

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What information do colleges review before selecting students?
- 2 How can secondary school students prepare for college?



It's never too early to start planning!

Now is the time to prepare for college. Don't wait until your **secondary education** is over! Think about your **goals** for after **high school**.

Remember, it's important to maintain your **grades** up until the very end. Colleges want students with consistent **GPA**s. So earn the highest possible **scores**, especially on standardized tests.

Look at the **curriculums** of colleges that interest you. Find out what **preparatory** classes you need. It's best to do this as early as possible. That way, you can complete the **requirements** in plenty of time.

If you feel confused or stressed, talk to your **counselor**. He or she will help you get on the right path.

Reading

2 Read the flyer. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the main idea of the flyer?
 A applying to a particular university
 B deciding whether or not to attend college
 C becoming familiar with life at a university
 D preparing for college during secondary school
- 2 Which of the following is NOT a suggestion in the flyer?
 A Start college classes while still in high school.
 B Maintain grades through the end of high school.
 C Research requirements of particular colleges.
 D Seek advice from a counselor.
- 3 According to the flyer, why should students look at college curriculums?
 A to determine whether their grades are high enough
 B to prepare topics to discuss with a counselor
 C to help them prepare for standardized tests
 D to find out what the preparatory requirements are

Vocabulary

3 Match the words or phrases (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

1	__ GPA	4	__ curriculum
2	__ score	5	__ requirement
3	__ preparatory	6	__ secondary education

A a measurement of overall academic performance
 B a period of schooling before college
 C a measurement of performance on a test
 D something that someone must do
 E something that makes someone ready for something else
 F the series of courses in a program or institution

4 Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word best fits each blank.

1 grade / goal

A The student got an excellent _____ on the exam.
B The student's _____ is to attend college.

2 high school / counselor

A The _____ advised the student to improve her GPA.
B The student attended a popular preparatory _____.

5 Listen and read the flyer again. How can a student improve his or her chances of being admitted to college?

Listening

6 Listen to a conversation between a counselor and a student. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1 The woman is concerned about her grades.
2 The man recommends researching more colleges.
3 The woman did well on her standardized test.

7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Counselor: Have a seat, Ellen. Let's talk about your college plans.

Student: Okay, Mr. Anderson. I'm feeling a 1 _____.

Counselor: What's bothering you?

Student: I researched some interesting colleges. But I'm worried that my 2 _____ isn't high enough.

Counselor: Actually, your grades are 3 ______. In any case, that's not the only thing colleges look at.

Student: What else is important?

Counselor: Your 4 _____, for instance. Did you take the standardized test yet?

Student: 5 _____ next month.

Counselor: That can make a 6 ______. Just make sure you're prepared.

Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*I'm feeling ...
I'm worried ...
Actually ...*

Student A: You are a counselor. Talk to Student B about:

- his or her college plans
- his or her concerns
- how he or she can prepare for college

Student B: You are a student. Talk to Student A about preparing for college.

Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the progress report.

SOUTH CANDORY High School

Counselor: _____

Student: _____

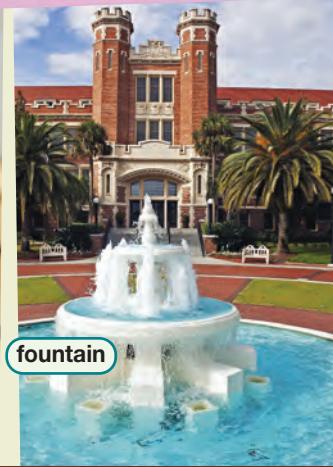
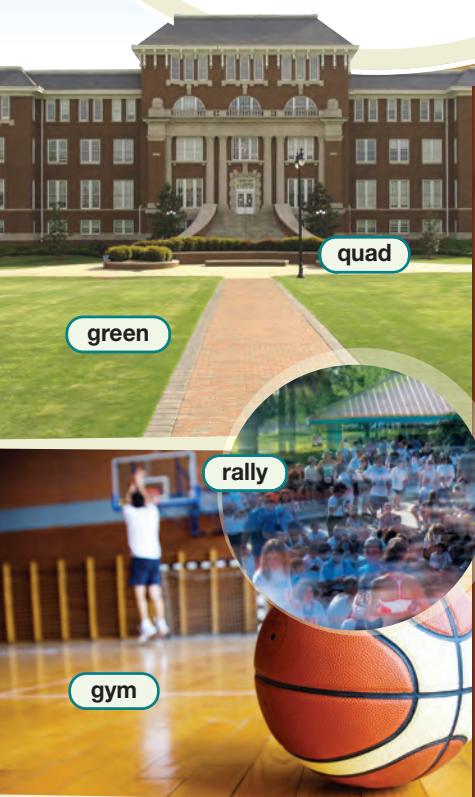
What college preparations are already complete?

What college preparations still need to be completed?

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some common outdoor areas around a university campus?
- 2 What are some common buildings on a university campus?

SU — Events for the week of: SEPTEMBER 15

Monday

Welcome back everyone! Come to the Back-to-Class **rally** on the **quad**. Enjoy some food and music. Or just **hang out** with your friends on the **green**!

Tuesday

Basketball season starts! Join the march to the **stadium** before the game. You can park at the south **parking structure**. The group will **congregate** there at 7:30 p.m. Wear your SU school colors!

Wednesday

The athletics department is hosting an orientation for the **gym**. You don't have to be an athlete to get exercise. It meets in the **multi-purpose** room at 6:00 p.m. Then, the group will move to the **field** for outdoor instruction. Learn to keep your body healthy!

Thursday

Unfortunately, the University **fountain** was damaged over the summer. Help rebuild this popular water feature! The clean-up crew meets at 10:00 a.m.

Friday

Don't miss the concert of the year! Musician Steve Hound is playing at the Willow Center **auditorium**.

Reading

2 Read the bulletin. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the main idea of the bulletin?
 - changes to the academic calendar
 - events scheduled for a particular week
 - several new buildings on campus
 - a guide to different areas of the school
- 2 Which of the following is NOT happening on the campus?
 - Students are holding a rally on the quad.
 - The basketball team is playing at the stadium.
 - The school is building a new parking structure.
 - A musician is performing at the auditorium.
- 3 What area had a problem during the summer?
 - the fountain
 - the stadium
 - the green
 - the field

Vocabulary

3 Match the words or phrases (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

1	quad	4	hang out
2	field	5	congregate
3	fountain	6	multi-purpose

A to gather together in a group
 B having various different uses
 C a large expanse of grass where events occur
 D a structure that features running water
 E an outdoor area surrounded by buildings
 F to be in a place in a casual way

4 Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word or phrase best fits each blank.

1 auditorium / gym

A The _____ is used primarily for athletics.

B Concerts are held in the _____.

2 green / parking structure

A Several students are eating lunch on the _____.

B The professor left his car in the _____.

3 rally / stadium

A The students held a _____ to celebrate the last day of school.

B At the _____, the team played against another university.

5 Listen and read the bulletin again. What is the difference between a stadium and an auditorium?

Listening

6 Listen to a conversation between two students. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1 ___ The man plans to attend an athletic event.
2 ___ The woman plans to attend an event at the auditorium.
3 ___ The man and woman will meet at the stadium.

7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Student 1: Hey, Mark. What are you up to this week?

Student 2: I'm really excited! The 1 _____ starts on Tuesday.

Student 1: So you have a ticket to the game?

Student 2: Yeah. A few of us are congregating 2 _____ first. Then we're going up to the stadium together.

Student 1: That sounds like a lot of fun. 3 _____ I could join you.

Student 2: Are you busy that night?

Student 1: Yes. The Theater and Dance Club is 4 _____ . My friend is one of the dancers.

Student 2: I see. Where are 5 _____ ?

Student 1: At the Willow Center 6 _____ .

Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

What are you up to ...?

That sounds like ...

Are you busy ...?

Student A: You are a student.

Talk to Student B about:

- events on campus
- where the events will occur
- which events you are attending

Student B: You are a student.

Talk to Student A about events on campus.

Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the poster for a campus event.



Event: _____

Location: _____

Description: _____

Parking: _____

Glossary

academic affairs [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Academic affairs** is an office on campus that manages school-related activities occurring on campus.

acceptance [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Acceptance** is the act of allowing someone to join a group or organization.

accredited [ADJ-U10] If an institution is **accredited**, it follows certain standards that are set by an official agency, such as a government.

add [V-T-U6] To **add** a course is to join it officially.

admissions [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Admissions** is an office on campus that processes applications from potential students.

advisor [N-COUNT-U7] An **advisor** is a university administrator or instructor who helps a student determine what courses to take and tracks his or her academic progress.

applicable [ADJ-U10] If something is **applicable**, it is functional or useful in a particular situation.

application fee [N-COUNT-U3] An **application fee** is an amount of money that someone must pay in order to apply for something.

apply [V-I-U3] To **apply** is to formally request to enter or join something, such as a school.

articulation agreement [N-COUNT-U10] An **articulation agreement** is a set of standards between two or more universities indicating which courses are considered equivalencies for others.

arts [N-COUNT-U14] The **arts** are branches of study that deal with creative expression, and include painting, music, theater, dance, and other fields.

assess [V-T-U8] To **assess** a fee is to include it on a bill.

associate's degree [N-COUNT-U13] An **associate's degree** is a lower-level degree that is awarded to students who have typically completed a two-year program at a university or community college.

attend [V-T-U4] To **attend** something is to go to an official event or institution.

audit [V-T-U12] To **audit** a course is to attend the course in order to learn about the subject, but without receiving college credit for attending.

award [V-T-U9] To **award** something is to give it to someone officially.

BA [N-COUNT-U13] A **BA** (Bachelor of Arts) is an undergraduate degree that is awarded to students who have typically completed a three- to five-year academic program in an area of liberal arts or some sciences.

BS [N-COUNT-U13] A **BS** (Bachelor of Sciences) is an undergraduate degree is that awarded to students who have typically completed a three- to five-year academic program in an area of science or other technical studies.

bursar [N-COUNT-U15] The **bursar**, also called the cashier, is an office on campus that handles students' payments and other financial matters.

business [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Business** is a branch of study that deals with the practices of earning and managing money.

cancellation [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Cancellation** is the process of stopping something from happening, usually before it begins.

cashier [N-COUNT-U15] The **cashier**, also called the bursar, is an office on campus that handles students' payments and other financial matters.

catalog [N-COUNT-U5] A **catalog** is a list of all the courses that are offered during an academic term, and typically includes additional information such as class schedule, instructor, and location.

certificate [N-COUNT-U13] A **certificate** is an official document stating that someone has completed a course of study for a particular skill or trade and is qualified to perform a particular job.

check in [V-I-U4] To **check in** is to report officially that one has arrived at a particular place.

college [N-COUNT-U2] A **college** is a school that offers post-secondary education, including undergraduate and possibly graduate degrees.

community college [N-COUNT-U10] A **community college**, also called a junior college, is a type of school that offers lower-level post-secondary education, and is usually attended by students who either want two-year associate's degrees or intend to transfer to full four-year colleges.

competitive [ADJ-U3] If something is **competitive**, many people desire it and only a few are able to get or do it.

co-requisite [N-COUNT-U5] A **co-requisite** is a course that a student must take during the same term as another course.

counselor [N-COUNT-U1] A **counselor** is someone who advises students about educational goals and progress.

course load [N-COUNT-U7] A **course load** is the number of courses or units that a student takes during a particular term.