A basic guide for college and career-bound middle and high school students.
Glossary of Terms

ACT (American College Test) – A national college admissions exam that consists of subject area tests in English, math, reading, science, and writing. Top score is 36.

AP (Advanced Placement) – College level classes taught during the high school years. AP classes culminate with a rigorous end-of-the-year exam that is scored on a 1-5 point scale. Some colleges give course credit for scores of 3 or higher.

Career Academy – A school model using CTEA that blends academic rigor, relevance of instruction, and builds partnerships with students and adults. It provides a college preparatory curriculum based on a career pathway that allows students to see relationships and connections between academic subjects and their application in the real world of work.

Career Pathway – A course of study established to help students align their academic and career, technical and agricultural studies.

Career Readiness – Involves 3 major skill areas: core academic skills; employability skills (such as critical thinking and responsibility) that are essential in any career area; and technical, job-specific skills related to a specific career pathway.

COMPASS – a test that measures skill and comprehension levels in the areas of reading, writing, and mathematics to determine readiness for college-level courses. By obtaining the required COMPASS score, students move immediately into “program ready” status in the college curriculum. Scoring below the required program score suggests that a student may lack prerequisite knowledge or skill and needs remediation in that area.

Credits/Units – The terms credits and units are used to identify how much each course passed counts toward meeting the 24 credits/units required for graduation from high school.

CTAE (Career, Technical, and Agriculture Education) – Courses with an emphasis on technical, academic, and workplace skills such as problem solving, communication and teamwork, to ensure career and college success.

Dual Enrollment – provides opportunities for Georgia high school students to take college-level courses and earn concurrent credit toward a high school diploma and a college degree while still in high school.

Elective Courses – Classes that may be selected by the student and are included in the 24 credits required for high school graduation.

Eligibility – Mandatory guidelines for student participation in sports and extracurricular activities. Check with your local school athletic director for details.

EOCT (End of Course Test) – EOCTs measure learning of the statewide curriculum in selected courses to ensure that high academic standards are being met in all Georgia high schools as required by the State Board of Education.

EOPA (End of Pathway Assessment) – National industry-developed certifications, occupational assessments, state licensures or state issued certificates; these determine knowledge, skill and understanding gained in the career pathway and provide opportunities to earn certificates that are recognized throughout the state/nation while still in high school.

EXPLORE® – A test given in 8th grade; scores provide information about a student’s knowledge, skills, and interests which can be used when planning high school coursework and thinking about future college and work interests.

GHSGT (Georgia High School Graduation Tests) – A series of five exit exams that all high school students through 2014 in Georgia must pass to graduate, taken in 11th grade.

PLAN – The PLAN is a practice college admissions test similar to the ACT in format.

Postsecondary – Referring to college or technical college/institute coursework.

Prerequisites – Courses, test scores, and/or grade level that must be completed before taking the next sequential course, grade, etc.

PSAT (Practice Scholastic Aptitude Test) – A scaled down version of the SAT, taken in 9th or 10th grade to help students prepare for their college entrance exam.

ReadiStep – A middle school assessment to identify academic gaps in preparation for high school.

Safety Net – A specialized program used to address student academic needs in specific areas of weakness.

SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) – is a standardized college entrance exam with verbal, math, and writing sections with maximum scores of 800 each.

TCC (Technical Certificates of Credit) – offered through Technical Colleges; can be completed in less than a year and offer education specific to on the job performance. Certificate courses are strictly program-related and can later be applied towards earning a diploma or degree.

Technical College Diploma – Degree programs are from 18 to 24 months in length with a focus on college level instruction. Along with occupational courses, students take college level courses in English and math. Degree students have the option of seeking employment in their chosen field of study or expanding their education to a higher level.

Technical College Diploma – Typically takes a year and a half to complete and broadens your base of knowledge beyond the core courses found in a TCC. Diploma programs consist of program-related courses as well as general core courses such as English, Math, and Science.

Transcript – The complete record of all high school courses taken and grades earned. A student’s transcript contains his or her cumulative record.

WBL (Work-Based Learning) – These placements represent the pinnacle of the CTAE experience. To qualify for a WBL placement, a student must be in grades 11 or 12 and at least 16 years old. Students must also have a defined Career Pathway in order to participate in the Work-Based component of Career-Related Education. These opportunities include Cooperative Education, Internship, Youth Apprenticeship, and Clinical Experiences.

Work Ready Assessment – Based on ACT’s nationally accredited WorkKeys® system, the Work Ready Assessment measures both core skills and work habits. The Core skills assessment measures skills in applied mathematics, reading for information and locating information, three skills that are highly important to the majority of jobs in the workplace.