

GCIS Georgia Schools
12th Grade Career Development Advisement Activity #3
Teacher as Advisor Program (TAP)
Estimated time: 30-45 minutes

National Career Development Guidelines Standard/Competency

4. Understanding the relationship between educational achievement and career planning
 - Describe the relationship of academic and vocational skills to personal interests
 - Describe how education relates to the selection of college majors, further training, and/or entry into the job market
 - Describe how learning skills are required in the workplace
12. Skills in career planning
 - Demonstrate knowledge of postsecondary vocational and academic programs

Goal: Students will use GCIS to investigate postsecondary schools in Georgia.

Objectives:

- Identify postsecondary school opportunities
- Use GCIS as a tool for investigation

Materials:

- 12th Grade Career Development Advisement Activity #3 handouts - **Types of Postsecondary Schools and Georgia Schools**
- Pen or pencil

Activity:

1. *Greet students:* “Welcome to advisement. Well, you’re getting close to the end of your high school career. Time is of the essence now! The last time we focused on career development we talked about military employment. I hope you’re investigating all your options. Today we’re going to discuss postsecondary schools in Georgia. Most of you have already selected your postsecondary destination. However for those of you who are dragging your feet, you will have one more opportunity to investigate your options. The rest of you can still listen and learn. First of all, there are three types of postsecondary schools. Who can name them?”
Answer: Four-year colleges and universities, two-year and technical colleges, and vocational or special purpose schools. Allow time for students to answer and write the correct answer on the board.
2. *Distribute the handout - Types of Postsecondary Schools to students and discuss each of the types of schools with the class to ensure they understand the differences.*
3. *Ask:* “Which type of school do we have more of in Georgia: four-year colleges and universities, two-year and technical schools or vocational/special purpose schools?” *Answer: vocational schools, 119. Write this on the board and ask students to name some of the types of special purpose schools they think are in Georgia. Answer: art, bartending, modeling, aviation, computer technology, apprenticeship, teaching, cosmetology, broadcasting, journalism, music, electrical, information technology, massage, real estate, plumbing, carpentry, masonry, horse-shoeing, dental, medical, iron working, pet grooming, long-term care, secretarial, skin care and nails. Write their responses on the board and add any others you think may be interesting to the class.*

4. *Divide the class into pairs and have them discuss this statement: “ALL schools are vocational schools.” Allow time for student discussion and have the class reach a consensus on whether this statement is valid.*
5. *Distribute Handout #7, **Georgia Schools**. Go over the directions for the activity, answer questions from students, and ensure that they understand the assignment and when it is due.*

Evaluation:

Students will be evaluated on their participation in the group discussion and their completed handouts.

Types of Postsecondary Schools
12th Grade Career Development Advisement Activity #3
Teacher as Advisor Program (TAP)

What types of schools are there?

There are three basic types of schools you can attend after high school in Georgia.

- Four-year colleges and universities
- Two-year and technical colleges
- Vocational or special purpose schools

What are four-year colleges and universities?

These schools offer academic programs that are four or more years in length.

Four-year colleges provide training in the arts and sciences. When you finish your program you receive a bachelor's degree. Universities also provide training in the arts and sciences. In addition, they offer graduate and professional studies (e.g., law, medicine). Depending on the program you complete, you receive a bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree. Colleges and universities may be either public or private.

What are two-year and technical colleges?

These schools generally offer programs that are less than four years in length.

Two-year schools and technical colleges offer academic, technical, and continuing education courses. You may earn an associate degree when you complete a two-year program. However, depending on your area of study you may earn a certificate or diploma instead. Most students are from the local community. Some programs at two-year schools lead to an associate degree in an academic area. These programs often are similar to the first two years of a general academic program at a four-year college or university. You may be able to transfer some or all of your credits to a four-year school. If you do this, the credits count toward your bachelor's degree. In general, two-year schools and technical colleges admit anyone who has a high school diploma or GED. Some schools require students to be at least 16 years old.

What are vocational or special purpose schools?

Vocational schools generally focus on training in specific fields. You usually earn a certificate or diploma when you complete a program. Some of these schools offer academic courses, but you may not be able to earn an associate degree. Special purpose schools may be private or public. Private vocational schools are sometimes called proprietary or career schools.

What is the difference between a public and a private school?

Public colleges and universities receive state tax dollars while private colleges and universities do not. Both types of schools receive additional money from alumni or other groups who donate money. In general, tuition and fees are higher at private schools. However, these schools offer financial aid packages that can make them as affordable as public schools. Thus you should not stop considering a school just because of its tuition.

What is the difference between schools that are affiliated with a religious group and those that aren't?

The difference can be minimal or the difference can be very noticeable. Let's start with schools that are not affiliated with a religious group. This doesn't mean religious activity isn't permitted at these schools. In fact, these schools often have a bible study club and a nondenominational campus ministry. It just means that the school's policies, events, and daily student life aren't influenced by religious beliefs. At the opposite end of the spectrum are schools that are affiliated with a specific religious group and that group's beliefs affect campus life. For example, the school may prohibit alcohol on campus or require attendance at church service. Some schools that are affiliated with a religious group are nondenominational. So while the school may have been established by a religious group or is affiliated with one, the campus is nondenominational.

Georgia Schools
12th Grade Career Development Advisement Activity #3
Teacher as Advisor Program (TAP)

Student name: _____

Advisor: _____

Date: _____ Due Date _____

What type of postsecondary training/education will YOU pursue? Four-year colleges and universities expect incoming students to have taken different high school courses than a two-year, technical college or vocational school might. So where will YOU go after high school? In pursuit of a four-year or advanced degree? After a two-year associate degree, certificate or diploma? Off to a special purpose school for certification or licensing in a specific area? Find out more about postsecondary opportunities in Georgia in GCIS.

Directions:

1. Log into GCIS using your personal portfolio User Name and Password.
2. Click on **My Portfolio Main Menu**, and then click on **My GCIS Favorites**.
3. Click on **Georgia Schools** on the left under **Education & Training**, and then click it again on the right.
4. If you're sure of which schools you want to investigate, click and go, but if you're not, click on **FAQs** (Frequently Asked Questions), review that topic, and then make your choices.
5. Click through each of the topics listed for each school you choose.
6. You can click on the **Compare** tab at the top of the page to review up to three schools at once.
7. Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.
 - What type(s) of schools did you choose? Why?
 - Which schools did you investigate?
 - What programs of study or training interest you?
 - What is important to you about the type of postsecondary training you receive?
 - What does this activity tell you about your postsecondary training choices?
 - Are you interested in attending any of the schools you explored? Why or why not?
8. Record your findings in the **Add to My GCIS Favorites in My Portfolio**.

