

## La Verne General Education Requirements – Traditional Undergraduates and Adult Learners

GE Requirement	Area	Traditional Undergraduates	Adult Learners (ROC)
Written Communication A	Critical Skills	1 course	1 course
Written Communication B	Critical Skills	1 course <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research based writing</li> <li>• Difference between primary and secondary sources</li> <li>• How to use databases</li> </ul>	1 course; same requirements OR courses that meet Critical Thinking requirements as defined by CSU (see below)
Oral Communication	Critical Skills	1 course	1 course
Quantitative Reasoning	Critical Skills	1 course <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Courses must have intermediate algebra prerequisite, <u>EXCEPT CSU transferable courses</u></li> <li>•</li> </ul>	1 course; different definition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include courses that meet Mathematical/Quantitative Reasoning for CSU (see below)</li> </ul>
Lifelong Wellness	Critical Skills	1 course	Not required
Humanities	Area of Knowledge	1 course	Any combination of three courses
Humanities	Area of Knowledge	1 course	
Creative Expression	Area of Knowledge	1 course	
Social Science	Area of Knowledge	1 course	1 course
Social Science	Area of Knowledge	1 course	1 course
Physical Science	Area of Knowledge	1 course	Any combination of 2 courses
Life Science	Area of Knowledge	1 course	
LVE 200	La Verne Experience	1 course	CS 305
LVE 300	La Verne Experience	1 course	Waived
LVE 400	La Verne Experience	1 course	Waived

### **Written Communication B – Critical Thinking**

Subarea A3 is a course in critical thinking but not writing. There is no minimum word count, and departments of philosophy typically offer the course. Critical thinking courses include explicit instruction and practice in inductive and deductive reasoning and identification of formal and informal fallacies of language and thought. Literary criticism courses are typically not accepted in this area. Look for courses that develop students' ability to think systematically and identify faulty reasoning, such as: hasty generalization, non-sequitur, false analogies, post hoc arguments, attacks ad hominem, bandwagon appeal, tautology/circular reasoning, either-or fallacies.

### **Quantitative Reasoning – Mathematical Concepts and Quantitative Reasoning**

Students shall demonstrate the abilities to reason quantitatively, practice computational skills, and explain and apply mathematical or quantitative reasoning concepts to solve problems. Courses in this Subarea shall include a prerequisite reflective only of skills and knowledge required in the course. In addition to traditional mathematics, courses in Subarea B4 may include computer science, personal finance, statistics or discipline-based mathematics or quantitative reasoning courses, for example.