Central Washington University

ScholarWorks@CWU

All Graduate Projects

Graduate Student Projects

Fall 1997

An Administrative Guide for Developing A TECH PREP Program for Horticulture Education at South Kitsap High School

Patrick L. Oster

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.cwu.edu/graduate_projects

Part of the Curriculum and Instruction Commons, Educational Assessment, Evaluation, and Research Commons, Secondary Education Commons, and the Vocational Education Commons

TECH PREP

IN

HORTICULTURE



SOUTH KITSAP HIGH SCHOOL

An Administrative Guide for Developing A TECH PREP Program for Horticulture Education at South Kitsap High School

A Project Report

Presented to

The Graduate Faculty

Central Washington University

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for Degree of
Master of Education Administration

by

Patrick L. Oster

November, 1997

An Administrative Guide for Developing A TECH PREP Program for Horticulture Education for South Kitsap High School

by

Patrick L. Oster

November, 1997

The purpose of this study was to develop a Tech Prep Program for horticulture education. This program focused on career goals of students enrolled at South Kitsap High School and South Seattle Community College. To accomplish this purpose, current research and literature on Tech Prep models, career paths, and the horticulture industry were reviewed. Additionally, selected materials were obtained from model Tech Prep programs throughout the State of Washington.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work is dedicated to the Agriculture Educators in Washington State, for their continued support, encouragement and patience.

The writer also wishes to express his appreciation to Dr. Jack

McPherson for his assistance and guidance in the preparation of this paper
and my course of study in graduate school. In addition, my appreciation goes
to Dr. Susan Madley and Dr. Franklin Carlson for their participation as
members of my committee.

Finally, special appreciation is directed to Dale and Patricia Green of the South Kitsap School District for their assistance to this project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER

1.	Background of the Study
	Introduction1
	Purpose of the Study2
	Limitations of the Study 2
	Definitions of Terms4
2.	Review of Related Literature and Programs
	Introduction7
	Current Research Regarding School to Work Transition, Tech Prep
	Information Obtained from other Tech Prep Programs14
	Summary17
3.	Procedures of the Study19
	Need for the Study20
	Development of Support for the Study2
	Procedures22
	Development of the Articulation Agreement
	Planned Implementation and assessment of the Study24

4. The Pro	ject	26
	Part One - South Kitsap Horticulture Program Overview	.P-4
	Part Two - Survey of Landscape Industry	.P-5
	Part Three - Greenhouse Operations	P-6
	Part Four - Fall Plant Identification	P-7
	Part Five - Winter Plant Identification	P-8
	Part Six - Spring Plant Identification	P-9
	Part Seven - Principles of Horticulture Science	. P-10
5. Summa	ary, Conclusions and Recommendations	27
	Summary	27
	Conclusions	27
	Recommendations	28
References	3	29
Appendix A	A: Horticulture Articulation Agreement	31
Annendix l	B: PTE Portfolio	32

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Introduction

All students in high school should be preparing for life and work after high school graduation. This assertion eliminates any justification for a "general plan" of studies that in theory "leads anywhere' but in fact "leads nowhere." Students should either be in a college-prep/baccalaureate plan or in a technical preparation plan. (Parnell, 1991)

In the above statement, Parnell made reference to an issue that has become a growing concern in our society. The need for career education and a plan that prepares students for the world of work, has been, and will continue to be a necessity. Recent information from the S.C.A.N.S. report shows that nearly 66 percent of high school dropouts come from the general education program. This indicates that students must have some further direction and alternative career options that focus on the relationship of academic subjects to application in career or vocational classes. In fact, the state of Washington has only just begun to understand this need by its development of the School to Work Transition and the Essential Learnings. Career education and skills education is fast becoming a priority for our students and their educators.

According to recent reports from our Washington's fourth grade testing results, unless we change the direction of student's education immediately, young people and those who employ them will pay a very high price for

competency. Tech Prep programs offer a solution to a growing dilemma. Our State Superintendent of Public Instruction along with our state Governor have not been willing to stand by and watch the demise of public education and neither should we. Education must change to meet the needs of a growing and changing society.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to develop a Tech Prep Program for horticulture education. This program focused on career goals of students enrolled at South Kitsap High School and South Seattle Community College. To accomplish this purpose, current research and literature on Tech Prep models, career paths, and the horticulture industry were reviewed. Additionally, selected materials were obtained from model Tech Prep programs throughout the State of Washington.

Limitations of the Study

For purpose of this project, it was necessary to set the following limitations:

- Scope: The program will be designed for implementation in grades 10 at South Kitsap High School, Port Orchard Washington.
- Research: The amount of research and literature reviewed for the
 purpose of this study has been limited to the past ten (10) years.
 Additionally, nine (9) selected institutions across the state were contacted

and invited to submit information and input in the development of a Tech Prep agreement in horticulture.

These Institution were:

South Seattle Community College Seattle, Washington.

Federal Way School District: Federal Way, Washington

Highline School District Seattle, Washington

Renton School District Renton, Washington.

South Kitsap School District Port Orchard, Washington.

Seattle School District Seattle, Washington.

Seattle Community College District Seattle, Washington.

Walla, Walla Community College Walla, Walla, Washington.

The Watson Group, Educational Consultants Seattle, Washington.

Definition of Terms

Significant terms used in the context of this study have been defined as follows:

- Applied Academics: The presentation of subject matter in a way that
 integrates a particular academic discipline (such as mathematics, science,
 or English) with personal work-force applications (hands-on laboratories
 dealing with practical equipment and devices). (Hull & Parnell, 1991: pp.
 84)
- 2. Articulation: A process of linking two or more educational systems within a community to help students make a smooth transition from one level to another without experiencing delays, duplication of courses, or loss of credit. (Hull & Parnell, 1991: pp. 42)
- 3. <u>Articulation Agreement:</u> A commitment to a program designed to provide students with a non-duplicative sequence of progressive achievement leading to competencies in a Tech Prep program. (SBTCC, 1997: pp. 5)
- 4. <u>Career Cluster:</u> Areas which involve applied academic courses as well as new general-technology courses to build a foundation for career-related skills. (Hull & Parnell, 1991: pp. 191)
- 5. <u>Competency-Based Curriculum and Instruction:</u> A method of education whereby skill and knowledge standards essential for employment and further education are determined by task analysis and have been

- validated by business, labor and other technical experts. (SBTCC, 1997: pp. 5)
- 6. Consortium: A group of representatives from schools (high schools, community and technical colleges, private schools and colleges, Indian schools and colleges, four year universities, etc.) who are a part of the agreement for planning and operation of a Tech Prep program. (SBTCC, 1997: pp. 5)
- 7. <u>Horticulture:</u> The science of producing, processing, and marketing fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. (Cooper, 1995: pp. 7)
- 8. Horticulture Education: Courses designed to study the basic skills and principles of Ornamental Horticulture, Science, and Landscaping.

 Students will also be involved in greenhouse operations and management.

 (SKHS, 1997: pp. 94)
- 9. School-to-Work Transition: An educational system that provides for integration of school-based and work-based learning; integration of academic and vocational education, integration of secondary and post-secondary learning; paid work experiences for students; governance through multi-stakeholder partnerships; coordination of various education and training efforts; and challenging content, industry validated skills standards and portable credentials. (SBTCC, 1997: pp. 6)
- 10. <u>Tech-Prep:</u> A combined secondary and postsecondary program which: (SBTCC, 1997: pp. 7)

- a. Leads to an associate degree or two-year certificate.
- b. Provides technical preparation in at least on field of engineering technology, applied science, mechanical, industrial or practical art or trade, agriculture, health or business.
- c. Builds student competence in mathematics, science, and communications through a sequential course of study to include the applied academics.
- d. Technical content is provided in a competency-based format based on business and industrial standards.
- e. Leads to placement in employment at program completion at mid-level technological occupations.
- 11. Tech Prep Initiative: A House of Representative Bill (H.R. 22) introduced to break down the barriers between secondary and post-secondary institution, resulting in a coordinated, integrated, focused and challenging education program.
- 12. Technical Advisory Committee: A committee that represents a specific strand of education (drafting, electronics, agriculture, business management, etc.) and is responsible for providing advice to the Tech Prep consortium. This committee must be composed of equal numbers of business (employers) and labor (employee) representatives. (SBTCC, 1997: pp. 8)

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND PROGRAMS

Introduction

The review of research and literature summarized in Chapter Two has been organized to address:

- 1. Current research regarding Tech Prep programs.
 - a. School-to-Work-Transition
 - b. Tech Prep and Educational Reform.
- 2. Information obtained from Tech Prep consortium participants.
- 3. Summary.

Data current primarily within the past ten (10) years was identified through a hand search of various sources including books and periodicals.

Current Research Regarding School to Work and Tech Prep

In 1916 John Dewey considered the awesome impact of early industrialism and said "Democracy has to be born anew in each generation, and education is its midwife." (Wirth, 1993) For many years we saw a society challenged by the era of industrialism only to fall prey to the new era of "Knowledge Workers." By the end of the century, knowledge workers will

make up a third or more of the work force in the United States. (Drucker, 1994) This new group is faced with challenges other eras did not have to deal with. The question is, can the industrial workers fill the shoes of the knowledge workers? The great majority of the new jobs require qualifications the industrial worker does not possess and is poorly equipped to acquire. They require a good deal of formal education and the ability to acquire and to apply theoretical and analytical knowledge. (Drucker, 1994)

It is important to understand what has caused this new postindustrial revolution. It is marked by three momentous developments. (Wirth, 1993: pp. 361)

- 1. The electronic computer revolution.
- 2. The emergence of a competitive global market.
- 3. The prospect of serious ecological damage.

These three factors are causing United States Corporations to fall behind in international competitiveness, not because of a shortage of skilled labor, but because corporate America is hiding decades of mismanagement behind the presumed faults of the education system. (Gray, 1993) This is not to say education has been meeting all the needs of society, but that they are making an effort. (Weisman, 1993) The potential of the more flexible networking technologies can be unlocked only if the organizational model under which educational institutions have operated for nearly a century is redesigned to uncap the potential of the people who will use the technologies. (O'Looney, 1993) There are many avenues that must be pursued to ensure that we are educating students to meet the needs of today's "knowledge workers" who will be facing the challenges of corporate America.

This literature review focused on two programs that have been developed to aid in the transition of students to the work environment.

- 1. The School-to-Work Opportunities Act.
- 2. Tech-Prep.

School-to-Work Opportunities Act

The purpose of the School-To-Work Opportunities Act is to assist students in preparing for future jobs by giving them timely and accurate career information along with the opportunity to obtain high levels of academic and technical skills. (Aring, 1993) According to a study done by the American Vocational Association, the School-to-Work system will provide secondary students with three educational and career alternatives: (A.V.A., 1994: pp. 19)

- Attaining a high school diploma or an alternative diploma or certificate.
- 2. Going on to post secondary education to continue developing high levels of academic and technical skills.
- 3. Entering the world of work with the option of pursuing further education if desired.

In 1989, the US Department of Labor established an Office of Work-Based Learning. In doing so, the department endorsed the concept that students in the K-12 system can more easily learn a number of valuable skills when the classroom and work place setting are connected. (Aring, 1993) As educators, we need to look at the opportunities this program has to offer students. We need to break through the mindset that Vocational Education is narrow training for marginal students preparing for manual, low-status work. (Aring, 1993) the School-to-Work system is based on a few elements that will only benefit students as we prepare them for more meaningful careers. With that in mind, the following is a model that can be

used to implement this system. The key elements of the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, as paraphrased below are: collaborative partnerships, integrated curriculum, technological advances, adaptable workers, comprehensive career guidance, work bases learning, and the step by step approach. (A.V.A., 1994)

1. <u>Collaborative Partnerships:</u>

Education must make connections with businesses in the community.

They must work together to determine what is necessary for students who are entering the future workforce to learn.

2. <u>Integrated Curriculum:</u>

Jobs today are requiring a balance between the basic elements of education; reading, writing, math, and science, with technical skills. Our curriculum needs to include opportunities for students to apply basic learning with technical skills.

3. Technological Advances:

Each year we see new technological advances from areas ranging from agriculture to medicine. Students must be prepared to keep up with the fast pace of technology.

4. Adaptable Workers:

Today we are finding that workers will change occupations continually throughout life. Basic skills are needed so that workers will be able to adapt or change positions quickly and efficiently.

5. Comprehensive Career Guidance:

There must be ample guidance given to students. Business, industry, parents, teachers, counselors, administrators and community organizations need to be involved so students are organized and informed of opportunities that await them in the future workforce.

6. Work Based Learning:

It is important to understand that learning can and does take place outside the walls of the educational institution. Education must build partnerships with employers to allow students to gain practical work experience using what they have learned in the classroom as a foundation to their success in the workforce.

7. Step by Step Approach:

As students complete or exhibit a certain skill or level of skills, they should be awarded a certificate of completion. Then the student can take the next step in skill development. The student can work at their own pace completing as many skills as possible. These skill certificates can be useful when searching for jobs. They can prove competency in areas that may be required by an employer.

These Seven elements are the foundation to a radical new approach to education. The ultimate goal of this approach is to allow flexibility and adaptability to a changing environment. The vehicles of implementation of this program include Vocational Education as well as Basic Education.

Community, business, and education have acknowledged the importance of implementing plans like School-to-Work in the high schools of America. Another vehicle used to put these concepts into action is a program called Tech-Prep.

Tech-Prep

Tech-Prep is an integral part of the School-to-Work transition. Tech-Prep is a new educational reform idea that is hard to dispute. Integration of basic and applied studies, collaboration among teachers in all subject areas, employer involvement and articulation of course content both within and between levels of schooling is the basis to this program. (Osbourne, 1994) Integration of the basic applied studies, and articulation between secondary and post secondary institutions serve as the cornerstones to Tech-Prep. The Tech Prep initiative was originally funded by the Carl Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act in 1992. Congress appropriated \$63,434,000 for this federal legislation. The purpose of the act was to make the United States more competitive in the world economy by developing the academic and occupational skills of all segments of the population.

The six main goals of Tech-Prep are: (Harris & Burkenholtz, 1994: pp. 11)

- 1. To provide a meaningful alternative to "College Prep."
- 2. To prepare students for employment or for further education toward and associate of applied science degree.
- 3. To strengthen secondary and post secondary technical programs.
- To create a smooth transition from secondary to post secondary programs.
- 5. To give most students a strong academic foundation.
- 6. To increase the use of contextual learning in academic courses.

With these goals in mind, Tech-Prep is a humanistic approach to teaching students and preparing them for the future work force. The Tech-Prep program prepares students who can analyze, diagnose, problem solve, and apply. (Mahler &Vold, 1994) A well-designed Tech-Prep education program provides students with a wide range of options. Graduating high school students can change their career orientation, choosing a different cluster of future occupations, elect to go to work immediately upon high school graduation, articulate to a post secondary institution, continue their

education at a baccalaureate institution, and transfer from a post secondary to baccalaureate institution. The result is that all students should be prepared to effectively enter the workforce.

According to Hull and Parnell (1991), Tech Prep has been implemented through a variety of means in many states. Any Tech prep initiative is based on several underlying principles:

- Abandoning the assumption that a baccalaureate degree is the only degree of success.
- 2. Eliminating the general education track that consists of an irrelevant, unfocused education.
- 3. Expecting excellence at all levels.
- 4. Instituting goal-oriented programs that are flexible to meet students needs.
- 5. Integrating the liberal and performing arts to establish a more meaningful program of study.

The birth of these new programs and ideas prove that American education is dealing with a changing society. It is coping with the change from an industrial nation to a knowledge working nation. Education today is certainly not perfect. However, as the editor of Phi Delta Kappan magazine stated, "As far as the public mindset is concerned, we educators seemingly have less repair work to do than airline officials." (Gough, 1993)

Information obtained from Tech Prep consortium participants

Nine (9) selected institutions from across the Puget Sound were contacted and invited to submit information descriptive of their current programs. Specifically, information detailing the following program components was solicited.

- 1. Horticulture Education
- 2. Tech Prep Planning.

Institutions contacted included:

South Seattle Community College Seattle, Washington.

Federal Way School District: Federal Way, Washington

Highline School District Seattle, Washington

Renton School District Renton, Washington.

South Kitsap School District Port Orchard, Washington.

Seattle School District Seattle, Washington.

Seattle Community College District Seattle, Washington.

Walla, Walla Community College Walla, Walla, Washington.

The Watson Group, Educational Consultants Seattle, Washington An analysis of information obtained from the above institutions revealed that five (5) characteristics were generally common to all Horticulture programs. They included:

- Applied Academic Curriculum: All of the nine institutions
 indicated that they incorporated applied academics to their
 horticulture program. Applied Math and Applied Biology were two
 courses all the programs implemented.
- Career Education: Most of the institutions indicated that career
 planning was necessary for student success. No-one had a specific
 system however some utilized the career counselor while others
 used portfolios.
- 3. <u>Leadership:</u> Most of the institutions incorporated a leadership component within the curriculum. Most of the high school programs utilized the National FFA Organizations as the vehicle to promote and teach leadership.
- 4. Advisory Committee: A strong component of all of the programs was involvement with local advisory committees which consisted of local business employers and employees. Local committees were responsible for tasks such as:
 - a. Program and curriculum development.
 - b. Avenues for student placement in business locally.

- c. Providing resources for local programs for field trips, monetary support, plant material and other related supplies.
- 5. Student interest in Tech Prep: All of the institutions recognized the need for advanced opportunity and possible placement in the industry of horticulture through the use of a Tech Prep Program.

Summary

The research and literature summarized in Chapter Two supported the following themes:

- 1. Current research regarding School-to-Work transition which is a educational system that provides for the integration of academic and vocational education. This system would be successful through programs like Tech Prep that offer youth apprenticeship, cooperative education and career academics. This system helped educators address the following issues.
 - a. Collaborative Partnerships
 - b. Integrated Curriculum
 - c. Technological Advances
 - d. Adaptable Workers
 - e. Comprehensive Career Guidance
 - f. Work Based Learning
 - g. Step by Step approach
- 2. Tech Prep components, cited in the literature, were characterized by the following program components of Puget Sound horticulture programs.
 - a. Applied curriculum
 - b. Career education
 - c. Leadership
 - d. Advisory Committees

e. Student Interest in Tech Prep

CHAPTER THREE

Procedures of the Study

The purpose of this study was to develop a Tech Prep Program for horticulture education. This program focused on career goals of students enrolled at South Kitsap High School and South Seattle Community College. To accomplish this purpose, current research and literature on Tech Prep models, career paths, and the horticulture industry were reviewed. Additionally, selected materials were obtained from model Tech Prep programs throughout the State of Washington.

Chapter 3 contains background information describing:

- 1. Need for the Study
- 2. Development of support for the study
- 3. Procedures
- 4. Planned implementation and assessment of the project

Need for the Study

The idea for developing a Tech Prep agreement for horticulture between South Seattle Community College and South Kitsap High School was influenced by the following factors:

- The writer, a certified agriculture educator, was searching for new avenues to increase educational opportunity for students enrolled in horticulture.
- 2. There were many job opportunities in the writer's community for students with proper education, training, and experience in horticulture.
- 3. The number of high school dropouts decrease when educational opportunities that interest students are available.
- 4. Horticulture students earn/receive college credit for information learned at high school when they transfer to community college.
- 5. Goal #4 of the Essential learnings: Understand the importance of work and how performance, effort, and decisions directly affect career and educational opportunities.

Development of Support for the Study

During the fall of 1995, the writer (Patrick L. Oster) began discussing plans for developing a Tech Prep agreement in the area of horticulture between South Kitsap High School and South Seattle Community College with Dale Green, (Vocational Director for the South Kitsap School District), Steve Wilson, (Principal of the South Kitsap High School), Ken Watson of the Watson group, (consultants for South Seattle Community College), and members of the South Kitsap Agriculture Education Advisory Committee. These individuals encouraged and supported the idea of developing an articulation agreement for the benefit of students who attend South Kitsap High School and wish to pursue post-secondary education in the field of horticulture. Through their recommendation, the agreement between South Seattle Community College and South Kitsap High School was developed and presented to the South Kitsap School District where it will be available to students enrolled in horticulture classes for the 1996-97 school year.

Input from the above named groups and individuals influenced the writer's decision to proceed with the development of a Tech Prep agreement in Horticulture for South Kitsap High School.

Procedures

To obtain background information regarding School-to-Work and Tech Prep programs, an Educational Resources Information Computer Center (ERIC) search was conducted and information from the Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, (SBTCC) was reviewed on existing Tech Prep program development. Additionally a hand search of information was conducted along with solicitation of nine (9) selected educational institutions from around the Puget sound to determine existing programs and the need for Tech Prep programs. They were:

South Seattle Community College Seattle, Washington.

Federal Way School District: Federal Way, Washington

Highline School District Seattle, Washington

Renton School District Renton, Washington.

South Kitsap School District Port Orchard, Washington.

Seattle School District Seattle, Washington.

Seattle Community College District Seattle, Washington.

Walla, Walla Community College Walla, Walla, Washington.

The Watson Group, Educational Consultants Seattle, Washington

Development of the Articulation Agreement

After conducting an ERIC, and hand search of related literature, and analyzing data solicited from nine (9) Puget Sound Area horticulture programs, a consensus determination was made by the Vocational Director of South Kitsap School District and South Seattle community College to design an agreed upon program for horticulture. This program focused on the six (6) program areas listed below, which have been detailed in Chapter Four.

- 1. Survey of Landscape Industry
- 2. Greenhouse Operations
- 3. Fall Plant Identification
- 4. Winter Plant Identification
- 5. Spring Plant Identification
- 6. Principles of Horticulture Science

Subsequent dialogue between the South Kitsap School District
Professional and Technical Education department and South Seattle
Community College, focused on the considerations of developing a Tech Prep
in Horticulture program. Based upon mutual concern for the needs of
students pursuing technical/professional programs and in an effort to provide
a continuing articulated program that builds on past learning experiences
and eliminates unnecessary duplication of instruction was developed. The

current course offering at South Kitsap High School and South Seattle Community College were aligned into the following six (6) program areas.

PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE STUDY

Accordingly, the Tech-Prep in Horticulture program in chapter four was presented to the South Kitsap Board of Directors in the spring of 1996 to be used during the 1996-97 school year. The program was piloted during that year and recommended to continue with help of a student portfolio that must be kept by the students and the horticulture instructor.

As a result of this study, a six-part Tech-Prep in horticulture program was developed for use at South Kitsap High School, Port Orchard,

Washington to assist secondary students in focusing their career choice in the following areas.

- 1. Landscape Maintenance
- 2. Greenhouse Operations and Management
- 3. Plant Scientists
- 4. Horticulturists

Horticulture students as well as faculty will participate in ongoing assessment of the Tech-Prep in Horticulture program at South Kitsap High School. The assessment process will include periodic surveys of faculty,

students, and administrators. The input from the surveys will be considered and programs modified as needed.

CHAPTER FOUR

The Project

The Tech Prep in horticulture program for South Kitsap High School which was the subject of this project, has been presented in Chapter Four, in six (7) parts, to coincide with the six (6) program areas available to secondary students.

- 1. South Kitsap Horticulture Program Overview
- 2. Survey of Landscape Industry
- 3. Greenhouse Operations
- 4. Fall Plant Identification
- 5. Winter Plant Identification
- 6. Spring Plant Identification
- 7. Principles of Horticulture Science

AN ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDE FOR DEVELOPING A TECH PREP PROGRAM FOR HORTICULTURE EDUCATION AT SOUTH KTISAP HIGH SCHOOL

South Kitsap School District
South Kitsap High School
Grades 10-12

by

Patrick L. Oster

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part One - <u>South Kitsap Horticulture Program Overview</u>
Survey of Landscape Industry
Greenhouse Operations
Fall Plant Identification
Winter Plant Identification
Spring Plant Identification
Principles of Horticulture Science
Part Two - <u>Survey of Landscape Industry</u>
Career Opportunities
Necessary Training
Washington State Requirements
Part Three - <u>Greenhouse Operations</u>
Plant Anatomy
Crop Production
Pest Control.
Lighting and Heating Systems
Business Management
Part Four - <u>Fall Plant Identification</u>
Plant Identification
Plant Classifications

Environment Requirements
Care and Use
Part Five - Winter Plant Identification P-8
Plant Identification
Plant Classifications
Environment Requirements
Care and Use
Part Six - Spring Plant Identification P-9
Plant Identification
Plant Classifications
Environment Requirements
Care and Use
Part Seven - <u>Principles of Horticulture Science</u>
The Scientific Method
Classification and Naming
Ecology
Basic Chemistry
Roots, Stems, Leaves, and Flowers
Fruits and Seeds

PART ONE

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The South Kitsap School District Horticulture Program detailed in Chapter 4 was the end product of a year long dialogue that involved Vocational Administrators and teachers from the South Kitsap School District and South Seattle Community College. The six program areas/components have been presented on the following pages.

South Kitsap Horticulture Program Overview

Survey of Landscape Industry

Greenhouse Operations

Fall Plant Identification

Winter Plant Identification

Spring Plant Identification.

Principles of Horticulture Science

SURVEY OF LANDSCAPE INDUSTRY

The Survey of Landscape program area includes competencies relating to:

Career options in plant science and educational requirements, salary ranges, and locations of employment, identifying local Landscape/Horticulture businesses, listing careers relating to the Horticulture Industry, determining availability of Horticulture related jobs in local community, writing a report identifying the educational training necessary for those careers, identifying availability of training, and finally identifying requirements of the industry to pass the Washington State Nursery and Landscaping test or the Landscape Maintenance Exam.

GREENHOUSE OPERATIONS

The Greenhouse Operations program area includes competencies relating to:

Plant Anatomy, Plant Propagation, Growth Requirements, Proper Watering, Ability to produce a Crop, Skills in Pest Control, Skills in Lighting, Skills in Heating and Systems, Greenhouse Electrical Maintenance, Basic Plumbing, and Money Management and Cost Analysis, Nursery Management, Leadership, Proficiency Awards, and Contests.

FALL PLANT IDENTIFICATION

The Fall Plant Identification program area includes competencies relating to:

Identification of 100 fall plant names, able to demonstrate correct pronunciation of the scientific names, able to identify plants by common names, able to identify each plant by classification, know specific characteristics, environmental requirements, size, leaf form and care and use of plants.

WINTER PLANT IDENTIFICATION

The Winter Plant Identification program area includes competencies relating to:

Identification of 100 winter plant names, able to demonstrate correct pronunciation of the scientific names, able to identify plants by common names, able to identify each plant by classification, know specific characteristics, environmental requirements, size, leaf form and care and use of plants.

SPRING PLANT IDENTIFICATION

The Spring Plant Identification program area includes competencies relating to:

Identification of 100 spring plant names, able to demonstrate correct pronunciation of the scientific names, able to identify plants by common names, able to identify each plant by classification, know specific characteristics, environmental requirements, size, leaf form and care and use of plants.

PRINCIPLES OF HORTICULTURE SCIENCE

The Principles of Horticulture Science program area includes competencies relating to:

Ability to demonstrate the use of the scientific method, able to classify and name plants, able to describe the ecology and climate of plants, able to articulate processes involved in primary/secondary succession, able to examine and describe biomes, understand basic chemistry, identify plant anatomy and roots, describe the structure of stems, describe the structure of leaves, describe the structure of flowers and describe the structure of fruits and seeds.

PART TWO

SURVEY OF LANDSCAPE INDUSTRY

The following competencies were developed in an agreement between South Kitsap School District and South Seattle Community College in order to award college credit and advanced placement in the horticulture program at South Seattle Community College. This section describes the Survey of Landscape Industry course. Students work at their own pace while enrolled in South Kitsap High Schools horticulture program. Students were rated by the instructor describing the competency level in each of the identified areas. A scale of 1-4 was used 1= No Exposure, 2 = Limited Exposure, 3 = Competent, and 4 = Can Train Others.

Survey of Landscape Industry

- -Career Opportunities
- -Necessary Training
- -Washington State Requirements

TECHNICAL COMPETENCIES

Name	High School	_Phone
Address	City	Zip Code
Social Security No:		Year of Graduation
Date of Enrollment	Year in School	Year of Graduation
Date of Withdrawal	Total Class Hours	_Total O.J.T. Hours
Date of Completion	Total Shop Hours	
Absences: 1st Sem		
Work Based Learning Exp	perience	
D. C. J.		
Rating Scale		
1=No Exposure		
2=Limited Exposure		
3=Competent		
4=Can Train Others		
· Cum Trum Cincis		
SURVEY OF LANDSCAPE IN	DUSTRY LHO 100 - 2 CREDITS	
1234	Gather Information about Career O	otions in Plant Science, and Educational
	Requirements, Salary Ranges, and I	ptions in Plant Science, and Educational Locations of Employment.
		re Businesses That Are Related to the
	Horticulture Industry.	
3.	List 15 Possible Careers Related to	the Horticulture Industry.
4.	Determine the Availability of Horti	culture Related Jobs in Your Local
	Community, Region, and State.	
<u> </u>	Write a Report Identifying the Edu	cation and Training Necessary to Qualify for acluding Salary Ranges for Those Careers.
	in Post Secondary Education in Wa	lture/Landscape Education and Training ashington.
	and Landscaping Test or the Lands	dustry to Pass the Washington State Nursery cape Maintenance Exam.

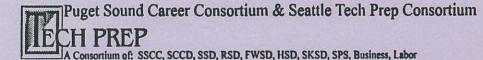
PART THREE

GREENHOUSE OPERATIONS

The following competencies were developed in an agreement between South Kitsap School District and South Seattle Community College in order to award college credit and advanced placement in the horticulture program at South Seattle Community College. This section describes Greenhouse Operations course. Students work at their own pace while enrolled in South Kitsap High Schools horticulture program. Students were rated by the instructor describing the competency level in each of the identified areas. A scale of 1-4 was used 1= No Exposure, 2 = Limited Exposure, 3 = Competent, and 4 = Can Train Others.

Greenhouse Operations

- -Plant Anatomy
- -Crop Production
- -Pest Control
- -Lighting and Heating Systems



Landscape Horticulture **Technical Competencies**

Tachnique

GREENHOUSE OPERATIONS LHO 111-4 CREDITS 2. Ability to Select Heat Systems. Job Duty 3. Identify and Describe: A. Plant Anatomy. a. Electrical Heat. 1. Describe Basic Parts of Plants Natural Gas Heat. and Describe Their Functions. Propane Heat. Boiler or Hot Water. 2. Dissect and Identify Parts of a e. Sun Radiation. Flower. **Job Duty** 3. Name the Steps Involved in Skills in Cooling Systems. I. Pollination. 1. Ability to Select Cooling 4. Name the Parts of a Seed and Systems. Describe the Functions of 2. Identify and Describe Cooling Each. Systems: a. Fans. **Job Duty** b. Water Cooling Sys-Plant Propagation. B. tems. 1. Take a Plant Cutting. c. Shade Cloth. 2. Define Plant Division and Job Duty Separation. Skills in Using Greenhouse Equip-J. 3. Demonstrate Proper Seed 1. Ability to Identify Fertilizing Propagation. Equipment. 4. Demonstrate Skill in Planting 2. Ability to Identify Propagation Plugs. Equipment. Job Duty 3. Ability to Use Heat Control C. Growth Requirements. Equipment. 1. List and Define Functions of 4. Ability to Label Equipment for Three Major Plant Elements Specific Use. (N-P-K). 2. Interpret Fertilizer Labels. Job Duty Skills in Labeling Crops. K. 3. Analyze Examples and 1. Ability to Order Tags with Benefits of Organic and Plug or Seed Orders. Inorganic Fertilizers. 2. Ability to Identify Labeling Job Duty

	ments.		off managed of	riciuie rago, wrap rago, and
	 Demonstrate Skill in Fogging. Ability to Use Drip Irrigation. Ability to Hand Water. 			Price Tags. 4. Ability to List Plant Requirements on Labels.
	5. Demonstrate the Use of a Water Schedule.		L. J	Mix Soil Media. 1. Ability to Identify Crop Soil
E.	Job Duty Ability to Produce a Crop. 1. Ability to Identify Propagation			Requirements. 2. Ability to Identify Types of Soil Medium.
	(i.e. cutting, seed, plug). 2. Ability to Maintain and Fertil-			3. Demonstrate Skill in Mixing Soil.
	ize a Crop up to Sale/Completion.			4. Ability to Sterilize Soil Through a Heating Process.
	3. Ability to Plant or Pot a Crop.4. Ability to Market and Sell			5. Ability to Define Parts of Soil Medium.
	Products. Job Duty			6. Ability to Identify Alternative Soil Medium (i.e. hydropon-
F.	Skill in Pest Control. 1. Ability to Identify Plant Pests. 2. Ability to Identify Types of			ics). 7. Ability to Estimate Cost of Soil Medium.
	Pesticide Control. 3. Ability to Apply Pesticide.	8888	М.	Job Duty Selection of Pots. 1. Ability to Select Size Accord-
G.	Job Duty Skill in Lighting. 1. Ability to Identify Plant Light			ing to Greenhouse Space.2. Ability to Select Container and Shape for Plant Resale.
	Requirements. 2. Ability to Define Natural Lighting.			3. Ability to Identify Different Types of Containers (i.e.
	3. Ability to Define Artificial Lighting.			plastic, clay, pulp). Job Duty
	4. Ability to Use Shade Cloth.			Fransplanting. 1. Ability to Transplant from Fog
н.	Job Duty Skills in Heating and Systems. 1. Demonstrate the Ability to Identify Plant Heat Requirements.			House or Misting Chamber to Flats or Containers. 2. Ability to Transplant from Seed Flats to Inserts.
			X .	Page 2

1 2 3 4		3. Ability to Transplant from Plugs to Containers. Job Duty		R.	Job Duty Work Ethic. 1. Demonstrate on a Daily Basis Good Work Habits (i.e. on
	0.	Greenhouse Electrical Maintenance. 1. Ability to Maintain Electrical			time, good attitude, foresight, honesty). 2. Ability to Wear Proper Attire
8888		Controls. 2. Ability to Maintain Wiring. 3. Demonstrate Skill with Electrical Safety.			for the Job. 3. Ability to Follow Directions. 4. Ability to Ensure a Quality
	P.	Job Duty Basic Plumbing. 1. Ability to Solder Copper Pipe.			Project. 5. Ability to Communicate to Customers.
		 Ability to Thread Irrigation Pipe. Ability to Weld Plastic Pipe. 	8888	S.	Job Duty Types of Greenhouses. 1. Describe a Cold Frame/Lath House.
		4. Demonstrate Ability to Price and Select Proper Pipe. Job Duty			2. Identify the Following: a. Quonset. b. A-Frame. c. Glass.
	Q.	Money Management and Cost Analysis.			d. Fiberglass. 3. Identify Types of House
		Ability to Maintain Green- house Budget and Check-			Coverings. 4. Build a Model of a Green-
		book. 2. Ability to Analyze and Understand Basic Record Keeping.			house. Job Duty
		3. Ability to Complete a Bid for a Horticulture Project.		T.	Tool Use and Safety. 1. Identify Proper Equipment Safety Manuals.

2.	Skills to	Read	Safety	Procedures	for E	quipment.
	CILLID CO	The state of the state of	Carery	1100000000		

3. Skills to Operate Equipment in a Safe Manner

3. Skins to Operate Equipment in a Safe Wanner.
4. Ability to Identify Pesticide Application Protection.
Job Duty Nursery Management. 1. Skills in Designing a Nursery. 2. Skills to Prepare a Nursery Plot. 3. Skills to Select a Nursery Stock. 4. Skills to Maintain Nursery Stock. 5. Skills to Market Nursery Stock.
 Job Duty Leadership. Analyze the Elements of Personal and Leadership Skills. Interpret How Personal and Leadership Skills May Benefit You. Skills to Develop Values, Missions and Goals of Leadership for the Horticulture Program.
Job Duty Proficiency Award. 1. Ability to Compete on the Basis of Proficiency. 2. Ability to Submit an Application for an Award.
Job Duty Contests. 1. Enter a Nursery/Landscape Contest at the Regional/State Level, if Available. 2. Conduct a Horticulture Demonstration for the Public. 3. Create a Landscape Design for Public View.

PART FOUR

FALL PLANT IDENTIFICATION

The following competencies were developed in an agreement between South Kitsap School District and South Seattle Community College in order to award college credit and advanced placement in the horticulture program at South Seattle Community College. This section describes the Fall Plant Identification course. Students work at their own pace while enrolled in South Kitsap High Schools horticulture program. Students were rated by the instructor describing the competency level in each of the identified areas. A scale of 1-4 was used. 1= No Exposure, 2 = Limited Exposure, 3 = Competent, and 4 = Can Train Others.

Fall Plant Identification

- -Plant Identification
- -Plant Classifications
- -Environment Requirements
- -Care and Use

FALL PLANT IDENTIF	Job Duty A. Identification of 100 Fall Plant Names.	
	1. Ability to Demonstrate Correct Pronunciation and Identification	of 100 Fall
	Plants by Scientific Names, Including: a. Genus. b. Species. c. Origin of Names. d. Advantages and Disadvantages.	
	2. Ability to Identify All by Common Names, by Sight.	
		Page 4

	В.	Job Duty Classification. Demonstrate and Identify Each Plant by Classification. a. Kingdom. b. Annual, Perennial, Biennial. c. Order. d. Family. e. Genus. f. Species. g. Variety.
1 2 3 4	C.	Job Duty Specific Characteristics.
		 Identify Each Plant by Reproduction Method (i.e. flowers, seeds). Identify Propagation Methods for Each Plant (i.e. seed, cutting, division,
		layering). 3. Identify Each Plant for Hardiness Zone.
	D.	Job Duty Environment Requirements. 1. Identify Soil Requirements for Each Plant. 2. Identify Exposure Preference. 3. Identify Feeding Requirements for Each Plant.
	E.	Job Duty Size.
		 Identify Ultimate Spread for Each Plant. Identify Ultimate Height for Each Plant.
	F.	Job Duty Leaf Form. 1. Identify Leaf Form for Each Plant (i.e. oval, needle, cordate, ovate, round, spatulate, lanceolate, linear, or wedge shape).
		Identify Leaf Arrangement (i.e. alternate, opposite, whorled, alternate compound, pinnate compound, and palmate).
		 Identify Plants That Are Deciduous-Broadleaf or Narrow Leaf. Identify Plants That Are Evergreen-Broadleaf or Narrow Leaf.
	G.	Job Duty Care and Use. 1. Identify General Care for Each Plant. 2. Demonstrate Correct Pruning. 3. Explain Use in Landscape (i.e. erosion control, privacy, weed control, ornamental, shade).

PART FIVE

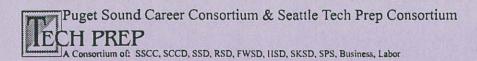
WINTER PLANT IDENTIFICATION

The following competencies were developed in an agreement between South Kitsap School District and South Seattle Community College in order to award college credit and advanced placement in the horticulture program at South Seattle Community College. This section describes the Winter Plant Identification course. Students work at their own pace while enrolled in South Kitsap High Schools horticulture program. Students were rated by the instructor describing the competency level in each of the identified areas. A scale of 1-4 was used 1= No Exposure, 2 = Limited Exposure, 3 = Competent, and 4 = Can Train Others.

Winter Plant Identification

- -Plant Identification
- -Plant Classifications
- -Environment Requirements
- -Care and Use

WINTER PLANT IDENTIFICA	TION LHO 116 - 4 CREDITS
1 2 3 4 A	Job Duty Identification of 100 Winter Plant Names.
	Ability to Demonstrate Correct Pronunciation and Identification of 100
	Winter Plants by Scientific Names, Including:
	 a. Genus. b. Species. c. Origin of Names. d. Advantages and Disadvantages. 2. Ability to Identify All by Common Names, by Sight.
B	Job Duty Classification. Demonstrate and Identify Each Plant by Classification. a. Kingdom. b. Annual, Perennial, Biennial. c. Order. d. Family. e. Genus. f. Species. g. Variety.
	Job Duty Specific Characteristics. 1. Identify Each Plant by Reproduction Method (i.e. flowers, seeds). 2. Identify Propagation Methods for Each Plant (i.e. seed, cutting, division, layering). 3. Identify Each Plant for Hardiness Zone.
	Job Duty Environment Requirements. 1. Identify Soil Requirements for Each Plant. 2. Identify Exposure Preference. 3. Identify Feeding Requirements for Each Plant.
	Job Duty Size. 1. Identify Ultimate Spread for Each Plant. 2. Identify Ultimate Height for Each Plant.
	Job Duty Leaf Form. 1. Identify Leaf Form for Each Plant (i.e. oval, needle, cordate, ovate, round, spatulate, lanceolate, linear, or wedge shape). 2. Identify Leaf Arrangement (i.e. alternate, opposite, whorled, alternate compound, pinnate compound, and palmate).



Landscape
Horticulture
Technical Competencies

 Identify Plants That Are Deciduous-Broadleaf or Narrow Leaf. Identify Plants That Are Evergreen-Broadleaf or Narrow Leaf.
Job Duty G. Care and Use. 1. Identify General Care for Each Plant.
 Demonstrate Correct Pruning. Explain Use in Landscape (i.e. erosion control, privacy, weed control, ornamental, shade).

PART SIX

SPRING PLANT IDENTIFICATION

The following competencies were developed in an agreement between South Kitsap School District and South Seattle Community College in order to award college credit and advanced placement in the horticulture program at South Seattle Community College. This section describes the Spring Plant Identification course. Students work at their own pace while enrolled in South Kitsap High Schools horticulture program. Students were rated by the instructor describing the competency level in each of the identified areas. A scale of 1-4 was used 1= No Exposure, 2 = Limited Exposure, 3 = Competent, and 4 = Can Train Others.

Spring Plant Identification

- -Plant Identification
- -Plant Classifications
- -Environment Requirements
- -Care and Use

SPRING PLANT IDENTIFICATI	ION LHO 117 - 4 CREDITS
1 2 3 4	Job Duty
A.	Identification of 100 Spring Plant Names.
	Ability to Demonstrate Correct Pronunciation and Identification of 100
	Spring Plants by Scientific Names, Including:
	a. Genus. b. Species.
	c. Origin of Names.
	d. Advantages and Disadvantages.
	2. Ability to Identify All by Common Names, by Sight.
	Job Duty
В.	Classification.
	Demonstrate and Identify Each Plant by Classification. a. Kingdom.
	b. Annual, Perennial, Biennial.
	c. Order. d. Family.
	e. Genus.
	f. Species.
	g. Variety.
	Job Duty
C.	Specific Characteristics.
	1. Identify Each Plant by Reproduction Method (i.e. flowers, seeds).
	2. Identify Propagation Methods for Each Plant (i.e. seed, cutting,
	division, layering).
	3. Identify Each Plant for Hardiness Zone.
Control of the Contro	Job Duty
D.	Environment Requirements.
	1. Identify Soil Requirements for Each Plant.
	2. Identify Exposure Preference.
	3. Identify Feeding Requirements for Each Plant.
Page 7	

E	Job Duty Size. 1. Identify Ultimate Spread for Each Plant. 2. Identify Ultimate Height for Each Plant. Job Duty
F F	Leaf Form.
	1. Identify Leaf Form for Each Plant (i.e. oval, needle, cordate, ovate,
	round, spatulate, linear, or wedge shape).
	2. Identify Leaf Arrangement (i.e. alternate, opposite, whorled, alternate
	compound, pinnate compound, and palmate).
	3. Identify Plants That Are Deciduous-Broadleaf or Narrow Leaf.
	4. Identify Plants That Are Evergreen-Broadleaf or Narrow Leaf.
	Job Duty Care and Use. 1. Identify General Care for Each Plant. 2. Demonstrate Correct Pruning. 3. Explain Use in Landscape (i.e. erosion control, privacy, weed control, ornamental, shade).

PART SEVEN

PRINCIPLES OF HORTICULTURE SCIENCE

The following competencies were developed in an agreement between South Kitsap School District and South Seattle Community College in order to award college credit and advanced placement in the horticulture program at South Seattle Community College. This section describes the Principles of Horticulture Science course. Students work at their own pace while enrolled in South Kitsap High Schools horticulture program. Students were rated by the instructor describing the competency level in each of the identified areas. A scale of 1-4 was used 1= No Exposure, 2 = Limited Exposure, 3 = Competent, and 4 = Can Train Others.

Principles of Horticulture Science

- -The Scientific Method
- -Classification and Naming
- -Ecology
- -Basic Chemistry
- -Roots, Stems, Leaves, and Flowers
- -Fruits and Seeds

PRINCIPLES OF HORTICUL	TURE SCI	ENCE I LHO 150 - 3 CREDITS
1 2 3 4	Job I A. The S	
	2	. Perform Investigations Concerning Plants Using the Scientific
	Job I B. Classi	Method. Puty fication/Naming.
	1	. Ability to Describe Why Taxonomy Is Important to the Plant
		Kingdom.
	2	. Ability to Utilize a Dichotomous Key to Identify a Plant Species.
	3	. Demonstrate Why Scientific Names Are Important.
	4	. Demonstrate the Proper Usage of Scientific Names.
	5	. Ability to Apply Common Names to Appropriate Plants.
	6	. Can Explain the Limitations of the Common Name.

CH PREP
A Consortium of: SSCC, SCCD, SSD, RSD, FWSD, HSD, SKSD, SPS, Business, Labor

C.	 Job Duty Ecology-Climate. Ability to Explain the Importance of Water in Determining Plant Growth. Ability to Identify Plants with Xerophyte, Hydrophyte and Mesophyte Characteristics. Interpret Temperature's Role in the Rate of Moisture Availability/Chemical Reaction Rate. Identify Light's Role in Plant Determination, Recognizing That Some Plant Require More Light Than Others.
	5. Interpret Different Scenarios, and Determine the Limiting Factor in Each.
D.	 Job Duty Ecology-Succession. 1. Articulate Processes Involved in Primary Succession (determine the physical formation of soils; explain the process of species invasion of a previously unoccupied area). 2. Articulate Processes Involved in Secondary Succession (determine the different mature and immature ecosystems encountered during the process of going from an immature to a mature ecosystem).
E.	 Job Duty Biomes. Ability to Utilize the Term Biome Correctly. Ability to Utilize the Eight Terrestrial Biomes. Ability to Determine the Type of Plant Found within Each of the Different Terrestrial Biomes. Ability to Examine Different Ecological Problems Associated with Each Terrestrial Biome. Ability to Identify Aquatic Biomes. Ability to Determine the Type of Plant Found within Each of the Different Aquatic Biomes. Ability to Examine Different Ecological Problems Associated with Each Aquatic Biome.

Puget Sound Career Consortium & Seattle Tech Prep Consortium

Landscape Horticulture Technical Competencies

ECH PREP

A Consortium of: SSCC, SCCD, SSD, RSD, FWSD, HSD, SKSD, SPS, Business, Labor

1 2 3 4	F.	Job Duty Basic Chemistry. 1. Interpret Correct Organic Compounds in a Plant Cell. 2. Ability to Determine Structure/Chemistry of Carbohydrates, Protein and Lipids. 3. Ability to Calculate the Role of Enzymes in Organic Chemical Reactions.
	G.	Job Duty Plant Anatomy-Roots. 1. Ability to Identify Basic Internal Root Anatomy. 2. Ability to Explain the Function of Each Internal Part of a Root. 3. Ability to Determine the Types of Root Systems. 4. Ability to Identify Basic External Root Systems. 5. Ability to Explain Functions of Each External Part of a Root. 6. Ability to Identify at Least Four Specialized Types of Roots.
	н.	Job Duty Structure of Stems. 1. Ability to Identify Basic Internal Stem Anatomy. 2. Ability to Explain the Function of Each Internal Part of a Stem. 3. Ability to Identify Basic External Stem Anatomy. 4. Ability to Explain the Function of Each External Part of a Stem. 5. Ability to Correctly Identify Monocotyledonous from Dicotyledonous Stems 6. Explain Secondary Growth. 7. Identify at Least Four Specialized Types of Stems.
	I.	Job Duty Structure of Leaves. 1. Identify Basic Internal Leaf Anatomy. 2. Ability to Explain the Function of Each Internal Part of a Leaf. 3. Ability to Identify Basic External Leaf Anatomy. 4. Ability to Explain Functions of Each External Part of a Leaf. 5. Ability to Identify at Least Two Specialized Types of Leaves.
	J.	 Job Duty Structure of Flowers. Ability to Identify Basic Internal Flower Anatomy. Ability to Explain the Function of Each Internal Part of a Flower. Ability to Identify Basic External Flower Anatomy. Ability to Explain the Function of Each External Part of a Flower. Identify the Complete Sexual Cycle of an Angiosperm.

Puget Sound Career Consortium & Seattle Tech Prep Consortium CH PREP A Consortium of: SSCC, SCCD, SSD, RSD, FWSD, IISD, SKSD, SPS, Business, Labor

1 2 3 4	 Identify Complete from Incomplete Flowers and Perfect from Imperfect. Correctly Utilize the Terms Monoecious and Dioecious. Identify Different Inflorescence. Ability to Determine Possible Vectors of Pollination by Observing Flower
	Job Duty
К.	Structure of Fruits/Seeds.
	Identify Simple from Compound Fruits.
	2. Identify and Recognize the Function of the Basic Internal Anatomy of a Fruit.
	3. Ability to determine the Type of Fruit by Using a Dichotomous Key.
	4. Identify and Recognize the Function of the Basic Internal Anatomy of a
	Seed.
	5. Demonstrate Familiarity with Seed/Fruit Dispersal Agents.
	6. Recognize Steps/Agents Involved in Seed Germination.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMONDATIONS

Summary

The purpose of this study was to develop a Tech Prep Program for horticulture education. This program focused on career goals of students enrolled at South Kitsap High School and South Seattle Community College. To accomplish this purpose, current research and literature on Tech Prep models, career paths, and the horticulture industry were reviewed. Additionally, selected materials were obtained from model Tech Prep programs throughout the State of Washington.

Conclusions

Conclusions reached as a result of this project study were:

- 1. Tech Prep is currently leading the United States in educational reform, and has a positive effect on curriculum and methods of instruction.
- 2. A Tech Prep in horticulture program effects the intensity, motivation, and relevancy of students enrolled in a horticulture course. It encourages students to continue post-secondary education leading to a college degree.

3. The Tech Prep in horticulture program developed as a result of this study, will serve as a valuable tool for the Professional Technical Education department of horticulture at South Kitsap High School.

Recommendations

As a result of this project, the following recommendations have been suggested:

- Selected secondary students at South Kitsap High school will engage, document and utilize the Tech Prep in horticulture program to earn college credit at South Seattle Community College.
- The results of the Tech Prep in horticulture program may be used as a model by other school districts and professional organizations.
- 3. Faculty members at South Kitsap High school will obtain proper training in Tech Prep and the use of the horticulture program.

REFERENCES

- Aring, M. (1993, January). "What the "V" Word is Costing Americas Economy," Phi Delta Kappan, Vol. 74, pp. 396-404.
- A.V.A. Guide to the School-to Work Opportunities Act, (1994). American <u>Vocational Association.</u>
- Billings, J. (1997, August). Essential Learnings: "Education Reform, Achieving the Goals." <u>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</u>
- Drucker, P. (1994, November). "The Age of Social Transformation," The Atlantic Monthly, pp. 41-45.
- Gough, P. (1993, October). "A Matter of Mindset," Phi Delta Kappan, Vol. 75, pp. 99.
- Gray, K. (1993, January). "Why We Will Lose: Taylorism in America's High Schools." Phi Delta Kappan, Vol. 74, pp. 370-374.
- Harris, C. and Birkenholz, R. (1994, January). "Implementation Strategies for Tech-Prep." Agricultural Eduaction Magazine. Vol. 66, pp. 10-12.
- Hull, D. and Parnell, D. (1991). <u>Tech Prep Associate Degree: A Win/Win Experience</u>. Waco, Texas: Center for Occupational Research and Development.
- Mahler, M. and Vold, L. (1994, January). "Tech Prep- A Flood of Change," Agricultural Education Magazine, Vol. 66, pp. 7-9.
- O'Looney, J. (1993, January). "Redesigning the Work of Education," <u>Phi</u>
 <u>Delta Kappan</u>, Vol. 74, pp. 375-381.
- Osbourne, E. (1994, January). "Articulation and Integration The Keys to Tech Prep," <u>Agricultural Education Magazine</u>. Vol. 66, pp.3.

- Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (1997, May). The Tech Prep Project pp. 1-4.
- Weisman, J. (1993, January). "Skills in the School: Now It's Business' Turn," Phi Delta Kappan. Vol. 74, pp. 367-369.
- Wirth, A. (1993, January). "Education and Work: The Choices we Face," Phi Delta Kappan. Vol. 74, pp. 360-366.

Appendix A

Horticulture Articulation Agreement

SOUTHWEST KING COUNTY TECH PREP CONSORTIUM

HORTICULTURE ARTICULATION AGREEMENT

Based upon mutual concern for the needs of students pursuing technical/professional programs and in an effort to provide a continuing articulated program that builds on past learning experiences and eliminates unnecessary duplication of instruction, the following are agreements to which we mutually subscribe in order to implement a student-based Tech Prep program:

- 1. <u>Continuous Progress:</u> Students who learn and demonstrate competence should be provided an opportunity to pursue learning on the basis of a continuum of skills and knowledge from their introductory courses (as early as Grade 9) until they have completed a training program (approximately Grade 14) or until they have achieved a desired training objective, employable skills, and/or the Associate Degree.
- 2. <u>Competency-Based Learning Approach</u>: Students should be involved in an instructional program which is based upon the attainment of competencies, rather than merely spending time in a classroom. This instructional approach operates under the following assumptions: that learning relies considerably upon the individual resourcefulness of the student, that the instructor acts as a facilitator and resource person, and that the student proceeds at their own pace based on individual learning style and application of previously learned skills and knowledge.
- 3. <u>Curriculum</u>: While there appears to be significant benefit to the student and the instructional process to adopt a common curriculum, this agreement is based upon mastery levels as developed by the faculty members of the represented institutions. These mastery levels will signify the attainment of competencies needed by students to progress through the training process, allowing flexibility as to the individual instructional techniques used within individual schools.
- 4. <u>Applied Academics:</u> The integration of instruction in academics, applied academics and technical skills is an integral part of this agreement, and will be facilitated by each party signing this agreement.

- 5. <u>Student Competency Profile:</u> A student record and measure of competencies will be recorded on a profile statement which will transfer with the student to other institutions. The profile will reflect the degree of attainment each student has achieved in the various skills as identified by the faculty members. Initial entry level skills will be identified and noted on the student profile.
- 6. <u>Rating of Progress</u>: Competencies will be rated using a scale which has been defined and validated by program instructors and members of their advisory committees. A recommended scale might be:
 - 1 Exposure Only
 - 2 Limited Practice
 - 3 Moderately skilled
 - 4 Skilled
 - 5 Can Train Others

The above scale is only a suggested method of assessing student progress. Components of the scale could vary depending upon standards and expectations within the industry. For example, some programs may choose to eliminate the "no exposure" level or use problem solving or analyzing data/information as one of the higher level components of the scale. Whatever method is used, the program instructors and advisory committees must define mastery in terms of the scale. It is then assumed in order for a student to progress to the next level of skill development, he or she must obtain the Mastery rating on the Competency Profile, i.e. "3". Rating above the Mastery level should be transferred at above average levels of development.

- 7. Advancement: Enrollment and progress in technical/professional programs will not be based upon a system of quarterly classes, but shall be based upon computed competency units consisting of pre-determined levels of knowledge and skills.
- 8. Evaluating Student Progress: Evaluation of student progress shall be based upon demonstrated cognitive knowledge at a minimum level of competency, and the satisfactory demonstration of the ability to perform the task in a practical environment. Student evaluation will reflect the attainment of minimum levels of performance, before proceeding to more technically difficult skills development.

- 9. <u>Matriculation Procedures:</u> Students with acceptable ratings on the Student Competency Profile will be accepted for advanced placement at all of the Highline, Federal Way, Renton, South Kitsap and South Central School District High Schools, the Sea-Tac Occupational Skills Center, and South Seattle Community College. Beginning with the 1995-1996 school year and thereafter, all students satisfactorily completing skills competencies in the articulated programs will be accepted at the appropriate level of skill development by the other schools participating in this agreement.
- 10. Satisfactory Transfer Status & Awarding of College Credits: Students from area Tech Prep high schools and the Occupational Skills Center will be eligible for advanced placement in the respective South Seattle Community College program. The level of advanced placement will directly relate to competencies demonstrated prior to entering the college program. Such students will present the college advisor with a student portfolio which will include a competency profile and resume for advanced placement. College credit can be awarded utilizing the college's advanced placement procedure for sequential classes. Because each high school will have different curricula and equipment, a reasonable structured agreement with each school will be developed. The amount of time the student may have put into the high school program, and other factors will need to be considered; however, it should be possible to say satisfactory completion of specific segments at each high school equals specific classes at South Seattle Community College.
- 11. Transfer of Students Who Are Working Toward Competencies: In order to encourage the post-secondary training of high school graduates whose Student Competency Profile rating does not meet the standards for transfer of credit, the college instructor may continue with the students training at the existing level until an acceptable level of competence and credit are obtained. The articulated agreement recognizes the importance of assisting students, including those eligible students with disabilities, toward competency levels that could lead to employment.
- 12. Tech Prep Standing Committee: The faculty representatives of the institutions signing this agreement will meet no less that one time per year for the specific purpose of discussing any particular issues or problems that may arise in the articulation process. These meetings should include appropriate industry representatives, vocational directors, and other administrators in order to provide for the timely review of the assurances set forth in this agreement. These meetings should address marketing strategies, instructional improvement, technical assistance, student follow-up, competency levels, enrollment levels, articulation with Advisory Committees, and a review of the transfer agreement. During the first year of this agreement, this standing committee should meet at least quarterly.

- 13. Marketing and Promoting Tech Prep: These technical/professional programs, in cooperation with the business and industries in the community, have determined that a need exists to encourage and promote careers in these areas. It is important to provide information to students and their parents about the opportunities available in these career areas. The institutions participating in this agreement commit to joint marketing efforts to provide students realistic information about the importance of career choice, educational preparation for work, and the values of Tech Prep.
- 14. Counseling and Advising: Appropriate counseling and advising of students is very important to the success of this Tech Prep agreement. The institution signing this agreement will provide necessary in-service training to counselors and advisors in order to assure that students have every opportunity to make good decisions concerning their future employment.
- 15. Good Faith Agreement: The institutions signing this agreement enter into this consortium in order to provide the best possible instruction to the students. The members of this consortium will operate in good faith and do everything possible to assure that this articulated, competency-based curriculum will be successful.

HIGH SCHOOL	COLLEGE	
High School 2-year Horticulture Program	LHO 100 2 credits LHO 111 4 credits LHO 115 4 credits LHO 116 4 credits LHO 117 4 credits LHO 150 3 credits	
Applied Math Business Communications Principles of Technology Accounting 1st year	MAT 111 5 credits ENG 105 3 credits PHY 111 5 credits ACC 110 5 credits	

Appendix B

Professional Technical Education Portfolio

SOUTH KITSAP HIGH SCHOOL





Professional Technical Education

PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION PORTFOLIO

SOUTH KITSAP HIGH SCHOOL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO RUBRIC

CONTENT	Beginning	Proficient	Strong
•			
	Introduces self, career goals and personal goals	Relates to specific training plan for achieving goals	Summarizes specific skills and abilities and relates portfolio work to industry
RÉSUMÉ & APPLIÇATION	Chronological and up-to-date: Name/address/phone Work History Education Interests Free of spelling, punctuation & Grammatical errors Printed on quality paper	Clearly states job/career objective Identifies transferable job skills	Connects transferable and specific job skills to career goals Reflects achievements Industry specific format
REFERENCES _.	 	List 3-5 references, including both personal and professional Identifies connection with references One letter of recommendation	Includes 3 letters of recommendation to match reference page
COMPETENCY / CAPACITY PROFILE	Is included in portfolio	Is included and is up-to-date	Includes additional self-statement, summary of accomplishments, and profile
WORK SAMPLES Vocational Program Specific: Photos, videos, written work, art work, computers disks.	Sample/s of work	Sample/s of work with documentation of entry-level performance	Sample/s with self-assessment and ability statement exceeding entry
ENHANCEMENT / WORK	Reflected in résumé: name of site, duties and responsibilities Training Agreement & Evaluation	Letters of Recommendation and evaluations	Letters of recommendation, evaluations applicable to industry, self-assessment and training plan
AWARDS & COMMUNITY SERVICE	Participates in community service and classroom leadership activities	Shows specific examples of receiving awards and recognition from the school and community	Student plans, organizes and sets into action a community service project, including journal, time log and self-assessment
CAREER EXPLORATION	Samples of WOIS, Choices, Careers, & Occupational Outlook Handbook ect.	Written career exploration project	Job Shadow or Community service, written assessment of experience
TEST SCORES, GRADES, TRANSCRIPTS	Current franscripts, grades, and test scores are included	Current transcripts, grades, and test scores are included	Current transcripts, grades, and test scores are included

MPRESSION OF PORTFOLIO DRGANIZATION WRITING SKILLS DEAS & CONTENT	Bound, clean, unmarked, neat, and appealing Section dividers labeled for basic content, plastic page protectors, materials neatly bound in binder Disconnected thoughts, limited topics Sequencing needs work, lacks direction	Inviting quality, industry specific, professional overall presentation, consistency of style Helps communicate a positive message Sequence of information is easy to access, allows viewer to maneuver throughout the portfolio Neat and functional, logically organized for interview Topic is defined, limited support Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	Creative and personalized in a professional manner Reflects deeper understanding of who the audience is and how portfolio should be utilized Topic is developed with relevant details
PORTFOLIO ORGANIZATION WRITING SKILLS DEAS & CONTENT	Section dividers labeled for basic content, plastic page protectors, materials neatly bound in binder Disconnected thoughts, limited topics	Helps communicate a positive message Sequence of information is easy to access, allows viewer to maneuver throughout the portfolio Neat and functional, logically organized for interview Topic is defined, limited support Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	Reflects deeper understanding of who the audience is and how portfolio should be utilized
ORGANIZATION WRITING SKILLS DEAS & CONTENT	plastic page protectors, materials neatly bound in binder Disconnected thoughts, limited topics	Helps communicate a positive message Sequence of information is easy to access, allows viewer to maneuver throughout the portfolio Neat and functional, logically organized for interview Topic is defined, limited support Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	audience is and how portfolio should be utilized
WRITING SKILLS DEAS & CONTENT	plastic page protectors, materials neatly bound in binder Disconnected thoughts, limited topics	Sequence of information is easy to access, allows viewer to maneuver throughout the portfolio Neat and functional, logically organized for interview Topic is defined, limited support Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	audience is and how portfolio should be utilized
WRITING SKILLS DEAS & CONTENT	plastic page protectors, materials neatly bound in binder Disconnected thoughts, limited topics	Sequence of information is easy to access, allows viewer to maneuver throughout the portfolio Neat and functional, logically organized for interview Topic is defined, limited support Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	audience is and how portfolio should be utilized
WRITING SKILLS DEAS & CONTENT	plastic page protectors, materials neatly bound in binder Disconnected thoughts, limited topics	allows viewer to maneuver throughout the portfolio Neat and functional, logically organized for interview Topic is defined, limited support Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	audience is and how portfolio should be utilized
WRITING SKILLS DEAS & CONTENT	bound in binder Disconnected thoughts, limited topics	portfolio Neat and functional, logically organized for interview Topic is defined, limited support Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	utilized
WRITING SKILLS DEAS & CONTENT	Disconnected thoughts, limited topics	Neat and functional, logically organized for interview Topic is defined, limited support Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	
DEAS & CONTENT		Interview Topic is defined, limited support Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	
DEAS & CONTENT		Interview Topic is defined, limited support Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	
DEAS & CONTENT		Topic is defined, limited support Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	Topic is developed with relevant details
DEAS & CONTENT		Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	Topic is developed with relevant details
DEAS & CONTENT		Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	Topic is developed with relevant details
		Recognizable introduction, conclusion, and	•
DRGANIZATION	Sequencing needs work, lacks direction		
- · · - · · - · - · · ·			Effective sequencing, transitions,
		transitions	introduction and conclusion
	t .		
VOICE	Hard to sense the writer, uninvolved	Sincere but not fully engaged, not	Individualistic, expressive and engaging
. 0.10.		compelling	
WORD CHOICE	General, vague language, limited	Correct, adequate language, functional use	Specific and precise, lively verbs, natural,
	vocabulary	of technical words	interesting language
	1 Code Cultury	or toomistar moras	l imbando
SEQUENCE FLUENCY	Incomplete, rambling, choppy, awkward	Mechanical grammatical varied sentences	Easily flowing, rhythmic, varying in length
	sentences	priconamous, grammaticus, variou sontonous	and structure
	Sometices		and structure
PRESENTATION			
	Answers questions directly	Responses are relevant to industry &	Anticipates questions & formulates
COMMUNICATION	and were questions universy	specific job .	answers
			Redirects discussion back to strengths
	•	•	Treations dispussion back to strong in
•	Communicates on a functional level	Pleasant voice that connects with the	Clear, precise & convincing, articulates
	l a functional level	audience	concepts & ideas
		Radionec	·
	General awareness of audience	Shows interest & enthusiasm	Tone & voice modulation convey goal
	deneral awareness of audience	Utilizes industry specific terminology	oriented message
		Communicates trust & warmth in an	oriented message
	•	earnest & pleasing manner	
		<u> </u>	1
	•		
		,	
		•	•

	Beginning	Proficient	Strong	
NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION	Shakes hand Greets audience Makes eye contact	Posture demonstrates self assurance Handles portfolio materials properly	Mannerisms reflect competence, poise, and self-awareness	
	Apparel is neat and clean Shoes are clean/polished Personal grooming and accessories do not detract from focus of presentation	Apparel and grooming are specific to job/industry	Apparel and grooming indicate a desire to advance	
PROFESSIONALISM	Presents portfolio contents	Industry requirements set focus of presentation Evidence of skills, abilities, knowledge, and currency of training	Career goals set focus of presentation Evidence of training for future growth	
_	Acknowledges questions	Responds to questions and maneuvers through portfolio with flexibility and accuracy	Retains focus of presentation	
	Walks out at conclusion	Concludes with summary	Concluding summary relates presentation to career goals	

•

TECH PREP PORTFOLIO

Student Name:
Instructor Name: 15 500 - 100
Date Submitted:
Tech Prep Program:
Transfer to College
Table of Contents

- Table of Content
- 1. Career Exploration
- 2. Employment Preparation
- 3. Competency Check list
- 4. Work Samples
- 5. Work Based Learning
- 6. Awards and Community Service

Professional Technical Education

7. Test Scores / Grades / Transcripts

Student & Teacher Verification Checklist Presentation of Portfolio

NON-VERBAL PRESENTATION Content of Presentation

Comeni of Fresemation		
	Student	Teacher
	Verification	Verification
Presentation is appropriate		
Suitable material used for presentation		
All statements are accurate		
Organization of Material		
Content of presentation is well organized		
Presentation includes: introduction, body & conclusio	n	
Presentation shows unity of thought		
Presentation shows logical development		-
Appropriate language is used		
Proper sentence structure is adhered to		
Stage Presence		
Student is dressed appropriately for presentation		
Student shows poise and proper body posture	***	*
Student exhibits a good attitude		
Student exhibits confidence		
Student allows evidence of own personality		
Exhibits ease in front of an audience		
VERBAL PRESENTATION	•	
Power of Expression		
Student exhibits:		
Fluency	***************************************	
Emphasis		
Directness		
Sincerity .		
A communicative ability		
A conveyance of thought and meaning		
of anot of another and mounting	1	1

Student & Teacher Verification Checklist Presentation of Portfolio Continued

voice		
Student exhibits voice:	Student Verification	Teacher Verification
Quality		
Pitch	-	
Articulation .		
Pronunciation	•	
Force		
PROFESSIONALISM		
General Effect		
Student's presentation is interesting, understandable,		
convincing, pleasing, and holds attention		
		
Ability to Respond to Questions		
Student has shility to answer questions on muse-station which		
Student has ability to answer questions on presentation which are asked by evaluators indicating originality, familiarity, and		
ability to think quickly.		

CAREER EXPLORATION -

This section should include copies of all career exploration surveys you have taken as well as any information on careers you may have researched. These surveys may include some of the following:

- "Clues" WOIS
- "Interest Check List" Choices
- "Career Quest" Petersons
- Job-O
- COPS
- Kuder

Helpful Hints:

- 1. These surveys may help you identify jobs of fields of study that contain subjects, skills, or working conditions that are of interest to you.
- 2. You should explore all the jobs of a recommended career cluster; you may be surprised by the variety of jobs within a single career cluster.



Student & Teacher Verification Checklist Career Exploration

Learning Style		
	Student	Teacher
	Verification	Verification
Determine own learning style after assessment @ Career		
Center:		
Interest Inventories		
Completed software:		
"Clues" WOIS		
"Interest Check List" Choices		
"Career Quest" Petersons		
Completed paper/pencil inventories:		
Job-O		
Major/Minor Finder		
Career Decision Making System		
Vocational Preference Making System		
COPS		
Kuder		
Strong Interest Inventory		
Other:		
•	•	•
Personality Temperament		
•		_
Complete "Please Understand Me"		<u> </u>
Identify relevant occupations		

Student & Teacher Verification Checklist Career Exploration Project

Exploration Project

	Student	Teacher
	Verification	Verification
Research paper on a specific occupation includes:		
Thorough description of the profession	-	
Future outlook ·		
Education required, cost, and schools		
Annual salary	•	
Demographics		
Benefits		
Drawbacks		
Mechanics of the paper:		
Typed		
Proper grammar, spelling, & punctuation		
Correct sentence structure		
Documentation of resources		
Citations		
Bibliography		:

EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION

This section should include your most current résumé, job application, cover letter, and references. Your résumé lists all of your occupational, educational and volunteer experiences to date. It may include references, hobbies, and other pertinent data. You should include references from sources such as teachers, counselor, employers, volunteer activity advisors, or other who will be willing to give you a good recommendation.

Helpful Hints:

- 1. Follow the check list provided to ensure all components of each of these documents are included.
- 2. Letters of recommendation may be required when applying for post-secondary schooling, scholarships, or employment.
- 3. Copies of recent application are useful when filling out new applications.



Student & Teacher Verification Checklist Employment

Résumé		
	Student	Teacher
	Verification	Verification
Planning worksheets accurately completed		
Clearly stated objective		
Appropriate format is used - functional, chronological, combination		
Includes - objective, education, experience, extracurricular, awards, etc.		
Free of grammatical, spelling, and punctuation errors		
Résumé uses appropriate spacing		
Résumé is professional in appearance		
Printed on quality paper - 24lb. cotton weight		
Student has successfully mastered and is able to recreate a professional resume		
Student has successionly mastered and is able to recreate a professional resume		
Letter of Application/Cover Letter		
Uses one of the 3 types of letters: response, invited response or referral.		
Free of grammatical, spelling, and punctuation errors		
Letter uses appropriate spacing and format		
Letter clearly states the purpose of the letter		
Letter clearly states qualifications		
Letter clearly states experience and background		
Letter clearly states the plan of action, ask for an interview		
Tells the employer what you will contribute to the organization		
Follows the general format and font as résumé		
Printed on quality paper - 24lb. cotton weight	·	
Student has mastered the letter of application		
Application		
Provided application is typed or written clearly		·
All spaces are completed accurately		
All information is correct, and complete		
•		
Application is professional in appearance.		
Student has mastered the application	,	

Reference Page Student Teacher Verification Verification Student has listed 3-5 references (people in a supervisory or professional role) Reference includes all required information (name, title, company, address & phone) Follows the general font and format used on other documents Individuals used have been contacted Reference page is printed on quality paper - 24lb. cotton weight Student has mastered the reference page Thank You Letter Letter clearly states an appropriate hypothetical response scenario Letter makes reference to one specific point of the interview Free of grammatical, spelling, and punctuation errors Follows the general format and font as résumé Letter uses appropriate spacing and format Printed on quality paper - 24lb. cotton weight Student has mastered the Thank You Letter Letter of Recommendation Student has obtained an actual letter of recommendation from one of the references listed on the reference page. Student understands the person may be contacted for verification

Student has completed all the documents listed in a professional manners. All documents follow the same format and are printed on quality paper. The documents are placed in

Completed Employment Section

order in a professional portfolio folder. The documents

are error free and suitable for distribution.

COMPETENCY CHECKLIST

This section should include the agreed upon checklist for your Tech-Prep program. Make sure your competency checklist is completed by both you and your advisor.

Helpful Hints:

- 1. Discuss the competency checklist with your advisor to ensure proper completion.
- 2. Keep in contact with the Community College to ensure a smooth transition of credit from high school to college.



WORK SAMPLES

This section should include samples, pictures, or tapes of your work in language arts, math, science and professional technical areas. It should also include reports and papers that demonstrate your ability to use the English language effectively. These samples can be any piece of work in which you have particular pride and best illustrate your talents.

Helpful Hints:

- 1. These samples can greatly influence scholarship committees, college/trade school admission committees, and employers in their selection process.
- 2. You should show your full range of capabilities, not just what you think others may want to see.
- 3. These reports and papers come from any classwork, such as a research paper or biology laboratory observation report.
- 4. If you can read and write in a second language, then include samples of that language in this section as well.



Student & Teacher Verification Checklist • Work Samples

. ŧ

Language Arts		
	Student	Teacher
,	Verification	Verification
Best research paper		
Best essay		
Example of foreign language competency		
Poem or example of creative writing		
Math		
Best exams:		
Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Calculus, Engineering or		
Design Work		
Science		
Best exams:		
Agriculture, Biology, Chemistry, Environmental, Horticulture,		
Marine Biology, Etc.	•	
Scientific research paper		
Example of lab project report		
Professional Technical Education		
Examples of work in tech prep area:		<u> </u>
Drawings		
Photos of completed projects		
Architecture or landscape design		
Examples of school lab operations:		
Greenhouse sale, computer repair logs, graphics art work,		
auto repair work, construction/cabinetry		

Student & Teacher Verification Checklist Writing Skills

. ŧ

Ideas & Content Student Teacher Verification Verification Well defined topic with supporting evidence Content is interesting and well thought out Organization Recognizable introduction, body, conclusion, & transitions Support for main points is relevant & organized Documentation, if necessary Word Choice Appropriate word choice for document Use of additional action verbs and adjectives Sequence Fluency Exhibits logical, grammatical varied sentences Varies in length and structure

-WORK BASED LEARNING

This section should include training agreements and evaluations of your supervised experiences in employment.

Helpful Hints:

- 1. You may acquire these agreements and evaluations from any one of the Professional Technical Education courses.
- 2. You should work with an instructor of advisor of a PTE course to develop a plan for your work experience.

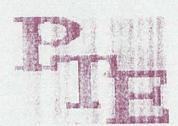


COMMUNITY SERVICE

This section should include all awards and certificates of achievement that you have received throughout your high school career. You should include any awards or certificates of training received through jobs or cooperative work experience programs. You should also include examples of awards specifically for community service acts. You may also include student plans, goals, timeline and assessment of community service projects.

Helpful Hints:

- 1. These awards show your accomplishments in and out of school.
- 2. These achievements show school counselors and future employers your scholastic and employment talents and interest.
- 3. Examples of community service projects show future employers your ability to become an integral part of your community.



Student & Teacher Verification Checklist Awards and Community Service

Awards Student Teacher Verification Verification Examples of awards or honors received: Classroom leadership activity Club Activity Attendance Student of the Month Officer of a club Participation in a club contest Community Service Examples of participation in a community service project: Written summary Goals of project Timeline of project Chair of project Self assessment of involvement in project

SCORES/GRADES/TRANSCRIPTS

This section will consist of all accumulative grades and transcripts received during and after your Freshman year of high school. It will also include all scholastic placement and aptitude test scores beginning with your sophomore year of high school. These tests can be a combination of the following.

- PSAT/NMSQT (Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test / National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test)
- SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test)
- ACT (American College Test)
- ASVAB (Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery)
- CAPS (Career Ability Placement Survey)
- CFAS (Curriculum Framework Assessment Survey)
- Any other scholastic or advanced placement test scores

Helpful Hints:

- 1. Having copies of your previous grades will help your school counselor and you determine your high school program options.
- 2. Grade information will be needed when applying for various post-secondary educational programs and scholarships.
- 3. Test scores will assist you as well as your high school and post-secondary educational counselor(s) in selecting the most appropriate educational program options.