

THE DIFFERENCES HIGH SCHOOL VS. COLLEGE

GRADES

<p>IN HIGH SCHOOL "Effort counts." Courses are usually structured to reward a "good faith effort."</p>	<p>IN COLLEGE "Results count." Though "good faith effort" is important in regard to the professor's willingness to help you <i>achieve</i> good results, in the grading process, it will not <i>substitute</i> for results</p>
<p>Grades are given for most assigned work.</p>	<p>Grades may not be provided for all assigned work.</p>
<p>Consistently good homework grades may help raise your overall grade when test grades are low.</p>	<p>Grades on tests and major papers usually provide most of the course grade.</p>
<p>Extra credit projects are often available to help you raise your grade.</p>	<p>Extra credit projects, generally speaking, cannot be used to raise a grade in a college course.</p>
<p>Initial test grades, especially when they are low, may not have an adverse effect on your final grade.</p>	<p>Watch out for your <i>first</i> tests. These are usually "wake-up calls" to let you know what is expected-but they also may account for a substantial part of your course grade.</p>
<p>You may graduate as long as you have passed all required courses with a grade of D or higher.</p>	<p>You may graduate only if your average in classes meets the standard for your major. See the TVI Catalog for information.</p>

Information from: www.murraystate.edu/secsv/fye/hsvcollege.htm