

## **Learn the Lingo**

### **Academic Advisor**

The person at a college who helps a student decide what classes to take, when to take them, how many credits to take, what major to pursue, etc.

### **Academic Calendar**

How a college divides a year for classes and grading. Calendars usually run from August to May or September to June, with an additional summer calendar. See Academic Year, Quarter, Semester, Trimester.

### **Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG)**

Federal Pell Grant eligible students who have completed a rigorous secondary school program of study may be eligible for ACG for first and second year undergraduate studies. Students apply by filling out the FAFSA.

### **Academic Honors Diploma**

A special high school diploma awarded by the State of Ohio for high academic achievement. This diploma may qualify you for special college scholarships.

### **Academic Standards**

Requirements, such as a minimum grade point average (gpa), that students must meet in order to remain in good standing with a college or university. These standards are generally set by each institution.

### **Academic Year**

Each institution's annual schedule. Academic years are usually divided into quarters, semesters or trimesters. See Calendar.

### **Accredited**

Colleges and schools must meet requirements in academic programs, facilities, teaching, etc. to be certified by accrediting agencies. Usually, colleges must be accredited for their students to receive financial aid.

### **Achievement Tests**

Tests used to monitor academic progress.

### **ACT**

The organization that produces standardized admissions tests, including one of the tests itself, the ACT, and PLAN. Some colleges use ACT scores to determine admission eligibility. See Standardized Admissions Tests, Scholastic Assessment Test I.

### **Admission Requirements**

Students who want to attend a college must meet that college's specific requirements to be considered for admission. These may include high school grade point average, standardized test scores, high school courses, etc.

### **Admissions Tests**

See Standardized Admissions Tests.

**Advanced Credit**

Some colleges offer tests for advanced college credit. Students who receive a high score on these tests can earn credit in specific subject areas and may skip to high level courses.

**Advanced Placement (AP)**

College-level courses (designed by the College Board) offered in high school. Students may take an AP test at the completion of these courses. Students with high scores on these tests can be placed in upper-level college courses and may receive college credit for beginning-level courses.

**Advanced or Early Registration**

A period of time set by colleges during which students can register early for classes.

**Alumni**

People who have graduated from a college. American College Testing (ACT) Program: See ACT (above).

**Application Fee**

A charge to process a student's admission application. In some cases, this fee is waived if a student shows financial need.

**Apprenticeship**

Training programs that combine on-the-job training and course work. The result is certified skills in specific trades. Apprentices are usually paid for their training.

**Articulation Agreement**

An agreement between two schools that allows course credit at one school to be accepted or transferred and applied toward a degree or certificate at another school.

**Arts and Sciences**

A group of academic studies that may include fine arts, languages, social sciences, natural sciences and humanities. The group may be called a division, college or school: for example, the College of Arts and Sciences at State University.

**Associate Instructor (AI)**

See Teaching Assistant.

**Associate's Degree (AA, AS)**

The degree granted by colleges after students complete a two-year, full-time program of required courses or its part-time equivalent. These degrees are offered by many kinds of colleges, including community colleges, technical colleges and colleges and universities that offer bachelor's degrees.

**Adult Workforce Education (AWE)**

Postsecondary workforce education and training. The classes are offered around the state and the earned credits are transferable to community colleges, regional branches and main campuses.

**Baccalaureate or Bachelor's Degree (BA, BS)**

The degree granted by a college or university after students have satisfactorily completed a four-or five-year, full-time program of required courses or its part-time equivalent. Students usually receive a Bachelor's of Arts or Bachelor's of Science degree.

**Board of Trustees**

The policy-making and governing body of a college.

**Bursar**

The person or office in charge of money at a college. Students pay the bursar for tuition and room and board.

**Campus**

The grounds, class buildings and residence halls of a college.

**Career Plan**

A set of steps to be followed over a period of time to get a desired job.

**Career Technical Center**

See Technical College

**Catalog**

A college's book of general information about classes, faculty, costs and admission and degree requirements.

**Certificate**

A document granted by colleges after completion of study for a specific occupation. Certificates usually require a six-month to one-year, full-time program of required courses, or its part-time equivalent.

**Certificate of Technical Achievement**

A certificate, similar to a report card that can be updated during and after high school. It is awarded to students who master specific technical skills and knowledge.

**Chair**

The highest administrator of an academic department, usually a professor.

**Chancellor**

Chief administrator of a college campus; called a "president" at some schools.

**Co-educational**

Both men and women being included in a program or facility; for instance, being able to attend the same college or live in the same residence hall.

**College**

A school offering studies that lead to an academic degree. A college can be part of a larger university system, or stand alone. Colleges not in a university system usually do not offer graduate degrees.

**College Board**

Nonprofit association made up of colleges, schools, universities and other educational organizations. College Board administers the SAT, PSAT/NMSQT tests and Advanced Placement. See SAT I, PSAT/NMSQT, Advanced Placement.

**College-Level Examination Program (CLEP)**

A series of examinations in undergraduate college courses that provides students of any age the opportunity to demonstrate college-level achievement, thereby reducing costs and time to degree completion.

**College-preparatory subjects**

A term used to describe subjects required for admission to, or recommended as preparation for, college such as the Ohio Core curriculum.

**College Scholarship Service (CSS)**

This service processes a supplemental financial aid application called the Profile. Some colleges and universities require the Profile in addition to other financial aid forms. This is a College Board service that students must pay for. See Profile Application.

**Commencement**

Graduation ceremony to recognize students who have completed degree requirements.

**Community College**

College that offers programs (usually two years or less for full-time students) leading to certificates or associate's degrees. These programs prepare students for immediate employment or for transfer to a college or university offering bachelor's degrees.

**Commuter Student**

A student who does not live on campus, but travels to campus to take classes.

**Conditional Admission**

A college may admit students who have not met all the admission requirements. To remain, these students must fulfill specified requirements before or during their enrollment.

**Consortium**

In education, an agreement between schools that enables students who attend one school to attend class, earn credits and use resources at another school.

**Cooperative (Co-op) Education**

A program in which a student combines employment and study in a career field.

**Core Classes**

Classes that all students in a major program or college are required to take. See also Ohio Core.

**Co requisite**

A required class or lab taken with a related course.

**Correspondence Course**

A class in which students receive lessons in the mail and send completed assignments to instructors. Correspondence is an example of distance education. See Distance Education and Independent Study.

**Course**

Another name for "class."

**Course Evaluation**

A survey given to students, usually at the end of an academic term. Students give their opinions about the instructor and the course.

**Course Number**

Numbers assigned to courses to show their level of difficulty or depth/breadth of study. For example, a 100-level course is less difficult or broader in scope than a 200-level course.

**College-preparatory subjects**

A term used to describe subjects required for admission to, or recommended as preparation for, college.

**Credit**

How schools measure a student's progress toward a diploma or degree. The number of credits assigned to a course depends, in part, on how much time is spent in class each week. For example, most courses offered by colleges on semester calendars are worth three credits. Credits are also referred to as "credit hours" or simply, "hours."

**Curriculum**

The available courses in a program of study at a specific college.

**Dean**

The highest officer of a division, college or school, such as Dean of the School of Education. Deans usually report directly to a provost, chancellor or the president of a college.

**Declare a Major.**

Officially enter a college major or area of study. See Major.

**Deferred Admission**

A college may accept a student but then allow the student to delay coming to the college for one year.

**Deficiency Points**

These indicate unsatisfactory class work. Students with these can be put on academic probation or dismissed from school.

**Degree**

The academic recognition students receive after finishing a program of study at a college.

**Department**

An area of study in a larger college or school. For example, French may be a department in the School of Arts and Sciences.

**Diploma**

An official document awarded by colleges and high schools to students when they complete required courses of study.

**Direct Loan Program**

These funds are loaned directly to students for undergraduate and graduate studies, through participating postsecondary schools. Direct Loans include subsidized and unsubsidized loans, PLUS loans and consolidated loans. Students apply by filling out the FAFSA.

**Discipline**

A field of study. See Major.

**Discussion Section**

When a small group of students meet to discuss the lecture portion of a class. Discussions are often led by a graduate student called an Associate Instructor or Teaching Assistant.

**Dismissal**

Students can be dismissed or expelled for consistently poor grades or breaking rules.

**Distance Education**

Classes taught through the Internet or by correspondence. Some may be regularly scheduled; others may be taken when most convenient for the student's schedule.

**Distribution Requirements**

See General Education Requirements.

**Doctorate**

The highest university degree. Common doctorates are the doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.), doctor of medicine (M.D.), and juris doctorate (J.D.).

**Double Major**

Meeting requirements for two majors. See Major.

**Dual or Concurrent Enrollment / Dual Credit**

Some colleges enroll high-achieving high school students in college courses that may fulfill both high school and college graduation requirements. Students must gain permission from the high school principal or guidance counselor and admission to a college. College students may also dual enroll in two degree programs.

**Early Admission**

Students can take the necessary standardized tests and apply early in their senior year for admission to some colleges. If you choose to apply for early admission and are accepted, the institution guarantees you a place and you promise to attend the institution.

**EFC**

See Expected Family Contribution (below).

**Elective**

An optional class. Some electives fulfill general education requirements outside of a major.

**Emeritus Faculty**

Honored faculty members, usually retired from teaching.

**English Language Proficiency (ELPT)**

An SAT II Subject Test designed for students with English as a second language or limited English proficiency, who have had at least two years of English language study in a U.S. high school.

**Enroll**

To become a student at a college or university by registering for courses and paying tuition and fees. See Registration, Matriculate.

**Exemption**

A course requirement that is fulfilled by passing an exam in the subject

**Expected Family Contribution (EFC)**

Federal analysis on how much money a family can contribute toward education expenses.

**Extracurricular Activities**

Non-required activities that occur outside the classroom

**Faculty**

The teachers, professors and instructors who teach at schools.

**Faculty Advisor**

See Academic Advisor.

**FAFSA**

See Free Application for Federal Student Aid (below).

**Federal Pell Grant**

A need-based federal financial aid grant program for undergraduate students that does not need to be paid back. Students apply by filling out the FAFSA.

**Federal Perkins Student Loan**

A federal low-interest loan for students who show financial need. It must be repaid after graduation. Students apply by filling out the FAFSA.

**Federal PLUS (Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students) and/or Federal Direct PLUS**

Financial aid to parents, processed through a bank, other lending agency, college or university to help pay for college. These loans must be repaid with interest. Repayment begins 60 days after the loan is issued to the parent(s).

**Federal Subsidized Stafford Loan and Direct Ford Loan**

Student financial aid processed through a bank and/or college. A student must be enrolled in a college degree program at least part time to receive a Stafford Loan. Loans must be paid back with interest after a student leaves college. Students apply by filling out a FAFSA.

**Federal Unsubsidized Stafford/Direct Unsubsidized Ford Loan**

Similar to a subsidized Stafford Loan, except interest is paid by the student during college.

**Fee**

Money charged by a college for services provided to a student. Fees are often charged for lab materials, computer use and recreational facilities.

**Fee Waiver**

A written statement that says that the student does not have to pay a certain fee. Some scholarships give fee waivers for tuition.

**Finals Week**

Time at the end of the semester when classes do not meet and final exams are given.

**Financial Aid**

Federal, state, college and private programs that help students pay for college costs. Financial aid may come in the form of grants, scholarships, loans or work-study programs.

**Financial Aid Counselor**

A college staff member who helps students and parents fill out financial aid forms and processes financial aid money.

**Financial Need**

Difference between the cost of attending college and the Expected Family Contribution. A student's (or family's) financial need determines how much financial aid may be awarded.

**Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)**

The application for federal, state and institutional financial aid. Ohio students should file the FAFSA between January 1 and March 10 of the year the student plans to attend college. The deadline to complete the FAFSA for state financial aid consideration is October 1.

**Full-time Student**

A student who carries the minimum number of credits or hours to be considered "full-time" by a college. The number of credits considered as a full-time load varies. Schools on a semester calendar often require at least 12 hours for full-time status. See Academic Calendar, Part-time Student.

**General Education Requirements**

The broad-based body of classes colleges (often four-year colleges) expect their students to take.

**General Educational Development (GED)**

A series of five tests that individuals who did not complete high school may take through their state education system to qualify for a high school equivalency certificate.

**Gift Aid**

Financial aid that is not repaid, such as grants and scholarships.

**Grade Point Average (GPA)**



A system for evaluating the overall scholastic performance of students. Grades are often measured on a four-point scale in which an "A" equals four points and a "B" equals three points, etc. These are called grade points. Total points represented by a grade in a course are found by multiplying the number of credits for the course by the student's grade point. A student's GPA is found by dividing the sum of all grade points by the total of course credits.

**Graduate**

A person who receives a certificate, degree or diploma from a school.

**Graduate Assistant (GA)**

A GA helps a professor with research or works for an academic department. GAs usually receive a salary and reduced tuition. See Teaching Assistant.

**Graduate Record Examination (GRE)**

A test often used to determine eligibility for graduate school (administered by the Educational Testing Service).

**Graduate Student**

A student who has earned a bachelor's degree and is working on an advanced degree such as a master's or doctorate.

**Graduation Compact**

An agreement between a student and a college or university. This agreement (sometimes called "Grad Pact") states that if a student meets certain guidelines, he/ she will be able to graduate within four years, or the college will pay for the remaining education. Not all schools offer this agreement.

**Grant**

Financial aid based on student need; it is not repaid.

**Greek Organizations**

Student organizations named by Greek letters. These organizations may be academic, social or charitable. Members of social Greek organizations (such as fraternities and sororities) frequently live together in a "Greek House."

**Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL)**

See Federal Stafford Loan.

**Higher Education**

See Postsecondary Education.

**Holland Code**

A code, created by Dr. John Holland, that categorizes a person's interests and can be used to match interests and career possibilities.

**Honoraries**

Organizations to which students are nominated for membership based on high grades, outstanding school service or both.

**Honors Program**

Any special program for very able students that offers the opportunity for educational enrichment, independent study, acceleration, or some combination of these.

**Housing**

Living arrangements for students at colleges or private secondary schools.

**Identification Card (ID)**

Card issued to identify a student. IDs are often required for meal plans, borrowing library books or for admission to college-sponsored activities.

**Independent College**

A college or other school that is supported with private money, but not supported financially by the state. Some independent colleges have a religious affiliation or are single-gender schools.

**Independent Study**

Studying a subject for credit without regular classroom instruction. This may refer to on-campus courses that you take independently, or through distance education. See Distance Education, Correspondence Course.

**Individualized Major**

See Student-designed Major.

**Industry Based Certification**

Recognition awarded after a set level of performance on a test in a selected industry. Certifications are administered through professional societies, IT vendors, and regulatory agencies.

**Informational Interview**

A meeting with an experienced person to gain knowledge or understanding. This can be used to find out about a job or career, such as the training and responsibility involved.

**Institution**

In the education field, this is usually a school, college or university.

**Instructor**

A non-tenured teacher at a college. See Tenure.

**Intercollegiate**

Any competition or activity taking place between different colleges.

**Interdisciplinary**

Programs or courses using knowledge from two or more academic areas. See Discipline.

**Interest Inventory**

An exercise or set of exercises used to identify possible areas of career interest.

**International Baccalaureate (IB)**

A comprehensive and rigorous two-year curriculum (usually taken in the final two years of high school) that is similar to the final year of secondary school in Europe. Some colleges award credit or advanced placement to students who have completed an IB program.

**Internship**

Experience gained by students working at jobs on or off campus. Students get practical experience in their area of study.

**Intramural Sports**

Athletic activities among a school's students.

**Job Shadowing**

Time spent with someone who is at work. This time is used to better understand what people do in their job.

**Junior College**

See Community College.

**Liberal Arts**

A school or course of study which focuses on developing students' general knowledge and reasoning ability instead of specific career training; the result is often considered to be a well-rounded, general education in the arts and sciences.

**Loan**

Financial aid that must be repaid, with interest, after a student leaves college.

**Major**

A focused area of study. Students take many classes in their major, gain specialized knowledge and earn a degree in that area.

**Master's Degree**

An advanced college degree earned after a bachelor's degree, usually taking at least two years for a full-time student to complete.

**Matriculate**

To register or enroll in a college.

**Mentor**

A person who gives advice, guidance and help.

**Minor**

An area of interest studied at the same time as a major. It is rarely in the same department as a major and requires fewer classes than a major.

**National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students**

A scholarship program for African-Americans, similar to the National Merit Scholarships and based on junior year PSAT scores. See National Merit Scholarships.

**National Merit Scholarships**

Competitive scholarships limited in number and offered by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation. Winners are determined by PSAT scores and other criteria.

**National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (National Smart)**

Federal grant that may be available for the third, fourth and fifth years of undergraduate study, to Pell-eligible students majoring in physical, life, or computer sciences, mathematics, technology, or engineering or in a foreign language determined critical to national security. Students apply by filling out the Free Application for Federal Student Aid.

**Need Analysis Form**

A form, filled out by the student and/or family members, used to determine the amount of financial aid the student can receive. The FAFSA is the federal need analysis form. See Free Application for Federal Student Aid.

**NMSQT**

See National Merit Scholarships (above), Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (PSAT/NMSQT).

**Nontransferable Degree**

A degree, often an associate's degree, which may not be fully counted as credit toward more education.

**Occupational Outlook**

A prediction of future job openings in specific career fields.

**Occupational Training**

Education and training to prepare for a particular occupation.

**Office Hours**

In education, hours set aside by an instructor to meet with students.

**Ohio Core**

A high school program of study in Ohio established by the state that best prepares students for college admission.

**Ombudsperson**

In education, a person who acts on behalf of students and others in the college community who have difficulties with the college.

**On-the-job Training**

Training provided for employees while they are learning a job; the employee creates a product or provides a service while being trained.

**Open Admission Policy (Open Door Policy)**

Admission policy in which anyone with a high school diploma or its equivalent can take classes. See Rolling Admission, Selective Admission.

**Orientation**

Programs to help new students and parents get to know a college. Orientation usually takes place before or at the beginning of the academic year.

**Parent Loan**

See Federal PLUS.

**Part-time Student**

A student enrolled in a number of course credits that is less than full time. Usually, this is fewer than 12 credits a semester.

**Pell Grant**

See Federal Pell Grant.

**Ph.D.**

See Doctorate.

**Philanthropy**

An effort to donate time and/or money to others. A philanthropic organization may donate money or service to organizations and individuals.

**Placement**

Assignment of students to appropriate classes or programs.

**Plagiarism**

The unauthorized use or close imitation of the language and thoughts of another author and the representation of them as one's own original work.

**PLAN**

Test taken (often in sophomore year of high school) to prepare for the ACT. See ACT, Standardized Admissions Tests.

**Portfolio**

A file of materials created by a student that displays and explains skills, talents, experiences and knowledge gained throughout life. Portfolios are often used when applying for a job.

**Postsecondary Education**

Education after high school at a public, independent, technical, community or junior college or university.

**Pre-admission Summer Program**

College programs offered to freshmen before fall classes. Courses may be skill-building or regular college classes.

**Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (PSAT/NMSQT)**

A high school test that measures critical reading, writing and math skills and prepares students for the SAT I. It also determines eligibility for the National Merit Scholarship. See Scholastic Assessment Test.

**Pre-programs**

Course sequences for undergraduate students to prepare for graduate work in the same area. Examples include pre-law and pre-medicine.

**Prerequisite**

Beginning class (usually required) that prepares students for a more advanced class.

**Private College**

See Independent College.

**Probation**

Academic status of students whose GPA falls below a minimum level (this varies from school to school).

**Professor**

A teacher at a college (often tenured). See Tenure.

**Profile Application**

A supplemental application required by some colleges for school-based financial aid. This form must be completed and mailed to the College Board's College Scholarship Service. Some colleges require it earlier than the FAFSA.

**Program**

Set of required courses for a degree in a major area of study.

**Proprietary college**

A private institution operated by its owners as a profit-making enterprise.

**Proprietary Schools**

Colleges that operate as profit-making institutions. These colleges provide students with training in specific career fields.

**Prospectus**

A booklet of general information about a college or program.

**Provost**

A college's chief academic officer (sometimes called an academic dean). A provost often reports directly to the president of a college or university.

**PSAT**

See Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (PSAT/NMSQT) (above).

**Public College**

College or other school supported by the state; the state pays part of the school's operating costs.

**Quad**

A group of four residence halls or academic buildings.

**Quarter**

A calendar used by some colleges. The quarter school year is broken down into four periods, each lasting 10 to 12 weeks.

**Quiet Floor/Hours**

Part of a residence hall or hours during the day where students are expected to maintain a low noise level.

**Reading Days**

Days between the end of classes and beginning of final exams to be used to prepare for final exams.

**Registrar**

Person (or office) in a college who manages class schedules and academic records.

**Registration**

Officially enrolling in classes for the upcoming grading period.

**Religious Affiliation**

Private colleges associated with religious organizations. For example, Marian College is affiliated with the Catholic Church.

**Remedial Course**

A course that teaches basic skills needed to succeed in college courses. These skills are often in the general areas of math, writing, reading, etc. Also known as a developmental course.

**Requirements**

A set of conditions that must be met in order to do something, such as be accepted to a college, complete a degree, etc.

**Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC)**

Programs conducted by certain colleges in cooperation with the United States Air Force, Army, and Navy. Naval ROTC includes the Marine Corps (the Coast Guard and Merchant Marine do not sponsor ROTC programs).

**Residence Hall (Dormitory)**

A campus building where students live. Food service, social and educational activities are provided. Some colleges require students to live in residence halls for a certain amount of time.

**Residency Requirements**

1) Most colleges require that students complete a minimum number of credits at their institution ("residency") to earn a degree from the college. 2) This term can also mean the minimum amount of time a student must live in the state to pay in-state tuition, which (for public colleges) is lower than the tuition paid by out-of-state students.

**Resident Assistant (RA)**

A trained student who lives in a dormitory to coordinate programs and activities. RAs may also help students with problems in the dorm or counsel students about campus difficulties.

**Rolling Admission**

Schools with this admission practice accept applications throughout the year and decide whether or not to admit students as soon as they receive the required materials. See Open Admission, Selective Admission.

**Room and Board**

The cost for living in residence halls or other campus housing (room) and receiving meals from the housing food service (board).

**SAT I**

See Scholastic Assessment Test I (below).

**SAT II Subject Tests**

See Subject Area Tests (below).

**Satisfactory Academic Progress**

Completion of courses according to school standards. Satisfactory academic progress must be shown to receive financial aid and continue in school.

**School-to-Work**

An effort to provide all students with high-level skills for the future and connect their education to the work world.

**Scholarship**

Financial aid awarded for academic and other achievements (music, athletics, etc.). Scholarships are gift aid and do not have to be paid back.

**Scholastic Assessment Test I (SAT I)**

A standardized admission test published by the College Board. Most people call it the SAT. Some colleges use SAT I to determine admission eligibility. See Standardized Admissions Tests (below).

**Section 529 plans**

State sponsored college savings programs commonly referred to as "529 plans" after the section of the Internal Revenue Code that provides the plans' tax advantages.

**Selective Admission Policy**

An admission policy in which a college only admits students who meet certain requirements (sometimes referred to as Competitive Admission Policy). See Open Admission, Rolling Admission.

**Semester**

Calendar system used by some schools. Classes and grade reports are divided into two periods, each lasting about 15 weeks.

**Standardized Admissions Tests**

These tests (such as ACT and SAT I) are designed to measure knowledge and skills and are used to predict achievement in college. The test score may be considered along with other factors for admission to the college.

**Student Activities**



See Extracurricular Activities.

**Student Aid Report (SAR)**

Summary of information that details a family's Expected Family Contribution (EFC) and financial aid eligibility. Families receive this after filling out a FAFSA.

**Student Body**

All students who attend a particular school.

**Student Center or Student Union**

A building on campus designed for a variety of uses by students. A bookstore, dining facilities, administrative offices, game rooms, etc. may be located here.

**Student-designed Major**

At some colleges, students can plan an individualized major. Such programs must be approved by appropriate college administrators.

**Student Loan**

See Federal Stafford Loan.

**Study Abroad**

Programs in which students go to college for some time in another country while making regular progress toward their diplomas or degrees.

**Subject Area Tests:**

Standardized tests given by the American College Testing Program or College Board in specific high school subjects, such as biology, foreign languages, etc. Colleges look at these test scores when making decisions about course placement or admission to a specific program. Many programs do not require these tests.

**Subsidized Loan**

Loan based on financial need in which borrower does not pay all the interest. Usually, interest is not charged until repayment begins. See Unsubsidized Loan.

**Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)**

Participating schools award FSEOG to undergraduate students with exceptional financial need, based on the availability of funds. Students apply by filling out a FAFSA.

**Support Services**

Services provided by most colleges to help students in areas such as academics, veterans affairs, adult and special needs.

**Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants (TEACH)**

Federal program that provides grant assistance to students who are completing or who plan to complete course work needed to begin a career in teaching. In exchange for the grant, a student must sign an Agreement to serve as a full-time teacher under certain specific conditions. Students apply by filling out the FAFSA.

**Teaching Assistant (TA)**

A graduate student paid by the college to teach undergraduate classes. A TA may teach introductory classes, grade papers or lead discussion sessions and may also be called an Associate Instructor.

**Technical College**

Colleges that offer programs (usually two years or less for full-time students) that prepare students for immediate employment or transfer to a college or university offering bachelor's degrees. The emphasis at these colleges is usually on hands-on training in a specific career area. See Community College, Non-Transferable degree, Transferable degree (below).

**Terminal Program**

An education program designed to prepare students for immediate employment.

**Tenure**

Guaranteed employment status given to teachers and professors after successful completion of certain requirements within a certain time period.

**Trade**

An occupation requiring skilled labor, such as an electrician or tool and die maker.

**Transcript**

The official record of a student's educational progress; it may include listings of classes, grades, major area and degrees earned.

**Transferable Degree**

A degree, usually an associate degree, that can be counted as credit toward more education, such as a bachelor's degree, at the same or different college. See Nontransferable Degree, Transfer Program (below).

**Transfer Program**

College program that prepares students to complete a degree at another college. Junior, community and technical colleges often have transfer programs to prepare students to continue their education at colleges and universities offering bachelor's degrees. Transfer programs often award associate's degrees.

**Transfer Student**

A student who changes from one school to another. Grades and credits from the first school may or may not be counted at the second. Schools may not accept all the credits earned at another school.

**Trimester**

A calendar system used by some colleges that includes three 10-12 week periods.

**Tuition**

The cost of classes or credits at a school.

**Tutor**

Experienced adults or students who help others study a specific subject.

**2 + 2 Program**

A program offering an associate's degree that will transfer directly toward a bachelor's degree in the same field of study. These programs may be within the same college or between two colleges and may be known by other names.

**Unconditional Admission**

Students who meet all of a school's admission standards are given this status.

**Undergraduate**

A college student working on a bachelor's or associate's degree or certificate.

**University**

A postsecondary institution that has several colleges or schools, grants undergraduate and graduate degrees, and may have research facilities. Universities are more comprehensive than colleges, although the two terms are often used interchangeably.

**Unsubsidized Loan**

Loan in which borrower is charged interest immediately. See Subsidized Loan.

**Upperclassperson**

Student who is a junior or senior but has not yet received an undergraduate degree.

**Vocational College**

A school that specializes in training for different professions and skilled trades. See Community College, Technical College, Proprietary School.

**Waiting List**

A list of students who will be admitted to a college only if there is space available. Students placed on a waiting list are usually notified if they are admitted in May or June.

**Waiver**

An exemption from normal procedures or requirements. For example, to receive a "class waiver" means not having to take a class. See Fee Waiver.

**Weekend College**

A program that allows students to take a complete course of study and attend classes only on weekends.

**Work-Study**

A form of financial aid in which students earn money by working part-time at their college. Students are paid directly for their work and schools are responsible for administering the program. Students apply for work-study by filling out the FAFSA. See Free Application for Federal Student Aid.

**Reference**

Learn the Lingo. Ohio Board of Regents. Retrieved on May 28, 2014 from <https://www.ohiohighered.org/students/prepare-for-college/planning/lingo>