

# Sophomore

## College and Career Planning Resources

In this handbook you will find:

- Checklists/ Calendars for sophomore and junior year
- Graduation Requirements
- Dual Enrollment and Internship Options
- Using Naviance
- SAT and ACT Information
- Employment Projections for the Fastest Growing Occupations
- Post-Secondary Options
- Helpful Websites for Sophomores

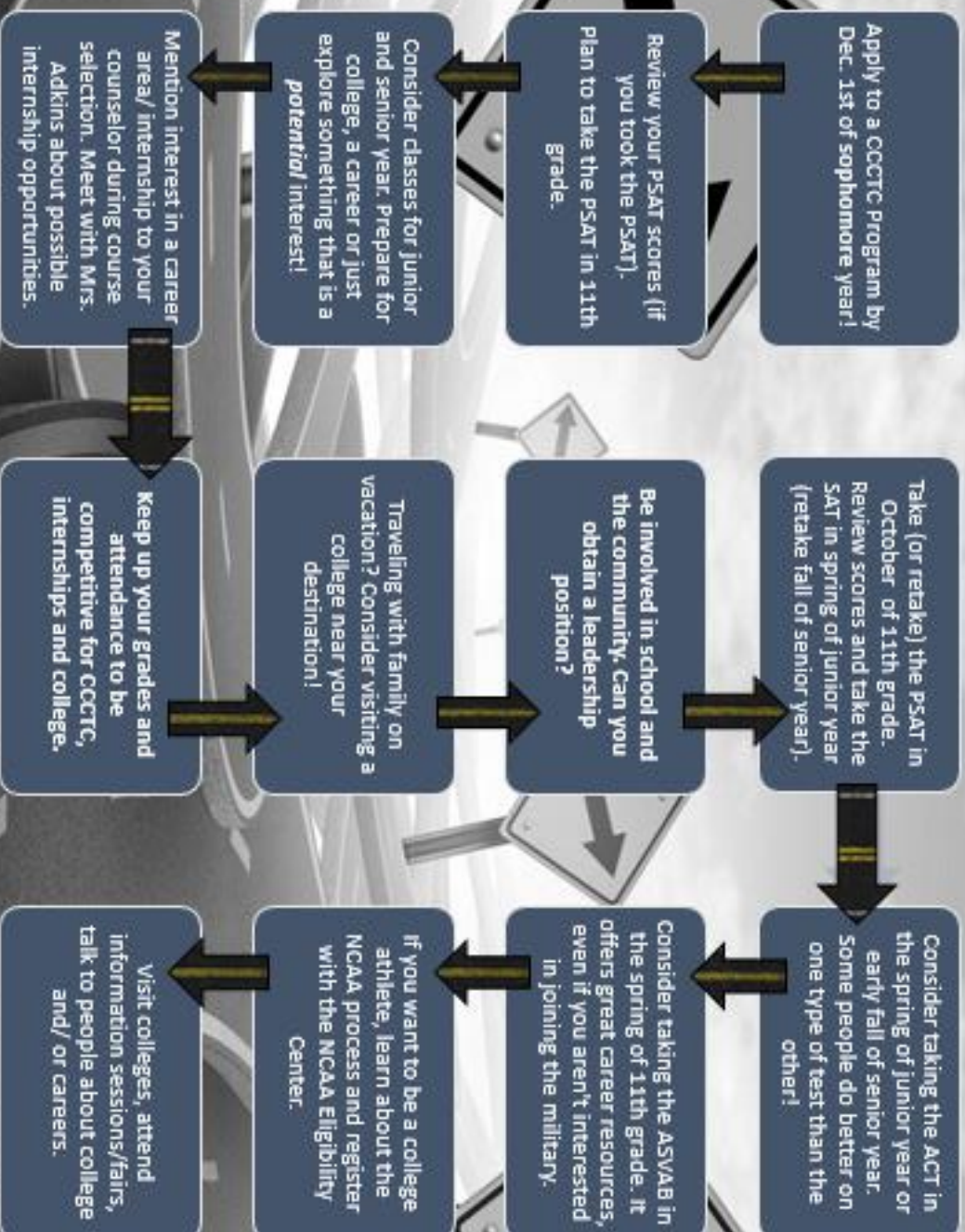


*The South Carroll Counseling Center*

<https://www.carrollk12.org/schools/high/sch/schoolcounseling/>



## Road Map: From Sophomore Year to Senior Year



**PSAT-** The PSAT is a standardized test that provides practice for the SAT. It also gives 11<sup>th</sup> graders a chance to enter National Merit Scholarship competition (recognition and possible scholarships). The PSAT measures critical reading skills, writing and language and math problem-solving skills. After taking the test, you will receive specific feedback on your strengths and weaknesses on skills necessary for college. The test is offered to 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade students each October. For more information, go to [www.collegeboard.org](http://www.collegeboard.org)

**SAT-** The SAT measures critical thinking skills you'll need for academic success in college. The SAT is typically taken by high school juniors and seniors. The test includes a critical reading, writing and language and a math section. The essay portion is optional. Each section is scored on a scale of 200 - 800. It is administered seven times a year. For more information, testing dates, online sample questions, preparation materials, and to register for a test, go to [www.collegeboard.org](http://www.collegeboard.org)

**SAT Subject Tests-** Subject Tests are designed to measure your knowledge and skills in particular subject areas, as well as your ability to apply that knowledge. Many colleges use the Subject Tests for admission and to advise students about course selection. Check with the colleges you are interested in applying to determine the specific tests you should take. Most students take Subject Tests toward the end of their junior year or at the beginning of their senior year. For more information and to register for a test, go to <http://sat.collegeboard.org/about-tests/sat-subject-tests>

**ACT-** The ACT is another widely accepted college entrance exam. It assesses high school students' general educational development and their ability to complete college-level work in the areas of English, math, reading, and science. There is also an optional writing test. Each section is scored from 1 -36 and there is a composite score. It is offered six times a year. For more information and to register, go to [www.actstudent.org](http://www.actstudent.org)

**ASVAB-** The ASVAB is a multiple-aptitude battery that tests a student's knowledge in eight areas including: general science, mathematics, word knowledge, paragraph comprehension, electronics information, auto and shop information, and mechanical comprehension. The ASVAB provides interest self-assessment and career exploration tools. For more information, go to [www.asvabprogram.com](http://www.asvabprogram.com)

### Other Helpful Websites

- **Naviance**
  - Go to the SCHS website ([Tools & Resources](#) on the main page) or [CCPS website](#) (Students & Parents > Clever Portal)
  - Scroll down and Select “**Login with Clever**”
- **SCHS School Counseling Website** (<https://www.carrollk12.org/schools/high/sch/schoolcounseling/>) Find resources for scheduling, course selection, Career Connections (internships), college and career planning, and crisis hotline information.
- **NCAA Eligibility Center** ([www.eligibilitycenter.org](http://www.eligibilitycenter.org)) Division I & II college athletic eligibility rules. All potential Division I and II student athletes must register on this site.

**Colleges, Trade and Vocational School Searches-** There are many websites to help you search for schools and training after high school. Some of them are <https://bigfuture.collegeboard.org>, <https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/>, <http://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/>, <http://www.accreditedschoolsonline.org/vocational-trade-school/>, <http://www.trade-schools.net/>

## Graduation Requirements

Subject	Required Credits	Required Courses
<b>English</b>	4	English 9, English 10, English 11 or AP Language and Composition, English 12 or AP Literature and Composition
<b>Social Studies</b>	3	-Government or AP United States Government and Politics -United States History or AP United States History -World History or AP World History: Modern
<b>Science</b>	3	-Biology *Conceptual Physics and Chemistry I are Prerequisites
<b>Mathematics</b>	3  All students shall enroll in a mathematics course each year of high school.	-Two credits of Algebra -One credit of Geometry  The fourth course must be 1 credit in duration and may be selected from the Program of Studies Mathematics course offerings.
<b>Physical Education</b>	1	-Physical Education I (½ credit)
<b>Health</b>	½	-Health I
<b>Fine Arts</b>	1	Completed credit in any Fine Arts course may be applied to the Fine Arts Graduation requirements unless otherwise indicated.
<b>Technology Education</b>	1	-Foundations of Technology, Exploring Computer Science, Principles of Engineering (part of Project Lead the Way completer program), AP Computer Science Principles (not part of Project Lead the Way)
<b>World Language</b>	2	-Two credits of the same World Language
<b>Or American Sign Language</b>	2	-Sign Language I, II, III
<b>Or Advanced Technology</b>	2	-See Technology Courses
<b>Or State Approved Career and Technology Completer Program</b>	4-9	-See Completer Programs
<b>Financial Literacy</b>	½	-Financial Literacy or -Managing Personal Finances Using Excel (1credit)
<b>Electives</b>	6-12	
<b>Total Credits Required</b>	25	

NOTE: This chart will be subject to change pending any State action on graduation requirements.

**Credit will be awarded for high school courses completed successfully in middle school.**

### **Additional Requirements**

- Four years of approved study beyond the eighth grade
- Four credits must be earned after the completion of grade 11
- State-mandated 75 hours of service-learning may be met by completing the course – related option and/or the exemplary service option. (see Service-Learning guidelines on p. 14)
- Students must meet the High School Assessment requirements for Algebra I, English 10, Biology, and Government. Testing requirements and passing scores vary based on the year of course completion. Details related to each content area are provided below.
- All students shall be assessed no later than 11<sup>th</sup> grade to determine if the student meets the Maryland State Department of Education criteria for College and Career Readiness in English Language Arts and Mathematics.
- Transition courses or other instructional opportunities will be delivered in the 12<sup>th</sup> grade to students who have not achieved College and Career Readiness by the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> grade.

[Link to the Program of Studies](#)

## DUAL ENROLLMENT FOR JUNIORS

### **Why Dual enrollment?**

- Take college courses at a reduced rate
- Earn college and high school credits at the same time
- Receive AP weighted grades toward your GPA

### **Requirements:**

- Have qualifying test scores (SAT ERBW 480+ and Math 530+); or (ACT, 21+); or have qualifying Accuplacer scores, or a high school GPA that can place you into English 101 directly or, if none of the above talk to the Admissions Office to determine if you have qualifying PAARC scores
- MUST test into all 100 Level classes or above
- Fill out Dual Enrollment paperwork with your counselor prior to registering for CCC class.
- Must meet all requirements:
  - 3.0 cumulative unweighted GPA
  - 94% attendance in the marking period prior to Dual Enrollment registration
  - Completion of all 75 Service Learning Hours
  - Meet all state testing requirements



If interested, see your counselor for a Dual Enrollment application and set up a parent meeting.

# INTERNSHIPS AT SCHS

## ***Who can do an Internship?***

- Senior status with:
  - 94% attendance
  - 2.5+ GPA
  - 75 SLH complete and turned in
  - Enough classes on transcript/schedule in desired career major

## ***What career majors have internships?***

- Almost every career major has an internship A FEW examples are:
  - Fine Arts
  - Graphic Communications
  - Business Operations
  - International Business
  - Law & Legal Services
  - Sports and Recreation
  - MANY MORE - ask your counselor or Mrs. Adkins!

## ***Where can I do an internship?***

- Cavaliers have interned in many different places, some examples are:
  - Applied Physics Lab
  - Law firm
  - Human Service Programs of Carroll County
  - Department of Natural Resources
  - Catocin Zoo/Piney Run
  - Accounting Office
  - Real Estate Agency

## ***Why do an internship?***

- To build experience in your chosen career
- To decide if this is the career field for you
- To network and build connections to help get a job later in life
- To leave SCHS for a mod or two senior year
- To be an adult during your internship
- Possibly receive a scholarship or paying job from your internship!



## Using Naviance

Start by logging in to Naviance! Login using **Clever**.

- Look for Important To-Dos and Tasks that have been assigned by the school counselors.
- Look for What's New: We will be using this for all college visits that come to SCHS
- Sophomores & Juniors can explore the many career tools and start to research colleges

The screenshot shows the 'Careers Home' interface. It features several sections: 'Explore Careers and Interests' with a 'CAREERS AND CLUSTERS I'm Thinking About' section; 'Roadtrip Nation Interview Archive' with a video player and an 'Explore More' button; 'Career Assessments' with a list of tools including 'Career Cluster Finder', 'Career Key', 'Strength Explorer', 'Do What You Are', 'Career Interest Profiler', and 'MI Advantage'; and a '3 ways to get ready for college, career and life this spring' banner. Callout boxes provide detailed descriptions for 'Careers and Clusters I'm Thinking About', 'Explore More', and 'Career Assessments'.

**Careers and Clusters I'm Thinking About:** View the careers and clusters that you have added to your favorites.

**Career Cluster Finder:** Learn what career clusters may be a good match for you based on activities that interest you, personal qualities that you have, and subjects that you enjoy.

**Do What You Are:** This assessment uses personality types to suggest careers and clusters that might be a good match.

**Career Key:** Learn about and view careers associated with your Holland interest codes.

**Career Interest Profiler:** A career interest assessment that will display all your Holland Code matches. Some schools may not have this assessment enabled.

**Explore More:** Use this button to access the Roadtrip Nation Interview Archive. This archive provides videos of experts sharing stories about different career paths. You can search for a video speaker by interests, themes, leaders and playlists.

**Career Assessments:** Quickly access and take assessments that can tell you more about yourself and your career interests. Your list may have different assessments as compared to what is shown here. The assessments can also be found on the About Me tab.

- If you are planning to attend college, begin exploring colleges. We will be using Naviance to advertise and sign up for all college visits starting in 2020-21.

### Find Your Fit

**SuperMatch™ College Search:** Receive a list of best-fit schools based on criteria that you deem as important in your college search.

**College Match:** See and quickly favorite the other schools that students are applying to when they have also applied to a school from your favorites list. Additionally, check out other colleges that have accepted students with stats like your own.

**Scattergrams:** A graph used to help you analyze how you fit in with other students from your high school who have been accepted or denied admittance to a school based on GPA and test scores.

**Advanced College Search:** Using multiple categories, answer questions to identify colleges that match your interests and then save the search.

## **Types of Postsecondary Schools**

*From eCampusTours.com*

There are a variety of postsecondary schools to choose from when you begin your college search. By researching the different types of schools, you will be able to make an informed decision about which one is right for you. Here is an overview of the various kinds of postsecondary schools.

### **Universities**

Universities tend to be large schools with a wide variety of programs. They may have several undergraduate and graduate schools, colleges, departments, or faculties (School of Engineering, College of Business, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Science, etc.). Universities have undergraduate divisions that award bachelor's degrees and graduate schools that award master's degrees. Some universities offer professional schools that award doctorates. Universities tend to have research facilities and an abundance of social opportunities (fraternities, sororities, sporting events, clubs, etc.). Universities may be public or private.

### **Colleges**

Colleges tend to be smaller than universities, but they still have a variety of programs. (Please note: Although colleges do tend to be smaller than universities, there are still some colleges that are just as big or even bigger than a university.) Four-year colleges offer bachelor's degrees. Graduate degrees may or may not be offered. The size of classes and types of social opportunities will vary from college to college. A college may be public or private, an independent institution or part of a larger university.

### **Community Colleges/Junior Colleges**

Community colleges and junior colleges are two-year institutions that award associate's degrees and sometimes certificates in certain career-related subjects. These two-year colleges usually have less strenuous admissions standards and tend to be less expensive than four-year colleges and universities. Because of this, some students choose to attend a two-year college first to earn an associate's degree, and then they transfer to a four-year school to receive a bachelor's degree. If this is done, taking courses that can be transferred is highly recommended. Community colleges are public and non-residential, while junior colleges are private with students living on campus or in the surrounding community.

### **Technical/Vocational/Proprietary Schools**

Technical, vocational, and proprietary schools emphasize preparation for specific careers, such as accounting, cosmetology, computer technology, culinary arts, health care technology, real estate, etc. Some schools specialize in only one area, while others provide a wide variety of programs. They award diplomas, certificates, licenses, and sometimes associate's degrees and bachelor's degrees. Although receiving accreditation from these schools will usually grant employment, students may or may not be able to transfer credits to traditional academic degree programs. The entire course of study at a vocational or technical school is often two years or less, although some can be three or four years long. Some of these schools are privately owned and operated, while others are public.

### **Public vs. Private**

- Public postsecondary schools are supported by state funds. Tuition for a public school is usually less expensive than that of a private school. Moreover, public school tuition for an in-state student is much less expensive than for an out-of-state student.
- Private postsecondary schools are supported by tuition and donations. They are not tax-supported. While private school tuition tends to be higher than public school tuition, private schools can sometimes offer more financial aid to students for better affordability.

When it comes to choosing a postsecondary school, it is crucial to pick one that fits your personality and educational goals. After you have decided on the type of school you would like to attend, you can then narrow your selection down to more specific schools.

# College Admission Glossary: Learn the Lingo

What's a transcript? What's the difference between early action and early decision? When applying to college, you are bound to come across unfamiliar terms. This glossary can help you make sense of all the information you're sorting through. *Link from College Board Applying 101*

## **ACT**

A standardized college admission test. It features four main sections: English, math, reading and science — and an optional essay section.

## **Admission Tests**

Also known as college entrance exams, these are tests designed to measure students' skills and help colleges evaluate how ready students are for college-level work. The ACT and the College Board's SAT are two standardized admission tests used in the United States. The word "standardized" means that the test measures the same thing in the same way for everyone who takes it. Read more about [admission tests](#).

## **Articulation Agreement**

An agreement between two-year and four-year colleges that makes it easier to transfer credits between them. It spells out which courses count for degree credit and the grades you need to earn to get credit.

## **Candidates Reply Date Agreement (CRDA)**

An agreement many colleges follow that gives applicants until May 1 to accept or decline offers of admission. This agreement gives students time to get responses from most of the colleges they have applied to before deciding on one.

## **Class Rank**

A measurement of how your academic achievement compares with that of other students in your grade. This number is usually determined by using a weighted GPA that takes into account both your grades and the difficulty of the courses you've taken.

## **Coalition Application**

A standard application form accepted by members of the Coalition for Access, Affordability, and Success. You can use this application to apply to any of the more than 90 colleges and universities that are members of the Coalition.

## **College Application Essay**

An essay that a college requires students to write and submit as part of their application. Some colleges offer applicants specific questions to answer, while others simply ask applicants to write about

themselves. Colleges may refer to this as a “personal statement.” Learn more about [college application essays](#).

### **College Credit**

What you get when you successfully complete a college-level course. You need a certain number of credits to graduate with a degree. Colleges may also grant credit for scores on exams, such as those offered by the College Board’s AP Program® and CLEP. Learn more about [AP](#) and [CLEP](#).

### **Common Application**

A standard application form accepted by all colleges that are members of the Common Application association. You can fill out this application once and submit it to any one — or several — of the nearly 700 colleges that accept it. Go to the [Common Application](#).

### **Deferred Admission**

Permission from a college that has accepted you to postpone enrolling in the college. The postponement is usually for up to one year.

### **Early Action (EA)**

An option to submit your applications before the regular deadlines. When you apply early action, you get admission decisions from colleges earlier than usual. Early action plans are not binding, which means that you do not have to enroll in a college if you are accepted early action. Some colleges have an early action option called EA II, which has a later application deadline than their regular EA plan. Learn more about [applying early](#).

### **Early Decision (ED)**

An option to submit an application to your first-choice college before the regular deadline. When you apply early decision, you get an admission decision earlier than usual. Early decision plans are binding. You agree to enroll in the college immediately if admitted and offered a financial aid package that meets your needs. Some colleges have an early decision option called ED II, which has a later application deadline than their regular ED plan. Learn more about [applying early](#).

### **Financial Aid**

Money given or loaned to you to help pay for college. Financial aid can come from federal and state governments, colleges, and private organizations. Learn more about [financial aid](#).

### **Grade Point Average (GPA)**

A number that shows overall academic performance. It’s computed by assigning a point value to each grade you earn. See also Weighted Grade Point Average.

### **Legacy Applicant**

A college applicant with a relative (usually a parent or grandparent) who graduated from that college. Some colleges give preference to legacy applicants (also called “legacies”).

### **Need-Blind Admission**

A policy of making admission decisions without considering the financial circumstances of applicants. Colleges that use this policy may not offer enough financial aid to meet a student’s full need.

### **Open Admission**

A policy of accepting any high school graduate, no matter what his or her grades are, until all spaces in the incoming class are filled. Almost all two-year community colleges have an open-admission policy. However, a college with a general open-admission policy may have admission requirements for certain programs.

### **Placement Tests**

Tests that measure the academic skills needed for college-level work. They cover reading, writing, math and sometimes other subjects. Placement test results help determine what courses you are ready for and whether you would benefit from remedial classes. Read more about [placement tests](#).

### **Priority Date or Deadline**

The date by which your application — whether it’s for college admission, student housing or financial aid — must be received to be given the strongest consideration.

### **Registrar**

The high school or college official who registers students. The registrar may also be responsible for keeping permanent records and maintaining your student file.

### **Rolling Admission**

An admission policy of considering each application as soon as all required information (such as high school records and test scores) has been received, rather than setting an application deadline and reviewing applications in a batch. Colleges that use a rolling admission policy usually notify applicants of admission decisions quickly.

### **SAT**

The College Board’s standardized college admission test. It features three main sections: math, reading and writing, which includes a written essay. Learn more about the [SAT](#).

## **SAT Subject Tests**

Hour-long, content-based college admission tests that allow you to showcase achievement in specific subject areas: English, history, math, science and languages. Some colleges use Subject Tests to place students into the appropriate courses as well as in admission decisions. Based on your performance on the test(s), you could potentially fulfill basic requirements or earn credit for introductory-level courses. Read about the [SAT Subject Tests](#).

## **Transcript**

The official record of your course work at a school or college. Your high school transcript is usually required for college admission and for some financial aid packages.

## **Transfer Student**

A student who enrolls in a college after having attended another college.

## **Undergraduate**

A college student who is working toward an associate or a bachelor's degree.

## **Universal College Application**

A standard application form accepted by all colleges that are Universal College Application members. You can fill out this application once and submit it to any one — or several — of the more than 3,044 colleges that accept it. Go to the [Universal College Application](#).

## **Waiting List**

The list of applicants who may be admitted to a college if space becomes available. Colleges wait to hear if all the students they accepted decide to attend. If students don't enroll and there are empty spots, a college may fill them with students who are on the waiting list. Learn more about [waiting lists](#).

## **Weighted Grade Point Average (GPA)**

A grade point average that's calculated using a system that assigns a higher point value to grades in more-difficult classes. For example, some high schools assign the value of 5.0 (instead of the standard 4.0) for an A earned in an AP class. See how to [convert your GPA to a 4.0 scale](#).

## Helpful Websites for Sophomores

Resource	On-Line Address	Description
AP Central	<a href="http://www.apcentral.collegeboard.com">www.apcentral.collegeboard.com</a>	Advance Placement classes and exam information
CareerOneStop	<a href="http://www.careeronestop.org">www.careeronestop.org</a>	Career searches. Career Planning. Salary info. Education and Training. Job search. Resume help.
College Board	<a href="http://www.collegeboard.org">www.collegeboard.org</a>	SAT registration, information, and practice questions. PSAT help. College planning and search. Scholarship Search
College Savings Plans of MD	<a href="http://www.collegesavingsmd.org">www.collegesavingsmd.org</a>	MD Prepaid College Trust. MD College Investment Plan. College Cost Calculator
CollegeNet	<a href="http://www.collegenet.com">www.collegenet.com</a>	College searches, Apply on-line, Scholarship searches, Financial Aid info, college links
eCampusTours	<a href="http://www.eCampusTours.com">www.eCampusTours.com</a>	Virtual campus tours. College planning. Financial aid. Scholarship search. Career exploration.
FinAid	<a href="http://www.finaid.org">www.finaid.org</a>	Free guide to Federal financial aid, scholarships, student loans, and military aid
MD Higher Education Commission	<a href="http://www.mhec.state.md.us">www.mhec.state.md.us</a>	MD college/university search. Scholarship search. College planning. Financial Aid. Online applications. Career Center. Career schools.
My Future	<a href="http://www.myfuture.com">www.myfuture.com</a>	College planning. College searches. Career information. Military information.
My Next Move	<a href="http://www.mynextmove.org">www.mynextmove.org</a>	Take an Interest Survey. Explore careers.
Raise Me	<a href="http://www.raise.me">www.raise.me</a>	Students can guarantee micro-scholarships from 250+ colleges as early as 9th grade by simply doing positive things like getting good grades, having a job, volunteering, going to a college fair, and more.
Stem Jobs	<a href="http://www.stemjobs.com">www.stemjobs.com</a>	Find your STEM type, search STEM careers, and find colleges that offer your STEM major
Today's Military	<a href="http://www.todaysmilitary.com">www.todaysmilitary.com</a>	Military Careers. ASVAB info. Military life.
SCHS Counseling Center	<a href="https://www.carrollk12.org/schools/high/sch/schoolcounseling/">https://www.carrollk12.org/schools/high/sch/schoolcounseling/</a>	Career, College, High School Scheduling, and More!