



Project Success' College Vocab Inventory!

When identifying as a First-Generation student, there can be a lot of new words and concepts to navigate when thinking about education after High School. Flip through this guide that has some of the most common and important terms to assist you and make you feel confident in your future decisions. Our categories are:

Campus Life

The number and variety of organizations, clubs, intramurals, athletics, and recreation a campus has.

Financial Aid

A combination of loans, scholarships, grants, and work-study that will help you pay for college.

Admissions

The process of entering or being allowed to enter a place, organization, or institution.

Major: Your main focus of study. This requires a specified number of credit hours.

Security: Safety for students on campus. This could include police officer assistance, security escorts, ID cards, or other options.

Writing Center: A resource for students to get help with any aspect of their writing, from specific assignments to general writing skills.

Study Abroad: The act of a student pursuing educational opportunities (and fun travel!) in a country other than one's own.

Minor: A secondary field of study. This is kinda like a major but it requires less credits than a major.

Work-Study: This is a program that helps students make money to pay college tuition and living expenses by working on campus.

Advisor: A teacher or staff counselor who helps a student plan a course of study.

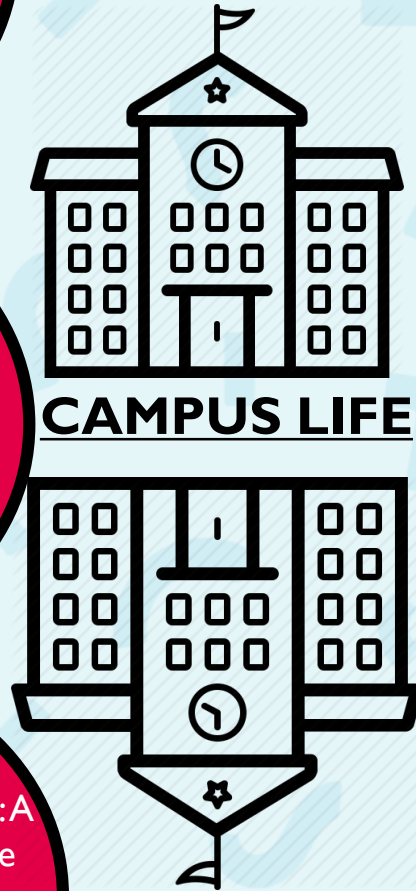
Meal Plan: A set amount of money towards food, or breakfasts, lunches, and dinners at a college or university.

Dorm: A building primarily providing sleeping and residential quarters for large numbers of students

Campus: The land on which a school and related buildings are. Usually, includes libraries, lecture halls, residence halls, student centers or dining halls.

Diversity: The presence of people on campus who differ in culture, ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic or other group attributes.

Resident Advisor (R.A.): A student who is responsible for supervising and assisting other students who live in the same residence hall.



Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA): A federal form required as the application from all students who wish to apply for need-based financial aid, including grants, loans and work-study awards.

Tuition: The amount of money charged to students for instructional services. It may be charged per term, per course, or per credit.

Scholarships: These are a source of financial aid for college provided as a reward for a special talent or academic achievement.

Student Aid Report (SAR): A document that gives you basic information about your eligibility for federal student aid & lists your answers to the questions on your FAFSA.

Unsubsidized Loan: Money that is provided, with interest, to a borrower by an institution or individual. The funds borrowed must be repaid, along with the interest that accrues while the funds are kept or used by the borrower.

Subsidized Loan: A sum of money where the interest is paid by the federal government while the student is in school and during authorized deferment. (Federal Loans)

Demonstrated Need: The difference between the cost of attending a college and your expected family contribution

Grant: Financial assistance awarded because of financial need. Could be provided by federal or state governments, an institution, a foundation, or some other nonprofit funding source that *does not have to be repaid*.

Estimated Family Contribution (EFC): Amount of money your family could be expected to pay for one year of college costs, based on the data gathered from the FAFSA (Figure often differs from actual amount you will be required to pay).

FINANCIAL AID



Bachelor's Degree:

An undergraduate academic degree awarded by colleges and universities upon completion of a course of study that typically lasts 4 years.



Liberal Arts College: A degree-granting institution where the academic focus is on developing the intellect & instruction in the humanities and sciences, rather than on training for a particular vocational, technical, or professional pursuit.

Undergraduate: A student who is pursuing a one, two or four-year degree.



Associates Degree:

An undergraduate academic degree awarded by colleges and universities upon completion of a course of study intended to usually last 2 years or more.



Vocational or Technical School: Offers specific career-oriented programs that last from a few months to a couple of years. Most are specialized and offer intense training in one specific skill area.



ADMISSIONS



Private Institution:

This is a college or university funded by private sources without any control by a government agency.

Public Institution: A college or university that receives public funding, primarily from a local, state, or national government that regulates the school's operations.

Graduate: Advanced academic degree's such as master's and doctoral degrees.

Community College: An educational institution that provides workforce education and college transfer academic programs.



FURTHER RESOURCES

**“You are the one
creating the
blueprint for your
college
experience”**

- Kenzie (UMNTC Coordinator of Multicultural
Outreach & Community Partnerships,
Undergraduate Office of Admissions)

**“Being the first is like you are
the individual in your family
who can change the tides in a
way.”**

-Jeremiah (GEAR UP Program
Manager)



- **Project Success Website**
 - More podcasts, virtual tours & more! You can also find your Facilitator's email to reach out for support.
 - https://www.projectsucces.org/students_families/college-and-career-tours/
- **CCC at your school**
 - Contact your school counselors for as much support as you need. They are there to support you!
- **Research & Reach out**
 - Look for schools & email for more information to make an informed decision
 - <https://www.firstinthefamily.org/resources/>