

COLLEGE VOCABULARY

Directions: Use the Internet to research the following terms and write a definition in your own words.

1. **Post-secondary education** – any education after high school
2. **University** – made up many different colleges and offer a variety of degrees; at least 4 years to complete
3. **Junior/Community College** – usually offers associate’s, occupational, and transfer degrees; usually 2 years to complete
4. **Undergraduate student** – person working toward either a 1, 2, or 4 year degree
5. **Degree** – awarded to someone who has completed a full course of study
6. **Bachelor’s Degree** – undergraduate degree that takes about 4 years to complete
7. **Master’s Degrees** – graduate degree awarded after completing bachelor’s that takes 1 to 2 years to complete
8. **Doctorate Degree** – highest level of degree; only achieved after bachelor and master’s
9. **Associate’s Degree** – undergraduate degree that takes 1-2 years to complete
10. **Vocational/Technical School** - school that teaches skills for a specific job
11. **Certificate programs** – non-degree program that usually takes less than 1 year to complete
12. **On-the-Job Training** – learn how to do a job at the actual workplace
13. **Apprenticeship** – combines of on-the-job training and classes to teach a skilled craft or trade
14. **Enlist** – to join the military
15. **Public college** – supported mostly by state funds
16. **Private college** – supported by tuition and donations from alumni and friends
17. **GPA** – all your grades averaged together
18. **SAT** – test used by colleges to determine admission based on your score
19. **ACT** – test used by colleges to determine admission based on your score

20. **College fair** – collection of college representatives in one place so students can gather information about ones they are interested in
21. **Tuition** – cost of college; based on classes taken each semester
22. **Fees** – extra costs for things like submitting college applications, registration, class fees, student ID cards, etc.
23. **Room and board** – living and food costs (dorm and meal plans)
24. **Financial aid** – money available from various sources to help pay for college expenses
25. **Grants** – money from the government that does not have to be paid back
26. **Work study** – a type of financial aid which pays students to work part-time, often on campus, during the academic year
27. **Students loan** – money that must be repaid to the government agency or other lending organization when the student leaves school
28. **Scholarship** – money awarded by organizations for all types of achievements and financial need