Earning College Credit

Get a head start on college.

Don't miss your chance to earn

FREE college credit while still

in high school.



Benefits

- Stand out to college admissions
- Low to no cost (Free college!)
- Test out of pre-requisite classes
- Start college as a sophomore or junior; and with no student debt!
- Try out potential career paths
- Those who take college-level courses in high school are more likely to graduate

What are my options?

Whether you want to take college level classes at your school or take classes on a college campus, there is an opportunity for you to earn college credit. Earning college credit has many benefits, one of the most prominent because little to no cost for you.

The options below provide you with some basic information regarding your options. Discuss the options with your parents and decide which option will help you maximize your high school experience.

There is an option that will fit your needs! Talk with your school counselor to see what option is best for you.



Visit my website for more information on how to earn college credit while still in high school.

www.forlifeafterhighschool.weebly.com



Advanced Placement (AP)

AP classes provide an opportunity for you to experience college-level studies while remaining in the supportive environment of your high school. Teachers at your school teach AP classes to help you learn skills and knowledge necessary for college success. AP exams evaluate your ability to perform at a college level. Usually a score of 3 or better (5 is the highest score) gets you college credit or placed into a higher-level course upon arrival at college. You do NOT have to take an AP class to take an AP exam. Contact your school counselor to find out what AP classes are offered.

Dual Enrollment

Dual enrollment allows you to take college level courses, at a college campus, while you're still in high school. Starting in the ninth grade, you can earn college credit at a local campus (usually college community college) by taking up to 10 total classes during high school. The number of courses you can take each year depends on the grade when you first dual enroll. To be eligible, you must pas the MME, PSAT, or ACT in the subject area being taken. Eligible courses are those not offered at your school, courses taken for credit, and courses where you have a scheduling conflict.

International Baccalaureate (IB)

IB is a two-year curriculum program available in IB approved schools. Students who attend an IB school and are 16-19 can age participate. The program is very rigorous and accepted as college credit by most colleges. IB classes follow a predetermined curriculum with exams taking place at the end of the two years. Students who pass the exams and all curriculum earn an IB diploma. Another option is for students to earn a certificate of completion for each individual IB class they take. This is similar to AP classes. However, unlike AP exams, a student must take an IB class in order to take the IB exam.

Early College/Middle College

Early or Middle Colleges are designed to help students of all kinds (minorities, at-risk students, or academically prepared students) obtain a large amount of college credit at the same time they earn their high school diploma. These programs usually require 5 years to complete, but students graduate with their high school diploma and either an associate's degree, Michigan Early/Middle College Association (MEMCA) technical certification, or up to 60 college credits.

There are three ways to experience this option: 1) Direct credit courses where students earn college credit at their high school 2) Dual enrollment where you split time between high school and college campuses and 3) You take all courses on the college campus

If you're considering this option but are worried that you'll miss out on your high school experiences, do not fret. You will have full access to activities, clubs, sports, and events at your high school (and at the college too!).

Sources: www.collegeboard.com; BCC School Website; Dual Enrollment: Analysis of SB 622-623 and 709-710; Ch. 5 Middle and Early College