

University College

College Level Vocabulary



STUDY GUIDE

The words in the study guide are considered *college level survival* terminology. All students should familiarize themselves with the vocabulary as they successfully matriculate into the realm of higher education.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAKING VOCABULARY TEST

- 1. Open Internet Explorer
- 2. Go to www.classmarker.com
- 3. At the prompt on the right-hand side of the screen, type in the User Name and Password given to you by your Academic Advisor, and then click "Log-in".
- 4. Once logged in, click on link for "Start Test". Remember to do your best because you can only log-in and take the test **ONE TIME**.
- 5. Once you complete the last question, click on "Finish"
- 6. After completing the Test, you will be re-directing to the screen where your score is.
- 7. Once you see your score, click "Log-Out" at the top right-hand corner of the screen.

Any <u>computer</u> questions or problems contact Academic Advising (919) 530-6129.

North Carolina Central University University College Vocabulary Study Guide

1. academic concentration

Specialization in one academic discipline or field of study is called "academic concentration"

2. academic year

Usually this refers to the August-May school year. In some cases it refers to the entire year.

3. accreditation

Certification that a school or an instructional *program* meets standards set by an outside reviewing organization. Many forms of *financial aid* are available only to students attending accredited institutions. NCCU is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS).

4. admission

Approval for a student to attend an educational institution. The admission process usually involves an *application* form and may require *transcripts* or other supporting documents.

5. advisor

A member of the college *faculty* or staff who assists students with planning *quarter* or *semester* schedules as well as their overall *programs* of study. Advisors may also help with career planning. (See also *counselor*).

6. affix

A word element that is placed at the beginning (prefix), in the middle (infix), or at the end (suffix) of the root or word stem.

7. African American

Also referred to as Black Americans or Afro-Americans are citizens or residents of the United States who have origins in any of the black populations of Africa.

8. algebraic expressions

an expression that contains one or more numbers, one or more variables, and one or more arithmetic operations

9. alumnus

A person who has received a degree from a school (high school or college or university)

10. application

The first step in requesting *admission* to an institution of higher education. Usually there is a form to fill out by a certain deadline; sometimes there is an application fee to pay.

11. analysis

The process of breaking a complex topic or substance into smaller parts to gain a better understanding

12. analytical thinking

The abstract separation of a whole into its constituent parts in order to study the parts and their relations

13. anatomy

- (1) **study of structure of body:** the branch of science that studies the physical structure of animals, plants, and other organisms
- (2) **physical structure of organism:** the physical structure, especially the internal structure, of an animal, plant, or other organism, or of any of its parts

14. ancestor

distant relation somebody is descended from: somebody from whom somebody else is directly descended, especially somebody more distant than a grandparent

15. anecdotal records

An informal, written record (usually positive in tone), based on the observations of the teacher, of a student's progress and/or activities which occur throughout the day.

16. annuity

a specified income payable at stated intervals for a fixed or a contingent period, often for the recipient's life, in consideration of a stipulated premium paid either in prior installment payments or in a single payment.

17. articulation

A formal agreement between high schools and colleges or between community/technical colleges and *baccalaureate* institutions, designed to make it easy for students to move from one educational level to the next without any gaps or repetition in their coursework.

18. assessment

A method of determining a student's knowledge or skill level, such as an exam, often taken to find his or her best *placement* or starting level in a series of courses in English, foreign languages, math, or science. The Accuplacer is administered to all first time freshmen. At NCCU, assessment also refers to determining skills and abilities as learning outcomes in the college's general education program (CAAP Test).

19. assets

Those things that one owns that have material worth or a dollar value.

20. associate's degree

A *diploma* earned after successfully completing a required *program* of study in a community or technical college. It typically requires 64 or more *credits* and takes two years of full-time study. Some associate's degrees enable students to *transfer* to *baccalaureate* colleges and universities, others prepare students to go right into the workforce in a *professional/technical* field.

21. asymptotes

Line not touched by curve: a line that draws increasingly nearer to a curve without ever meeting it

22. atoms

The smallest portion into which an element can be divided and still retain its properties, made up of a dense, positively charged nucleus surrounded by a system of electrons

23. audit

- (1) A review or evaluation of ones' accounts or records
- (2) A student who audits a *course* formally *registers* and pays for it and attends class sessions but earns no *credit* and has no obligation to complete homework projects or take tests.

24. baccalaureate or bachelor's degree

A college *degree* which can often be earned by following a four-year instructional *program*. A baccalaureate institution, sometimes informally called a "four-year college," is a college or university which is entitled to grant a baccalaureate or bachelor's degree designated usually as B.A. or B.S.

25. basic skills

Usually refer to a level of *competency*-specifically in reading, writing, and mathematics-which is required for successful *college-level* work in all fields of study.

26. bayou

marshland in the southern United States, an area of slow-moving water, often overgrown with reeds, leading from a river or lake

27. Bill of Rights

law specifying human rights: a list of basic human rights as guaranteed by the laws of a country

28. biotechnology

The study of biological processes in industrial production; the use of biological processes, organisms, or systems to manufacture products intended to improve the quality of human life.

29. binomials

A mathematical expression made up of two terms linked by a plus or minus sign

30. blackboard

A Web-based course-management system designed to allow students and faculty to participate in classes delivered online or use online materials and activities

31. budget

A plan for the allocation of available resources among various needs and wants. It includes income and planned expenditures.

32. campus

The land and buildings that a college or university uses for instruction or student services.

33, canal

- (1) **waterway:** an artificial waterway constructed for use by shipping, for irrigation, or for recreational use.
- (2) **tube in body:** a tube-shaped passage in the body, carrying air, liquids, or semisolid material

34. cardiovascular

Relating to heart and blood vessels: relating to both the heart and the blood vessels

35. catalog

A comprehensive resource listing college regulations, *program* and *course* descriptions, *degree* and *graduation requirements*, *transfer* requirements, and other essential information. In a university the official resource for rules, regulations and policies which govern the operations, procedures and planning programs.

36. cell cycle

The cycle of growth and asexual reproduction of a cell, consisting of inter-phase followed in actively dividing cells by prophase, metaphase, and anaphase

37. certificate

A document granted by a college or university indicating that a student has successfully completed specified *courses* and *requirements* (compare with *degree*, which usually requires more time and coursework).

38. CFNC

College Foundation of North Carolina

39. Chancellor

The Chief Executive Officer, or leader of a university in systems governed by a President.

40. characteristics

A distinguishing trait, feature, or quality

41. chronological

Arrangement of events in their order of occurrence

42. civic engagement

Individual and collective actions designed to identify and address issues of public concern

43. Civil Rights

basic rights: rights that all citizens of a society are supposed to have, e.g. the right to vote or to receive fair treatment from the law

44. class

(1) A specific group of students meeting for specific instructional purposes. It can mean the whole series of scheduled meetings ("Dr. Owen is teaching two English Composition

classes this semester") or just one session ("we had a guest speaker in my Human Science class today").

- (2) Often means the same as *course* ("she's taking classes in Social Work").
- (3) A group of students who start at a school together and expect to complete their studies at the same time ("he's in the graduating class of 2014").

45. class schedule

- (1) A publication listing detailed *course* and *section* information (days, times, room numbers, etc.) for a specific *semester* or *quarter*.
- (2) The specific courses that an individual student is taking or plans to take for a given semester or quarter. NCCU operates by semesters.

46. college-level study

Curricula and instruction that assume the student has already mastered certain skills and abilities and has the level of commitment needed for *postsecondary* school work. Compare to *developmental-level or enhancement study*.

47. commencement

The ceremony at the end of an *academic year* when students receive their degrees or diplomas (compare to *graduation*).

48. competency

In "competency-based" *courses* or instructional *programs*, students must demonstrate certain skills and abilities (instead of just earning *passing grades* in classes) before moving from one level to the next or earning the final *certificate* or *degree*.

49. compound

A substance formed by the chemical combination of elements in fixed proportions

50. comprehend

To grasp the meaning or nature of something

51. conceptualize

The ability to find creative ways or quick solutions to problems

52. counselor

A member of the college *faculty or staff* who has special training in guidance and who assists students in academic or personal matters. See also *advisor*.

53. course

- (1) Often means the same as *class*.
- (2) A planned sequence of instruction in a particular topic; may include class meetings, lectures, readings, demonstrations, exercises, assignments, examinations, etc.

54. credentials

evidence of authority, status, rights, entitlement to privileges, or the like, usually in written form: *Only those with the proper credentials are admitted.*

55. credit

A unit of measure for college work. Generally speaking, one credit hour represents one hour of classroom attendance each week for one semester.

56. credit load

The total *credit* value of the *courses* in which a student is currently enrolled. A minimum of 12 or 15 hours comprise the credit load for many first time freshmen students.

57. curriculum

(plural: curricula)

(1) An established sequence of information to be learned, skills to be acquired, etc. in a specific *course* or in a complete instructional *program*.

(2) Collectively, all the courses offered by a *department*, *division*, or college.

58. DNA

The nucleic acid that contains the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms and some viruses

59. data

Information, often in the form of facts or figures obtained from experiments or surveys, used as a basis for making calculations or drawing conclusions

60. dean

An academic administrator or official at a school, college, or university, with responsibility for managing, supervising, and leading students, faculty, and staff in accomplishing the mission and goals of the department, school, college and university. The dean of the University College is Dr. Ontario Wooden.

61. deductive reasoning

Start with general knowledge and predict a specific observation

62. degree

A rank conferred by a college or university and earned by a student who has successfully completed specified *courses* and *requirements* (compare with *certificate*, which usually requires less time and coursework).

63. density

A key concept in analyzing how materials interact in fluid mechanics, weather, geology, material sciences, engineering, and other fields of physics

64. department

An organizational unit within a college or university, offering *courses* dealing with a particular field of knowledge; for example, the English department.

65. describe

To give an account of something by giving details of its characteristics

66. developmental-level study (see also *enhancement studies*)

Instruction that helps students improves their English and math abilities and prepare for *college-level study*.

67. diploma

An official document issued by a college or university indicating that a student has earned a certain *degree* or *certificate*.

68. discipline

- (1) A subject relating to a specific field of academic study.
- (2) Correction or punishment for disorderly behavior on campus.

69. distance learning or distance education

Instruction which is not time-or-place specific; can include correspondence courses, televised or videotaped lectures, online courses (internet and e-mail), etc.

70. distribution requirements

Course requirements included in an instructional program to make sure that the student is well-rounded and gains some perspective outside his or her specific focus or major.

71. division

An organizational unit within a college or university consisting of two or more related *departments*.

72. drop

To cancel *registration* in a *course* after enrolling into it within the first week of class. Students often add and drop courses before settling on a *class schedule* for a particular *semester*. See also *withdrawal*.

73. ecosystem

Organisms in relation to their environments

74. elective

A *course* that is not required, but designed to enhance a particular instructional *program*. Many programs require a certain number of elective *credits*.

75. Element

A fundamental, essential, or irreducible constituent of a composite entity

76. ESL (English as a Second Language)

Usually refers to *developmental-level* instruction in English language skills for non-native English speakers.

77. enhancement studies (see also *developmental-level studies*)

Instruction that helps students improve their English and math abilities and prepare for *college-level study*. (At NCCU, EDU 1000, ENG 1050 and MATH 1000 are examples of enhancement courses)

78. enrollment

- (1) The process of signing up and paying for *courses*. See also *registration*.
- (2) The total number of registered students attending *classes* in a particular instructional *program* or the whole school.

79. enzymatic activity

The catalytic effect exerted by an enzyme, expressed as units per milligram of enzyme or as molecules of substrate transformed per minute per molecule of enzyme

80. equation

A mathematical statement that two expressions, usually divided by an equal sign, are of the same value

81. evaluation

The process and standards by which an instructor judges a student's work and assigns a grade.

82. expenses

Costs incurred from purchasing goods and services

83. exponent

The representation of a number in the form: xy where x and y are integers is called an exponential representation

84. expository essays

A type of writing, the purpose of which is to inform, explain, describe, or define the author's subject to the reader

85. faculty

The instructors or teaching staff at a school.

86. FERPA (Federal Education Right to Privacy Act)

Enacted by the federal government, FERPA protects students' privacy and confidentiality by placing certain restrictions on the disclosure of educational records and information.

87. final examanation

Final exams are held the last week of each semester for credit students.

88. finals week

The last week in the academic semester in which final exams are given. Normal class schedules often vary during finals week. Exam schedules are printed in the credit class schedule every semester and also posted on the website (for example, www.nccu.edu) for student convenience.

89. financial aid

Money available from various sources to help students pay college expenses. These funds come as *loans*, *grants*, or *scholarships* from the state or federal government or other organizations. *Work-study* is also a form of financial aid.

90. FYE (First Year Experience)

A new-student orientation designed to welcome students to NCCU and give them information on how to succeed in college.

91. FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid)

The application required for students to be considered for federal student *financial aid*. The FAFSA is processed free of charge and is used by most state agencies and colleges. There is an electronic form for each academic year. FAFSA forms are available on the website www.fafsa.ed.gov.

92. Financial management

The purposeful us of economic resources to achieve goals that enable individuals and families to satisfy needs and wants across the life span, both short-term and long-term. It includes planning, evaluating, coordinating, facilitating, and implementing resources to achieve desired results.

93. freshman

A student who has so far earned less than 33 *semester* credits toward a *baccalaureate* degree program is referred to as a freshman.

94. functions

A rule which relates the values of one variable quantity to the values of another variable quantity

95. gaseous state

The state of matter distinguished from the solid and liquid states by relatively low density and viscosity

96. GED (General Equivalency Diploma)

A certificate representing the equivalent of a high-school diploma.

97. general education

A set of *course* requirements designed to help each graduating student achieve competence in a variety of learning outcome areas.

98. genetics

The scientific study of heredity and hereditary variations

99. genre

A type or category of literature marked by conventions of style, format, and /or content.

100. globalization

Process by which the experience of everyday life, marked by the diffusion of commodities and ideas, is becoming standardized around the world. Sometimes coupled with the phrase "Thinking Globally, Acting Locally".

101. goals

What we want to accomplish

102. grade

A formal indicator (A,B,C,D,F,I) of a student's overall performance in a *course*, recorded on the official *transcript*.

103. grade-point average (GPA)

The GPA is computed by multiplying the quality points of the *grade* earned in each *course* (generally, A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, F=0) times the number *credits* for each *course*, then dividing the total sum of the quality points by the total number of credits taken. A GPA of 3.00 is necessary to join some honor societies.

104. graduation

The formal completion of an instructional *program* or course of study. Students graduate after successfully meeting all *credit* and *course requirements* and other criteria set by the college or university (compare to *commencement*).

105. grant

A type of *financial aid* that generally does not have to be paid back after the student leaves school. Grants are available through the federal government, state agencies, and educational institutions.

106. graphing

A diagram used to indicate relationships between two or more variable quantities. The quantities are usually measured along two axes set at right angles to each other

107. Health Care

Activities to maintain health: the provision of medical and related services aimed at maintaining good health, especially through the prevention and treatment of disease.

108. hypothesis

A tentative proposition suggestion; a solution to a problem or an explanation to a phenomena; sets a clear goal for research

109. hybrid

The offspring of parents of two different species or of two different varieties of one species. An example of the term used in industry is an hybrid car, which mean is runs on gasoline and electricity. A hybrid course is when you work face to face in the classroom with an instructor and a portion of the class time is spend on line (blogging, live chats, submitting assignments)

110. idiom

A phrase or expression that is (usually) not taken literally. For example, "Don't let the cat out of the bag" means to not tell something one knows, to keep silent.

111. incomplete

A temporary *grade* given to a student who is doing satisfactory work but is forced by illness or other emergency to miss an exam or a major assignment. The instructor and student arrange how and when the student will complete the work and have the "I" changed to a final letter grade. At NCCU, the student must finish the incomplete work within one academic *year*.

112. income

Money earned from jobs or careers

113. independent study

An arrangement that allows a student to earn college *credit* through individual study and research, usually planned with and supervised by a *faculty* member.

114. inductive reasoning

From particular experiences to general truths

115. integers

A positive or negative whole number or zero

116. internship

A supervised short-term apprenticeship or temporary job in a real-world setting closely related to a student's field of study. The student may or may not be paid but earns college *credit* for the work experience. See also *practicum*.

117. interpretation

An explanation of something that is not immediately obvious

118. ions

An atom or group of atoms that has acquired an electric charge by losing or gaining one or more electrons

119. junior

A student who has so far earned 64-96 *semester* credits toward a *baccalaureate* degree program is referred to as a junior.

120. liabilities

Those things that have a dollar value which you owe to someone else or to some institution. Liability is another word for debt.

121. linear function

Functions that have x as the input variable, and x is raised only to the first power.

122. liquid

One of the three classical states of matter. Like a gas, it is able to flow and take the shape of a container, but, which like a solid, it resists compression.

123. loans

A type of *financial aid* that must be repaid to the government agency or other lending organization when the student leaves school.

124. logarithmic function

If a is any positive number other than 1, then f(x) = a x, the exponential function with base a, is one-to-one, and hence has an inverse.

125. lower division

The *courses* students are generally expected to complete during the freshman and sophomore years of a typical *baccalaureate degree program*.

126. literacy

The ability to read, write, communicate and comprehend

127. main idea

The point the author is making about a topic. Topic and main idea are not the same.

128. malign

To slander, to smear, to libel, to defame, to speak evil of

129. MLA format (Modern Language Association)

All fields of research agree on the need to document scholarly borrowings, but documentation conventions vary because of the different needs of scholarly disciplines. This documentation is widely used in the humanities, especially in writing on language and literature. Generally simpler and more concise than other styles, this style features brief parenthetical citations in the text keyed to an alphabetical list of works cited that appears at the end of the work.

130. major

Specialization in one academic discipline or field of study.

131. mass

- (1) **lump:** a body of matter that forms a whole but has no definable shape
- (2) **collection:** a collection of many individual parts (3)great unspecified quantity: a large but unspecified number or quantity

132. mass production

large-scale manufacturing: the manufacturing of products in very large quantities in factories, especially using mechanization and assembly-line methods.

133. matriculation

To admit or be admitted into a group, especially a college or university.

134. meiosis

In a sexually reproducing organism, the division of a single diploid nucleus into four haploid daughter nuclei.

135. mitosis

The division of a single nucleus into two genetically identical daughter nuclei.

136. mixture

A combination of two or more substances that are not chemically united and do not exist in fixed proportions to each other.

137. mold

A rapidly growing fungus that reproduces asexually by producing spores

138. narrative writing

Generally, writing about an event in a personal way.

139. net worth

Your assets minus your liabilities

140. norms

what is accepted, expected

141. no-show

A student who *registers* into a *course* but neither goes to *class* nor officially *withdraws*. At NCCU a no-show student will receive a "NF" or "NW" for the class on his or her *transcript*.

142. noncredit

Courses or instructional programs which do not require extensive homework or examinations and which do not offer college *credit*. Students frequently take noncredit courses for *basic skills* improvement, job training or

career enhancement, or personal enrichment.

143. open admissions

The policy of some colleges to admit nearly all applicants, regardless of high school *grades* and admission test scores. It means different things at different schools. Community and technical colleges usually admit anyone who is over 18 or has a high school diploma or *GED*.

144. orthography

The written letters or symbols of a language

145. orientation

The process of acquainting oneself with an existing situation or environment

146. parliamentary procedures

The body of rules, ethics, and customs governing meetings and other operations of clubs, organizations, legislative bodies, and other deliberative assemblies. It is part of the common law originating primarily in the practices of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, from which it derives its name.

147. parabolas

a curve formed by the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side

148. paraphrasing

- (1) rephrase and simplify: to restate something using other words, especially in order to make it simpler or shorter
- (2) rephrased version: a rephrased, simplified, and usually shorter version of written or spoken material

149. pass/passing

At most schools, a student will earn *credit* and "pass" a *class* with a *grade* of "A" through "D." A student who earns an "F" grade fails the class and earns no credit.

150. Path coefficient

The fraction of the standard deviation of the dependent variable (with the appropriate sign) for which the designated factor is directly responsible. It indicates the amount of expected change in

the dependent variable as a result of a unit change in the independent variable. That is it is the slope of the regression line.

151. Periodic table

A table of the chemical elements arranged according to their atomic numbers

152. Physiology

study of functioning of living things: the branch of biology that deals with the internal workings of living things, including functions such as metabolism, respiration, and reproduction, rather than with their shape or structure

153. philosophy

One's belief about life, education, etc.

154. phoneme

The smallest unit of speech that affects the meaning of a word; a sound unit. The c in cat and the m in mat are phonemes.

155. placement

The appropriate level to enter a series of *courses*, based on the student's skills; often used in the context of *basic skills* subjects such as mathematics or English composition. See also *assessment*.

156. plagiarism

- (1) **stealing somebody's work or idea:** the process of copying another person's idea or written work and claiming it as original
- (2) **something plagiarized:** a piece of written work or an idea that somebody has copied and claimed as his or her own

157. political science

Study of government: the study of political organizations and institutions, especially governments.

158. polynomials

A mathematical expression involving a sum of powers in one or more variables multiplied by coefficients.

159. population density

The size of the population within a particular unit of space.

160. post-secondary

Refers to all educational *programs* for students past high-school age; it includes community and technical colleges and job training programs as well as *baccalaureate* colleges and universities.

161. practicum

A *course* that includes job-related activities and stresses the practical application of theory in a field of study. See also *internship*.

162. predecessor

A person who precedes another in an office, position, etc.

163. predictions

The making of a statement or forming of an opinion about what will happen in the future

164. prerequisite

A *course* that must be completed (often with a certain minimum *grade*) or a skill that must be demonstrated before a student can enroll in a more advanced course (for example, English 1110 is a prerequisite for English 1210).

165. professional/technical

A *course* or instructional *program* that emphasizes job skills training for a particular field of work; often called "occupational" or "vocational" education and often contrasted with "academic" or "transfer" education (example- NCCU Law School).

166. program

A very general term used in many ways in a college or university:

(1) The *courses* that an individual student plans to take.

- (2) The courses required to complete a particular degree or certificate.
- (3) The courses that make up a *department* or the departments that make up a *division* within the college organization.
- (4) Organized activities with a specific function.

167. prose

- (1) language that is not poetry: writing or speech in its normal continuous form, without the rhythmic or visual line structure of poetry
- (2) ordinary style of expression: writing or speech that is ordinary or matter-of-fact, without embellishment

168. protein

- (1) complex natural compound: a complex natural substance that has a globular or fibrous structure composed of linked amino acids.
- (2) food rich in protein: a food source that is rich in protein molecules

169. QEP

NCCU's Quality enhancement plan (QEP) is to enhance students' oral and written communication skills; also titled "communicating to succeed."

170. quadratic function

A function whose value is given by a quadratic polynomial in the independent variable.

171. RNA

Nucleic acid in all living cells: a nucleic acid containing ribose found in all living cells, essential for protein synthesis.

172. rational function

Any function which can be written as the ratio of two polynomial functions

173. records

Refers to all the information the college might keep regarding a student; it includes *registration* activity (*enrollment*, *withdrawal*, etc.), *grades*, payments, awards received, *financial aid* applications and award notices, and notes on *disciplinary* actions, as well as address, phone number, and student banner identification number.

174. refund

Tuition and fees that are paid back to a student who has withdrawn from a course. The amount to be refunded depends on how many credits the student is taking and exactly when the student dropped the course(s). The refund policy and deadlines are published the student Scholarship and Student Aid office. Money paid to a student after all tuition and fees have been credited to the students account.

175. register/registration

To sign up or *enroll* in a *course* or courses. "Registration activity" includes enrolling, dropping/withdrawing, choosing "pass/fail" in place of letter grades, making payments, etc.

176. requirements

Minimum standards defined by the college mandatory for admission, program entry, or graduation. See also prerequisite; distribution requirements; general education.

177. resident

For purposes of calculating a student's *tuition and fees*, someone who has lived in the state for a specified length of time as shown by specified types of evidence.

178. results

(1) **consequence:** something that follows as a consequence of another action, condition, or event

- (2) **score:** an outcome, especially the final score in a sports competition or the grade awarded to somebody who has taken a test
- (3) **number:** a number arrived at by a calculation

179. Scientific law

A concise verbal or mathematical statement of a relation that expresses a fundamental principle of science

180. scholarship

A type of *financial aid grant*. Organizations may give scholarships according to academic achievement, financial need, or any other basis. Usually there is a competitive *application* process.

181. Scientific method

A combination of the inductive and deductive methods. Developed by Charles Darwin in his quest to develop his theory of evolution. Darwin fund that inductive reasoning along led to isolated bits of knowledge that did not explain all of the facts.

182. scientific notations

short way to express large numbers: a way of expressing a given number as a number between 1 and 10 multiplied by 10 to the appropriate power. 5,743.6 expressed in scientific notation is 5.7436×103 .

183. section

A specific *class* with its own particular days, hours, location, and instructor. A number of sections of a certain *course* may be offered during a *semester*, each with different days, times, locations, and instructors but presenting the same *curriculum*.

184. segregation

enforced separation of groups: the practice of keeping ethnic, racial, religious, or gender groups separate, especially by enforcing the use of separate schools, transportation, housing, and other facilities, and usually discriminating against a minority group

185. semester

Organization of the *academic year* into two main periods-fall and spring Semesters-plus a shorter summer semester.

186. senior

A student who has so far earned 97 or more *semester* credits toward a *baccalaureate degree* is referred to as a senior.

187. service learning

A method of teaching, learning and reflecting that combines academic classroom curriculum with meaningful service, frequently <u>youth service</u>, throughout the <u>community</u>. As a teaching methodology, it falls under the philosophy of <u>experiential education</u>. More specifically, it integrates meaningful community service with instruction and <u>reflection</u> to enrich the learning experience, teach civic responsibility, encourage lifelong <u>civic engagement</u>, and strengthen communities for the common good.

188. silhouette

A dark image outline against a lighter background.

189. stereotype

reduce somebody to oversimplified category: to categorize individuals or groups according to an oversimplified standardized image or idea

190. student learning outcome (SLO)

The specification of what a student should learn as the result of a period of specified and supported study; Statements of what a learner is expected to know, understand, and/or be able to demonstrate after completion of a process of learning

191. slope

the ratio of the "rise" divided by the "run" between two points on a line, or in other words, the ratio of the altitude change to the horizontal distance between any two points on the line.

192. solid

(1). Of definite shape and volume; not liquid or gaseous. (2) Firm or compact in substance. (3). Not hollowed out

193. sophomore

A student who has so far earned 33-63 semester credits toward a *baccalaureate* degree program is referred to as a sophomore. The second year of a college program.

194. space

The interval or measurable distance between pre-established points

195. spatial perception

The ability to mentally understand in three-dimensional form how objects can be moved, folded, and arranged

196. still life

A painting or other two dimensional work of art representing inanimate objects such as bottles, fruit, and flowers.

197. summarize

To give a shortened version of something that has been said or written, stating its main points

198. square root

Number multiplied together producing given number: a number or quantity that when multiplied by itself gives a particular number or quantity.

199. syllabus

An outline plan for a particular *class*, including textbook requirements, class meeting dates, reading assignments, examination dates, and the instructor's grading standards, etc.

200. syntax

The word order pattern in sentences, phrases, etc.

201. Synthesis

- (1) result of combination: a new unified whole resulting from the combination of different ideas, influences, or objects
- (2) combining of various components into whole: the process of combining different ideas, influences, or objects into a new whole
- (3) formation of chemical compounds: the formation of compounds through one or more chemical reactions involving simpler substances

202. term

A unit of time that can refer to either a *quarter* or a *semester*, depending on which system the college or university follows.

203. theory

Summarizes and puts in order the existing knowledge in a particular area; it provides provisional explanation for observed events and relationships; it stimulated the development of new knowledge

204. thesis

(1) **proposition:** a proposition advanced as an argument

(2) **essay subject:** a subject for an essay (3)academic paper: a dissertation based on original research, especially as work toward an academic degree

205. test anxiety

The emotional reactions that some students have to exams.

206. time management

Managing the use of daily schedules for the purpose of achieving maximum productivity; maximum time utilization; not wasting time.

207. TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language)

A standardized test which assesses the English language abilities of students who are not native English-speakers.

208. transcript

An official *record* of the *courses* and *semester* or *quarter credits* a student has taken at a college or university, the *grades* and *degrees* or *certificates* earned, and any awards and honors received.

209, transfer

To move from one college or university to another and have the second institution recognize and accept some or all of the *courses* taken and *credits* earned at the first.

210. transformation

A process that brings about change in society's values, views of reality, political, economic and social structures, incorporation of people, and manner of conducting business

211. tuition and fees

A student's basic payment towards the cost of instruction at a college or university. Most institutions also charge fees for laboratory equipment and materials, computer use, parking, and other miscellaneous costs.

212. tutor

A person who instructs an individual student or a small group of students, especially one teaching students in need of supplemental or remedial work

213. undergraduate

A student who has not yet earned a *bachelor's degree*; also refers to the *courses* and instructional *programs* in which such a student enrolls.

214. upper division

The *courses* students are generally expected to complete during the junior and senior years of a typical-baccalaureate degree program.

215. variables

express or relate a concept or construct. Variables take on different values.

216. verbalization aptitude

The ability to process and use written or spoken words clearly.

217. volume

The size of a three-dimensional space enclosed within or occupied by an object.

218. waiver

An exception from a requirement, rule, or penalty. (To waive a right or a claim is to voluntarily give it up.)

(1) If a student demonstrates certain knowledge and abilities, the college may waive a *course prerequisite* (that is, allow the student to take the class even though he or she hasn't completed the listed *requirements* for it). At NCCU a test is required to receive a waiver.

219. withdrawal

The process of officially removing a student's name from a course or classes after a certain period in the semester following the drop period.

220. word analysis

The identification and/or decoding of a word the reader does not immediately recognize.

221. work-study

A type of *financial aid* which pays students to work part-time, often on campus, during the *academic year*.

222. zeal

favor for a person, cause, or object; eager desire or endeavor; enthusiastic diligence; ardor.