

College Planning Guide for Students and Parents

INTRODUCTION

College-bound students are often overwhelmed by the scope of the decisions they must make during the process of choosing a college. The anxiety-producing effects of decision-making are balanced by the opportunity the adolescent student has to grow as an independent person and begin the difficult task of breaking away from the influence of parents, peers and high school.

Our school counselors provide information and encouragement that will allow students to make informed decisions. Counselors cover areas such as college selections and majors, scholarships, financial aid information, SAT and ACT college entrance test preparation, along with career and occupation information and military information.

Valuable information from a number of sources has been compiled into this comprehensive, easy-to-follow guide for parents of college bound students. Starting with 8th grade, the booklet offers advice, information and educational tips for each year of high school. This guide provides the information needed to support our college-bound students at each grade level.

8th Grade Getting ready for high school

Generally speaking, the grades that a student earns in eighth grade are not included in his/her Grade Point Average, (GPA), except for World Language (Spanish & French), Algebra I and/or Earth Science, which may be taken in eighth grade for high school credit. Nevertheless, eighth grade is an important year for a variety of reasons.

- 1) Grades earned in eighth grade are used to determine placement in ninth grade course levels.
- 2) Students who develop and practice good study skills and work habits in elementary and junior high are better prepared for high school. Good attendance is critical to school success and being present and on time to school is a habit that will help students prepare for college and career.
- 3) All students are required to take English, Global History, Math, Science, and PE. Students are also given an opportunity to choose from an assortment of electives. Working with their high school counselor students will prepare their progress toward graduation form which tracks their four years of high school and graduation requirements. This may also be a good time to investigate college requirements and match those requirements with the graduation checklist.
- 4) College and scholarship committees like to see students who are well rounded and active. G. Ray Bodley High School offers numerous clubs and activities for all students. With this in mind, parents are encouraged to help their child choose activities or identify clubs that he/she will enjoy in high school.

9th Grade

Making the transition to high school

This is the year when the grades that a student receives, and credits they earn, start building their high school transcript and determining their grade point average. Activities, awards and honors can all be listed in the Naviance Resume which is a cumulative record that can be sent to colleges and scholarship committees. Listed below are some suggestions that can help make your child's first year of high school a successful one.

- 1) Monitor academic progress. All marking period report cards are mailed home. Parents can monitor their child's grades by checking SchoolTool frequently and communicating with teachers and the counselor regularly.
- 2) Update the activity record. Remember to keep track of all activities, honors and awards in your Naviance Resume.
- 3) Encourage your child to become involved in school activities. The degree of involvement in clubs and activities is a sign of commitment and dedication-positive qualities evident to any college or scholarship committee. Encourage your son or daughter to develop their leadership skills by becoming an officer or captain or by seeking another leadership position. Activities like volunteer work or community service also look impressive on an application.
- 4) Review your child's course selections in the spring of the year. With the help of their counselor and from teacher recommendations, your child will be placed in the most appropriate academic course level for their sophomore year. Consult with your child's counselor to be sure your student is on track to meet college admission standards. You will be required to sign off on the courses your child selects.

10th Grade

A year of growth and development.

Personal growth in terms of aptitude, interests, and abilities should be more evident in the sophomore year. Students should be looking for more ways to develop their skills and talents further. You should:

- 1) Continue to monitor academic progress.
- 2) Ensure your child maintains good attendance habits and is present and on time for school each day.
- 3) Continue to encourage your son or daughter to become involved in clubs, organizations, volunteer work, community service, and other leadership roles.
- 4) If your son or daughter is enrolled in advanced courses, they will be offered the opportunity to take the PSAT in the fall along with the junior class.

11th Grade

The year to begin making serious decisions regarding post-secondary options.

- 1) Continue to monitor academic progress and school attendance.
- 2) Continue to encourage your child to continue their involvement in clubs, organizations, etc.
- 3) Be sure that your child takes the PSAT along with the junior class.

The PSAT is a pre-test for the SAT and measures academic strength in the areas of math, and evidenced-based reading and writing. This test is given to all juniors in October during the school day. A comprehensive description of the PSAT can be found under **College Testing** later in this section.

- 4) Talk about college and career possibilities.
- 5) Be sure your child registers for the ACT and/or SAT in the spring.

Please note: Fee waivers are available for some students. Students should see their counselor for qualifying information.

- 6) Visit college campuses and meet with college admissions representatives starting in the winter and spring. Call the college's admissions office to arrange for a campus visit, interview with an admissions representative and financial aid officer. Check the dates for scheduled "open houses." If you visit a campus during their break, be sure to revisit when the school is in session.
- 7) Keep the Activity Record updated and be sure your child's college and career portfolio contains a comprehensive list of all activities and community service.
- 8) If you are interested in one of the Military Academies, the application process should begin after the second report card of the junior year.

12th Grade

The year when everything comes together.

- 1) Be sure that your child maintains a competitive academic schedule during their senior year. The final year of high school is not the time to "lay off" or "take it easy." Colleges like to see consistency in a student's academic program. Be sure that all requirements are in place for both graduation and NCAA eligibility.
- 2) Continue to monitor your child's academic progress. Contrary to what some seniors may believe, senior grades are important. Many colleges request both first quarter and mid-year grades along with a final transcript in June.
- 3) Have your child register to retake the ACT and/or SAT in the fall if there is a need/interest in trying to raise scores.
- 4) Help your child set-up and maintain a calendar for the year. Keep an accurate log of application deadlines for both college and scholarship applications, test dates, and college visitations.

5) College applications: Students should be able to apply to most colleges on their websites. Students applying to multiple colleges may want to use the Common Application or SUNY.edu for NYS colleges. These application agencies serve students, member institutions, and secondary schools by providing applications that students and school officials may submit to any of over 500 members.

Be sure to contact your counselor to complete and track the application process through Naviance. Letters of recommendation must be requested in person and then added to the Naviance account.

Some colleges may require an essay or personal statement. Be sure that everything is neatly written and proofread. Our English teachers and counselors are here to help students with their essays.

6) Apply for financial aid and scholarships: The counseling office receives scholarship information from both local and national sources. We publish and update a list of all available scholarships which are always available in the counseling office, on our school website and Naviance. All eligible students are encouraged to apply. Please read all the qualifications, conditions, and requirements of the scholarship applying.

Our counseling office also contains numerous sources on scholarships and financial aid information including internet and books. Take advantage of this information.

The financial aid process begins with filing the FAFSA form no earlier than October 1st of the senior year. In the fall the Counseling Office sponsors a financial aid night hosted by a local financial aid officer. This is a valuable event especially for parents who are going through the process for the first time.

7) It's time to make a decision! After you make your choice, be sure to remit all appropriate fees on time. As a courtesy, notify the other schools that you are not accepting their offer for admission. And remember to update your Naviance account when you are accepted and when you decide where you will attend.

COLLEGE ADMISSIONS CRITERIA

To avoid common errors in the college application process...

Completely read all instructions and the application itself before you fill it out.

Personally edit your essays. It is possible that a correctly spelled word may not be used properly in your essay (e.g. accept, except or affect, effect).

Give yourself time to do a good job. Don't rush. The appearance of your application may send an important message about you.

Don't procrastinate! Selecting a college is one of the most important, and costly decisions you and your family will make. Make it a priority. Don't put it off until the last minute.

Give the Counseling office time Our office completes numerous equally important tasks, so please be considerate of the time we need to do a good job for you.

Request recommendations early and follow up to be sure they are uploaded to Naviance in time to send your application. Provide each person writing a recommendation with a profile of your activities, awards, accomplishments, etc.

What do colleges consider in determining whether they will accept an applicant? Although few colleges would give exactly the same weight to all items on the following list, most would agree that the following would be considered in determining an applicant's fitness for college.

Academic Record: Most colleges consider a student's overall academic average to be the single most important indicator of how well an individual will do in college.

High School GPA: Number representing the average value of the accumulated final grades earned during high school.

Quality of Courses: Most colleges look more favorably upon a high average if it has been obtained while taking academic courses. It should be noted that many colleges use only the academic courses in computing a student's average for acceptance to their school. For example, they are most interested in English, Social Studies, Math, Science and Language courses. Other courses may be taken into consideration depending upon the declared major, i.e. technology, music, art.

Transcript: A transcript is a detailed record of academic activity. Our transcript contains the following:

1. Courses, grades, Regents/final exams, and credit for each grade level completed, beginning with grade 9 (or grade eight if accelerated math and /or science course work was taken).
2. Cumulative GPA after 6 semesters of school, (end of the junior year).
3. Standardized testing results which can include the SAT, ACT, SAT Subject Tests, and/or AP Exam(s).

All college and most scholarship applications require an official transcript for processing. An official transcript must include an official signature and school seal in order to certify authenticity and security. Transcripts are sent by the counselor through Naviance.

College Entrance Examination Scores: Most colleges require a student to submit SAT or ACT scores which are used as a measure of a student's ability to do college level work. Some highly competitive schools may require the SAT Subject Tests. SUNY Schools will accept scores from either the SAT or ACT. Students have an opportunity to see how well they will do on the SAT by taking the PSAT in their Junior year.

Recommendations: Some colleges require recommendations from various adults with regard to the student's character, attitude, accomplishments, etc. Students should ask teachers and/or counselors for recommendations in person and well in advance of deadlines. It is important to make him/her aware of any information that should be included.

What do colleges ask school counselors to answer on their recommendation forms?

EXTRACURRICULAR What is the quality of the applicant's participation in extracurricular, community, or work activities? Please characterize the applicant's leadership capability.

PERSONAL How would you and others describe the applicant in personal terms, including any special strengths, ability, or problems?

ACADEMIC How would you evaluate the applicant's general academic performance?

To what extent has the candidate made use of his or her intellectual potential and of the educational opportunities available?

G. Ray Bodley High School offers a comprehensive college admission testing program. A description of each of the tests is described below.

PSAT/NMSQT

The Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test is a practice test for the SAT which is also used to determine National Merit semi-finalists. It is given each October only, primarily to juniors. GRB students are fortunate as we offer the PSAT free of charge to all juniors.

The PSAT consists of evidence-based reading, writing and math. All college bound juniors should take the PSAT for the following reasons: 1) It is good practice for the SAT and it will give students a good idea of how they will score on the SAT. 2) Students, through their scores, are compared with other college bound juniors from across the country. 3) Students with exceptionally high scores are recognized by the National Merit Foundation which can lead to scholarships.

The Counseling Office disseminates the test results by January. Students whose Selection Index scores are in the top five percent will be recognized by National Merit. High schools are notified of their National Merit finalists in the Fall of the following year. The Counseling Office encourages sophomores who are in Honors English 10 and/or Advanced Math or Science to take the PSAT to get a head start on standardized testing. This is with the understanding that the students will take the test again as juniors, (only juniors are eligible for National Merit competition).

ACT and SAT

SAT (Scholastic Assessment Test) and ACT (American College Testing): Virtually all four-year colleges require scores from either the ACT or SAT as part of their admission process. Many colleges will accept scores from either test; however some colleges may prefer one over the other. Students should check the college's catalog for their test preference. Students may retake these tests as often as they like; colleges will generally use the highest score from any of the tests, but some colleges will take scores from a single test only. Again, check the college catalog for the school's preference. Students should generally take these tests beginning in the spring of the junior year in order to allow time to retake them if scores are not as high as they need to be. Students who are hoping to be accepted into competitive colleges as well as students who are applying for scholarships should take both the ACT and SAT.

SAT Subject Tests: These are subject tests that are one hour in length, and measure a student's knowledge in specific subjects like French, Math, Chemistry, English Composition, etc. The SAT Subject Tests may be required by some of the more competitive colleges for admission or placement along with the SAT. Students should always check a school's admission policy for the required tests. Up to three subject tests may be taken on any one date. The same registration form for the SAT is used for the SAT Subject Tests.

ACT and SAT Registration: Registration is online at Collegeboard.org. Students should read the study guides, and take the practice test available online.

G. Ray Bodley High School hosts the ACT in December and June and the SAT in December and June. The ACT is generally offered in September, October, December, February, April, June and July. The SAT is generally offered in August, October, November, December, March, May, and June. All tests are given on a Saturday morning and last approximately four hours. Test results are available online. Registration deadlines are usually four or five weeks prior to the test. Students should be aware of the registration deadlines in order to avoid paying a late fee.

Students should make sure that all the information is correct on the admission ticket with them to the test. If a test site was mistakenly coded, an additional fee is required in order to change the test site. Be sure to check all code numbers for accuracy in order to avoid paying correction fees. Students must also bring a photo ID the morning of the test.

THE COLLEGE SELECTION PROCESS

Graduation from high school is more of a beginning than an end as it can be a starting point for your child's future education and career goals.

Within the scope of "college" is included, four year colleges and universities, community colleges, technical colleges, vocational schools, business schools, nursing schools, and the like. The best place to start is to establish career goals. Your son or daughter has already received an abundance of information about career options from the school counselors. The closer they get to making a career decision, the easier it will be to determine their educational needs.

College majors are one of the most critical factors in selecting a college. If a career goal has been set, you should look at schools which will best prepare your son or daughter for that career. If career goals have not been formalized, look at schools which offer a wide variety of programs and will allow the most flexibility. There are many sources for college majors and careers available in the counseling office. These include many online sources, **Peterson's Guide to Four Year Colleges**, and **Barron's: Profiles of American Colleges**. A list of career titles can be found in the U.S. Department of Labor's, **Occupational Outlook Handbook**. By narrowing career fields, the choice of college majors narrows.

To the Student:

The next few pages are written with the focus on student involvement in the college selection process.

CHOOSING A COLLEGE

Choosing a college can be a difficult task if you don't know where to start. With over 3,000 colleges in the United States, each with their own strengths and weaknesses, how can you best choose the college that's right for you? Think about what is most important to you as you plan for your future education and your career.

The size of the student enrollment can also be an important factor in choosing a school. There are obvious advantages to a small, intimate college environment where students and professors can get to know one another. Larger schools may seem too impersonal to suit your needs while at the same time, offering a variety of courses and programs that small schools cannot. Location is also important in making a decision. Will you be comfortable in a large city setting or is a small community better to meet your needs? We strongly recommend visiting any school in your search.

Academic program

What degrees are offered? Majors? Minors? Electives? What core courses are required in your freshman year? Are there any special programs such as: independent study, off-campus study, study abroad, joint programs with other colleges? What program is the school noted for? How intense is the academic pressure on students? Is the college accredited? By whom?

School life

Is the college religiously affiliated? Are students predominately of one religion? Are there facilities available for religious services on or off campus? How is the social life? What kind of events are held on campus? What are the college's athletic facilities? With which intercollegiate sports is the college involved? Do students receive preferential seating at sporting events? Is public transportation available? Can I have a car on campus? Are there any parking restrictions?

Activities

Does the school sponsor a variety of activities such as newspaper, magazine, yearbook, dance, drama, band, radio, TV, fraternities, sororities, political organizations, ethnic organizations, community service programs, intramural and/or intercollegiate sports, etc.?

Admissions

What are the admissions requirements: SAT and/or ACT, number of high school academic units required, interview, class rank, grade point average, recommendations, special program requirements (art portfolio, audition), placement tests, essay. Admissions deadlines? Rolling admissions? Early decisions? Deferred admissions? Application fee? Number of applications? What percent are accepted?

Average SAT/ACT scores for incoming freshmen? Class rank average? Percentage of students who continue for the following year? Percentage of graduates who enter graduate school? Job placement rate upon graduation?

Counseling/faculty

Are faculty advisors provided? Personal or psychological counseling? Financial counseling? Career counseling? Placement counseling? What is the size of faculty? Full and part-time? What percentage hold Ph.D.'s? What is the student/faculty ratio? Do graduate students teach? What is the average class size?

Costs

What are the charges for tuition, room and meals? Are there different plans? Is a down payment required? What is the payment schedule? Any special payment plans? What is the anticipated budget, (includes items from transportation to toothpaste)? What financial aid programs does the college have? How many students receive financial aid? What are the requirements? Do you find your own job or does the college do it for you? Is it on or off campus?

This is by no means a full list of questions and concerns but it's a good start.

KINDS OF COLLEGES

There are a variety of schools available to meet everyone's needs. You are limited only by your career goals or finances. Here is a description of schools that may help you in finding what you are looking for.

College: An institution that offers educational instruction beyond high school level in a two-year or four-year program.

Community College: Two-year public institution offering Associates Degrees which provide vocational training and academic curricula or transfer opportunity. Students may need to commute, as the school does usually not provide dormitories.

Engineering or Technological College: Independent professional schools, which provide four-year training programs in the fields of engineering and the physical sciences. They are often known as Institutes of Technology or Polytechnic Institutes.

Nursing School: At schools affiliated with hospitals, students receive R.N. degrees upon completion of their training. At schools affiliated with two or four-year colleges, students receive both a B.S. degree and an R.N., and have possibilities of entering the field of nursing administration.

Trade School: A school which offers specialized training of varying duration in specific work fields such as: beautician, computer technology, practical nursing, culinary arts, drafting etc.

University: An academic organization which grants undergraduate and graduate degrees in a variety of fields. It is composed of "schools" or "colleges", each of which encompass a general field of study.

CHOOSING A COLLEGE MAJOR

The bulk of the college catalogue consists of the description of the programs and courses offered for your major course of study. However, it is essential to consult with an advisor to ensure that you are taking the appropriate curriculum to meet requirements for graduation, for entry into graduate and professional colleges and for licensing and certification in such careers as teaching, nursing and accounting.

UNDECIDED MAJOR

Many freshmen enter college undecided about a major. This is normal; choosing a major and deciding upon a career goal should be a deliberate and careful choice. Counselors are available on the college campus to assist you in making a decision. In fact, your high school counselor is available all through your senior year in high school to assist you in your quest to decide upon your goals.

Most colleges do not require a decision on a major until the end of the sophomore year. More than half of all college students change their major at least once during their college career. Do not pressure yourself to declare a major if you are still undecided. Rather, take a variety of courses in your first two years and try different types of job experiences during vacations. This will hopefully aid you in making a decision.

GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS

Below are definitions of terms which students and parents will encounter as they pursue their investigation into post-high school plans. Students should seek the most complete and up-to-date descriptions of the procedures, programs and practices discussed.

Accelerated Program - A college program of study completed in less than the time usually required, most often by summer school or by carrying extra courses during the regular academic terms. Completion of a bachelor's degree program in three years is an example of acceleration, e.g. taking college-level courses, (AP), in high school.

Advanced Placement (AP) Program - A service of the College Board (CEEB) that provides high schools with course descriptions in college subjects and AP Examinations in those subjects. High schools administer the

examinations to qualified students, (there is a fee involved), and several hundred participating colleges offer advanced placement, college credit or both to students who obtain satisfactory grades.

American College Testing Program (ACT) - The ACT is a multiple choice test measuring achievement in four subject areas-English Usage, Mathematical Usage, Social Studies Reading and Natural Sciences Reading. It is similar to the SAT in that it is constructed to assess each student's general educational development and ability to complete college work.

Associate Degree (A.S.) - The degree given for completing specified programs of at least two years of study, usually in a two-year institution such as a junior college, community college or technical college.

Bachelor's Degree (B.S. & B.A.) - The degree given for completing specified undergraduate college programs that normally take four years. This is also called the baccalaureate degree.

Certificate Program - An award for completing a particular program of study, usually given by a two-year college instead of the associate degree.

Class Rank / Grade Point Average - The position of a student in his/her graduating class calculated according to grade average accumulated in grades 9, 10 and 11. Final Rank is calculated at the end of the third marking period in grade 12.

College Work-Study Program (CWSP) - A form of financial assistance through part-time work positions either on or off campus.

Congressional Nomination - An additional requirement for admissions to all U. S. Military Academies, except the Coast Guard. U. S. Senators and representatives can nominate a small number of candidates from their district each year. At that time, the traditional admissions requirements are applied.

Deferred Admission - The practice of some colleges of permitting students to postpone enrollment for one year after acceptance.

Early Decision - These plans are offered for applicants who are sure of the college they want to attend and are likely to be accepted to that college. An early decision application is initiated by the student, who is then notified of the college's decisions earlier than usual, generally by December 1 of the senior year. Conditions of the Early Decision plan may include; not being able to apply to any other school until a decision has been made or, being able to apply to a number of other schools with the understanding that if the student is accepted, he/she will withdraw all other applications and make a deposit to the Early Decision school.

Early Action is a similar plan used by extremely competitive colleges, but is not binding like Early Decision.

Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) - The Federal Government form required by colleges and completed by parents in order to determine financial need for students attending college where federal grants or loans are given.

Matriculated Student - A student attending college who is working toward a degree at that college. A non-matriculated student is one taking courses, but not working toward a degree.

NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse - an agency established by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the purpose of receiving, processing, and evaluating athletic eligibility data and which certifies student-athletes to participate in Division I and II sports during their freshman year. There is a fee required.

Pell Grant - Federal money for needy undergraduate students. Awards range from \$400 to \$2,300 depending on need and course load.

Regents: Regents are a curriculum developed by the New York State Education Department, which measures the level of mastery in certain courses. Students are required to pass both the course and the regents exam in order to receive regents credit.

Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) - Two and four year programs of military training culminating in an officer's commission. In some colleges, credits for these courses can be applied toward fulfillment of degree requirements. Offered by the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Rolling Admissions - A system used by colleges where admissions decisions are sent to applicants as they are processed. These schools continue to accept applications until they are full.

SAT Subject Tests - College Board subject tests.

Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) - A standardized test which measures developed verbal and mathematical reasoning ability.

TAP (Tuition Assistance Program) - A grant program for New York State residents attending college in N.Y. State, based on need and for a family whose net taxable income does not exceed a prescribed limit.

Transfer Program - An educational program in a two-year college that is offered primarily for students who plan to continue their studies in a four-year college.

Senior Year Quick Study Guide:

Register for the College Entrance Exams:

- ACT and SAT (some schools may require the SAT Subject Tests)
- Register online: Collegeboard.org
- SAT and ACT prep materials are available online
- Plan ahead – registration deadlines are generally 4 or 5 weeks prior to the exam
- Taking the ACT and SAT by the end of your junior year is highly recommended

College Search Software:

Naviance is available for college and career search purposes. Your counselor will be happy to acquaint you with the program.

Complete your college applications in the fall of your senior year:

- Your counselor can answer any questions you may have, check your completed applications and help you find information.
- Please inform your counselor if you have completed a college application on-line. The Counseling Office will need to submit an official transcript and recommendations where necessary.

Each college will have two important deadlines – one for the application and one for financial aid.

Kindly allow at least five (5) school days prior to the application deadline for adequate processing time in the Counseling Office.

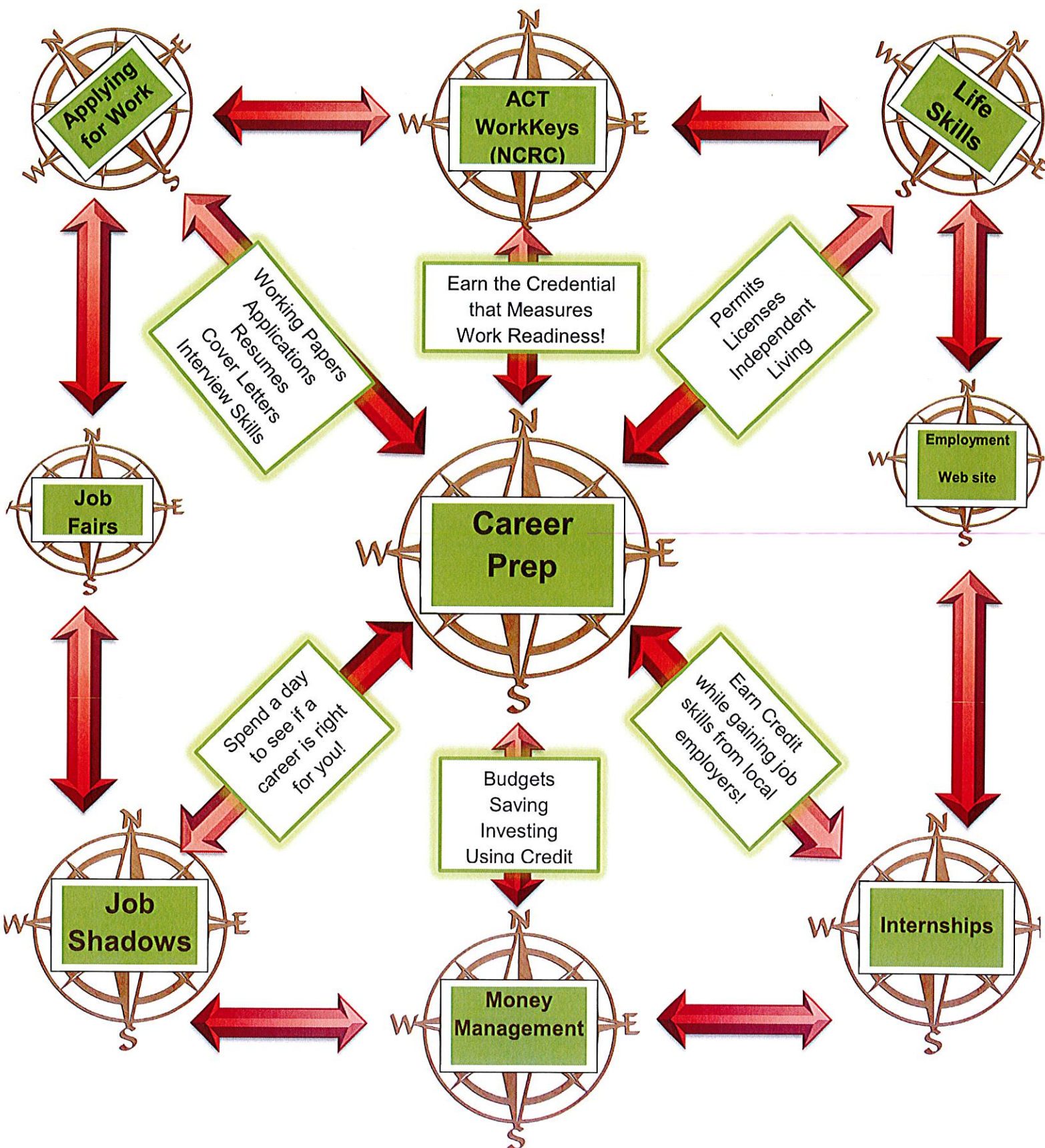


The Career Exploration Center



(Located inside the Library Media Center)

...is here to help all GRB students with:



Career Clusters



Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources

DESCRIPTION

The Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources career cluster is for people interested in the production, processing, marketing, distribution, financing, and development of agricultural commodities and resources. Their interests in the field might include food, fuel, fiber, wood products, natural resources, horticulture, and other plant and animal products/resources.

COURSE RECOMMENDATIONS

CiTi Heavy Equipment Repair & Operation
CiTi Culinary Arts
Global Environment
AP Biology
Small Engine Power & Performance
Adv Vehicle Repair & Maintenance
Metal Fabrication & Welding
CCC Statistics

The Art of Cooking & Baking
Gourmet Foods
Global Foods
Career & Financial Management
Career Exploration/Work-Study
World Languages
New Vision Specialized Careers
CiTi Agricultural Studies

EXTRACURRICULAR

Environmental Club
FBLA Club
Technology Honor Society

SKILLS & INTERESTS

Love of Outdoors
Animals
Cooking
Gardening/Growing

CAREERS TO EXPLORE

Agricultural
Communications
Specialist
Animal Scientist
Embryo Technologist
Feed Sales Representative
Agriculture Engineer
Agriculture Mechanic
Agribusiness

Fish and Game Warden
Food Scientist
Livestock Buyer
Logging Equipment
Operator
Tree Trimmer
Landscape
Parks Management
Farmer

Career Clusters



Architecture & Construction

DESCRIPTION

People in the Architecture & Construction cluster careers design, plan, manage, build, and maintain the built environment. Take a look around you. The houses across the street, the roads that cars drive on, and the parks that you walk through every day were created or maintained by the people performing jobs in this cluster and its pathways.

COURSE RECOMMENDATIONS

New Vision Specialized Careers
Financial Math
DDP
CiTi Construction Technology
CiTi Heavy Equipment Repair and Operations
Industrial Electrical Technologies
Outdoor Power Equipment Technology
Welding Technology

Construction Systems
Woodworking & Manufacturing
Engineering Design
Career & Financial Management
Career Exploration and Work Study

EXTRACURRICULAR

Technology Honor Society

SKILLS & INTERESTS

Detail-oriented
Thinking/reasoning
Analytical skills
Customer Service

CAREERS TO EXPLORE

Architect
Architectural and Civil
Drafter
Carpenter
Civil Engineer
Civil Engineering
Technician
Code Official
Business Owner

Computer Aided Drafter (CAD)
Concrete Finisher
Construction Laborer
Cost Estimator
Drywall Installer
Pipe Layer
Plumber
Electrician
Welder

Career Clusters



Arts, A/V Technology & Communication

DESCRIPTION

Have you ever wanted to design, produce, exhibit, perform, write, and publish anything by making music or creating multimedia visual content? Do you love the performing arts? You could be dreaming of becoming an actress on the stage or television. Or perhaps you would rather be a world renowned painter. Then again, your interest might be in journalism as the next star anchor of the evening news or a respected blogger, or in communications as a public relations specialist working behind the scenes to guide the careers of the rich and famous.

COURSE RECOMMENDATIONS

Essentials of Art
Studio 1 & Studio 2
Graphic Design
Studio in Drawing & Painting
Ceramics 1
Ceramics 2
Ceramics 3
Sculpture
Wind Ensemble (college credit)
Jazz Ensemble (college credit)

CiTi Digital Media Technology
Communications: Public Speaking & Theatre
Communications in Print - Media & Arts
Horror in Literature
OCC Freshman Composition & Literature 1 & 2
World Language
American Sign Language (Distance Learning)
Orchestra
AP Music Theory
Fundamentals of Music

EXTRACURRICULAR

Art Club
Band/Chorus
Quirks PLayer
Yearbook Club
WGRB

SKILLS & INTERESTS

Creative
Strong Communication
Photography
Editing

CAREERS TO EXPLORE

Audio and Video
Technology and Film
Journalism
Broadcasting
Performing Arts
Printing Technology
Telecommunications
Visual Arts
Graphic Designer
Recording Engineer

Broadcast Technician
Cinematographer
Graphics and Printing
Equipment Operator
Publisher
Editor
Journalist
Video Graphics
Special Effects
Animation Technician
Video Systems Technician