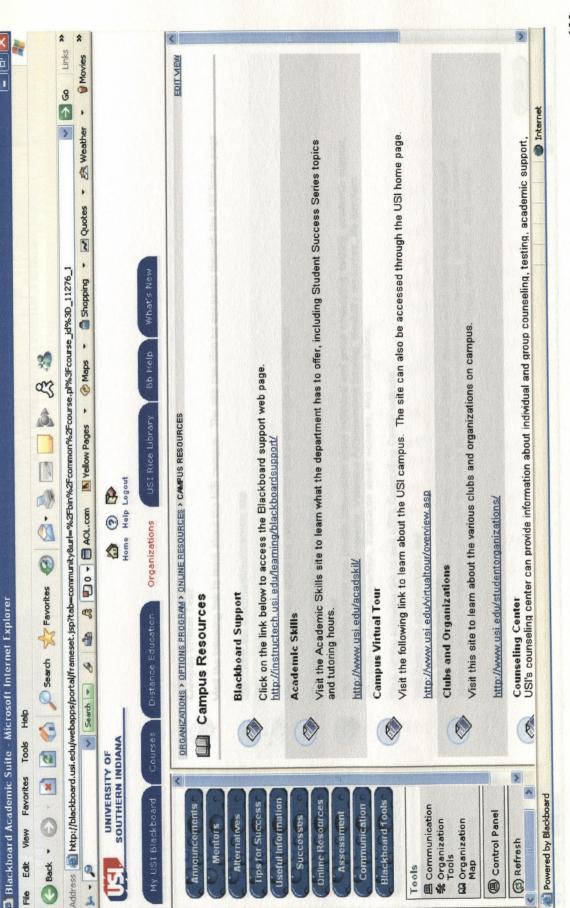




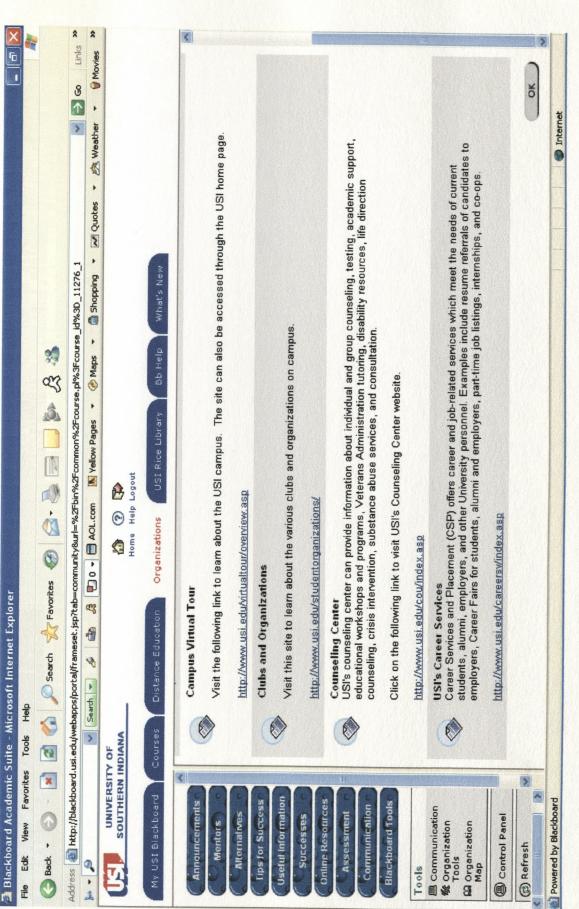
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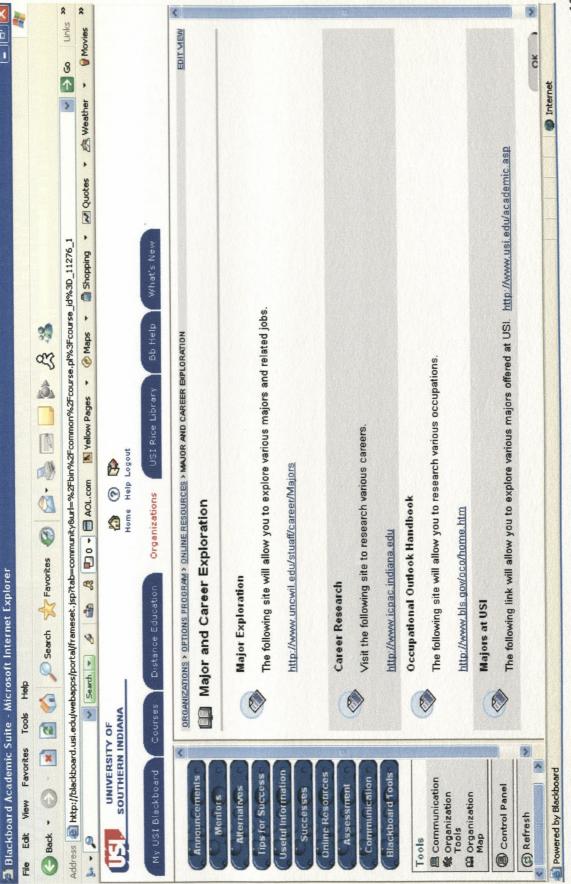
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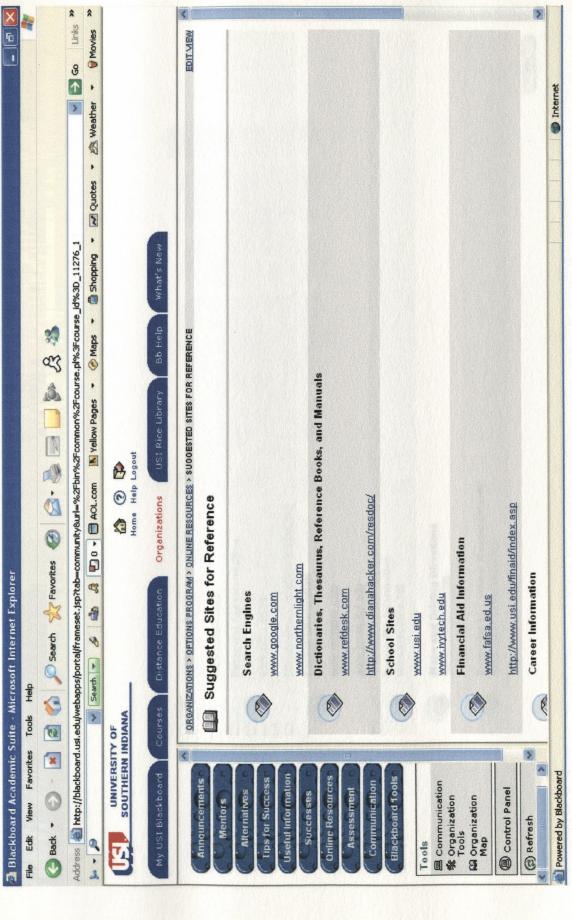
Major and Career Exploration

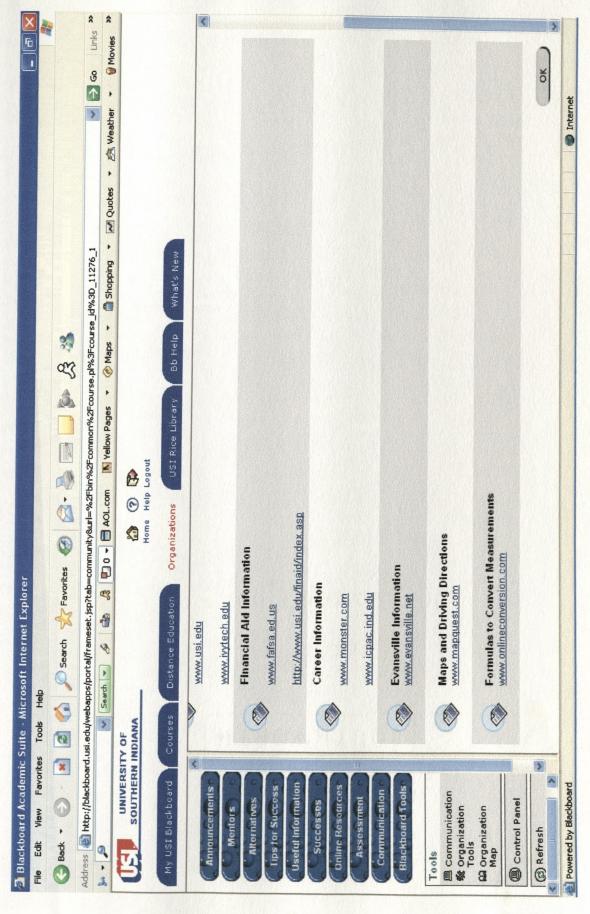


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Suggested Sites for Reference

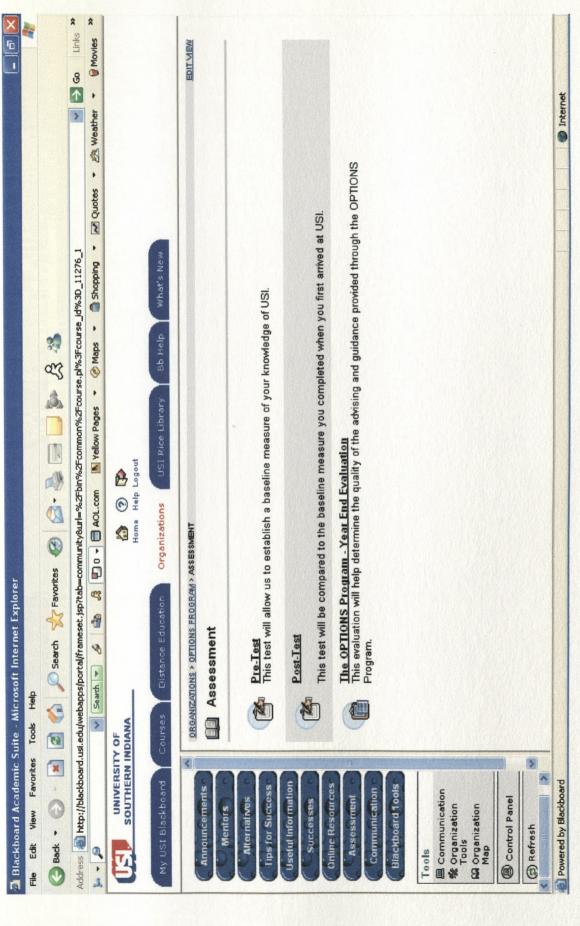






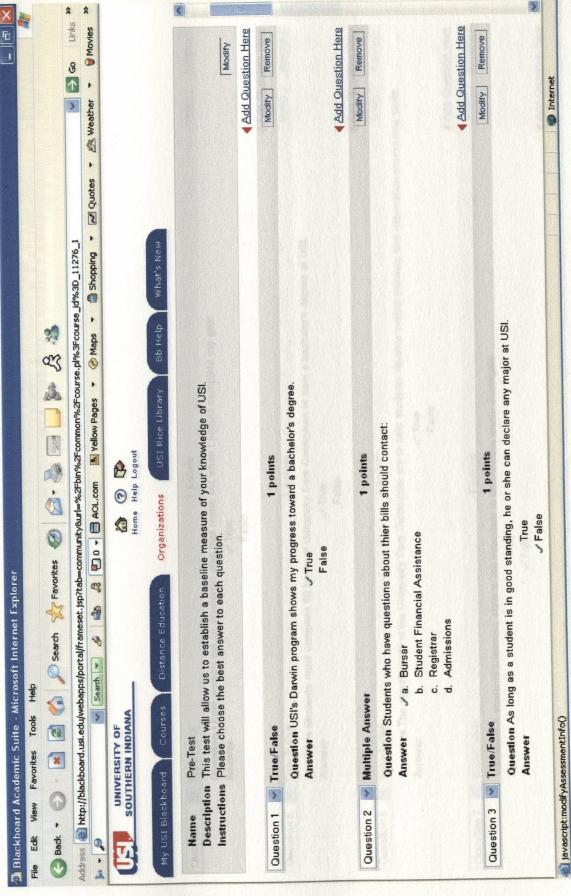
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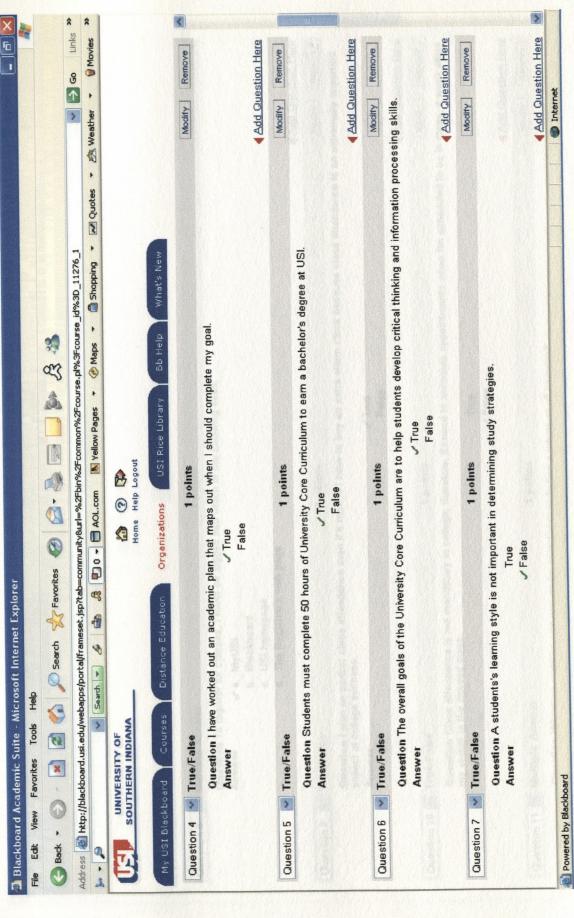


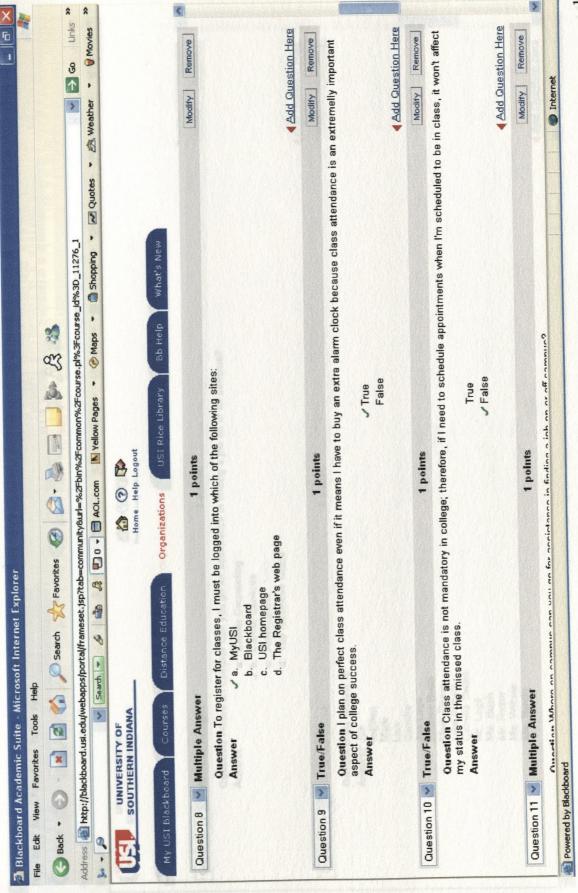


Pre-Test

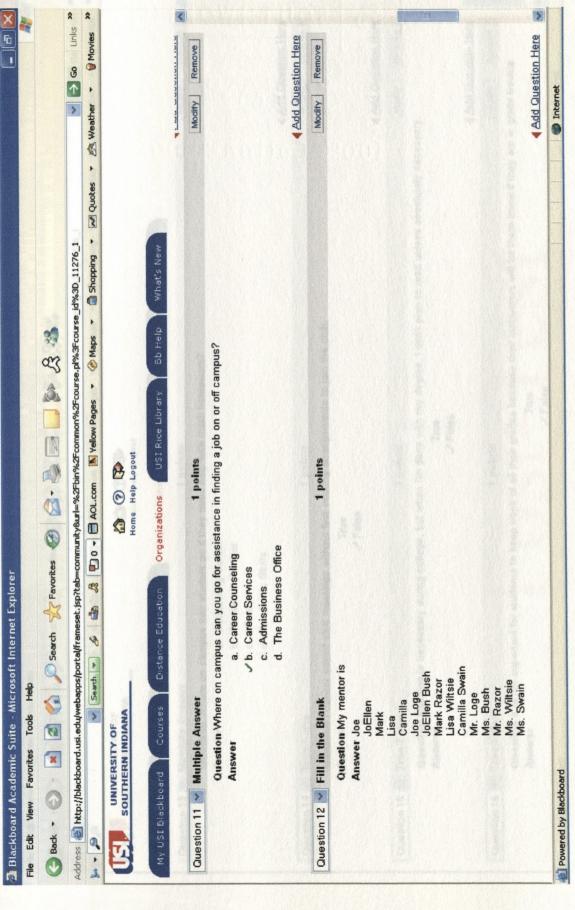


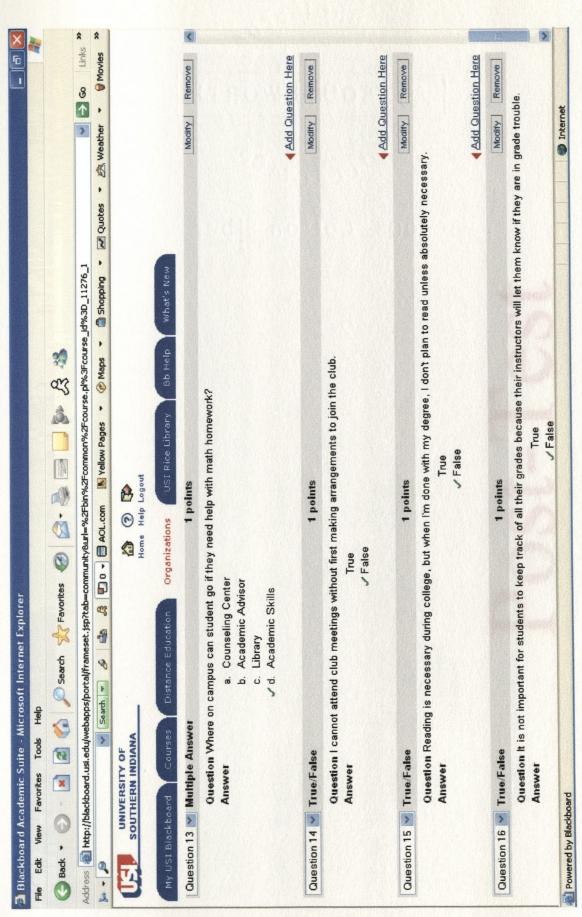




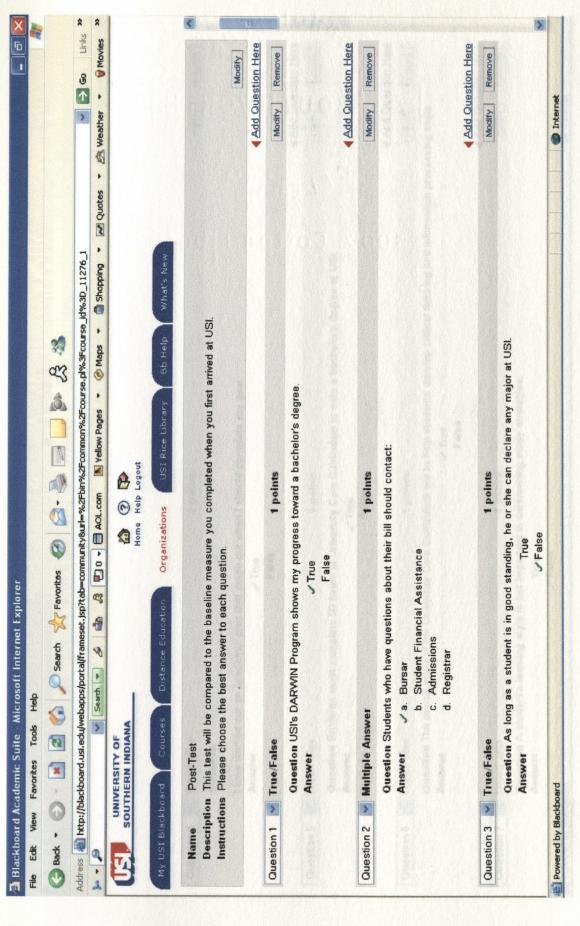




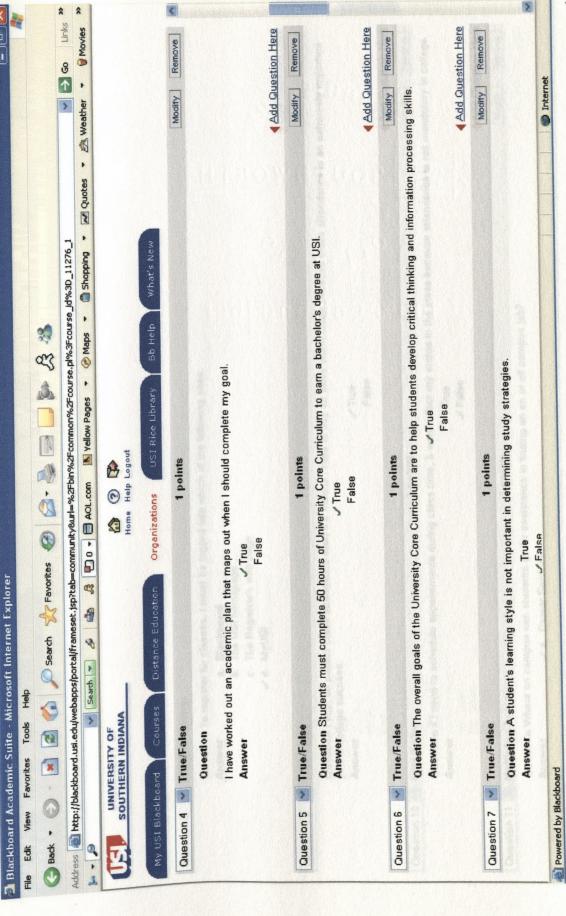


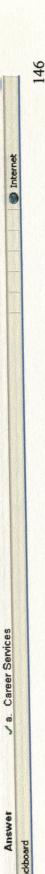


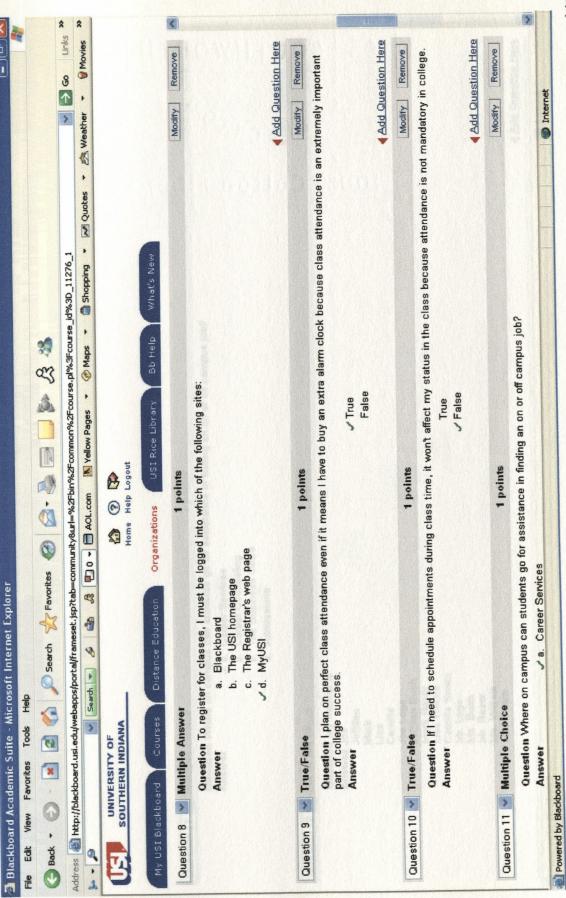




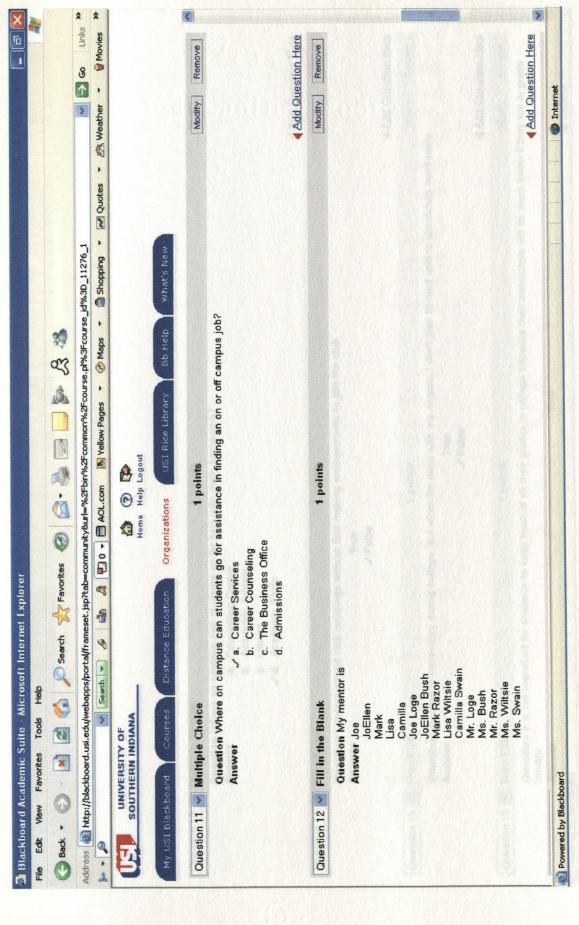


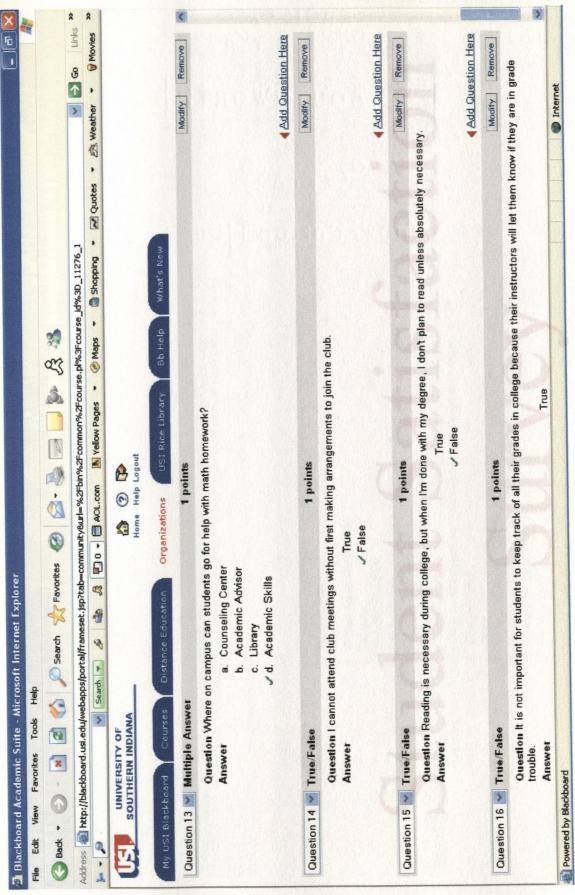






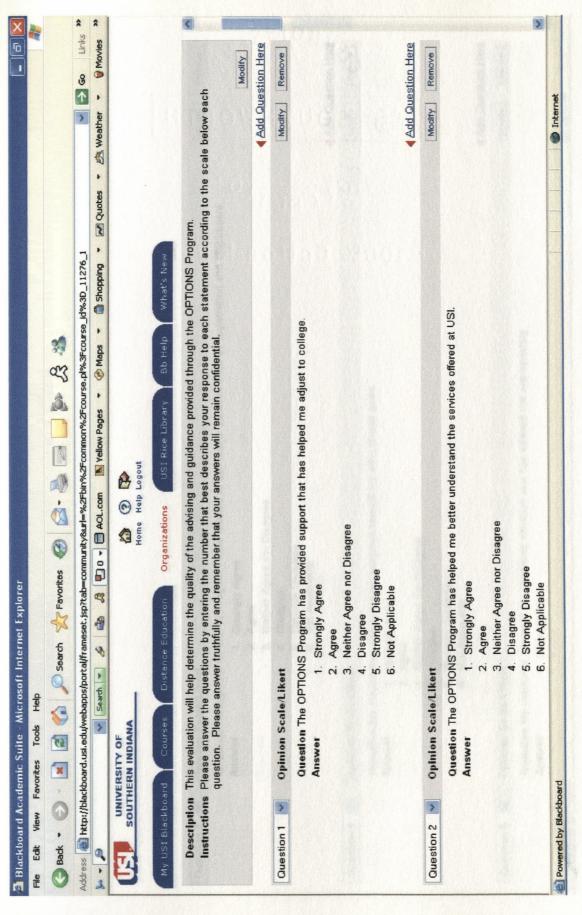


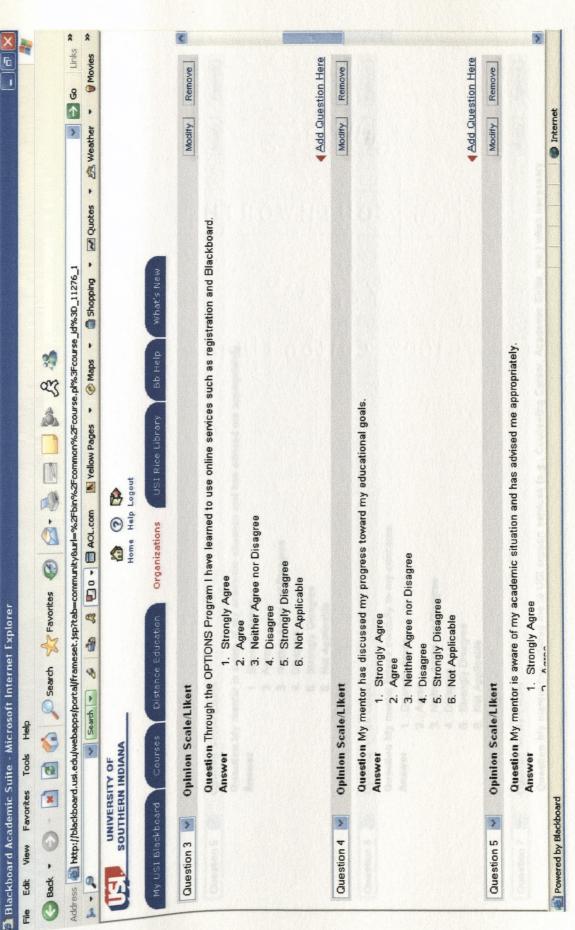




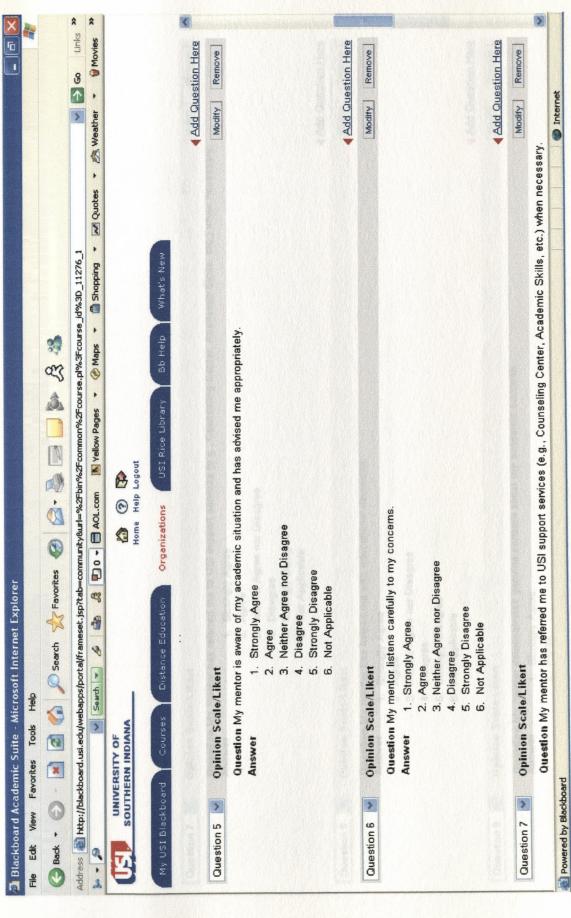
Student Satisfaction

Survey

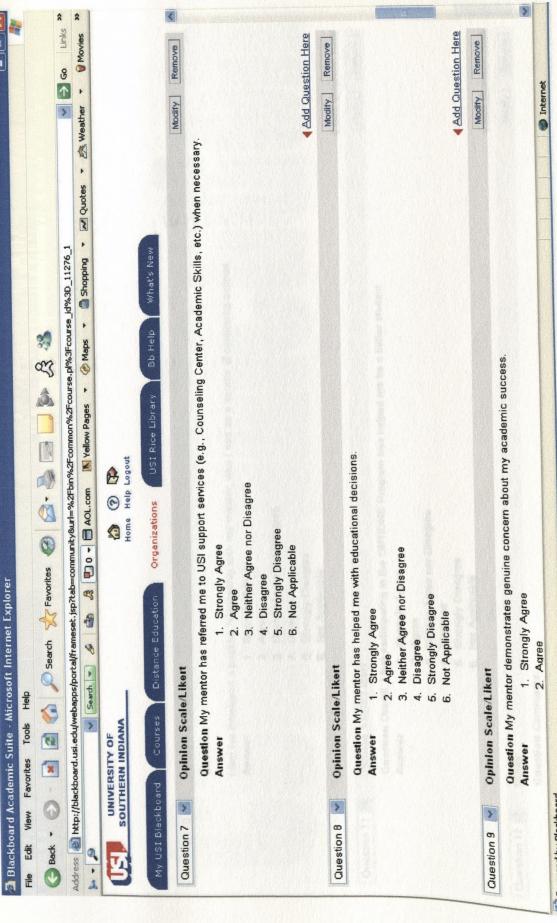


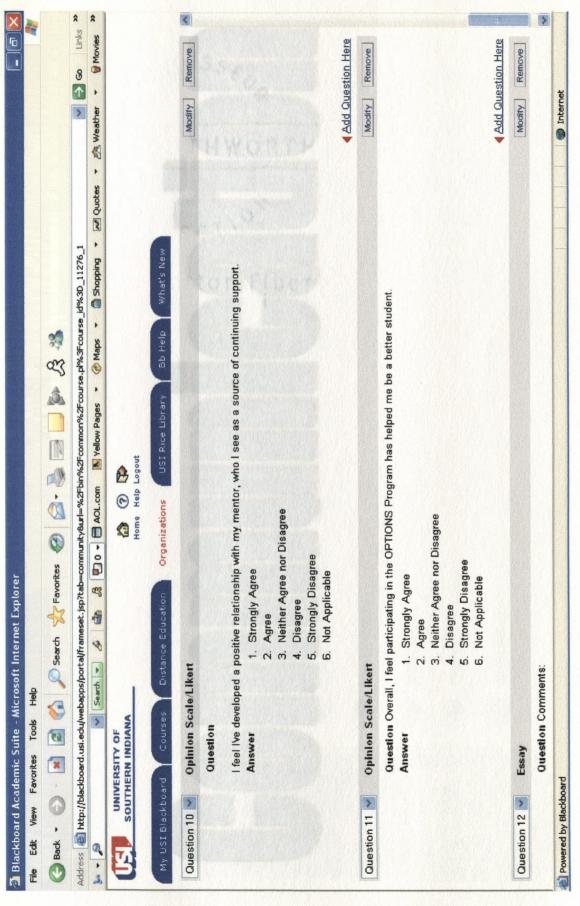




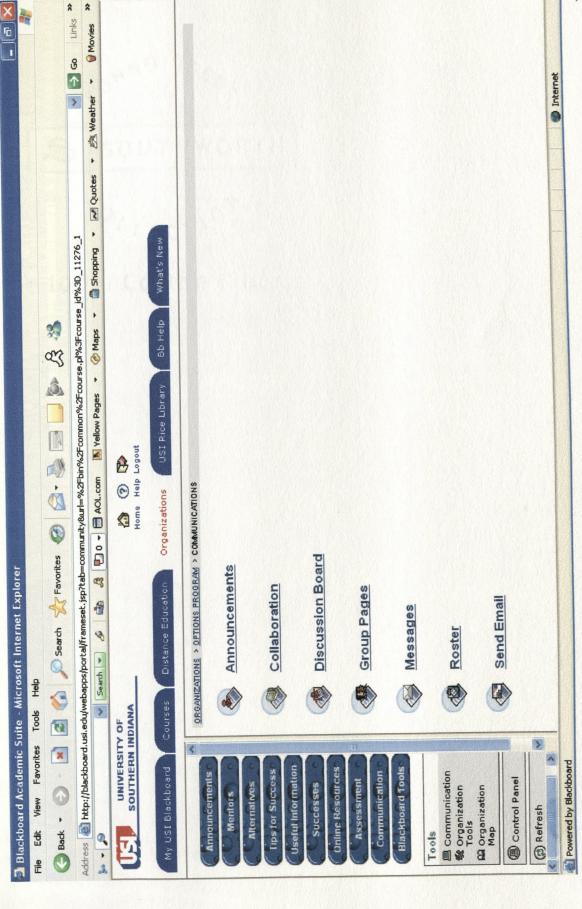


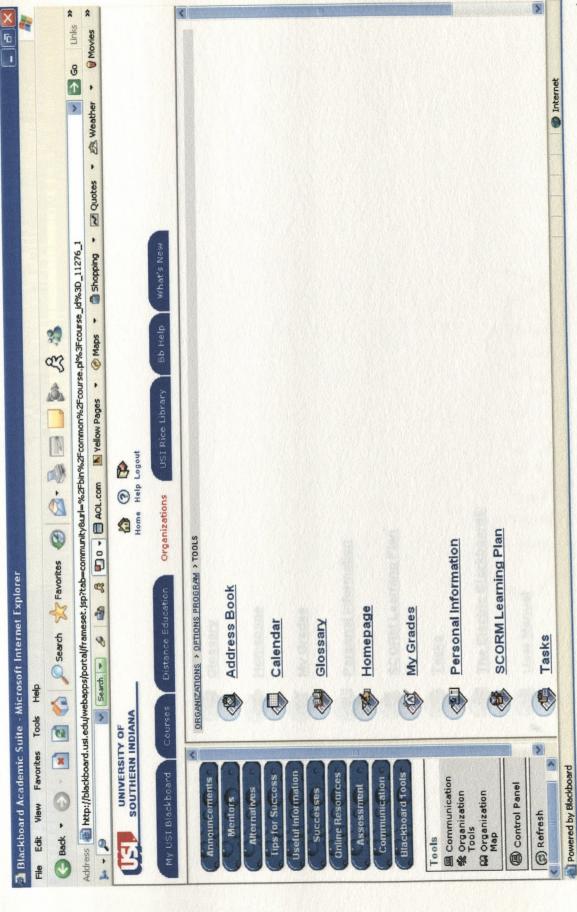


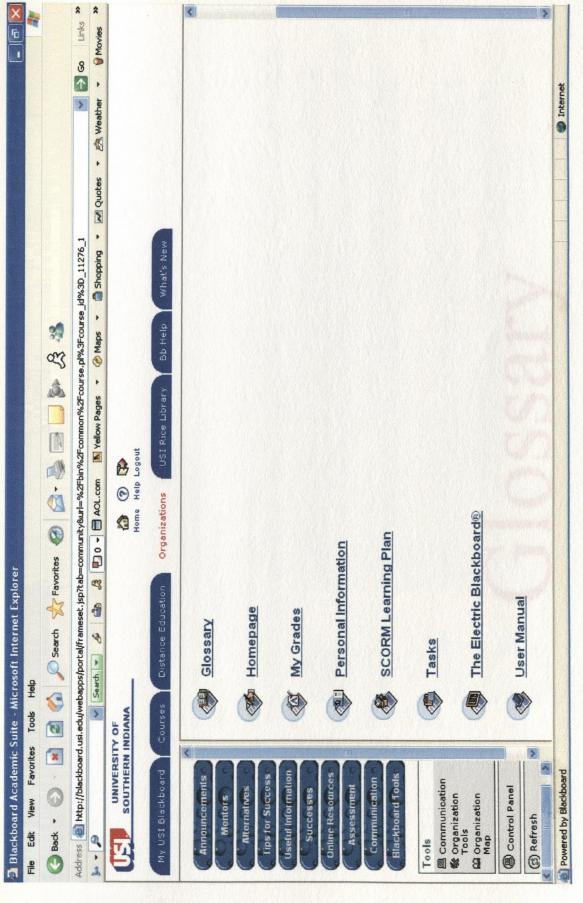




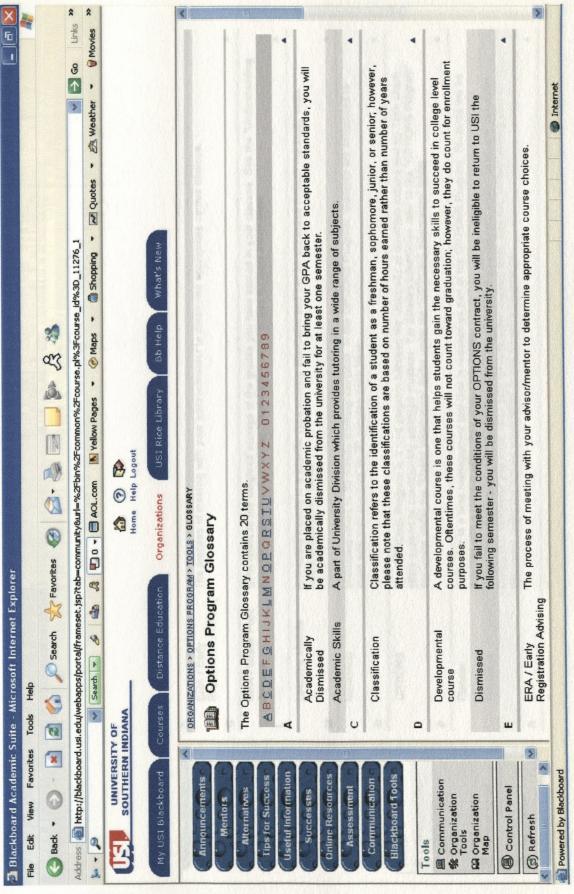




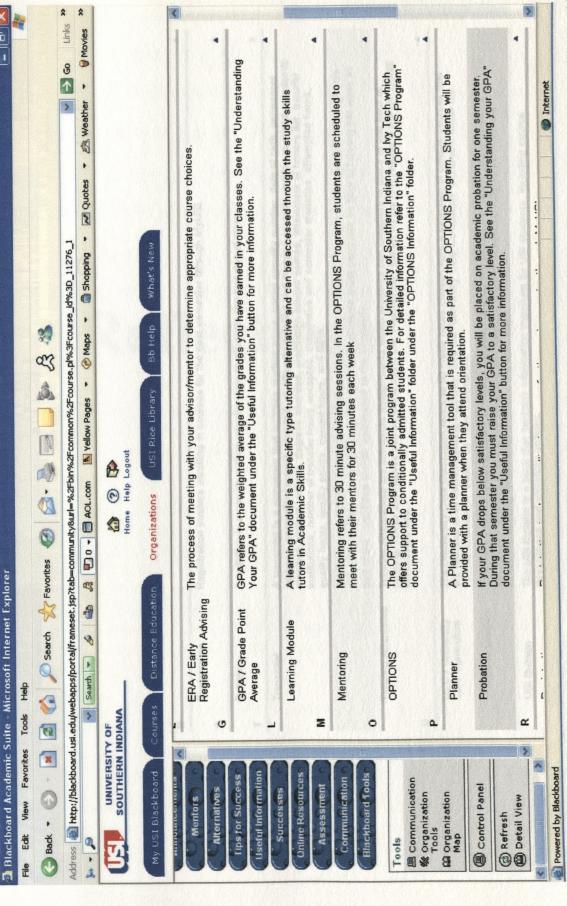


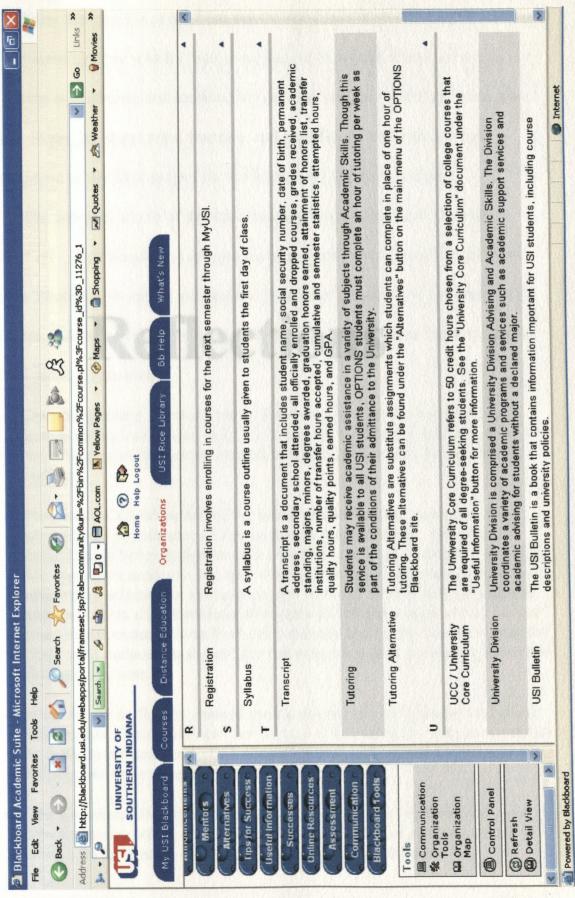


Glossary









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 20th 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.