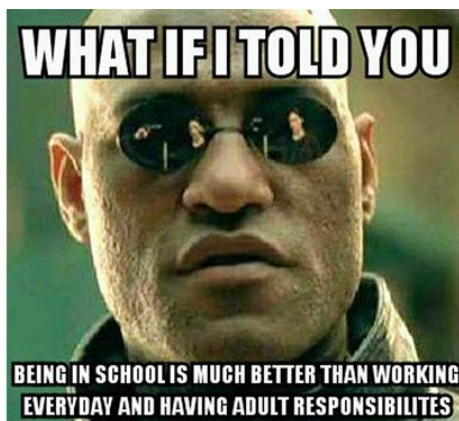


Academic Year Activities Overview (November)



Cristal Mendez, Coordinator

A. AY Calendar, DNA Login, Program Contact Card / Staying in Touch



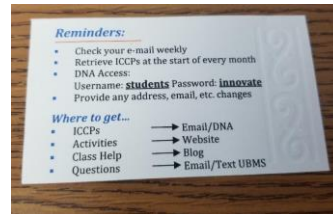
DNA Website

DNA Login

User Name :

Password :

Program Contact Card



B. ICCP, Grade Reporting, Online tutoring, VC Sessions / Participation

MONTHLY ICCP ACTIVITIES: November 2019

10th Grade ICCP
11th Grade ICCP
12th Grade ICCP

10th Grade TRiO ICCP
11th Grade TRiO ICCP
12th Grade TRiO ICCP

ICCP ARCHIVES

October 2019

10th Grade ICCP
11th Grade ICCP
12th Grade ICCP

10th Grade TRiO ICCP
11th Grade TRiO ICCP
12th Grade TRiO ICCP

September 2019

10th Grade ICCP Activities
11th Grade ICCP Activities
12th Grade ICCP Activities



C. Participant Status – Stay Active



Good standing means you are submitting the online activities and participating in the summer program.

D. November ICCP activities



E. Stipend / Incentives



F. Hour of Code

G. Question / Answer



10th – Read *Choosing Your College Basics Article* (student), answer questions – take turns |

CHOOSING YOUR COLLEGE: 'THE BASICS'

*Feel like you need to go to a big-name college to get the best education and impress all of your friends? Take a moment to consider that college is not just about getting a great education — it's also a huge leap into a whole new world of social experiences, personal growth, and independence. (Not to mention a new level of hard work, studying, and academic achievement!) *The overall culture of your college may play as big a role in your future success as your degree.* Figuring out what's important to you will help you narrow the field, and you may discover some options that hadn't even been on your radar!*

Starting your search with the basics will help you identify the colleges that will best suit you academically and personally. Each of us has unique needs and values, and what is important to you may not matter to someone else. Take location, for instance. If you don't want to be more than 100 miles from home, then schools on the other side of the globe are out! The same goes for school size, cost, and other basic criteria. By identifying your needs early on, you can eliminate hundreds of schools and focus on the things that will make your school a perfect fit.

GEOGRAPHY

Obviously, academics play a huge role in determining the right school for you. But so does location. Where do you want to study? Is year-round sunshine a must for your mental health, or does the call of the winter ski season require a more diverse climate? Perhaps you hope to compose essays in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower, or maybe you prefer the comforts of home. College is both an education and a journey, so consider what you hope to experience.

SETTING

You should also consider the ambience of your surroundings. If you can't live without nightlife, think city! If you're into the great outdoors, you might want to go rural. There are colleges in every environment you can imagine, from tiny towns in Minnesota to the middle of Manhattan.

If you've always lived in the suburbs, an urban campus can be an adventure. But after a few weeks, will you yearn for grassy fields and open space? On the other hand, if you're used to malls and movie theaters and choose a college in a rural area, will you be racing into the student center at midnight, desperately seeking noise, lights, and people? Think about where you grew up and how much of a change you want.

SIZE

Colleges come in all sizes, from a school in California that enrolls only 26 students to a university like Penn State that can enroll 30,000 or more. Which one is better? That depends on you. Did you go to a small high school or a large one? Did you grow up in a city or a rural area? Do you like being places where everybody knows you, or do you like the anonymity of a crowd? You might even want to think about how far you want to walk to get from one class to another. Large schools typically have large campuses, as well as a healthy selection of student services and things to do; a small college may offer individualized attention, as well as a more intimate and personalized experience.

TYPE

All colleges and universities are not the same. Some devote much of their time and resources to research. Others focus their attention on teaching and learning. Some have a specialty in one specific area, while others are best known for providing their students a broad education. Other differences include whether schools are single sex or coed, if they have a religious affiliation, and whether they are public or private. There are also historically Black colleges, Hispanic-serving institutions, schools with co-op programs, and many with large evening and part-time programs. Your options are almost limitless and your personal learning style, preferences, and available resources will help you find the place where you'll best succeed.

COST, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND FINANCIAL AID

The cost of college is one thing that most *parents* think about. Not all colleges have the same price tag and that there are a variety of ways to cut your costs. Most schools offer financial aid, scholarships, and work-study programs, aside from student loans. Consider your special talents outside of the classroom. You may qualify for a full ride if you can carry a tune or a football (or both), while making the grade. Even if you don't get a full ride, every little bit helps. Public universities often offer much lower tuition rates to in-state students, but their fees to out-of-state residents are usually similar to private schools. Private institutions charge everyone the same tuition, but they often have privately-funded scholarships, so it's worth applying even if the price tag seems too high. A school's tuition isn't necessarily what you'll *pay*, because it doesn't reflect financial aid or extra expenses like housing and books. But it's still wise to check out what's out there, as it may expand or diminish your options, depending on your financial situation.

UT Arlington Upward Bound Math & Science Center (10th)

Source: www.studentedge.com 'advice column'

Questions

When selecting a college take into consideration what you value and what you would like to experience.

- Now that you know the basics, what is most important for you when selecting a college?
- Why should you apply to private universities despite the higher tag price?
 - They have privately-funded scholarships \$\$\$

11th – Brief Talk College Cost / School choices - develop a list on *Collegeboard's Big Future* | Give 3 examples

HOW TO GET THE BEST ESTIMATE OF YOUR COLLEGE COSTS

Did you know that colleges with higher sticker prices sometimes offer more financial aid? Or that colleges differ in the types of aid they offer? Below are a few tips that will help you estimate the real amount you'll have to pay to attend the colleges you're considering. You can search for colleges by *average net price* and by the *average percent of financial need* colleges meet.

Focus on Net Price – Your net price for a college is the full cost of attendance minus your gift aid. Gift aid includes grants and scholarships but not loans or money earned through a work-study job. Getting your estimated net price is the best way to get an early answer to the question of how much a college will really cost you. To learn more about [net price](#).

Cost Figures to Know for Your College Search - Your personalized estimated net price is the best indicator of what a particular college will cost you. But if you're just beginning your college search, the types of figures listed below can help you decide if you want to get more information on a college or use its net price calculator.

Average Net Price - The average net price of a college is, in effect, what the average student really pays to go to that college. On this site, average net price is defined as the cost of attending a college (for an in-state student who lives on campus) minus the average amount of need-based gift aid that the college offers students. A college you're interested in might have a published price of \$6,000. But its average net price might be only \$2,700 — which includes room and board and other costs. That's a big difference. You can search for colleges by average net price with [College Search](#).

Average Percent of Need Met - Most colleges are not able to cover 100 percent of a student's demonstrated financial need. You can get an idea of how much aid a college might award you and your family by checking to see what it has typically awarded other students in the past. For example, if your family has demonstrated need of \$10,000, and the college you are interested in has an average percent of need met of 75 percent, then your financial aid award (for one academic year) from this college might be about \$7,500. You can search for colleges by average percent of need met with [College Search](#). Remember, when you look at the average percent of need met, a bigger number is better.

Average Percent of Gift Aid - Different colleges have different ways of awarding their financial aid packages. The final award is generally divided into a combination of scholarships and grants, work-study jobs and loans. Only scholarships and grants are considered gift aid. If a college awards you a financial aid package of \$7,500, and the average percent of gift aid is 50 percent, then you can expect your award to include approximately \$3,750 in grants and scholarships. The rest of the award would likely be a combination of loans and work-study earnings. Keep in mind that when you look at average percent of gift aid, a bigger number is better.

Tips and Reminders - As you consider these key figures, keep the following in mind:

- Calculating your estimated net price will give you the best idea of how much a college will really cost you.
- Averages give you only a general overview of how a college has awarded financial aid to other students in the past. Financial aid officers at each college will weigh your circumstances before deciding on your actual financial aid award.
- You can [search for colleges](#) by average net price and by average percent of need met.

*Source: <http://bigfuture.collegeboard.org> (Available online)

Questions

- **What is net price for a college?**
 - Net price= full cost of attendance – gift aid (grants and scholarships not loans or work-study jobs)
 - For example, SMU's net price for me was around \$2,000. The cost was \$50,000 but my gift aid was \$48,000. Universities have net price calculators on their website.
- **What is average percent of need met?**
 - What the college has typically awarded to students in the past.
 - For example, if my family needs \$10,000 to put me through college and the university I want to attend has an average percent of need met of 75% then they might award me around \$7,500 in financial aid.
- **What is average percent of gift aid?**
 - The amount of scholarships and awards a school gives you.
 - For example, if my dream school gives me a financial aid package of \$7,500 and I know the average percent of gift aid is 50% then I can expect \$3,750 in grants and scholarships. The rest will be a combo of loans and work-study.

Averages give you a general overview, financial aid officers at every school will weigh your circumstances before deciding on your actual financial aid award.