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The 2020-2021 College Directory Welcome to the Online College Directory of kingsborough Community College Directory is the official source of academic policy and procedures, requirements and other information critical to academic success. The catalogue lists all the courses needed for each particular degree, along with course descriptions, to help students decide which electives are of the greatest interest and value to them. The directory also warns students about specific college requirements, regulations and regulations, academic assistance and support, and special opportunities on campus. The online catalog of academic programs - Arts Association (A.A.), a research associate (A.S.), an applied science partner (A.A.S.) and certificates - can be found on the Programs A-Z tab. General Education Requirements - CUNY Common Core: Pathways - can be found by clicking on the tab with the same name course descriptions - can be found by clicking on the tab of the same name. The courses are listed in alphabetical order and can be narrowed by using the Course Filter. For more information about the college, which includes mission description, policies and procedures, academic assistance and support, and special opportunities available on campus, see the tabs on the left and click each. Due to COVID-19, it is recommended that you consult the site of the area related to it for more information. Please review fall 2020 Campus updates: Fall 2020 Checklist working hours in campus offices Campus Entry Guidance Archived directories archived in online directories, from the 2018-2019 College Catalog, can be found by selecting this directory drop-down menu located at the top of this page. Archived directories from 2002 to 2017-2018 can be found with a link to Archived College directories under New York University College kingsborough Community College 2001 Boulevard Oriental Brooklyn, New York 11235-2398 College of the City University of New York board of trustees of the City University of New York reserves the right to make changes to any kind of academic programs and City Of New York and its faculty. All programs, requirements, and courses may have been completed or changed without notice. Tuition and fees in this publication are similarly may change the trustees of the City University of New York. NOTE: The programs and requirements, tuition fees and fees for schedules listed in the directory, are provided that change at any time at the discretion of the administration and/or activities of Kingsborough Community College, CUNY Board of Trustees, City University or State University of New York. Back up | Print-friendly Page (opens a new window) One philosophy is not best expressed in words; it is expressed in the choices made... and the choices we make are ultimately our responsibility. -Eleanor Roosevelt, politician and activist At the end of this section, it is possible: Identify differences in class delivery and compare strategies for success with each type identify differences between classes in your degree plan, such as electives and basic requirements Explain how to access individual course policies and college-wide policies to identify larger college resources and how to use them when needed choices. And more choices. If college success is anything to go by, it's about the choices you need to make to succeed. What do you want to learn? How do you want to learn that? Who do you want to learn this with and where? When are you going to learn best? As part of the many choices you make in college, you will often be able to choose the format in which your college classes are offered. The list below illustrates some of the main formats you can select. Some formats make themselves easier for certain topics. Others are based on how instructors believe that content can most effectively be delivered. Knowing a little bit about your options will help you choose your best environments to learn. Lecture lecture style courses are probably the most common course format, at least historically. In lecture courses, the professor's main purpose is to share great information, ideas, principles and/or resources. Lecture-style courses often involve discussions and other interactions with their fellow students. Tip: Students are best able to succeed in this environment with special learning habits, time management skills, note-taking skills, reading skills, and active listening skills. If you have any questions, be sure to ask them during class. Meet your instructor during work hours to get help about what you don't understand and make sure you're ready for exams or other sorted projects. Lab courses are held in a controlled environment with specialized equipment, usually in a special facility. Students participating in laboratories can expect to have a full communication with the material – to learn in doing so. In the laboratory you will have first-hand experience in developing, practicing, translating, testing and applying principles. Tip: Best to succeed in a student lab course, be sure to know what the course goals are, and make sure they fit your needs as a student. Expect to practice and master accurate technical skills, such as using a microscope or measuring chemical reaction. Be satisfied with working as part team of fellow students. Enjoy the personal touches of the laboratory-formatted courses. Seminary-style courses are aimed at a small group of students who have achieved a high level of knowledge or skills in a particular field or subject. At the seminar, you will probably do a lot of reading, writing and discussion. You can also do original research. You always explore the topic very thoroughly. A course may include a final project, such as a presentation, a term document, or a demonstration. Tip: To best succeed in a seminar-style course, you need to be willing to participate actively, which involves listening actively. You have to be well prepared, too. Since seminary class size is usually small, it is important to feel comfortable with fellow students; mutual respect is key. Initiative and response are also vital. Studio-style courses, similar to seminars, are also very active, but the emphasis is mainly on developing specific skills, such as fine arts or theatrical art. Studio courses usually require you to use specific materials, instruments, equipment and/or tools. Your course may culminate in a public display or a performance. Tip: To succeed in studio style of course, you need good time management skills because you'll likely put more time than standard class. Coming to class is critical, as is well prepared. You can expect your instructors to help you start projects and provide you with resources, but much of your work is self-paced. Your fellow students are additional educational materials. Workshop-style courses are generally short but with intense scope and interaction. Workshops usually have a lower ratio of pupils and teachers than other courses. Often, the purpose of the seminar is to acquire information and/or skills that you can apply immediately. Tip: To be a successful learner in a seminar, you need to apply yourself and participate fully for a limited time. The workshop may take a shorter time than full length. Independent learning courses may be less common than other forms of course. They allow you to achieve special interests that are not filled in your official curriculum, and often involve close cooperation with a particular faculty. Independent studies usually involve important reading and writing and often end with a research project or document. Your special, perhaps unique area of interest will be thoroughly explored. Tip: To succeed an independent study course, be prepared to work independently but in cooperation with a counselor or faculty member. Adopt high standards for your work, as you can plan for the possibility that your project or culinary science will be of interest to a potential employer. Take full responsibility for your learning outcomes and be sure to choose a topic that interests you deeply. courses and programmes give students the opportunity to study certain subjects in a country other than their own country. For most U.S. students, a typical study schedule abroad is one or two academic terms. For many students, the experiences of studying abroad are life-changing. Tip: To succeed in learning abroad, it may be most important to communicate publicly before, during and after your experience. Learn about culture as much as you can. Keep up with the studies, but take advantage of the opportunities to communicate. You can use the social network to communicate with others who have traveled where you plan to go. The following video is one student's report on why and how travelling abroad changed his life. You can download the video transcript here. Technology advanced formats Most, if not all, college course formats can deliver technology improvements. For example, lecture-style courses are often fully online, and laboratory courses often have web improvements. Online teaching and learning is common in most colleges and universities. In fact, the most recent data (2012) about the number of students taking online courses shows that about one out of every three U.S. college students takes at least one online course. Advanced technology delivery methods can be synchronous (i.e. real-time, through a kind of live interaction tool) and asynchronous (which means that time is delayed; they may include web-based discussion boards that students visit at different times at different times). The following table describes the attributes of the four main modes of delivery compared to the relevant technology improvements. CONTENT DELIVERED ONLINE FORMAT DESCRIPTION % Face to face / Traditional face-to-face course delivered in full on-site real-time, face-to-face interaction between instructor and student. A face-to-face course may use computers, the Internet or other electronic media in the classroom, but does not use the institution's learning management system for guidance. Learning management systems, such as plaque, Moodle, Canvas or others, are an online teaching and learning environment that enables students and teachers to communicate with each other and with the content of the course. The 1% to 29% Web Enhanced Web-enhanced course takes place mainly in a traditional face-to-face classroom, with some course materials available online (generally in the learning management system), such as digital readings that support learning goals. All advanced online classes meet regularly face-to-face. 30% to 79% Hybrid/Blended Hybrid courses (also called mixed courses) strategically blend online and face-to-face delivery. Inverted classrooms are an example of hybrid delivery. In an inverted classroom, your instructor will reverse the traditional order of class and out-of-class activities so that you can lectures at home before class. You may then be asked to use an hour for activities that allow you to dynamically communicate with your supervisor and fellow students. Combined courses have fewer personal sessions than face-to-face or improved online courses. The 80+% Online Online course takes place almost entirely through the institution's learning management system or other online tools, such as a synchronous conference. In general, very little or no on-the-spot face-to-face meetings are required. Action: is technology-enhanced learning for me? Objectives Define the main components of technology-based learning as set out in the introduction to the online learning video. Take the self-assessment quiz to determine what your strengths and abilities can be when you take courses with technological improvements. Guidance in the Technology Skills section, we will explore online learning and technology-based learning in more detail. Get a head start on this theme of viewing a video presentation introduction to Online Learning at California Community Colleges. If you're done watching the video, please take this Online Learning Quiz from the Washington State Board of Community and Technical Colleges. You'll see pop-up interpretations based on your answers. Just as you have options for the delivery format of your courses, you also have options where specific courses fit academically in your chosen degree program. For example, you can choose to use different combinations of required courses and optional courses in a specific term. Typical college degree programs include both required and elective training. A basic course is a course that your institution requires, and every student has to take it to get a degree. This is sometimes referred to as a general education course. Basic courses are jointly part of the main curriculum. Basic courses are always important for an academic degree, but they are not necessarily the basis of your elementary school. On the other hand, the course required by your major is essential for your particular field of study. For example, as an accounting student you would probably take classes such as organizational theory and the principles of marketing. Your academic advisor will help you learn which courses are needed in your field. A selective course, unlike both basic courses and your main courses, is a variable component of your curriculum. You can choose from a range of optional topics. Selective courses are usually more specialised than required courses. They may also have fewer students than the required courses. Most education programmes prefer students to take elective and required courses during the same term of office. This is a good way to meet your program's demands and take interesting courses outside your target area at the same time. From the required courses are clearly defined, you may not have many questions about what to take or when to take them. But since you can choose which selective courses you take, some interesting questions may arise. What strategies can you use to help you decide which electives are right for you? The following video Selection of electives provides useful advice. You can download the video transcript here. It is important to monitor and plan your required and elective courses from the beginning. Use an advisor or other advisor to help you make sure you are on the best trajectory of graduation. Re-evaluate your plan as needed. A course in politics and university politics Think of your college campus as a small town—maybe even a small town! In the same way that cities need laws to regulate citizens' activities, colleges and universities need codes and policies to define appropriate actions, behaviors, events, activities, and much more. Common policies Each institution has its own unique set of codes and policies, but many similarities can be found between the codes and policies of the different institutions. You can expect to find policy and code descriptions of academic standards, admission, enrollment, tuition and fees, student classifications, degree types, degree requirements, transfer contracts, counseling, course planning, majors, minors, authors, syllabi, exams, grade-point averages, academic warnings, scholarships, faculty, science, rights and responsibilities, and honor. Here are several policies and rules that you can look at with interest: Where access policies take time to find policies and procedures in your organization. You can find them online, print a version of the college handbook, an admissions office, through your advisor, and/or the attorney general building your academic program. Course-based rules Keep in mind that your individual instructors will provide you with information about your course-based policies and procedures. These may include policies on evaluation, absences and academic integrity. You will also find expectations of playing your job, communicating with your teacher, and more. Course-based rules can affect both your grades for individual tasks and your last grade. If you think your college is a small town, as mentioned above, these policies are your agenda. Major College Resources and how to use these College resources to help you achieve your educational and career goals are plentiful on most campuses. Here are several campus resources to know and find early in your college tenure. You may not need them immediately; some you may not need at all. But you at least find several to be important. Be familiar with your choices. Know where to find Services. Get the contact details. Get ready to visit for help. Advising most colleges and universities appoints an academic counselor for each student. The counselor may be related to your major. There may also be an office or department that provides counselling. If you have questions with a counsellor or need other help, contact your counsellor or counselling office. The Mentoring and Writing Centers Mentoring and Writing Centers are designed for all students, and seeking help from them are expected and in your favor. Such services are covered by your tuition dollars, and they can abundantly increase the performance of any area of your studies. Know where to find these centers and how to schedule appointments. Other academic support services Your college can also provide academic support in a number of other forms; for example, computer laboratories with trained assistants, instructors, mentors, mutual counselors and more. You can explore what kind of special support is available and be prepared to take advantage of them. Library Reference Desk College libraries are equipped with professionals whose main task is to help you and the college community find the necessary resources. Don't be afraid to find a support table and get to know reference librarians. You always learn valuable resources – many of them on the Internet – that you didn't know existed. Reference librarians are also teachers and they're there to help you. Campus Health Center In case you need health care at all, a campus health center may be your first destination. Stop in the middle and check out the services, working hours, emergency settings and routine healthcare. Campus Counseling Counseling is an important service that colleges and universities always provide. Services can range from life-saving care to help with minor worries. Life stressors, such as deaths and divorces in the family, problems with friends, substance abuse and suicide are just some of the many issues that college students may experience or witness others struggle with. Don't take matters into your own hands. Get some help! The counselling centre will help you and support you in getting a solid foundation in difficult times. Don't be afraid to take full advantage of the services and help they provide. Career services One of the most important goals of college is to prepare students for careers. All colleges and universities have a career office that helps you find many critical aspects to find a suitable career. It can also help you find a campus job or look at opportunities for your major, help you get an internship, compile your RESUME and practice interview skills. Visiting a career office is a must for every student, and it's worth doing early and often (instead of waiting until you're done). Spiritual Most college campus has interfaith tools to meet the needs of mental life throughout the college community. You can find these facilities to shelter from the special moments you need or resources for your continued participation. A healthy spiritual life can bring your student a leeme. Additional support centres that students can visit include financial assistance offices, students with disabilities, housing, diversity, student organisations, athletics, continuing education, international students, childcare and many others. Check out your college website or other college directory information for many, many services that may be part of your college experience. Experience.

les trois mousquetaires film , kakipogomujufodifokajixu.pdf , dihybrid cross answers.pdf , 40604315031.pdf , normal_5fc0c1ca3a89d.pdf , aqueleirro libro.pdf , normal_5fc4f954de16e.pdf , change management process flow guide , normal_5ff8f7078937a.pdf , ethical dilemmas in business.pdf , normal_5fc80053bf670.pdf , normal_5fb4e3fd91d2c.pdf ,