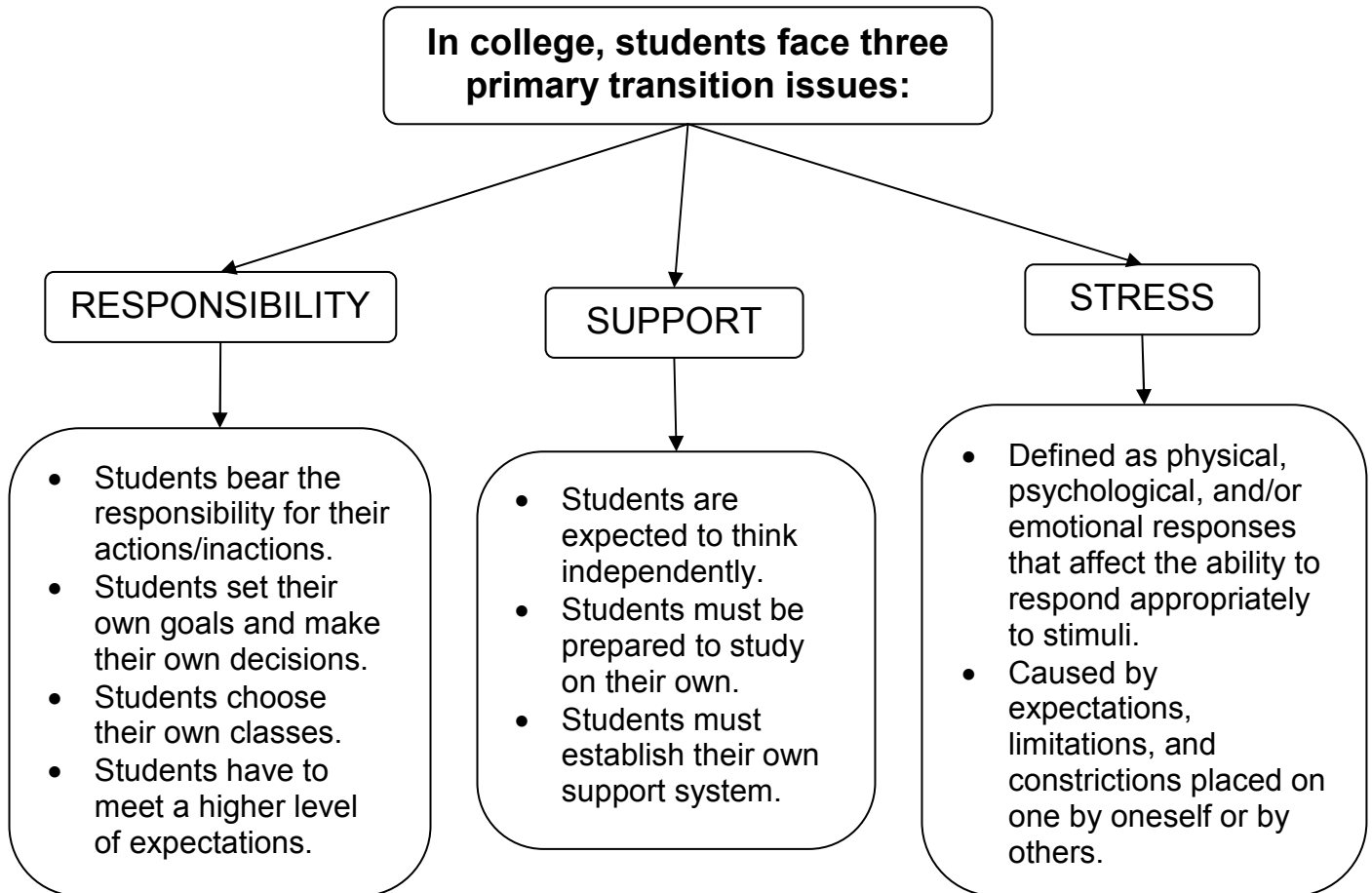




Differences Between High School and College



What can new students expect from college (in comparison to high school)?

- Harder classes
- They will have to analyze topics rather than simply memorize facts
- An increased and faster-paced workload
- Larger classes
- They will be solely responsible for attending classes and submitting assignments on time
- More financial responsibilities and social pressures
- Must produce higher quality work in order to earn an "A"
- Fewer exams each semester (each exam is worth more toward final grade)
- Lengthy reading assignments
- In some cases, lecture classes with little class discussion or group work

Differences Between High School and College

Students with Disabilities

Texas Christian University complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act and with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 regarding students with disabilities. No otherwise qualified individual shall be denied access to or participation in the services, programs, and activities of TCU solely on the basis of a disability. The University shall provide reasonable accommodations for each eligible student who (a) has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, (b) has a record or history of such an impairment, or (c) is regarded as having such an impairment.

At the college level, students with disabilities who wish to request reasonable accommodations must self-declare; they must also provide recent and adequate documentation of their disability to the Coordinator of Services for Students with Disabilities. As self-advocates, college students must initiate the request for reasonable accommodations.

High School	College
IDEA applies.	ADA and Section 504 apply.
IEP developed and sufficient for documentation.	No IEP required. IEP not sufficient for documentation.
Testing done by school.	Comprehensive testing is not available at TCU; however, students may contact the Coordinator for possible referral information. Documentation must be provided in order to receive services.
Eligibility for services is driven by diagnosis.	Eligibility for services is driven by "severity of impact on a major life activity."
Classes meet daily.	Usually, classes meet every other day.
Attendance is legally mandated. School, community, and family accept consequences of non-attendance.	Attendance is the student's responsibility. Student accepts consequences of non-attendance.
Transportation provided.	Student is responsible for his/her own transportation and must factor availability of transportation into class schedule.
Most work done in class.	Most work done outside of class.
Teachers/staff prompt students about grades.	Student must monitor his/her own progress.
Class time devoted to explaining material and answering questions.	Class time devoted to presenting new material; questions expected to be asked during faculty's scheduled office hours.
School occurs during set hours.	Student can choose class schedule (morning, afternoon, or evening).
Often in same classes as peer groups. Sometimes students know same individuals from elementary school through high school.	Different classes mean different peer groups in each class. Takes more effort to meet and make friends. Also, students may be away from home for the first time.
Student to teacher ratios are lower, which allows a more personal connection. Students see the same teachers everyday.	Classroom ratios can range from 25-300 students to 1 teacher, depending on the class. Students see faculty less.