Academic Advising

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The Office of Academic Advising assists students in making a smooth transition to the university, understanding general-education requirements, class scheduling, solving academic problems, and understanding academic sanctions and petitioning processes. The office coordinates advising for new, undeclared students—first-year and transfer—with academic departments, schools, and colleges.

See **Preparatory Programs** in this section of the catalog for information about advising in preprofessional areas of study.

Academic Standing

Academic standing at the University of Oregon is determined by the grade point average (GPA) a student earns in university courses. Good academic standing means that the student has a cumulative UO GPA of 2.00 or better.

Academic sanctions are explained in the **Registration and Academic Policies** section of this catalog. Advisors in the Office of Academic Advising are available to assist students who want to discuss their academic standing.

National Student Exchange

The University of Oregon is one of nearly 200 colleges and universities throughout the country with membership in the National Student Exchange. Participating campuses are located in all fifty states, several territories, and Canada. Qualified students at member institutions may apply for exchange enrollment at a participating school. This program enables students to study in different geographical areas of the United States and Canada and take advantage of specialized courses or unique programs that may not be available on their home campuses. Participation in the program is limited to one year.

To qualify, a UO student must have a 2.50 cumulative grade point average (GPA) or better and have a record of good conduct at the university. Students typically participate in the exchange program during the sophomore or junior year. Students apply during winter term for the following academic year. Participants are assessed in-state tuition by the host institution or pay the University of Oregon tuition while on exchange. Materials are available in the Office of Academic Advising. For more information, contact Karla Haught, 541-346-3211.

Preparatory Programs

Students may begin preparing for the following professional or graduate programs at the University of Oregon. Some of the programs simply require a bachelor's degree for admission, while others require specific undergraduate courses, standardized examinations, and field experience. Students who are interested in the preparatory programs should consult appropriate university advisors as listed below.

Engineering, Preparatory

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Engineers are in demand to solve practical problems by applying the principles of physical science and mathematics. While it is sometimes difficult to define the difference in outlook between a career in one of the physical sciences, e.g., physics or chemistry, and a career in engineering, engineering solutions to problems are usually more influenced by practical and economic considerations.

There are two academic phases in earning a bachelor's degree in an engineering field: (1) preengineering is the first two to three years of course work before admission to a professional engineering program, and (2) professional engineering is the last two years of course work at a school of engineering leading to a bachelor of arts or bachelor of science degree in engineering. Engineering graduates may become licensed professional engineers after four years of employment in their field of specialization and successful completion of state license examinations.

The University of Oregon offers a preengineering program for students who want to complete their first two to three years of study at a liberal arts university before transferring to a school of engineering. Details are contained in the *Student Guide for Engineering Preparation at the University of Oregon including the 3/2 Program with Oregon State University*, available in the Department of Physics office.

High School Preparation. Students interested in an engineering career should complete as much mathematics and science as possible in high school. If possible, four years of high school mathematics (including advanced algebra, trigonometry, and elementary functions) should be completed in order to begin calculus in the first year at the university. Physics and chemistry courses are strongly recommended.

Preengineering Requirements

The following requirements are designed for students planning to transfer into the Oregon State University (OSU) College of Engineering. Detailed requirements are specified in the *OSU College of Engineering Advising Guide*, available from the College of Engineering, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331; telephone 541-737-5236.

While preengineering requirements at other engineering schools are similar, students should obtain advising guides from the schools of their choice.

The University of Oregon does not offer certain preengineering courses. However, Engineering Graphics (GE 115), Statics (ENGR 211), Dynamics (ENGR 212), Strength of Materials (ENGR 213), and Electrical Fundamentals (ENGR 221) are available from the Science Department at Lane Community College. Full-time UO preengineering students are eligible to take these courses. ENGR 211, 212, 213 must be taken in sequence. Details of registration for these courses, including pre- and corequisites, are available from the preengineering director.

The Department of Physics offers a three-plus-two program. It allows a student to earn a bachelor's degree in physics from the University of Oregon and a bachelor's degree in engineering physics from Oregon State University by completing three years of study in Eugene followed by two years in Corvallis in the OSU College of Engineering. Interested students should consult the preengineering director.

Required preengineering courses must be completed with grades of mid-C or better for admission to the OSU College of Engineering. These courses vary from program to program.

Sample Program

The following sample program is for students prepared to begin calculus in their freshman year.

Freshman Year		
MATH 251–253	Calculus I-III	12
PHYS 251–253	Foundations of Physics I	12
PHYS 204	Introductory Physics Laboratory	2
WR 121	College Composition I	4
CIS 122	Introduction to Programming and Problem Solving (Freshman Year)	4
Humanities and social science courses		12
Total Credits		**46**

Sophomore Year		
MATH 256	Introduction to Differential Equations (Sophomore Year)	4
MATH 281–282	Several-Variable Calculus I-II	8
MATH 341–342	Elementary Linear Algebra	8
CH 221–222	General Chemistry	8
CH 227	General Chemistry Laboratory	2
CH 228	General Chemistry Laboratory	2
PHYS 351	Foundations of Physics II	4
Engineering courses from OSU		12
Total Credits		**48**

Additional Requirements

In addition to WR 121, two communication courses and an upper-division writing-intensive course in the major are required. Some engineering programs require three terms of chemistry.

Consult the preengineering director about these and other bachelor's degree requirements for the OSU School of Engineering.

Forensic Science, Preparatory

Deborah B. Exton, Head Advisor
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Forensic science is the application of scientific principles and technological practices to the study and resolution of criminal, civil, and regulatory issues. The role of the forensic scientist is twofold: to analyze physical evidence and to provide expert testimony in a court of law. This information is helpful in determining the innocence or guilt of the suspect. The University of Oregon provides advising and course work for students interested in pursuing a career or graduate study in the forensic science field, but does not offer a degree in forensic science. The majority of positions in crime laboratories require a minimum of a bachelor's degree in a physical science. The choice of major depends on your interests and the area of forensic science in which you plan to seek employment. Advanced degrees are useful for career advancement and may be required for certain positions. Employment opportunities exist in law enforcement agencies at the local, state, and national level as well as in the private sector. Employment can also be found within such agencies as the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Drug Enforcement Administration.

Minimum Requirements

- Bachelor's degree in any discipline, although biology, chemistry, computer and information science, general science, or physics are most appropriate
- For graduate programs, scores from Graduate Record Examinations; a few schools will accept Medical College Admission Test scores instead
- Letters of recommendation from science faculty members

Suggested Science Courses

- A yearlong biology sequence is recommended. Check with the preforensic science advisor for the option that is best for you
- General Chemistry (CH 221, 222, 223) with laboratories (CH 227, 228, 229) or Honors General Chemistry (CH 224H, 225H, 226H) with laboratories (CH 237, 238, 239); Organic Chemistry (CH 331, 335, 336) with laboratories (CH 337, 338)
- Instrumental Analysis (CH 429) is strongly recommended
- Calculus I,II (MATH 251, 252) and a course in statistics
- General Physics (PHYS 201, 202, 203) with laboratories (PHYS 204, 205, 206)

Additional recommended course subjects are photography and public speaking.

A complete list of graduate programs is available from the head advisor. Students are urged to contact the graduate programs of their choice for information about application procedures.

Law, Preparatory

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Law schools require that applicants for admission have a bachelor's degree. They do not, however, require specific undergraduate majors or prescribe a specific prelegal curriculum. Law schools suggest that prospective students choose majors that provide education in broad cultural fields, which orient students to the general societal framework within which our legal system has developed.

Whatever the undergraduate major, prelaw students should place considerable emphasis on the development of skills in English composition and communication and on acquiring the ability to read with understanding, to think logically, and to perform research and analysis competently. Many law schools advise against a large concentration of courses in vocational training.

The following courses would be appropriate. They are not required for admission, nor do they substitute for a broad, well-developed educational background.

- College Composition I (WR 121), College Composition II (WR 122), College Composition III (WR 123), Advanced Composition (WR 423)
- Introduction to Economic Analysis: Microeconomics (EC 201), Introduction to Economic Analysis: Macroeconomics (EC 202)
- Inventing America (HIST 201), Building the United States (HIST 202), American Century (HIST 203)

- Introduction to Accounting I (ACTG 211), Introduction to Accounting II (ACTG 213), or Accounting: Language of Business Decisions (BA 215)
- Critical Reasoning (PHIL 103), Social and Political Philosophy (PHIL 307), Social and Political Philosophy (PHIL 308), Logic, Inquiry, and Argumentation (PHIL 325), Introduction to Philosophy of Law (PHIL 344)
- (Introduction to the Tradition of Political Theory (PS 208), Legal Process (PS 275), Political Theory: Ancient and Medieval (PS 430), Political Theory: Renaissance, Reformation, and Early Modern (PS 431), Political Theory: Modern and Contemporary (PS 432)), Constitutional Law (PS 470), United States Supreme Court (PS 484)
- Public Speaking as a Liberal Art (ENG 200) or Oral Controversy and Advocacy (ENG 330)
- Literature and additional expository writing courses
- Undergraduate legal studies courses (LAW) or conflict resolution courses (CRES)
- Journalism—Media and Society (J 201), Communication Law (J 385)

Courses in psychology and sociology are recommended.

All accredited law schools in the United States require their applicants to submit scores from the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). The examination is given in September, December, February, and June. Registration may be completed online or by telephone. Consult the Law School Admission Council's website, lsac.org, for online registration and additional information. Registration must be completed at least a month before the testing date. For those planning to attend law school immediately upon graduation, it is recommended that the examination be taken in the spring of the junior year or at the earliest possible date in the senior year.

Each law school has its own admission criteria. The primary predictors of admission are LSAT scores and grade point averages. Various subjective factors are also considered. Students should use the pass/no pass option with restraint. They should expect to provide letters of recommendation and statements of purpose.

Additional information about prelegal study and law school admission is available from the Law School Admission Council's website. Students who want more information or assistance should schedule an appointment at the Office of Academic Advising.

Teacher Education, Preparatory

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Several options are available to UO students who want teaching careers, although there is no undergraduate licensure program available at the University of Oregon. Students who want elementary teaching licenses may earn a bachelor’s degree in educational foundations and apply to the graduate UO Teach program.

Students who want middle-secondary teaching licenses should complete their undergraduate degree in the content area in which they want to teach, then apply to the graduate UO Teach program offered in the Department of Education Studies. Areas of undergraduate preparation appropriate for this program include languages (French, German, Japanese, Chinese, and Spanish), language arts, social studies, biology, chemistry, physics, integrated science, or mathematics. Students interested in social studies should consider the social studies teaching concentration in the general social science major.

Master's Teacher Licensure Program (UO Teach)

These graduate-level licensure programs take approximately one year to complete and they emphasize school practicum, teaching methods, and pedagogy. With additional work, a master’s degree can be earned. For more information, contact Amy Harter—uoteach@uoregon.edu, 541-346-1360—for additional questions regarding licensure and the master's programs.

Students interested in teaching music should contact the School of Music and Dance.

Admission to any of the graduate programs is competitive and requires a strong academic record. The University of Oregon offers graduate programs in teaching such subjects as early childhood, communication disorders, early intervention, special education, and music. Other schools offer graduate programs for teaching agricultural science, art, drama, educational media, general business, health education, family and consumer science, marketing, physical education, and instruction for the visual and hearing impaired. Applicants are expected to have tested their interest in teaching through various experiences with young people. It is important for prospective candidates to make early and regular contact with graduate programs at the university or other schools to keep abreast of application timetables and admission requirements.

The College of Education’s Office of Student Academic Services maintains a library of pertinent information on state and regional schools and offers monthly workshops explaining the programs.