



From High School to Higher Education

Achieving dreams through planning and determination



Future Educators of Alaska
UNIVERSITY of ALASKA

Advising | Universities | Finances | College Credit Opportunities

Wondering Why College?

If you are wondering:
Why start planning early?
What you'll do when you get there?
Why get a degree in the first place?

Then this is the publication for you!
The Future Educators of Alaska staff brings you this first high school booklet to keep you better informed about opportunities in higher education! It's never too early to start thinking and planning for a career in education.

1. Better Paying Job

College graduates, on average, make more over their lifetime than those who only completed high school. If there was a "Top One Reason to Go to College" list, this would probably be it.

2. Independence

Higher education gives you the opportunity to meet new people, take part in new adventures and explore your interests. You can blossom into the success story you were always meant to be.

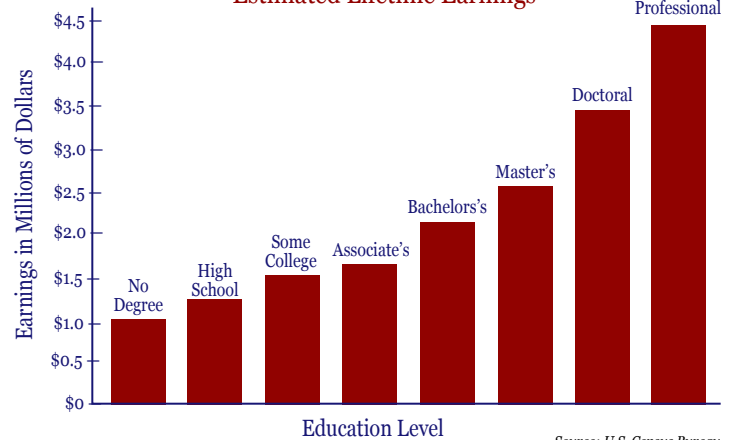
3. Expanded Connections

College will improve your social skills and get you out of your comfort zone. From study groups and internships, you never know where a new thread of friendship will eventually take you.

4. Because You Can

Hesitant because no one else in your family has gone to college? Don't be nervous, be the first! They admire your courage and fortitude. Either way, who comes out on top is you!

Estimated Lifetime Earnings



Becoming Future Educators!

The transition between high school and college can be a daunting and, at times, overwhelming process. But do not worry because there are plenty of resources and people to help you along the way! This booklet will help you make informed decisions and support your transition into college.

Life after high school can be a time to learn about things that really inspire you, to spend time with people who have similar interests,

and to get a chance to see more of the world. Doing all these things takes a road map — just like taking any trip. And the earlier you plan, the more choices you will have.

One thing is for certain: education after high school will help make your dreams come true. Plus, a college graduate earns about \$1 million more in their lifetime than others who only finish high school.



In This Publication

	<i>Page</i>
Expand Your Opportunities	2
Becoming Future Educators	
Finding Your Academic Path	
Where Do I Stand?	4
Self-Assessment Worksheet	
Becoming a Teacher	5
Make a Difference, Become a Teacher!	
Frequently Asked Questions About Becoming a Teacher	
Teacher Shortage: A Crisis	6
Tips to Become a Graduate, a Leader, a Teacher!	
Turnover Among Alaska Teachers: Is It Changing?	
High School Timeline	8
High School Checklist and Curriculum	
Save the Date	10
Calendar of Deadlines and Events	
Tests and Tips	12
5 Tips to Reach Your Educational Goals	
High School Qualifying Exam	
College Tests	
Secrets to Test Success	
Put Your Best Foot Forward	14
Earn College Credits	
Identify Your Academic Strengths	
Student Help Websites	
Advanced Placement Courses	
Sizing Up College in Alaska	16
My Ideal College	
Distance Education	
Campus Overviews	
Student Pathway	24
Resources and programs along the entire educational pathway	
Partner Programs	26
RAHI, I-AC Bridging the Gap, PITAAS	
Starting Off Strong	27
Planning Worksheet	
Advice for Your First Year of College	
Off-to-College Checklist	
Financial Aid Opportunities	28
Scholarship Sites and Resources	
Financial Aid Checklist	
Résumé Writing 101	30
Tips, Advice and Résumé Worksheet	
What Does That Mean?	32
Definitions of Terms and Phrases	
Planning and Notes	34
College Planning Chart and Note Pages	



Finding Your Academic Path

Do you prefer hands-on training (science experiments) or academic learning (readings and lectures)? The answer might lead you to your higher education path.

Is a four-year liberal arts college just not right for you? Well, contrary to what you might have heard, you have other options. Maybe you have different needs or a different learning style. There are tons of programs that could better suit you. Community college, vocational schools, online programs, a combination of two or several — there's a plan for everyone, and your possibilities are limitless.

In Alaska, students have access to a variety of postsecondary institutions that offer vocational programs, certificates, two-year degrees, four-year degrees, and graduate programs. Alaska's institutions provide highly diverse programs of study designed to meet the individual needs of students as they prepare for future careers in Alaska's workforce.

Vocational School
Vocational schools offer career and technical training in a "hands on" environment. Alaska Vocational Technical Center (AVTEC) is a public vocational school within the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development specializing in job training for Alaskans entering the workforce or advancing in their current occupation.

Learn more at:
<http://akadvantage.alaska.gov/>

Proprietary School
These institutions are privately owned businesses. Career Academy is an accredited private vocational school offering specific courses to meet the requirements of the growing tourism and hospitality industries.

Community College
These schools usually serve city, borough, or region residents. They typically offer vocational certificates and associate's degrees and they have open admissions, meaning no entrance exams are required. Ilisagvik College (the only Tribal College in Alaska) is a good example of a community college. Ilisagvik provides postsecondary academic, vocational and technical education training in an environment designed to embrace Inupiat culture, language, values, and traditions and enable local residents to thrive and succeed.

Four-Year College & Universities
These schools grant bachelor's degrees (Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science). Many also offer vocational certificates, associate's and master's degrees. All the primary University of Alaska (Fairbanks, Southeast, Anchorage) campuses are four-year institutions that also provide students certificate and associate level options.



Self-Assessment:

Use this self-assessment to gauge your skills, interests, personality, and values. These characteristics play an important role in your career choice. Use this process to learn more about yourself — what you like, what you don't like, and how you learn. Knowing these things can help you determine which occupations and work situations could be a better fit for you.

Questions for You	Thinking About College
<p>What are your favorite extracurricular activities that take place in school or are connected to school?</p> <p>What are your favorite hobbies or things to do in your free time?</p>	<p>Extracurricular Activities: The activities you choose say a great deal about what makes you happy, and that's important to know when planning for college. Even an ordinary activity like talking on the phone means you like to interact with people! An activity you like can lead to a college major or a career. Be sure that a college offers your favorite activity so you have a fun way to relax in your free time. Part-time jobs also count as activities and can help you pay for your college education.</p>
<p>What are your favorite subjects in school? Why do you like these subjects?</p> <p>What subjects do you get the best grades in? Why do you think you do well in these subjects?</p> <p>How do you like to learn or study? Do you like to work alone, with a teacher, or in a group?</p>	<p>Academic Interests: Thinking about what you like to learn, how you like to study, and what subjects you do well in can help you determine what college or major is best for you. A subject you like might be something you'd like to study in college. If you like a class because it involves hands-on learning, you might want to look for a college that offers that type of learning experience.</p>
<p>What kind of careers seem most interesting to you? Why?</p>	<p>Careers: Talk to people in the career fields that interest you. If you don't know anyone, ask a teacher, parent, or counselor for names of people you can contact, or participate in a career fair. When you meet people in that career, ask them to describe their work, and the skills and qualities needed to succeed.</p>
<p>What person or what kind of people do you most admire? Why?</p> <p>What do your friends like most about you?</p> <p>What would you consider your best qualities?</p>	<p>Personal Qualities: If you admire a person or certain types of people, in what ways are you like them? How can you develop the qualities you admire in them? Ask a counselor, teacher, family member, or your parent(s) about academic and career areas that are related to your best qualities. Look for a college that offers you experiences to help you develop the qualities you admire, or where you can further develop your own best qualities.</p>

Personality and Career Assessment Websites

Strong Interest Inventory
www.cpp.com/products/strong/
 Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI)
www.cpp.com/products/mbti/
 Alaska Career Information System (AKCIS)
www.acpe.state.ak.us/page/306
 Career Pathway
www.careerway.com/

DISCOVER Career Planning Program
www.act.org/discover/
 Career Lift Off
www.careerliftoff.com/
 Learning Styles & Study Strategies Inventory (LASSI)
www.hhpublishing.com/_assessments/LASSI/
 Visual Auditory, Reading/Writing, Kinesthetic (VARK)
www.vark-learn.com/

Frequently Asked Questions About Becoming a Teacher

How long does it take to become a teacher?

At minimum, you will need to complete a four-year bachelor's degree program. Alaska requires public school teachers to become licensed before starting their teaching career.

What are the typical teaching program requirements?

Besides a four-year bachelor's degree, Alaska also requires a good GPA and passage of the PRAXIS I and/or PRAXIS II, which tests basic math, reading and writing skills.

How many hours do teachers work?

Most teachers work over 40 hours per week. This includes class time, parent conferencing, curriculum preparation and grading. However, over 12 weeks of paid vacation per year provides teachers with opportunities to teach summer sessions, take other jobs, or in Alaska, do commercial and subsistence fishing!

What career opportunities will I have as a teacher?

A career in education gives you the opportunity to teach in your own community. When you become an educator, you enter a world of opportunity. From subject matter, to age group, to responsibility level, there are opportunities to grow your career in a number of different directions.



Make a Difference, Become a Teacher!

Major in Education

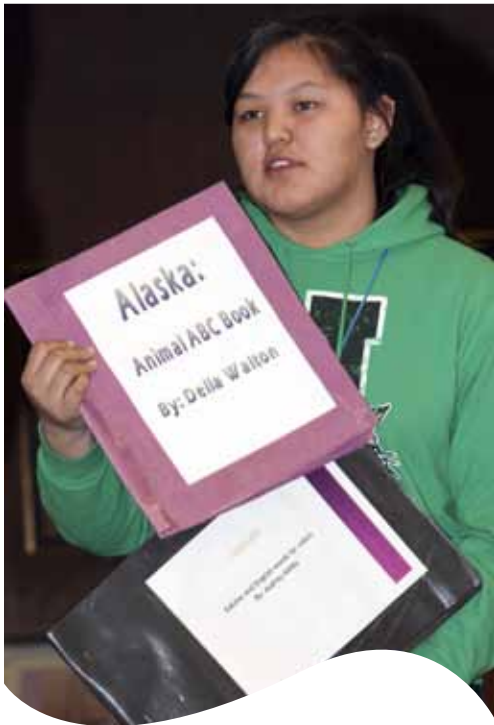
All University of Alaska Campuses offer accredited education programs; however, each campus offers different programs within their Colleges of Education. In general, the University of Alaska offers undergraduate programs designed to prepare students for various professional roles related to education in a variety of learning environments. Students are introduced to education through courses designed to develop an understanding of the relationship of education to society.

Why Become a Teacher?

The most compelling reason to become a teacher is the desire to work with children. Some point to a “calling,” a yearning to help children learn, watch them grow, and make a meaningful difference in the world. Another reason people choose to teach is because it offers an opportunity to have a job in their own community and to be highly employable anywhere else they choose to live. No doubt, the choice to become a teacher is a decision to make a significant impact on the future. The truth is, however, the profession is tremendously demanding — especially today. In many rural areas across Alaska, teachers have to teach multiple grades such as K-3, 4-8, or 9-12, and all subjects! But for those who are successful teachers, it is clear why they love their job and love working in rural Alaska. Perhaps some of you know teachers who have traveled thousands of miles to teach in remote villages? Their spirit and passion answers our original question—Why become a teacher?

Silent Crisis

The teacher shortage problem affects all Alaska communities, however it's our rural communities that are hit the hardest. Alaska is in dire need of talented, committed and well-prepared teachers and administrators who understand the unique challenges and conditions facing our rural youth.



Tips to Become a Graduate, a Leader, a Teacher!

Just by being an active member of an active FEA Club you are well on your way of becoming a successful student and future college graduate. Here are some activities to do with your FEA clubs, in your school, and in your community:

- Mentor younger students, through tutoring, reading allowed or just walking them to school.
- Be a leader in the classroom by taking the initiative and facilitating group discussions.

- Participate and help organize community events.
- Talk with your teachers and school administrators about their career experiences and ask why they chose the education profession.
- Research teacher salaries. Start by checking out the annual salary survey done by the American Federation of Teachers. www.aft.org/salary/index.htm.
- Get involved in school events, community projects, Tribal councils and other leadership opportunities.
- Volunteer and gain hands-on, real world experience by working with children.
- Find out if your district offers a teaching career pathway or dual credit opportunities.
- Talk to counselors about the recommended sequence of classes for college.
- Express your interest in teaching to your favorite teachers. They can help you achieve your goals and offer practical tips.



Turnover Among Alaska Teachers: Is It Changing?

By Alexandra Hill and Diane Hirshberg, Institute of Social and Economic Research University of Alaska Anchorage • July 2008

Alaska Native Educators recognized at the 2009 FEA Student Gathering in Fairbanks. From Left: Mary Walker, Bernice Joseph, Theresa John, Sheryl Meierotto, Mandy Sullivan, Beverly Hugo, and Martha Stackhouse. Photo by: Adam Demientieff



Turnover among Alaska's teachers was roughly the same in 2007 as it had been in 1999, with about 14% leaving their school districts. **Turnover also remained twice as high in rural as in urban districts—about 22%, compared with 10%.** That lack of broad change comes after years of efforts by Alaska's state government, universities, and school districts to reduce teacher turnover, especially in rural areas. The Institute of Social and Economic Research has been tracking Alaska's progress in reducing teacher turnover since 2004, in partnership with the Alaska Teacher Placement program, the Department of Education and Early Development, and university teacher training programs.

Some turnover is inevitable, as teachers retire, quit teaching, or move to other districts—and up to a point turnover is good, bringing in new teachers and ideas. But schools don't want too much turnover. Recruiting new teachers is expensive, and research has linked high teacher turnover with lower student achievement. There's no broad agreement about how much annual turnover is too much—some think more than 5% is too much—but most educators agree that by 20%, turnover is worrisome. Here we summarize our latest findings on teacher turnover in Alaska. Earlier reports are available on ISER website (www.iser.uaa.alaska.edu).

Efforts to reduce turnover have succeeded in some cases, even though the statewide figures don't show much change. A good example is the Bering Strait School District in western Alaska, which reduced average annual turnover from about 30% to 20% in recent years.

Keeping special education teachers in Alaska schools is particularly difficult, with half the new special education teachers gone within four years. Only 51% of new special education teachers were still on the job four years after they started. Of the others, 41% were

gone from Alaska schools, and 8% were still teaching—but something other than special education. We also know from previous ISER research that special education jobs are also among the hardest to fill to begin with.

Teachers and principals who graduate from programs in Alaska are more likely to stay. Of the Alaska graduates who came into the state's schools between 2000 and 2005, almost three-quarters were still there in 2007, compared with about half among those who graduated from programs outside Alaska (See Diagram). This is of particular interest to policymakers, who wonder if training more teachers here would reduce turnover. But Alaska graduates made up only about 13% of those who came into the schools between 2000 and 2005. **To have a bigger effect on turnover rates, Alaska would need to train many more teachers.** To put Alaska teacher turnover in context, it's useful to know that turnover in Alaska's largest districts is roughly comparable to turnover in mid-sized cities nationwide.

By contrast, **turnover in Alaska's rural districts is higher than turnover just about anywhere in the U.S.—except in inner-city neighborhoods in America's largest cities.**

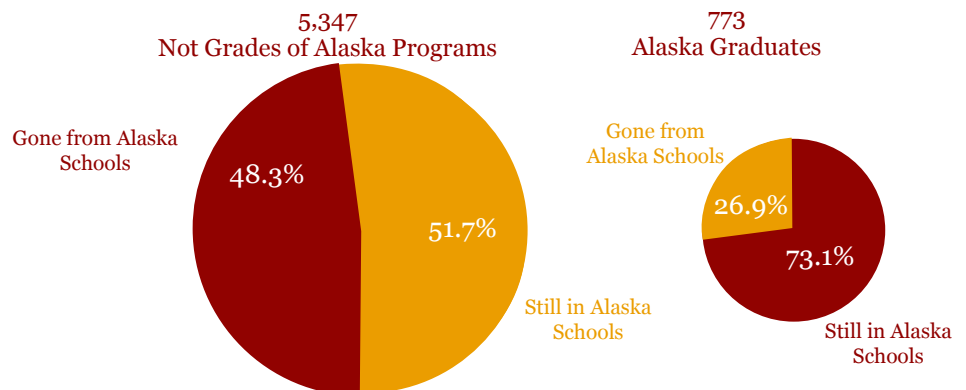
Conditions unique to remote rural Alaska certainly contribute to high turnover—the shortage of good housing, high living costs, isolation, difficulties and costs of travel, and limited access to medical care, to name some.

But reducing that turnover is critical, and ISER will continue tracking it. There are also questions that extend beyond our research. **How can we get more of Alaska's young people interested in teaching?** What kinds of incentives would keep more teachers in the classroom? Are there more effective ways the universities and the school districts can work together to improve teacher recruitment and provide support for new teachers?

The Alaska Legislature has shown interest in preparing more teachers in-state, and both the University of Alaska and Alaska Pacific University are taking steps to train more teachers and create new options for teacher training. And some programs and some districts have had success in reducing turnover. Many people are looking for solutions—but as the overall turnover numbers make clear, we all need to keep looking.

Teachers and Principals Who Entered Alaska Public Schools, Fall 2000 - Fall 2005: Where were they in Fall 2007?

6,120 Teachers and Principals Entered



Source: ISER analysis of DEED Certified Account Database
All certificated personnel Graduates of University of Alaska and Alaska Pacific University, 2000 to 2005

High School Timeline



It's not enough just to want to attend college. You've got to start preparing for it. Use this checklist in high school to prepare for college.

Challenge Yourself!

Note: Not all of the following courses are required for High School Graduation. Ask your Advisor about your district's requirements for graduation.

Four (4) years of English:

- Basic or Honors English
- American Literature
- Composition

Language Arts electives, such as:

- Mythology
- British Literature
- Creative Writing

Four (4) years of Math

- Algebra I / II
- Geometry

Math electives, such as

- Trigonometry
- Pre-Calculus
- Statistics

Two (2) years of Science:

- Biology
- Chemistry
- Physics

Science electives, such as:

- Geology

Freshman Year

Start by telling your teachers, family, friends, and other adults you respect that you want to go to college. The more people you tell the more support you will have to help you reach your goal.

Freshman Year

Make a High School Schedule. Plan the courses you need for graduation during high school. Discuss your plan with your FEA Advisor and counselors.

Sophomore Year

Gather College Information. Take advantage of college workshops and career fairs to start planning for your higher education future.

Freshman Year

Get Involved in Clubs and Activities. Participation in the community helps with college and scholarship applications.

Sophomore Year

Keep Your Grades Up. It seems like high school goes on forever, but college is right around the corner so hit the books and study hard.

Junior Year

Prepare for and Take the PSAT/HSGQE. PSAT scores are used to qualify students as National Merit Scholars Program semifinalists and finalists.

Each Year Get to know people in your community. You will need letters for all those applications you plan to send out. The best way to get good recommendations is to build strong relationships.

Two (2) years of Social Studies:

- Economics
- U.S. Government
- Geography
- World History
- U.S. History
- World Cultures

One (1) year of Art:

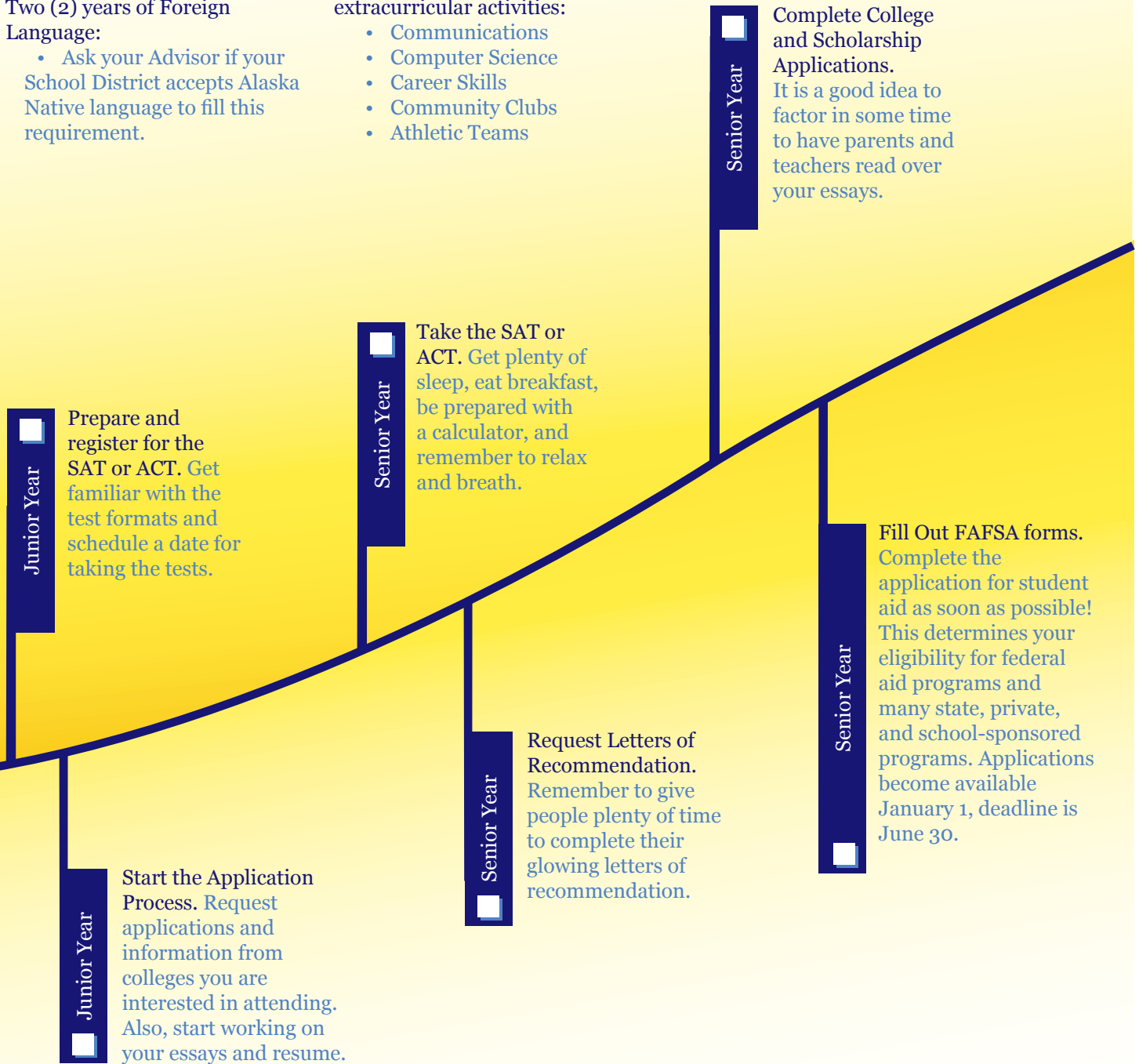
- Drawing
- Dance
- Drama
- Music

Two (2) years of Foreign Language:

- Ask your Advisor if your School District accepts Alaska Native language to fill this requirement.

Fill out your schedule with a variety of electives and extracurricular activities:

- Communications
- Computer Science
- Career Skills
- Community Clubs
- Athletic Teams



Each Year Use summers to find rewarding jobs, internships, or volunteer experiences. Look for these opportunities early in the spring. The earlier you start your search, the more likely you are to find a better opportunity.

Save The Date » Use this calendar to keep track of important tests, events and application deadlines.

Fall

August

- \$ Alaska Native Brotherhood Scholarship Application
- Narrow your list of colleges and review them with your family.
- Request application and financial aid information from each campus on your college list.
- Make a master calendar for: college entrance exam dates, college application due dates, financial aid applications, letters of recommendations, high school transcripts, and other college admission materials.

September

- Write application essays and ask teachers and family to read drafts.
- ✓ ACT Test
- Attend financial aid and college fair events in your area.
- Use internet to search for scholarships and internships
- \$ Doyon Foundation Scholarship

October

- Ask for letters of recommendations. Give each person, a stamped, addressed envelope, any required forms, and remember to give them a deadline and a thank you letter.
- Attend Regional Student Gathering
- ✓ HSGQE Re-Test
- ✓ SAT Test
- ✓ PSAT Test
- ✓ ACT Test
- \$ Hortio Alger National Scholarship

November

- ✓ SAT Test
- Early College Application
- + Alaska Native and American Indian Heritage Month

Winter

December

- \$ Brick Award Scholarship
- ✓ SAT Test
- ✓ ACT Test
- \$ AXA Achievement Scholarship
- \$ Bering Straits Native Corporation Scholarship

January

- UAS Campus Preview Day
- ✓ SAT Testing
- Most regular applications are due between January 1 and February 15.
- Send your transcript to colleges.
- Submit FAFSA Application

February

- UA Spring Preview Days
- \$ UA Scholarship
- Alaska Native Oratory Society Competition
- Save year's pay stubs to estimate income on aid forms that you'll need to file next year.
- Many priority financial aid deadlines fall in February. To get the most beneficial award package, apply by the priority date. Keep copies of everything you send.
- Contact colleges to make sure they've received all application materials.
- \$ A. Patrick Charnon Memorial Scholarship

Spring

March

- \$ SeaAlaska Scholarship
- ✓ SAT Test
- RAHI Application
- PFD Application

April

- ✓ HSGQE Test
- + Attend BMEEC Conference
- + Annual FEA Student Gathering
- Financial Aid Priority Deadline
- \$ AlaskAdvantage Education Grant

May

- ✓ SAT Test
- Let colleges know of your acceptance or rejection of offers of admission or financial aid by May 1. Send a deposit to the college you choose.

Summer

June

- \$ Native American Education Grant
- ✓ SAT Test
- ✓ ACT Test
- \$ U.S. Department of Education Scholarship
- \$ CIRI and Chugach Heritage Foundation Scholarship

July

- \$ Norman M. Cooks Memorial Scholarship
- \$ Adolph Van Pelt Special Fund Scholarship
- University of Alaska Admission
- \$ "A GPA Isn't Everything" Scholarship

Calendar Key »

\$ Financial Aid Opportunities

✓ Testing Dates

+ Cultural Events



August

February

September

March

October

April

November

May

December

June

January

July

Check out the Alaska Department of Education & Early Development website for more information and sample High School Graduation Qualifying Exams. www.eed.state.k.us/tls/assessment/hsgqe.html

High School Graduation Qualifying Exam:

Frequently Asked Questions

Question: What is it?

Answer: The High School Graduation Qualifying Exam (HSGQE) measures minimum competencies of essential skills in reading, writing, and mathematics. Passing all three sections of the HSGQE is part of the requirements to receive a high school diploma in the state of Alaska.

Question: Who takes it?

Answer: Students must take the HSGQE for the first time in the spring of the 10th grade. The test generates two scores: one is for the HSGQE graduation requirement and the other score is for assessing the student's performance based upon the Grade Level Expectations (GLE) for a 10th grader. The score for the HSGQE is used to meet the graduation testing requirement set forth by the Alaska legislature.

Question: What if I'm a not a Sophomore?

Answer: 11th and 12th graders who are new to the district or who need to re-take one or more subtests of the HSGQE must test at least once each year until they meet the proficiency requirements. When a section is passed, it is not re-taken. Students only re-take the section(s) they did not pass. A Certificate of Achievement is given to students who met the district's credit requirements for graduates but did not pass one or more sections of the HSGQE. They may retest twice each year until the proficiency requirements are met. Once a student with a Certificate of Achievement passes all subtests of the HSGQE, he/she will be awarded a diploma.

Question: When is it?

Answer: The HSGQE is administered twice a year, once in the fall and once in the spring. The test dates are set by the state. There are no make-ups for the HSGQE.



5

Tips to Reach Your Education Goals

Get to it & do it!

First and foremost, doing well in education is about focus and commitment. You'll find that the hardest part is getting started. Once you're doing something, it often begins to just flow. So, stop procrastinating and get started!

Jump start!

Get ahead in classes and credits. Look over materials before class and enroll in dual credit opportunities to hit two birds with one stone. You can earn dual credit for High School and College graduation!

Follow the rules!

Sounds like no fun at all, but the people in your school know what it takes to be successful. If you take the advice of your teachers, (do your homework, have good attendance) you are sure to succeed!

Aim for knowledge!

Getting good grades is important and rewarding! Focus on keeping up your grade point average (GPA). Starting in your freshman year maintain strong and steady grades.

All you have to do is ask!

Need help with homework, filling out applications, studying for exams, or just getting a ride to school? Just ask for help, there are loads of people in your community who would love to lend a helping hand.

Secrets to Test Success: Prepare, Study, Repeat

Try out these strategies while you're still in high school, and by the time you get to college, you'll be a test-taking expert.

Before the Test

Eat well & rest up: Studies show that you need good nutrition and full eight hours of rest to concentrate and perform at your best.

Be prepared: Bring your pencils, erasers, pens, rulers, compasses, calculators, or whatever else you'll need on test day.

Review the test: Look over the sections and what types of questions are on the test. Consider how much time to allow for each section, basing your decision on the point value of each. You don't want to spend too much time on a question that counts for only a few points.

During the Test

Read the directions: Never assume that you know what the directions say. For example, some questions may have more than one correct answer.

Answer easy questions first:

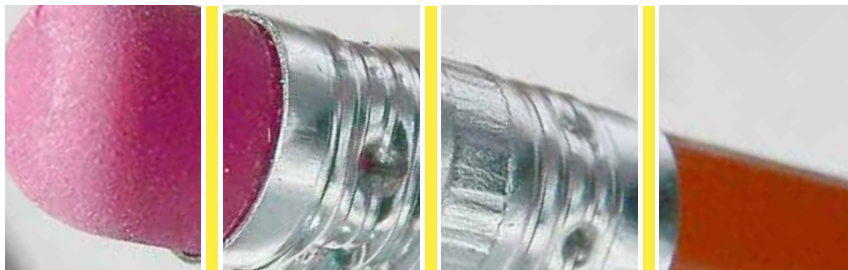
Answering easier questions may jog your memory about useful facts. You may also come across information that can help you with other questions.

Answer every question: Unless there's a penalty for wrong answers, it can't hurt to try.

Ask questions: If a question is not clear, talk to your teacher or proctor. If that's not possible, explain your answer in the margin.

Check out this great site for example test questions. www.collegeboard.com

College Tests: Take a Closer Look



For placement tests, you should be armed with more than a #2 pencil. There are lots of resources to help you prepare and study for tests. Your local library and online bookstores have books that can help you prepare. If you don't do well the first time, don't panic — you can re-take most tests to try to raise your score. (Please note that the University of Alaska does not require scores from these entrance exams for admission).

SAT Reasoning Test This test measures your ability to think and solve problems. Almost all colleges and universities accept the SAT as part of the admissions process. You can take the test in your junior and senior years.

ACT Like the SAT, the ACT is accepted by almost all colleges and universities. But instead of measuring how you think, the ACT measures what you have learned in school.

SAT Subject Tests These tests measure your knowledge and skills in a variety of subjects. Some colleges use them for admissions and to help students choose the right courses. Some schools require them and at some they are optional.

AP® Tests Short for Advanced Placement, AP tests give you the chance to earn college credit while still in high school. Many students take them after completing AP classes.

CLEP® Tests Short for College Level Examination Programs, these tests can help you earn college credit in many different subjects. They are often taken by home-schooled students, or people who are returning to college after being in the workforce.

International® Baccalaureate Diploma Programme This is a two-year program designed for college-bound high school students. It is accepted by hundreds of colleges and universities in the U.S., and can help you earn college credit. Ask your guidance counselor if your school offers it.

Put Your Best Foot Forward

Prepare for tough college courses with these great resources



Earn College Credits at RAHI:

Have your summer adventure at the Rural Alaska Honors Institute (RAHI). Held at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. RAHI is a six-week college preparatory bridge program for Alaska Native and rural high school juniors and seniors with a cumulative GPA of 3.0 (or higher), who are interested in attending college. RAHI is a statewide competitive program; if you are chosen, all expenses are paid including travel to the program. FEA has partnered with RAHI to add a new Education Track to their intensive summer program for Alaska Native students. The education track features an Introduction to Education course that explores different ways of teaching and learning in a culturally responsible classroom.
www.uaf.edu/rahi/

Dates for the program:
June 1st through July 15th

Application deadline:
March 31st

Identify Your Academic Strengths by Taking Placement Tests:

ACCUPLACER is a placement test designed to help you succeed in college. The test provides you with useful information about your academic skills in math, English, and reading. Your scores, along with your academic background, goals, and interests, are used by academic advisors and counselors to help you with course selection. Your scores can help you choose courses that are most appropriate for your academic level.

How Does Accuplacer Work?

ACCUPLACER is an adaptive and untimed computer test. This means that the questions are chosen for you on the basis of your answers to previous questions. To schedule a placement test or learn more about the test contact one of the UA campuses:

- **UAF Districts:** www.uaf.edu/testing/ctc.html
- **UAA Districts:** www.aaa.alaska.edu/advising-testing/assessment/accuplacer.cfm
- **UAS Districts:** www.uas.alaska.edu/TLC/testing/placement.html

Student Help Website:

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' web site for kids provides introductory career information for students. The web site lists job duties, working conditions, training requirements, earnings levels, and employment prospects of hundreds of occupations. www.bls.gov/k12/index.htm

“Learning to become a successful college student takes time, patience and motivation.”

— Linda Morgan, UAA Director of Advising & Testing



Live Homework Help

Free online help from real tutors for Alaska students in grades K-12 and college introduction, seven days a week from 1 PM to 10 PM. Live Homework Help offers Free Tutoring in math, science, social studies, English in grades K-12 and also has college introduction support services. These services are available to residents within the state of Alaska. www.alaska.edu/gotocollege/highschool/live-homework-help/

KnowHow2GO

Big dreams and good grades aren't enough to get into college. KnowHow2GO is a national public service campaign designed to inform young people about the actual steps they need to take to make their college dreams a reality. The campaign includes television, radio, print, outdoor and interactive advertising. www.KnowHow2GO.org

Advanced Placement Courses:

University of Alaska Anchorage AP Policy

Students must be fully admitted to a UAA certificate or degree program before Advanced Placement credit can be evaluated. Scores should be sent directly to UAA from the College Board. Once you have been admitted and the scores received, your records will be evaluated and the appropriate course credit applied to your academic record. www.uaa.alaska.edu/records/tce/advancedplacement.cfm

University of Alaska Fairbanks AP Policy

UAF grants advanced credit, for a score of three or higher in the College Board Advanced Placement Exams. www.uaf.edu/catalog/current/admissions/transfer_placement.html#UAF_Advanced_Placement

University of Alaska Southeast AP Policy

A score of a three (3) or higher is required on Advanced Placement exams. Individuals must request that an official report of scores obtained on the exam be sent to the Office of Admissions. Individuals may receive credit for more than one examination. www.uas.alaska.edu/catalog/documents/03_04/acadserv.pdf

Advice from an Educator



“Do not hold a grudge, and forgive your students if something negative should happen in your classroom. Start with a new day when they come back. Teachers are there to help students to grow.”

— Martha Stackhouse, Barrow

Sizing Up College in Alaska

“Education is something young people need today. You need to work hard for it. Take advice from other people. If you want to go to school, don’t go halfway. Go all the way. Never give up.”

—The late traditional Athabaskan Chief Peter John



One Size Does Not Fit All

Look at all prospective campuses available! Whether you’re considering a big university, a small college, or something in between, you need to carefully determine what’s most important to you. A college degree can help you reach your dreams of being a teacher, a principal or an administrator. The University of Alaska is comprised of three major universities: University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA), University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), and University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) and 16 community campuses all with the capability of helping you to achieve your academic goals!

What's My Ideal College?

Choosing the right college all depends on what you're looking for. Do you want a college close to home, somewhere with a sports team or maybe it's what they offer academically? Consider the following factors in choosing your college fit, then take some time to write out what your ideal college looks like in the back pages of this booklet.

LOCATION

Consider the distance from family, friends and community networks.

SIZE

What is the size of the student body and campus? How many faculty are on staff?

ENVIRONMENT

What type of program are you looking or, 2- or 4-year? Is your school setting urban or rural? Does it have any religious affiliation?

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Think about deadlines and the tests required to receive admission.

ACADEMICS

Does the college offer your desired major? What is the student-faculty ratio or typical class size?

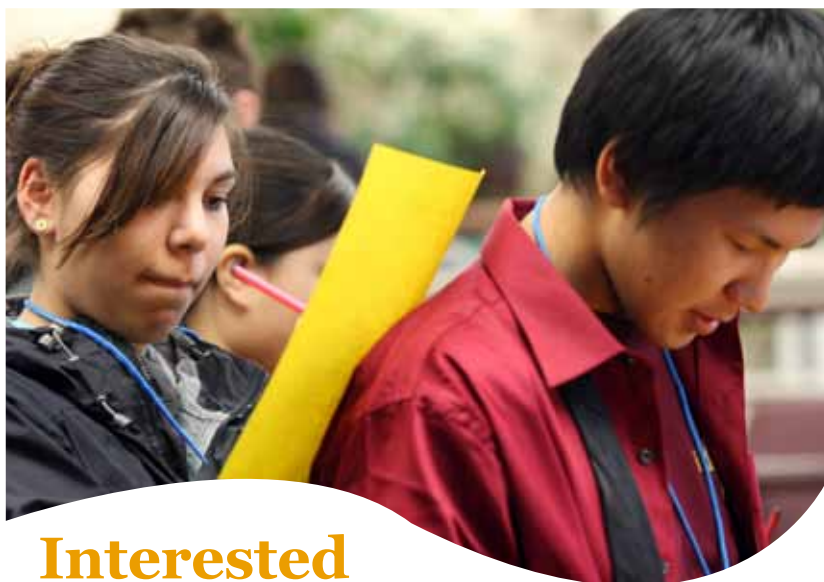
COLLEGE EXPENSES

Remember to estimate a budget that covers cost of tuition, room and board, application fees, and travel costs.

CAMPUS LIFE

Consider the quality of life you'll have with organizations, residence halls, food plans, athletics and social clubs.

Distance Education



Interested in Taking College Courses

While at Home?

While you are in high school, or if you are thinking about staying home a year after your high school graduation, consider taking college classes via distance delivery from the University of Alaska. Through the UA Gateway and the College of Rural and Community Development, students are able to take college level courses from home. Each distance class is developed with the same high expectations as on-campus classes. You must be organized and motivated enough to call in to class, use technology such as e-mail to communicate with other students and your instructor, and set up a learning environment comfortable for you. As with face-to-face classes, students in distance education courses should expect to spend three hours per credit studying and completing assignments each week. That's at least 9 hours per week for just one 3-credit course! Flexibility is a key facet of distance education and it takes organization and perseverance to succeed just as it does in traditional classroom work. But whether you choose to study from home or learn on campus, you're sure to find a teaching program tailored to meet your needs.

To learn more about distance delivery courses and services visit the following sites:

UA Statewide: www.alaska.edu/distance/

UAF: www.uaf.edu/rural/

UAA: www.uaa.alaska.edu/distanceducation/

UAS: www.uas.alaska.edu/distance/index.html/

University of Alaska Fairbanks *Campus at a Glance*

Home of the Nanooks

UAF's 9,828 students come from Alaska, most other states, and 52 foreign countries. About half graduated from high school in Alaska and more than 200 are international students. Undergraduate students make up 89 percent of the total student body. UAF has many non-traditional students. Some are returning to college after years of working or raising a family while others work full time while attending school or are pursuing a second



Pictured above is the UAF Wood Center, heart of student life at UAF, with a food court, bowling alley and lounge area.

associate or bachelor's degree. Faculty teach classes at every level, which means you're able to start building relationships with professors from the beginning.

Today, the modern campus brings high-speed Internet and cable TV to students

who can still enjoy the ski and running trails, oral histories and arctic discoveries of generations of students who came before them. In addition to its main Fairbanks campus, UAF has community and rural campuses in downtown Fairbanks, Bethel, Dillingham,



Kotzebue, and Nome, and maintains six community centers, Galena, McGrath, Tok, Unalaska, Nenana, and Fort Yukon through its Interior-Aleutians Campus in Fairbanks. These branches, part of the College of Rural and Community Development, are central to fulfilling the UAF mission of providing educational opportunities throughout the state. Credits earned at any UAF campus or center are recognized at all UAF campuses, meaning that students may change campuses and transfer all UA credits. If you think excellent academics, attentive faculty and abundant opportunity sound exciting, then consider UAF.

Quick Facts:

Urban Population: 51, 926

Undergrad Population: 7,517

Student to Teacher Ratio: 9:1

Estimation of Costs for Living on Campus:

In-State Tuition and Fees: \$5,123

Room and Board: \$7,360

Books and Supplies: \$1,300

Personal Expenses: \$2,070

Transportation Expenses: \$432

Cost Per Credit Hour: \$141

Campus Support

UAF's network of social and academic programs provides support, advice and sense of belonging. The following are a few Alaska Native student groups and organizations:

- Alaska Native Education Student Association
- Inu-Yupiaq Dance Group
- Alaska Native Science and Engineering Program
- MacLean House
- Rural Student Services
- Rural Alaska Honors Institute



Education Programs at UAF

Eric Madsen, Dean

The School of Education (SOE) faculty and staff strive to model at both the pre-service and graduate levels the three critical characteristics that our candidates embody when they leave the program: professional, culturally responsive, and effective.

Courses required in all programs ensure that candidates in undergraduate/pre-service education and graduate programs in education and counseling understand how the historical, political, economic, and social factors are interrelated and impact culturally responsive education and the issues of access and equity in Alaska's schools. At UAF you will use real classrooms as well as books as source materials for knowledge and experience.

Contact Information

Email: fysoed@uaf.edu
Telephone: 907 474 7341
Fax: 907 474 5451

Mailing Address:
UAF School of Education
7th Floor Gruening Bldg.
PO Box 756480
Fairbanks, AK 99775-6480

UAF Rural Student Services:

Rural Student Service (RSS) offers a variety of activities and programs ranging from pre-arrival services to cultural events, all of which are designed to meet individual needs and create a nurturing community. RSS assists students with academic requirements, class registration, financial aid opportunities, housing options, declaring a major and career exploration. Whether you are making decisions on where to live, what classes to take or how to pay for it, RSS will help you find the answers to enhance your university experience.

Point of Contact: Deborah Toopetlook, Director | (907) 474 7871
For More Information: www.uaf.edu/ruralss/start/

Teaching Programs

Elementary Education (K-8)	B, PB
Secondary Education (7-12)	PB
Art, Biology, Chemistry, Earth Science, English, Environmental Studies, General Science, Geography, Government, History, Math, Physical Science, Physics, Social Studies, World Languages	
Music (K-8, 7-12, or K-12)	B

Special Services Program

School Counseling (K-8 or 7-12 or both)	MEd
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Key: B= Bachelors, PB= Post-baccalaureate, MEd= Master of Education

5

Fun facts you may not know about Fairbanks!

Most people know Fairbanks is the 2nd largest city in Alaska and it's the Golden Heart City, but here are some things you might not know.



1

Hosts the World Indian-Eskimo Olympics each summer.

4

Has the widest temperature spread of any city on earth, from minus 66° to 99° above.

2

Hosts the Athabaskan Old Time Fiddling Festival annually in November.

5

Holds the World Ice Art Championships annually the first two weeks of March.

3

Has the largest hot springs resort in Alaska, Chena Hot Springs.

University of Alaska Anchorage *Campus at a Glance*

Home of the Seawolves

The University of Alaska Anchorage is the state's largest post-secondary institution. Located in the heart of Alaska's largest city, the campus is nestled in the middle of a greenbelt, surrounded by lakes, ponds and wildlife, and is connected to a city-wide trail system perfect for students' active lifestyles.

UAA is comprised of six teaching units at the



Pictured above is the UAA Seawolf Shuttle Bus. You will always have a ride around campus so no need to fret about distances between classes.

Anchorage campus: the Colleges of Education, Health and Social Welfare, Arts and Sciences, Business and Public Policy; and the Community and Technical College; and the School of Engineering. There are four community

campuses: Matanuska-Susitna College, Kenai Peninsula College, Kodiak College and Prince William Sound Community College. The University of Alaska Anchorage offers many career pathway programs featuring associate's, baccalaureate and master's



degrees, as well as vocational and professional certificates in more than 150 major study areas, including arts, sciences, business, education, human services and health sciences. Through UAA's comprehensive curriculum, students learn practical job skills and develop a strong educational foundation that prepares them for graduate of professional schools and the workplace.

Quick Facts:

Urban Population: 261,283

Undergrad Population: 16,454

Student to Teacher Ratio: 17:1

Estimation of Costs for Living on Campus:

In-State Tuition and Fees: \$4,806

Room and Board: \$8,605

Books and Supplies: \$990

Personal Expenses: \$1,427

Transportation Expenses: \$2,363

Cost Per Credit Hour: \$141



Campus Support

UAA offers friendly programs and resources to help you find your niche. The following is a few of the great student services offered:

- Howl Days Orientation Program
- Alaska Native Oratory Society
- Alaska Native Science and Engineering Program
- USUAA Student Government
- Native Student Services
- Cama-i Room

Education Programs at UAA

Mary Snyder, Dean

The College of Education, in partnership with the Alaska business and community groups and the Alaska Department of Education & Early Development, prepares and supports professional educators.

The College offers undergraduate and graduate curricula and programs designed to prepare students for various professional roles related to education in a variety of learning environments. Students are introduced to fundamental issues of education in the contemporary world through courses designed to develop perspective and understanding of the relationship of education to society. Courses provide theory and practice in the development of instructional materials and an understanding of methods of instruction.

Contact Information

Email: coe@uaa.alaska.edu
Telephone: 907 786 4401
Fax: 907 786 4444

Mailing Address:
UAA College of Education
3211 Providence Dr.
Professional Studies
Building Second Floor 209
Anchorage, AK 99508

UAA Smart Start Program

Smart Start is a semester-long college preparatory learning community designed to help students build a solid foundation in reading, writing, grammar and math. Enroll in this program to boost academic success skills and engage in a supportive community of learners. This 13-credit block of courses is taught from 8:30 am to 12:30 PM Monday through Friday during both Fall and Spring. The benefits of this program is working intensively with instructors and having the same core group of students to go through your freshman year with.

Point of Contact: Gayle Morrison, Advisor | (907) 768.6856
For More Information: www.uaa.alaska.edu/ctc/programs/cpds/cpds-services.cfm

Teaching Programs

Early Childhood Education (Pre-K-3)	B, PB
Elementary Education (K-6)	B, PB
Secondary Education (7-12)	MAT
Business Education, English, ELS, General Science, Math, Music (K-12)	
Social Studies, Technology, World Languages	
Special Education (Birth-5, K-8, 7-12)	MEd

Special Services Program

School Counseling (K-8 or 7-12 or both)	PM, MEd
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Administrative Program

Education Leadership (Principal, Superintendent)	MEd
Special Education Administrator	MEd

Key: B= Bachelors, PB= Post-baccalaureate, MEd= Master of Education, MAT=Masters of Arts in Teaching, PM=Post-masters

5

Fun facts you may not know about Anchorage!

Most people know Anchorage is the largest city in Alaska, but here are some things you might not know.



- 1** Great access to hiking, biking, skiing, snowboarding and other fun outdoor activities.
- 2** Hosts the largest winter festival in Alaska, the annual Fur Rendezvous.
- 3** Offers over 600 restaurants for residents to choose from.
- 4** Reaches from Portage Glacier to Eklutna, about the same size as the state of Delaware.
- 5** Hosts the Iditarod National sled dog race every winter, bringing in competitors from around the world.

University of Alaska Southeast

Campus at a Glance

Home of the Whales

The University of Alaska Southeast-Juneau campus is nestled between Alaska's Inside Passage and the Mendenhall Glacier. It is surrounded by glacier-fed lakes and streams, which fill with wild salmon in the summer and early fall. The campus is located along the shores of Auke Lake, on the ancestral lands of the Auke people. The thread of Alaska Native culture runs through contemporary life in Southeast; Native



owned and run corporations are a driving force in the regional economy.

Alaska Native artist Ray Watkins presents his beautiful work to UAS faculty.

owned and run corporations are a driving force in the regional economy.

UAS offers opportunities to grow and learn in a supportive and intimate learning community amidst unparalleled

natural beauty. Cutting edge undergraduate field research makes the most of our spectacular setting in the Tongass National Forest along the Inside Passage and the Juneau Ice Field.



No matter what career path you choose, UAS is designed to strengthen your problem-solving skills, enhance your ability to communicate effectively, and teach you how to work corroboratively – all things employers want. Small class sizes ensure a rich educational experience with top-notch faculty who choose to live and work in a place where dramatic natural vistas inspire scientific, artistic and work force pursuits. Balance your academic schedule with things that inspire you, keep you involved and healthy at UAS.

Quick Facts:

Urban Population: 30,988

Undergrad Population: 2,640

Student to Teacher Ratio: 15:1

Estimation of Costs for Living on Campus:

In-State Tuition and Fees: \$5,017

Room and Board: \$6,430

Books and Supplies: \$1,077

Personal Expenses: \$1,427

Transportation Expenses: \$1,284

Cost Per Credit Hour: \$141



Campus Support

It is up to you to explore, be involved, and commit to something outside the classroom that will develop your leadership skills. Check out some of these great student clubs:

- PITAAS Program
- Woch.En Club
- Yakutat Youth Outdoors & Education Club
- Dancing Club
- Marine Biology Club

Education Programs at UAS

Deborah Lo, Dean

The School of Education (SOE) at the University of Alaska Southeast is a vibrant, innovative, and growing school dedicated to preparing highly effective teachers for Alaska’s schools. The SOE offers programs designed to meet the needs of those preparing to become teachers and those who are already in the profession. UAS has a strong tradition for preparing teachers of excellence who demonstrate a commitment to enhancing the lives of students. Along with their partners, the schools of Alaska, UAS has created opportunities for accessibility to all programs through distance delivery. At UAS, the goal is to help you make a difference in the lives of students. The faculty recognize and nurture student differences, promote and model positive attitudes toward diversity, and teach in inclusive and culturally responsive ways. Their programs are designed to meet the evolving and unique needs of Alaska’s students and emerging teachers.

Contact Information

Email: delo@uas.alaska.edu
Telephone: 907 796 6551
Fax: 907 796 6166

Mailing Address:
School of Education UAS
11120 Glacier Hwy (HA1)
Hendrickson Building #202
Juneau, AK99801

UAS TRiO Student Support Services Programs:

TRiO Student Support Services (SSS) Program engages the mind as well as the spirit of the student. The TRiO program provides students with that “little extra” support they may need to succeed in college. They offer many free services to our students including, TRiO Scholarships/FAFSA assistance, one-on-one tutoring, equipment lending program (laptops, calculators, jump drives), and academic and cultural workshops. Overall, TRiO is dedicated to providing excellent services to the students we work with in a timely and comprehensive manner.

Point of Contact: Carol Comolli, TRiO Director | (907) 796.6325
For More Information: www.uas.alaska.edu/trio/

Teaching Programs

Early Childhood Education (Pre-K-3)	PB, MAT, MED
Elementary Education (K-8)	B, PB, MAT
Secondary Education (7-12)	MAT
Special Education (K-12)	E
Reading	MED

Administrative Program

Education Leadership (Principal, Superintendent) PM

Key: B= Bachelors, PB= Post-baccalaureate, MEd= Master of Education, E=Endorsement, MAT=Masters of Arts in Teaching, PM=Post-masters

5 Fun facts you may not know about Juneau!

Most people know Juneau is the capital of Alaska and you can’t drive to it, but here are some things you might not know.



- 1** Over half of the world’s population of eagles live in Juneau.
- 2** Has virtually no flat land, it begins at sea level and rises steeply up Olds Mountain.
- 3** It receives an average of 91.32 inches of rain annually.
- 4** On any given day there may be as many as six cruise ships docked at the capital city’s cruise ship terminal.
- 5** There are 262.2 miles of hiking trails around Juneau, and much to photograph if you’re so inclined.



“Don’t let other people’s attitudes stop you from doing what you want!”

— Advice to students from Shaktoolik teacher Mary Huntington

Educational Pathway of Support for Alaska Native Students

The Student Pathway was developed to assist students, who are interested in the field of education, in planning for college, learning about specific degree programs at each of the UA campuses, and highlighting support resources available along their pathway towards becoming an educator!

Student Pathway Development Team: FEA, UA School of Education departments, ATP, ANEA, PITAAS, ANTPP, I-AC, AINE, RAHI and others who helped to develop this Student Pathway.

ALASKA SCHOOL DISTRICTS (K-12)

Future Educators of Alaska (FEA)
University of Alaska Academic Affairs Office of K-12 Outreach supports 27 school districts across Alaska to encourage and inspire students to pursue degrees and careers in education.

FEA High School Support Programs:

- High School Elective Course
- Dual Credit (High School College) Elective Course
- FEA Youth Leaders

Transitional Programs

Rural Alaska Honors Institute (RAHI)

- High school junior and senior students from rural Alaska communities earn 7-11 university credits through 6 week intensive summer program.

Upward Bound

- Upward Bound targets high school juniors and seniors to take UAF summer courses with regular college students, develop relationships with peers and faculty and gain hands on college experience.

Interior-Aleutians Campus (I-AC)

- ACT/SAT prep course and distance education support and guidance.

COLLEGE BRIDGE



Alaska Education Support Organizations:

- Association of Interior Native Educators (AINE)
- Alaska Native Educator Association (ANEA)
- Avant-Garde Learning Foundation
- Alaska Association for Bilingual Education (AKABE)
- Southeast Alaska Native Educators Association
- North Slope Iñupiaq Educators Association
- Alaska First Nations Research Network
- Southcentral Native Educator's Association
- Kuspuk Native Educators Association
- Native Educators of the Alutiiq Region
- Association of Northwest Native Educators
- Association of Native Educators of the Lower Kuskokwim

» Support every step of the way!

ASSOCIATE'S*

BACHELOR'S*

GRADUATION*

UAS
Southeast

Preparing Indigenous Teachers and Administrators for Alaska Schools (PITAAS)

- Scholarship award program and Summer Institute

ParaEducator Programs

- Child Development Associate (CDA)
- Certificate Early Childhood
- A.A.S. Early Childhood

CLUBS/ADVISING/PROGRAMS

Native and Rural Student Services (NRSS)

- Academic advising, peer mentoring, special orientations, housing and transportation guidance.

TRiO Student Support Services (SSS) Program

- Financial Aid assistance, equipment loans, and academic/cultural guidance and workshops.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Early Childhood Education
- Elementary Education
- Secondary Education
- Special Education
- Reading
- School Counseling

EDUCATION DEGREES

POST-BACCALAUREATE/GRADUATE

- M.Ed. Elementary
- M.Ed. Secondary
- Counseling Endorsement

- M.Ed. Counseling
- Special Education endorsement
- M.Ed. Cross Cultural
- M. Ed. Language & Literacy

- M.Ed. Curriculum & Instruction

GOAL LONG-TERM



Alaska Native students return as teachers to rural communities with culturally responsive and culturally supportive education background.

UAF
Fairbanks

Interior-Aleutians Campus (I-AC) Bridging the Gap Program

- Tuition & tutoring for 7 credits of Math and English courses a semester, and a week-long intensive for the Math course. Preparation support for the Praxis Exams I and II.

TYPE M LIMITED CERTIFICATE

- Alaska Native Language or Culture (*Certificate granted on expertise & verification by school district*)

CLUBS/ADVISING/PROGRAMS

Rural Student Services (RSS)

- Academic Advising

Alaska Native Education Student Association (ANESA)

- Club for Education Majors

Alaska Native Teacher Preparation Project (ANTPP)

- Jr/Sr Year: Financial support, mentoring, graduation services and induction services.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Early Childhood Education
- Elementary Education
- Secondary Education
- Special Education

EDUCATION DEGREES

POST-BACCALAUREATE/GRADUATE

- School Counseling
- Education Leadership (Principal, Superintendent)
- Special Education Administrator

UAA
Anchorage

Native Early Transition (NET)

- Helps high school students transition from rural villages to urban university life.

Smart Start Program

- Semester-long intensive hands on instruction and guidance

Club Ed

- Networking with education majors, professionals, support and study groups

CLUBS/ADVISING/PROGRAMS

Native Student Services (NSS)

- Transitional support, academic advising

Alaska Native & Rural Outreach Program (ANROP)

- Celebrates and supports Alaska Native cultures and students.

Alaska Educational Innovations Network (AEIN)

- Teacher's pre-service program as rural interns.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Early Childhood Education
- Elementary Education
- Secondary Education
- Special Education

EDUCATION DEGREES

POST-BACCALAUREATE/GRADUATE

- School Counseling
- Education Leadership (Principal, Superintendent)
- Special Ed. Administrator

* Many degree program courses can be take through distance education.

Partner Programs

FEA has built a network of support across Alaska for students interested in the education professions.

“We attempt to build a supportive community in which students participate in a rich & fun academic setting, build a university transcript, and develop a long-term supportive network with peers, staff and instructors.”

– Denise Wartes, RAHI Director



Rural Alaska Honors Institute (RAHI)

RAHI is for college-bound students who are willing to work hard and who are dedicated to excellence. RAHI was organized by the University of Alaska Fairbanks to serve rural and Alaska Native high school honors students. Those who apply should have at least a 3.0 cumulative GPA and plan to have finished their junior or senior year. They should read at or above grade level and committed to earning a college degree. Courses are offered for full university credit (7 to 11) most credits earned apply toward requirements for an academic degree. Completion of all RAHI courses (whether developmental or regular courses) help move the student closer to an academic degree. Required courses are writing (the student is placed in one of two offered) and study skills.

Special for student interested in careers in education FEA is sponsoring an Education Track. This track features an Introduction to Education course, which highlights the teaching profession and the unique aspects of teaching in Alaska. Students in this course will explore philosophies and characteristics of teaching, including those specific to elementary, middle, and high school. They will experience a variety of teaching and learning models incorporating technology when appropriate. This course will also focus on recognizing and honoring the diversity of every classroom and that teaching and learning takes place in the home and community as well as the classroom. Emphasis will also be placed on the strong reading, writing, and mathematics skills needed to become a successful teacher.

More Information:
www.uaf.edu/rahi/

Preparing Indigenous Teachers & Administrators for Alaska Schools (PITAAS)

A grant funded program that address the needs of Alaska school by increasing the number of qualified Alaska Native teachers graduating from the University of Alaska Southeast (UAS). PITAAS works to improve on-campus support for Alaska Native students, while collaborating with partners to build a support network for Alaska Native students. The program cultivates culturally responsive and culturally supportive programs at UAS by modifying the existing Bachelor of Liberal Arts and Bachelor of Science programs.

PITAAS has multiple program components. High school students are supported with encouragement throughout the year and provided information about becoming a teacher. They also receive transition support to college and are given the opportunity to attend the PITAAS Summer Institute, where they can experience dormitory life, meet University faculty, participate in the Sealaska Kusteeyi' Program and get to know the community of Juneau.

More Information:
www.uas.alaska.edu/pitaas/index.html

Interior-Aleutians Campus (I-AC)

Serves Alaska Natives and other long-term residents of the Interior and Aleutians regions. I-AC strives to meet local and distance needs through multiple resources including courses via audio-conference, telecourse, on-site and correspondence.

I-AC offers Native language and culture classes and works with rural high school students to help them achieve college-level skills. Bridging the Gap is I-AC's intensive program for Alaska Native Education majors, which provides a foundation for academic success through financial aid and study skill advising. Bridging the Gap offers students opportunities to travel to Fairbanks once a semester to attend Math intensives, provides hands-on help preparing and passing the Praxis exam, gives assistance with installing class-related technology and provides learning style assessments to determine the best ways for students to succeed in coursework. These transition tools help support nontraditional Alaska Native teacher candidates in their first two (2) years of college.

More Information:
www.uaf.edu/iac/

Advice for Your Freshman Year of College!

Use study resources on campus.

All campuses have learning labs and tutors available. If you're having some troubles, these resources are another tool available to you. Another idea: form study groups.

Visit your academic advisor.

This person is a key resource for you and should be the person you turn to with any academic issues or conflicts.

Go to all orientations.

Do you really need to go on yet another campus tour? Yes. The more you learn your way around campus the more at home you'll feel.

Get to know your peers.

The people you see everyday are your main safety net for not only this year, but for your entire college career. See a flyer for a cultural or social event on campus? Check it out you might make some new friends!

Get involved on campus.

An issue many new students face is homesickness. A solution? Consider joining student clubs, greek society, or sports teams. You'll make new friends, learn new skills, and feel more connected to your school.

Get organized to stay focused.

In high school, the teachers tended to lead you through homework and due dates. In college, the professors post the assignments and expect you to be prepared. Use whatever it takes for you to keep track of your busy schedule.

Go to class, on time.

Obvious, right? Maybe, but sleeping in and skipping that 8 am class will be tempting at times. Avoid the temptation. Stay committed to classes and it will reflect in your final grades.



Off-to-College Checklist!



Being prepared for your first year of college is more than packing your suitcase. Going to college involves establishing a whole new life in a new environment. Use the checklist below to nail down those last details and items to be ready for your new chapter of life.

Organizing Your Academics



- Registrar for classes
- Buy textbooks and class materials
- Plan out semester according to syllabuses
- Meet with Academic Advisor
-

Securing Your Finances



- Consult parents about finances
- Plan out yearly budget
- Look into on campus work or part-time jobs
- Confirm financial aid and scholarship awards
-

Confirming Your Housing



- Confirm housing arrangements
- Pack personal items (clothes, photos, bedding)
- Purchase household items (clean supplies, toiletries)
- Split room items with roommate (microwave, fridge)
-

Establishing Your Network



- Go to student orientations
- Sign up for an organization or club
- Look for cultural/community events throughout the year
- Stay active by joining a sports team or going to the gym
-

Other Considerations



- Sign up for a meal plan
- Check out academic resources (tutors, writing centers)
- Work out transportation (bus passes, car decals, bikes)
- Make travel arrangements for school holidays
-



Financial Aid Opportunities



Types of financial aid include scholarships, tuition waivers, grants, work study and loans. Financial aid will help you pay for the cost of going to college. Besides tuition and books, the cost of transportation and living expenses need to be considered as well. Scholarships are usually awarded for academic achievement or extra curricular activities.

Special Financial Programs for Educators

TEACH Grant Program The Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant Program provides grants of up to \$4,000 per year to students who intend to teach in a public or private elementary or secondary school that serves students from low-income families. To learn more visit www.studentaid.ed.gov/PORTALSWebApp/students/english/TEACH.jsp.

AK-REA Scholarship The Alaska Retired Educators Association is a nonprofit organization of retired educators whose purpose is to promote the professional, social and economic welfare of all educators. This scholarship awards a future educator with \$2,000 to assist with tuition, room and board, books and other costs associated with attending college. To learn more visit www.akrea.org.

Alaska Native Corporation and Tribal Awards

Regional and Tribal Scholarships Many tribes and regional non-profit organizations set aside funding for students to achieve higher education aspirations. Contact your Tribal Council and regional organizations to learn more about scholarships and internships that can help you fund your education.

State of Alaska

www.state.ak.us/acpe Alaskan Student Loan Application
www.agfoa.com Alaska Government Finance

University of Alaska

- **University of Alaska:** www.alaska.edu
- **University of Fairbanks:** www.uaf.edu/finaid/types/scholarships.html
- **University of Anchorage:** www.uaa.alaska.edu/scholarships/
- **University of Southeast:** www.uas.alaska.edu/financial_aid/index.html

University of Alaska Foundation scholarships are available to students attending any campus of the University of Alaska (Anchorage, Fairbanks, Southeast and all community campuses). Since most scholarships are awarded early in the spring of each academic year, applications must be received by February 15, to be considered for most Fall and Spring scholarships. Any applications received through July 15, will be used for any late awarded scholarships or any new scholarship that may become available.

Financial Aid Information & Advice

Still not sure about financial aid and saving for college? Check-out the following sites for more information.

- www.Indian-Affairs.org
- www.Finaid.org
- www.CollegeBoard.com/student/pay/index.html
- www.CollegeConfidential.com/financial_aid/
- www.StudentAid.com/
- www.SayStudent.com

“We believe, that is, you and I, that education is not an expense. We believe it is an investment.”

— Lyndon B. Johnson, October 16, 1968



Financial Aid Checklist

Follow these simple steps to receive financial aid.

- 1) Complete FAFSA Form**
To apply for financial aid, you must complete a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) form *each year* you are seeking financial aid by April 1st. Based on the information you and your family provide, an Expected Family Contribution (EFC) will be calculated. For faster processing, submit the FAFSA electronically (www.fafsa.ed.gov/). You will need data from your prior year’s federal income tax report to complete the form. You must first apply for a Pin Number before beginning your FAFSA (www.pin.ed.gov). Call 1-800-4-FEDAID for assistance. You will receive a Student Aid Report (SAR) in the mail from the U.S. Department of Education. Review the information carefully for accuracy.
- 2) Apply for Admission to College**
Students must be officially admitted to a degree-seeking program to be eligible for FAFSA awards. You can apply online or by mailing in an application.
- 3) Register for Classes**
Contact the Student Services Office or the College of Education to schedule an advising appointment. Register for classes via www.uaonline.alaska.edu, using the instructions found in the semester Class Schedule.
- 4) Register with Selective Services**
If you are a male, age 18 to 25, you are required to register with Selective Services: www.sss.gov.
- 5) Receive Award Letter**
After you submit your FAFSA, you will receive an award letter from the UA Office of Student Financial Aid. It will outline what types of financial aid you qualify for (grants, work study, loans). If you do not receive an award letter within a few weeks, be sure to contact the Financial Aid Office.
- 6) Check Financial Aid Status**
You have 24-hour access to your financial aid information: www.uaonline.alaska.edu.

Education Funding Checklist

The following list a good place to start your research of various opportunities to fund your education goals.

Scholarships

- Tribal Scholarships
- Corporation Foundation Scholarships
- University of Alaska Foundation Scholarships
- Merit / Talent / Athletic Scholarships

Grants

- Pell Grants
- Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity
- National SMART Grant

Government / Private Loans

- Federal Perkins Loans
- Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)
- Federal Stafford Loans
- TruFit Student Loan (School Certified)
- Alaska Supplemental Education Loan

Parent / Personal Savings

- Summer Jobs
- PFD Savings
- Investments

Résumé

Writing 101

Putting your skills and experience on paper



ACTION WORDS FOR YOUR RÉSUMÉ SENTENCES

Managing

accomplished, analyzed, conducted, coordinated, developed, directed, established, evaluated, exceeded, improved, increased, initiated, organized, planned, prioritized, produced, scheduled, strengthened

Technical

assembled, built, calculated, configured, designed, determined, devised, enhanced, installed, maintained, operated, overhauled, programmed, reduced, refined, remodeled, repaired, solved, upgraded

Teaching

advised, clarified, communicated, coordinated, collaborated, corrected, developed, enables, encouraged, evaluated, explained, guided, informed, initiated, instructed, persuaded, set goals, trained

Creating

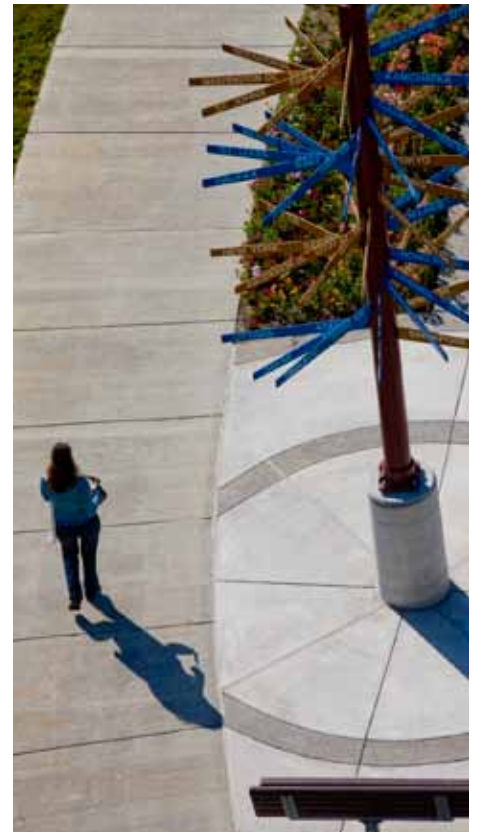
acted, conceived, customized, designed, developed, established, fashioned, illustrated, improved, introduced, invented, originated, performed, planned, redesigned, reshaped, revitalized, shaped,



To land your perfect summer job, internship or financial aid opportunity you need to write your résumé. A résumé is a document that contains a summary of relevant job experience and education. This document will usually be the first item an employer or administrator encounters when considering potential applicants, so you need to put down the most relevant information to put your best foot forward.

Many students and recent graduates worry that they do not have enough experience to create a compelling résumé. However once you start to really think about your background, you'll be surprised at what you have to put on paper. The content of your resume will be determined by your own unique experiences, skills and background but as a general guideline you should include:

- Positive personal characteristics
- Technical and computer skills
- Educational accomplishments (include your GPA if it's over 3.0)
- Skills and experience gained during internships, membership organizations, summer jobs or volunteer positions.



» The key is to emphasize those things that demonstrate your value and to leave out those things that do not. For example, if you are looking to work in a day care, your ability to monitor and teach young children will be important - but winning a basketball tournament will be less relevant.

What does that mean?

The following terms or phrases are ones with which you may not be familiar, but are peculiar to the academic world. You may encounter them in conversations with college faculty or in other higher education publications.

Academic advisor—The person who is available in an advising office or who has been assigned to answer your questions, assist in course selection, and help with other academic matters. The advisor may be a professional staff member or a faculty member.

Associate degree—Awarded for completing a two-year program (14-16 semester units or a total of 60 semester units).

Bachelor's degree (baccalaureate)—Awarded for a four-year program.

Certification—A licenser of an educator. The awarding of a teacher, administrative, special services, or limited certificate to a qualified applicant.

College credit—A successfully completed part of a college program. For example, students might earn three college credits when they successfully finish a one-semester class. Each college requires students to earn a specific number of credits in order to graduate. High school students can sometimes earn college credits while in high school by taking courses at local colleges or by successfully passing Advanced Placement exams.

College preparatory courses—High school courses in primary subjects (language arts, math, science, social studies) that are required for college admission or are designed to help students prepare for college. In some high schools, the only college preparatory courses are those that are also considered honors or advanced placement.

Coeducational—Describes colleges and educational programs that include both male and female students.

Cooperative education (co-op)—A college program that combines academic coursework with relevant work experience.

Elective—Course distinguished from required course. You pick it from a number of specified courses.

Endorsement—Specified areas of preparation listed on a teaching certificate based upon the completion of an approved teacher, administrative, or special services program from a regionally accredited institution.

Enrichment programs—Extracurricular programs that develop students' academic and thinking skills, either directly through tutoring, or indirectly through projects and activities.

Extracurricular activities—Voluntary activities in which students participate, normally after school or during weekend hours. These include athletics, performing arts, community service, student clubs, etc.

Federal work-study—A federally or state-subsidized financial aid program. You must earn the amount of money you are awarded to cover part of your college expenses, usually by working 10 – 15 hours per week on campus or for an off-campus nonprofit agency.

Financial aid package—The total amount of financial aid you receive to help pay for college costs. It is generally a combination of grants/scholarships, loans, and part-time work-study employment.

General education requirement—A group of courses required to earn a degree; provides a broadly based education.

Grade Point Average (GPA)—A cumulative, numerical equivalent of your letter grades. In the most common system, A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, and F=0. Learn how your school calculates GPA.

Grants—Do not need to be repaid and are automatically applied to your student account.

Internships—An experience in a working environment that leads to either academic credit or experiential learning. Internships are a good way to learn more about a particular career in which you are interested. Internships are usually unpaid job experiences, although some paid internships exist.

Liberal arts—Describes a college or educational program designed to provide students with broad-based knowledge and skills, rather than preparing students for a particular career.

Loans—A type of financial assistance that involves you or your parent(s) borrowing money to cover college costs. You and/or your parent(s) will have to repay the amount of the loan—with interest—to the lender. Many student loan programs have low interest rates and do not require repayment until you graduate or are no longer attending college. Explore federal loans first, since federal loans usually provide you with a better interest rate, reducing the amount you pay over the life of the loan.

Major—Called a concentration at some schools, a major is the primary subject you choose to study in college. Most (but not all) of your college courses will be related to your major.

Master of Education (M.Ed., MAEd., MEd., or Ed.M.)—A postgraduate academic master’s degree in education often includes the following majors: curriculum and instruction, counseling, and administration. In most states a Masters degree or higher is required for a principalship or school counseling position.

Matriculation— A process that brings the college and student who enrolls for credit into an agreement designed to achieve the student’s educational goal.

“National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education” (NCATE)— The professional accrediting organization for schools, colleges, and departments of education in the United States.

NMSQT (National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test)— A program cosponsored by the College Board and National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC). It is a standardized test that provides firsthand practice for the SAT. It also allows students the opportunity to enter NMSC scholarship programs and gain access to college and career planning tools.

“Needs blind” admission— When admission to a college is based solely on the student’s qualifications, regardless of the student’s and the student’s family’s ability to pay for college.

Public college—An institution of higher learning operated with state funds.

Private college—A self-supporting institution of higher learning operated with private funds.

SAT/NMSQT (Scholastic Assessment Test)— Tests for college entrance and should be taken in the 11th and 12th grade for students to qualify for some of the most prestigious scholarships.

Semester hours — A term used to designate units of credit for study and work completed at colleges or universities that operate on the semester systems.

Seminar—A type of course involving a small number of students and a large amount of class discussion.

Syllabus— Written description of course content distributed by instructors to students.

Transcript—A written record of your achievement in high school, including the courses you have taken, the grades you have earned, certain standardized test scores, awards or special achievements, and your attendance record.

Transferable skills—Skills that are important in order to succeed in any workplace but that are not specific to any particular job. Instead, these skills can be transferred from one job to another.

Tuition Waivers—Granted by University to cover costs associated with class registration and class materials.

Three of the Biggest Essay No-Nos

1. Lack of a Main Idea or Focus.

One 500-word paper will not hold all the wonderful things you have achieved to get to this point! Stick to a major accomplishment, life-changing event or obstacle you have overcome.

2. Failure to Triple Check Materials.

Before sending your essay into the world, have at least three people read your work. You might be too close to see the sentence says Star and not Start.

3. Telling Your Reader Instead of Showing.

Don’t just say you love sports, demonstrate it throughout the essay. Here’s a great example of showing, not telling. *“The rusted ball rests in my hand. My sandals shift in the gravel. My right arm lies loosely at my side swinging gently. I’m crouched, concentrating on a little wooden ball yards away.”*

College Planning Chart

Use this chart to help you stay on top of your scholarship and college application deadlines.

College Name & Admission Office/Financial Aid Office Phone Numbers			
Received College Application			
Application Deadline			
Essays Completed			
Application Form Submitted			
Confirmed Application Received			
Letters of Recommendation			
Person #1:			
Sent Letter			
Sent Writer Thank-You Note			
Person #2:			
Sent Letter			
Sent Writer Thank-You Note			
Person #3:			
Sent Letter			
Sent Writer Thank-You Note			
High School Transcript			
Requested Transcript from H.S			
Submitted Transcripts to College			
SAT/ACT Test Scores			
Registered for Tests			
Tests Dates			
Requested Scores to be Sent			
Financial Aid Forms			
Financial Aid Deadline			
FAFSA Form Mailed			
Scholarship Deadline #1			
Scholarship Deadline #2			
Scholarship Deadline #3			
Acceptance			
Deadline to Enroll			

K-12 Outreach Office of Academic Affairs
PO Box 755400, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775
907 450 8405 phone | 907 450 8401 fax



Future Educators of Alaska
UNIVERSITY of ALASKA

www.FutureTeachersAlaska.org