

Student College Planning Guide

General College Requirements

The following is a chart that will give you an idea of what classes you should be enrolled in, whether you are applying to an “average,” “competitive,” or “very competitive” university. In looking at the following chart, keep the following important point in mind:

- If at all possible, begin algebra no later than the ninth grade. Discuss with your counselor what can be done to improve your success in math, particularly, in algebra.
- Foreign language should be started in the ninth grade.
- Be sure that you are enrolled in laboratory science classes that will meet the requirements of colleges in which you intend to apply.
- Most colleges look at not only what classes are taken, but also the level of that class. These schools recognize the classes that are designated “college preparatory, honors and advanced placement.” Honors and advanced placement classes are given an additional grade point in the calculation of your GPA. These classes identify you as one who is able to take the most rigorous course work. The classes will enhance your college applications, particularly to the more competitive colleges throughout the United States.

GRADE	AVERAGE COLLEGE	COMPETITIVE COLLEGE	VERY COMPETITIVE COLLEGE
9	Algebra I English Physical Science	Algebra I Foreign Language (1 st year) English Physical Science	Geometry Foreign Language (2 nd year) English Physical Science
10	Algebra I or Geometry Foreign Language (1 st year) Biology World History English College prep elective	Geometry Foreign Language (2 nd year) Biology World History English College prep elective	Algebra II Foreign Language (3 rd year) Biology World History English College prep elective
11	Algebra II or Geometry Foreign Language (2 nd year) Chemistry U.S. History English College prep elective	Algebra II Foreign Language (3 rd year) Chemistry U.S. History English College prep elective	Trigonometry/Calculus Foreign Language (4 th year) Chemistry U.S. History English College prep elective
12	Algebra II Foreign Language (3 rd year) Government/Economics English College prep elective	Trigonometry/Calculus Government/Economics Physics/science elective English College prep elective	Calculus Physics Government/Economics English College prep elective

10th Grade College Planning Guide

September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take the PSAT in October. The PSAT is a preliminary test that will prepare you for the SAT I. • Take the NCAA-approved courses if you want to play sports in college.
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take the PSAT for practice. The results will not be used for college admission. • Sign up, if you have not done so already, for co-curricular activities that interest you. The level of involvement and accomplishment is most important, not the number of activities. • Keep a record of your co-curricular involvement, volunteer work, and employment (all year).
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure you are “on top” of your academic work. If necessary, meet with your teacher for additional help.
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive results of the PSAT. Read materials sent with your score report. Consult your guidance counselor to explore ways to improve on future standardized tests and courses to discuss which may be required or beneficial for your post-high school plans
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep studying! • Volunteer-a great way to identify your interests and to develop skills.
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is never too early to start researching colleges and universities. Visit your guidance office to browse through literature and guidebooks or surf the Web and check out college and university home pages.
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with your guidance counselor and school career center for on-line links for resources to help you in the college admission process.
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register for June SAT II: Subject Test. These are one-hour exams testing you on academic subjects that you have already completed. Among the many to choose from are biology, chemistry, foreign languages, and physics. Many colleges require three SAT II: Subject Tests. One of these tests should be Writing and one should be Math 1C or 2C; usually, the third can be of your choosing. Not all SAT II: Subject Tests are given on every test date. Check the calendar carefully to determine when the Subject Tests you want are offered. • See your college advisor for advice. • Continue to research career options and consider possible college majors that will help you achieve your career goals.
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan now for wise use of your summer. Consider taking a summer course or participating in a special program (e.g., for prospective engineers or journalists or for those interested in theater or music) at a local college or community college. Consider working or volunteering.
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take the SAT II: Subject Tests that you registered for in April. Consider electing score choice so you can see your test scores before deciding whether to release the results to colleges. It’s a good idea to plan on taking the SAT II: Subject Tests again in the spring of your junior year or the fall of you senior year. You then have the option of releasing only your bests scores to colleges. • If you work, save some of your earnings for college.
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the summer, you may want to sign up for the PSAT/SAT prep course, use computer software, or do the practice tests in books designed to familiarize you with standardized tests.
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make your summer productive. Continue reading to increase your vocabulary.

11th Grade College Planning Calendar

September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register for the PSAT in October. • Maintain your co-curricular record (all year).
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junior year PSAT scores may qualify a student for the National Merit Scholarship Competition and the National Achievement and the National Hispanic Scholars Programs. So, even though these scores will not be used for college admission, it is still a good idea to take the PSAT. The more times you take standardized test, the more familiar you will become with the format and the types of questions asked. If you wish to receive free information from colleges, indicate on the PSAT test answer form that you want to participate in the Student Search.
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junior year grades are extremely important in the college admission process, because they are a measure of how well you do in advanced, upper-level courses. Grades also are used to determine scholarships and grants for which you may be eligible. So put in the extra effort and keep those grades up! • If you require financial aid, start researching your options for grants, scholarships, and work-study programs. Do research on the internet. Go to your school counselor or school career center for assistance.
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During December, you should receive the results of your PSAT. Read your score report and consult your school counselor to determine how you might improve on future standardized tests. The PSAT is excellent preparation for the SAT I, which you will take in spring. • If you plan to take the ACT (American College Test), register now for the February ACT. Many colleges accept the ACT or the SAT I. Some colleges require the ACT or both SAT I and SAT II. When you begin to explore different colleges or universities, double-check to see if they prefer or require the ACT, the SAT I and/or the SAT II.
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to make a preliminary list of colleges you would like to investigate further. Surf the Internet and use the college resources in your school college center. • Ask your parents for your Social Security number (required on many college applications). If you were never issued a Social Security number, contact the nearest Social Security office as soon as possible to obtain a number.
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the college advisor to discuss your preliminary list of colleges. Discuss whether your initial list of colleges meets your needs and interests (academic program, size, location, cost, etc.) and whether you are considering colleges where you are likely to be admitted. You should be optimistic and realistic when applying to colleges. • Register for the March SAT I if you have completed the math courses covered on the SAT I. If not, plan to take the SAT I in May or June. Prepare for the SAT I or ACT by signing up for a prep course, using computer software, or doing the SAT/ACT practice tests available in your school college center or at bookstores. But don't spend so much time trying to improve standardized test scores that grades and co-curricular involvement suffer.
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write, telephone, or use the internet to request admission literature and financial aid information from the colleges on your list. There is no charge and no obligation to obtain general information about admission and financial aid.

April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When selecting your senior courses, be sure to continue to challenge yourself academically. • Register for the May/June SAT I and/or the May/June SAT II: Subject Tests. Not all SAT II: Subject Tests are given on every test date. Check the calendar carefully to determine when the Subject Tests you want are offered. Register for the June ACT if you want that test. • Continue to evaluate your list of colleges and universities. Eliminate colleges from the original list that no longer interest you and add others as appropriate. • Look into summer jobs or apply for special summer academic or enrichment programs. Colleges love to see students using their knowledge and developing their skills and interests.
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend a college fair to get more information about colleges on your list. NACAC sponsors college fairs in cities across the country during the fall and spring. • Get a jumpstart on summer activities-consider enrolling in an academic course at a local college, pursuing a summer school program, applying for an internship, working, or volunteering. If you work, save part of your earnings for college. • Begin visiting colleges. Phone to set up appointments. Interviews are always a good idea. Many colleges will tell you they are optional, but an interview will show interest, enthusiasm, and initiative on your part and provide an excellent opportunity to have your questions answered. Do a practice interview with your counselor, teacher, employer, or a senior who has had college interviews. Set up interviews as early as possible-interview times become booked quickly! • Take the SAT I or the SAT II.
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After school ends, get on the road to visit colleges. Seeing the college firsthand, taking a tour, and talking to students can be the greatest help in deciding whether or not a school is right for you. Although it is ideal to visit colleges during the academic year, going in the summer will be valuable. Admission offices employ their students to give tours and answer questions from prospective students and their parents. • Take the SAT I, the SAT II, and/or the ACT.
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit colleges, take tours, have interviews, and ask questions. Make college visiting a family event. Involve your parents and siblings in every step of your application process. Choosing the right college is a tough decision; the opinions of those who know you best can provide helpful insight into which college is best for you.
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to refine your list of potential colleges and universities. • Begin preparing for the actual application process: draft essays; collect writing samples; and assemble portfolios or audition tapes. If you are an athlete and plan on playing in college, contact the coaches at schools to which you are applying and ask about intercollegiate and intramural sports programs and athletic scholarships. • Complete the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse form if you hope to play Division I or II sports. (This form cannot be mailed until you finish your sixth semester of high school.)

12TH Grade College Planning Calendar

<p>September</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure you have all applications required for college admission and financial aid. Write, phone, or use the Internet to request missing information. • Check on application and financial aid deadlines for the schools to which you plan to apply. They may vary and it is essential to meet all deadlines! • Meet with the college advisor to be sure your list includes colleges appropriate to your academic and personal record. Review your transcript and co-curricular records with your school counselor to ensure their accuracy. • Register for the October/November SAT I and /or SAT II: Subject Test, or September/ October ACT. • If the colleges require recommendations. Ask the appropriate people to write on your behalf. At least three weeks before the due date, ask your counselor and teachers, employers, or coaches to write letters of recommendation. Provide recommendation forms, any special instructions and stamped, addressed business envelope to the people writing your recommendation. Be thoughtful! Write thank-you notes to those who write recommendations and keep them informed of your decisions. • Plan visits to colleges and set up interviews (if you didn't get to them during the summer or if you want to return to a campus for a second time). Read bulletin boards and the college newspaper. Talk with current students and professors.
<p>October</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend a regional college fair to investigate further those colleges to which you will probably apply. • Mail applications in time to reach the colleges by the deadlines. Check with your guidance counselor to make sure your transcript and test scores have been/will be sent to the colleges to which you are applying. • If applying for early decision or early action, send in your application now. Also prepare applications for back-ups schools. Remember, if you are accepted under the early decision option, you are expected to enroll at that college and to withdraw all other applications. Submit financial aid information if requested from early decision/action candidates. • Register for the December/January SAT I or SAT II: Subjects Tests, or December ACT if you have not completed the required test or if you are not happy with your previous test scores and think you can do better. • Have official test scores sent by the testing agency to colleges on your list.
<p>November</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take the SAT I or SAT II if appropriate. Don't forget to have test scores sent to colleges on your list. • Be sure your first quarter grades are good. • Continue completing applications to colleges. Make copies of all applications before mailing the applications. • If you need financial aid, obtain a FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) from the College Center. Check to see if the colleges to which you are applying require any other financial form. Register for the CSS Profile if required and obtain the college's own financial aid forms, if available. • Keep all records, test score reports, and copies of applications for admission and financial aid. Do not throw anything away until at least the end of your first year in college. Having detailed records will save you time and effort should anything be lost or should you decide to apply in the future to other colleges and scholarship programs.
<p>December</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have official test scores sent to colleges on your list if you have not done so. • Consult the College Advisor again to review your final list of colleges. Be sure you have all bases covered. It is a good idea to make copies of everything before you drop those envelopes in the mail. If for some reason your application gets lost, you will have a back-up copy. File your last college application. • If you applied for early decision, you should have an answer by now. If you are accepted, follow the instructions for admitted students. If the decision is deferred until spring or you are denied, submit applications now to other colleges. •

January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep working in your classes! Grades and courses continue to count throughout the senior year. • Request that your counselor send the transcript of your first semester grades to the colleges to which you applied. • Parents and students, complete your income tax forms as soon as possible. You will need those figures to fill out the FAFSA. Complete and return your FAFSA as quickly as possible after January 1. Check to make sure your colleges or state does not require any other financial aid forms. If they do, consult your guidance counselor or contact the college's financial office. •
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remember to monitor your applications to be sure that all materials are sent and received on time and that they are complete. Stay on top of things and don't procrastinate; you can ruin your chances for admission by missing a deadline. • If you completed a FAFSA, you should receive your Student Aid Report (SAR) within four weeks after submitting the FAFSA. Review the SAR carefully and check for any inaccuracies. If necessary, correct any items on the SAR and return it to the FAFSA processor (if a college transmitted your data directly, notify the college of any change). • If more than four weeks have passed after sending in your FAFSA and you have not received an acknowledgment, contact the Federal Student Aid Information Center at (319) 337-5665. To identify you, they will need your name, Social Security number, address, and date of birth exactly as it was written on your FAFSA. • Complete scholarship applications. You may be eligible for more scholarships than you think, so apply for as many as you can. • Enjoy your final year in high school, but don't catch senioritis!
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay focused and keep studying-only a couple more months to go! • Do not take rolling admission applications for granted. (Some colleges do not have application deadlines; they admit students on a continuous basis.) These schools may reach their maximum class size quickly. The earlier you apply, the more availability there may be.
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review your college acceptances and financial aid awards. Be sure to compare financial aid packages in your decision-making process. If you are positive you will not enroll at one or more of the colleges that accepted you, please notify those colleges that you have selected another college. Keeping colleges abreast of your plans might enable those colleges to admit someone else. If you know which college you will attend, send your tuition deposit and follow all other instructions for admitted students. You must decide which offer of admission to accept by May 1 (postmark date).
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By May 1, decide on the one college that you will attend. By May 1, send in your tuition deposit to the college you will attend. Notify the others colleges that accepted you that you have selected another college. • BE PROUD-you have completed a difficult task. • If your first-choice college places you on their waiting list, do not lose all hope. Some students are admitted off the waiting list. Talk with your counselor, and contact the college to let them know you are still very interested. Keep the college updated on your activities. • Take Advanced Placement examinations, if appropriate, and request that your AP scores be sent to the college you will attend.
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request that your counselor send your final transcript to the college you will attend. Notify the college of any private scholarships or grants you will be receiving. • Know when the payment for tuition, room and board, meal plans, etc., is due. If necessary, ask the financial aid office about a possible payment plan that will allow for you to pay in installments. • Congratulations, you've made it through high school! Enjoy your graduation and look forward to college.
July August September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for information in the mail from the college about housing, roommate(s), orientation, course selection, etc. Respond promptly to all request from the college. • Ease the transition into college. Accept the fact that you'll be in charge of your academic and personal life. What you do, when you do it, and how things get done will be up to you. You'll have new responsibilities and challenges. Think about budgeting your time and establishing priorities. Take charge of the changes that lie ahead and eliminate or minimize pressures. Go forth with confidence and enthusiasm, willingness to adapt, and determination to succeed academically and personally. • Pack for college. Don't forget to include things that remind you of friends and family. Be prepared for the new opportunities and challenges. Have a great freshman year!

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMS

Most four-year colleges require applicants to take one or more tests for admission. The most common tests are the SAT I (Scholastic Aptitude Test), the SAT II-Subject Tests, and the ACT (American College Test). While test scores are never the only criteria considered for admission, they are a major factor in support of an applicant's academic record.

PSAT/NMSQT (Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test/Natl.Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test) This exam is administered once a year in October and is excellent for the practice before the SAT I. You may take it in the 9th, 10th, and/or 11th grade. The PSAT is essentially a shortened version of the SAT I. When students receive their results, they get a printout with their answers for each question, as well as the correct answers and the difficulty level of each question. The students also receive their original test booklets so they may review their results accurately. Scores for students in 11th grade are automatically entered into the National Merit Competition. Those 11th graders scoring high enough will automatically become National Merit Semifinalists or National Merit Commended Scholars.

SAT I or ACT? Historically, the SAT was the dominant test on the East and West Coasts and the ACT was the most common choice in the Midwest. Check to see which tests are required by the colleges you are applying to. Now, most four-year colleges and universities in the nation accept either ACT or SAT I scores equally. Because research indicates that many students perform quite differently on the ACT and SAT I, it may benefit you to take both tests. Colleges typically use the higher of two scores for admission, scholarship, and athletic eligibility. Testing in the spring of your junior year may help you decide if you should take a class, or take a preparation course in a area in which you scored low and then retake the test in the fall of your senior year.

THE DIFFERENCES AT A GLANCE

- The ACT math includes some trigonometry; the SAT does not.
- The SAT questions, within a particular set, appear in order of difficulty. Not true of the ACT.
- The SAT tests vocabulary much more than the ACT does.
- The ACT test English grammar; the SAT does not.
- The SAT is not a multiple choice.
- The SAT has a wrong-answer penalty; the ACT does not. Still, it pays to guess on both.
- The ACT averages four test scores-25% for English, 25% for mathematics, 25%for reading, and 25% for science reasoning. The SAT averages two scores-50% for verbal and 50% for mathematics.

SAT II-SUBJECT TESTS These are one-hour exams in specific subject areas that measure the Student's knowledge of particular subjects and his or her ability to apply that knowledge. Check the requirements of the colleges you are considering before you decide which test to take. Some schools require certain test, and not all tests are available on each testing date. The UC's require students to take Writing, either Math level 1 or Math Level 2, and a third test of the student's choice. Some range from 200 to 800 for each test.

TOEFL (Test of English as a foreign Language) This test is a English exam for foreign students for whom English is not a native language. It does not substitute for the SAT I, but gives colleges additional information about the student's language ability.

COLLEGE REPRESENTATIVES AT YOUR SCHOOL

Each year colleges send representatives to various schools to talk with prospective students. The majority of these visits occur during the fall. The representatives provide current, accurate information about the institution and the admission policies. He or she also is another contact for you with the admission office. The representative with whom you speak may be the same one who will process your application and participate in your admission decisions. Please make a good impression for our high school and yourself. The schedule of visits is generally posted on the bulletin board outside the school College Center.

Before Seeing the Representative

- Go to the College Center and make a reservation to meet with the representative. You will receive a special permission slip to show your teacher so that you may get out of class.
- Learn about the campus from the resources in the College Center, the catalog, view book, videotape, and from the internet web site of the college. When the representatives come, you can verify your impressions and ask further questions.

When You are With the Representative

1. Plan to meet with the representative for about half-an-hour. If you cannot attend, you can leave a note with your name And address and request that the representative telephone you or send you information. Some representatives are in the area for a least a week at time, and is often possible to see them elsewhere in the evenings.
2. Recognize that you are not there to impress the Representative but to gain information. Be comfortable.
3. Be courteous, prompt, and professional.
4. Take notes so you may refer to them later.
5. Ask for the representative's business card. If you apply to that school, you will want to name the representative with whom you met.

Some Questions to Ask to the Representative

1. What is the range of GPA and SAT scores for the last freshman class?
2. What percentage of applicants was admitted?
3. Where do most of the students come from? Do students graduate in four or five years?
4. How important are the other parts of the application (essay, letters of recommendation, interviews, extra-curricular)
5. Where is the college located (urban, rural, city)? What is the area like surrounding the campus?
6. What availability of cultural activities, shopping, restaurants, theatres, and recreational activities?
7. What kinds of transportation are available (to the city, to the airport)? Can I have a car?
8. Is housing guaranteed for four years? What percentage of student body participates?
9. What athletic programs are available? Are they a major part of social life?
10. What are the most popular, strongest, most unique, and/or alternative academics programs available?
11. What is the smallest class size; largest class size? Do full-time faculty members or TAs teach students?
12. What are the resources/facilities available to support my major?
13. What is the availability of financial aid? Are there campus jobs available?
14. Are there special scholarships for academic achievement, athletics, the arts, or leadership?

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Many students and parents ask whether involvement in extracurricular activities is an important factor to colleges in the admission process. The answer is sometimes yes and sometimes no. Extra-curricular activities including athletics, student government, clubs, work, community service, volunteer work, etc., are considered by colleges and universities in certain circumstances. For all colleges, public and private, large and small, the most important factor in a student's application is his/her high school courses of study and the grades earned in those courses. After that come SAT and ACT test scores.

The University of California schools do consider the extra-curriculum activities of their “second cut” applicants (between 40%-60%). To see what goes into “The Comprehensive Review,” see the page in this handbook entitled, “UCLA Freshman Admission.”

Private colleges often look at what else an applicant does besides attending classes. They are concerned with creating a well-rounded freshman class and look for students to fulfill that goal. If the orchestra needs a violinist, an applicant that plays the violin will have an edge over one that doesn't. If, on the other hand, the orchestra has enough violinists, that applicant would have no advantage. When choosing what to do or join it is better for a student to be more committed to a few activities than to have superficial involvement in many. The student should select activities that she or he truly enjoys rather than trying to 'look good' on an application. Colleges look for a depth and length of commitment to one or a few areas of involvement rather than a laundry list of clubs and activities.

Scholarships for both colleges and organizations weigh extracurricular heavily in their decisions. They generally look for a well-rounded student with strong academics.

SUMMER SCHOOL AND SUMMER PROGRAMS

The College & Career Center generally has information about college programs, employment, and summer opportunities.

A well-planned summer can provide students with a variety of excellent education and enrichment experiences. Students should review with their parents the following checklist in planning their summer.

- If you receive a “D” or “F” in any subject, you may repeat the class in summer school program. Check with your guidance counselor concerning procedures for the enrolling in summer school and possible options for “making up” a grade(s).
- Enroll in summer school to “move ahead” in a subject area or “open up” a spot to take a particular class in the fall semester.
- Take enrichment courses in visual or performing arts at a community college.
- Apply for a residential summer program for high school students offered by a college or a university. This is an excellent opportunity, not only to take interesting and challenging college courses, but also it gives the student the opportunity to “get a feel” for a particular college and what they offer.
- Community service can be important in developing students' awareness, maturity, and judgment. The summer offers students an opportunity to participate in a variety of community service programs. These programs can be found through your local church or synagogue, government agencies, hospitals, and local youth groups.
- The summer can also be a time for paid employment or an internship.
- Participate in a summer sports program.

THE COLLEGE ADMISSIONS PROCESS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSIONS

(Schools may require ALL or SOME of the following list. It is important to check the entrance requirements for each particular school.)

1. Entrance Exams (SAT I or ACT, SAT II)
2. Grade Point Average (GPA)
3. Specific college preparatory courses
4. Letters of recommendation
5. Personal Interview
6. Samples of previous work
7. Essay(s)
8. Personal Statement

TYPES OF ADMISSION

Standard Admission (or Regular Decision):

Application and supporting documents must be submitted by a set date in the senior year. The dates vary from November 30 through March 15. The college then takes action on all the applications and notifies all students of its decision at the same time. Notification dates are in the spring of the senior year. If accepted, the student must notify the college by May 1 of his or her intent to accept the offer of admission.

Early Action:

This program is similar to Early Decision, but the student is not committed to attend if accepted, and may continue to apply to other schools. Also, the college can deny admission as well as accepted or defer. Many of the Ivy League schools use this system.

Rolling Admissions:

The many state universities and some private schools that use this program act on an application as soon as the file is complete. The deadline for this type of admission is usually not until May 1, and these colleges usually continue to accept students until they reach capacity enrollment.

Open Admissions:

Some colleges do not practice selective admissions and offer admission to all students who apply. The community colleges are an example of this type of admission.

CHOOSING A COLLEGE

1. Study all available information regarding colleges.
2. Talk to alumni of the colleges, preferably in your proposed major, keeping in mind that atmosphere and requirements change with time.
3. Talk to faculty members, the college advisor, and the guidance counselors who may be familiar with the programs at the colleges or universities you are considering.
4. Request catalogs and additional information from the colleges.
5. Visit each of the schools being considered. Note the following:
 - Physical facilities; libraries, dorms, classrooms
 - Current students; talk to a few and ask them questions about school
 - Make an appointment with an undergraduate counselor in your planned department
 - Make an appointment with the admission staff to discuss the school and your chances of acceptance

- Take a guide tour, if available
- 6. Consider college characteristics:
 - Major educational programs, type of school, degrees offered
 - Admissions policy
 - Location, size, climate
 - Cost and financial aid
 - College affiliation and accreditation
 - Campus activities
 - Academic reputation
- 7. Utilize all available information to narrow your choices before filing applications, since application fees are non-refundable.

APPLYING FOR COLLEGE

1. The selection process should begin in the junior year in high school, although it is never too early gathering information about colleges.
2. Actual application should be made during the first semester of the senior year. Most colleges have application deadlines between November and February for admission in September of the following year.
3. Plan to take any required test prior to the end of the first semester of the senior year.
4. Obtain an unofficial transcript copy from the office. This information will be needed to complete many of the applications.
5. Send a letter or postcard requesting information regarding admission, financial aid, and an application. The letter should include the following information about you:
 1. Name and address
 2. Expected date of high school graduation
 3. Social security number
6. Read all information about the college to determine if the programs meet your needs.
7. Note application deadlines for each institution so that test scores and transcripts can be secured and sent before deadlines.
8. Complete the admission application neatly, carefully, and thoroughly. Typing is preferable.
9. Write necessary essay(s) and have them checked by parents, friends, and teachers for errors.
10. Make copies of all paperwork sent to any college including applications, financial aid forms, and correspondence. Send everything with a proof of mailing from the post office. DO NOT send your application by Certified Mail.
11. File admissions applications early, especially if applying to an impacted major.
12. Contact teachers and the Guidance Counselors well in advance to ensure that letters of recommendation will be submitted before deadlines.
13. File early for financial aid.
14. Follow up on all documents requested for the application or financial aid.

OBTAINING LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION AND COUNSELOR REPORT

Some colleges do not require letters of recommendation. Other colleges require that specific numbers of letters of recommendation be submitted before the application will be evaluated.

1. Writers should be teachers unless otherwise specified on the application. The more recent the teacher, the better. Do not choose teachers from before 11th grade unless from an AP class.
2. Carefully select writers who are familiar with your work. Each one should be able to discuss your intellectual ability and motivation.
3. Provide each writer with the following:
 - Personal data and brag sheets including high school activities, community activities, honors, awards. Forms are available in the College Center.
 - List of colleges where the letters are to be sent including the deadlines.
 - Stamped, addressed envelope for each college where letters are to be sent.
4. Follow up to be sure letters have been sent.
5. Students applying to schools requiring a Counselor Report and/or Secondary School Report MUST make an appointment for a personal interview with his/her guidance counselor by Nov. 15. Instructions for this process are in the College and Career Center.

ADDITIONAL TIPS ON APPLYING

1. To save money in non-refundable application fees, apply only to those schools that you have investigated and to which you would honestly want to attend if admitted.
2. You may mail college applications even though you do not have SAT or ACT scores yet, however, you must send the colleges the scores once you take the tests.
3. If you have SAT II scores on hold, you must (1) mail or FAX the Score Release Form attached to your scores to College Board and then, (2) request that the scores be sent to the colleges. If you forget this second step, the colleges will not receive your scores. (Score Release Forms may be available in your school College Center.) There will be an asterisk next to your test score if you requested a hold.
4. An application fee of \$30 or more is required for most colleges. Fee waivers for eligible students are available, but must be applied for in the College Center.
5. Keep a file of all copies and correspondences between you and the colleges. Get proof of mailing certificates from the Post Office to prove when you mailed your applications. Pay close attention to deadlines. They are strictly enforced.

HOUSING

If you plan to live on campus, you must arrange for your own housing by following the instructions in the admissions information. Many times this process simply involves checking "YES" for housing on the application. On the other occasions, it involves writing the housing office. Become familiar with the housing procedure for the schools to which you apply. **THIS IS URGENT—DO NOT DELAY!**

COLLEGE ADMISSION DECISIONS

There are numerous different colleges. Each college has different approach to admitting qualified applicants and different admission factors. At the most selective colleges, criteria might include:

- Courses taken
- Grades and grade point average
- SAT/ACT test results
- Counselor/teacher recommendations
- Application question and essays
- Special talents and skills
- Activities outside the classroom
- Personal interview
- Applicant's geographic location
- Alumni relationship
- Major applied to

These are not arranged to reflect any specific priorities. In fact, there is not general agreement about how criteria should be ranked. Most likely, the most important admission factor is a student's high school record, both grades, and course taken. Colleges evaluate applications in very different ways, depending on how selective, or competitive, the college is. At one extreme are "open admission" colleges. These schools require only a high school diploma and accept students on a first-come, first-serve basis. At the other extreme are very selective colleges that consider all the factors listed. These colleges admit only a small percentage of applicants each year. Most colleges fall somewhere in between.

The Criteria for...

Less Selective

Less selective colleges focus on whether applicants meet minimum requirements and whether there is a room for more students. Grades are not overlooked, but acceptable grades might be the only requirement beyond an interest in college study. The SAT or ACT may be required. But test scores might be used for course placement rather than admission decisions. Other factors might be considered, but they probably won't play a major part.

More Selective

At more selective colleges, course work, grades, test scores, recommendations, and essays will be considered. Other things might be considered, but the major factor will be whether a student is ready for college-level study. Students would be denied admission because of some weakness in their academic preparation, less impressive grades or test scores, or a lack of interest in higher education.

Most Selective

At the most selective colleges, as many as 10 or 15 students might apply for each spot. Each applicant usually has the necessary academic qualifications, but they can't all be accepted. Although they receive a great deal of publicity, only a small number of colleges--fewer than 100--are in this selective. Admission officers at selective colleges look carefully at every aspect of a student's high school experience. Applicants must have academic strength and impressive SAT or ACT scores. Since so many applicants are strong academically, other factors become quite important in the admission decision.

The Importance of Extra-Curricular Activities

The importance of what a student does outside of school has been exaggerated. Selective colleges may look at extra-curricular activities, but they are only interested in applicants who have shown a long-term commitment in one or two areas. These colleges aren't trying to enroll a class of well-rounded students; they want to admit a well-rounded group of students. An applicant with experience in a specific area might have an advantage, but it's hard to tell which areas a college might be interested in any given year.

Filling a Need for the College

At the most selective colleges, a student must fill a need in the freshman class. Otherwise, he or she might be left out despite an outstanding academic record. That need might be something as arbitrary as the student's home state,

intended major, desire for housing on campus, or ability to play a specific musical instrument in the college orchestra. If there's only housing for three-quarters of the freshman class, the admission decisions must reflect this limitation. If there's only room for 25 new engineering majors, but 75 new accounting majors can be accommodated, this must also be considered as admission decision are made. On the other hand, if a college wants geographic distribution and an ethnic balance of students, admissions decisions must reflect these needs. Basically, the admission process is unpredictable and holds many potential surprises.

Finding the Right Match

Remember that "more selective" does not necessarily mean "better". Our society often associates exclusivity with higher value. However, college is one area where that notion is wrong. Students who focus on the most selective colleges risk overlooking their own personal needs. Students should try to find colleges that provide a good match with their interests, objectives, characteristics, and needs. These colleges might be found anywhere. If a student only considers the most competitive college, the overriding concern should be allowed to take advantage of any one of them.

"Need Blind" Admission

For many years, admission policies reflected the belief that the students who needed financial aid should be treated the same as those whose families could afford the total cost. This is called "need-blind" admission. However, much as changed in the recent years. A number of colleges still maintain "need-blind" admission policies. Other colleges include the family's financial situation in the admission process. This doesn't mean that only students with enough money are admitted, but these colleges know they can't satisfy the financial aid needs of all applicants. Most colleges accept the strongest applicants without regard to need. Then, as financial aid resources begin to run out, students who don't have as much academic strength are also evaluated for their family's ability to pay. This may sound unfair, but so is accepting a student that cannot afford the school without financial help. Other colleges have a policy of meeting a portion of every accepted student's need. A certain amount of need is left unmet for all. Unfortunately, students and parents have no control over the policies or the resources at any college. If a student needs financial aid to attend college, he or she should consider each school's policy when deciding where to apply.

THE COLLEGE APPLICATION ESSAY

The weight given to the essay will vary from institution to institution. Some colleges and universities do not give interviews and consider the essay as a written form of an interview, a tool that helps the people making the admissions decision get to know you better. Colleges are looking for the following personal characteristics: creativity; intellectual curiosity and achievement; exceptional personal or academic recognition; unusual talent or ability; initiative; motivation; leadership; service to others; special potential; substantial experience with other cultures; and your ability to overcome or manage unusual circumstances, challenges or hardships. This is probably the most difficult part of the application process for students, but it is tremendously important because it can make the difference.

The summer after your junior year is a good time to start drafting your college essays. During the months of September and October, your senior English teacher will assist you with your college essay(s). **The college and Career Center generally has books about essay writing, copies of good essays, and a “College Essay Packet.” Applicants to the University of California may select to write about one of the following two topics:** (1) What you do in the classroom defines only a part of who you are. How do you spend your time when you are not in class or studying? Focus on one activity, two at the most, and discuss what you have gained from your involvement; (2) Reflecting on your family’s experiences and personal circumstances, what would you like to tell us that is not already revealed or explained sufficiently in your application? (3) If pertinent to your application, you may devote some or all of your personal statement to this topic: If there are any circumstances not evident in your application that may have affected your academic performance, explain the circumstances, and discuss how you responded to them.

Tips for Composing the Essay:

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE TO WRITE YOUR ESSAY!!!!

Make lists of your qualities, as you know them (particularly those the college seeks), aspirations and goals; activities; honors and awards; personal or academic shortcomings you are trying to overcome; persons or courses which have influenced your career goals or aspirations; and any specific strengths of the college and how you wish to avail yourself of them.

Write a draft, making sure to address the particular directions for discussion.

Put your draft aside for 24 hours and read again.

Make corrections in sentence construction, grammar, punctuation, and spelling. Read aloud what you have written to help you locate any rough spots you wish to rework.

Let someone else, whose opinion you respect, read and evaluate your paper.

Rewrite the essay, revising it with your evaluation in mind. Put it aside again and repeat the process until you are satisfied. Type your essay. Proofread for any errors. Make it look as perfect as you can.

Make a copy for your own files.

Sample Essay Questions:

Talk to us about a person, other than a member of your family, who has influenced you.

What particular book, play, poem, film, musical composition, or piece of visual art has affected you deeply in the past three years? Describe your reaction.

Share with us your conception of an ideal education.

If you could automatically and irrevocably change one fact or facet in the development of human history what would that change be? Why did you make this choice?

Which book(s) have affected you the most and why?

You have found the end of the rainbow. What is there?

PREPARING FOR THE COLLEGE INTERVIEW

Before your interview, pick up an “INTERVIEW PACKET” from your high school College Center.

Many private colleges encourage applicants to have a personal interview. You will need to telephone the college to make arrangements to be interviewed by an admission officer at the college or by an Alumni interviewer living in the Los Angeles area. You will feel more confident about the interview process if you have done some advanced preparation and thought about how you will conduct yourself during the interview. These suggestions can help you prepare.

1. **Be prepared.** Know some information about the college. Prepare some questions to ask about the college. This will help you learn more about the school while they are learning more about you. Review your copy of your application prior to the interview. The interviewer may ask for clarification of certain points. Some sample questions that you may be asked are:
 - What special or unique qualities do you have?
 - What can you contribute to this college? Why should you be admitted?
 - Why did you select this particular college?
 - What is your intended major? What sparked your interest in this field?
 - What activities have you participated in both in and out of school? What was your contribution to these activities?
 - What are your most significant accomplishments?
 - What is important to you?
 - What are your future plans? How do you propose to use them to bring about needed changes in your community or in society as a whole?
2. **Arrive early.** You want to be calm, cool, and collected.
3. **Leave parents outside.** The interview is for you alone.
4. **Speak so that you can be heard.** Your voice should be enthusiastic and sincere.
5. **Be true to yourself.** It is better to admit any weaknesses and attempt to explain them before the interviewer focuses on them. If you are nervous, you can mention that, too, if it makes you feel more comfortable. The interviewer will understand.
6. **Bring necessary information.** You may be asked for a copy of your transcript and resume. You may be asked to give the names and addresses of references. Have a list with you.
7. **Interview the interviewer.** If you participate in the conversation by asking questions, it will demonstrate interest, initiative, and maturity. It may also guide the conversation to areas where you feel most confident.
8. **First choice last.** If possible, schedule your interview with your first choice school last. This will help you gain experience before you interview with your preferred school.
9. **Thank your interviewer.** Always leave as cheerfully as you entered. SEND A THANK YOU NOTE.

DEFINING YOUR WANTS AND NEEDS

To be able to “make the best match” possible between you and your college, you need to determine what it is that you want and need in order for college to be a successful and enjoyable life experience. Work through the following questions carefully. Your answers have much to do with determining your future, so don't take them lightly!

PHYSICAL FACTORS

Which areas of the country will you include? California only: _____ California: _____
Pacific Northwest: _____ Southwest: _____ Rocky Mountains: _____ Midwest: _____
Northeast: _____ South: _____ Southeastern Seaboard: _____

How did you make these choices? weather: _____ distance from home: _____ culture: _____
family decision: _____

How many times a year do you plan to come home? _____

Are you a “big-city” kid? Yes _____ No _____ If “yes,” what resources do you use which might
only be found in a big city? museums _____ theater _____ movies (lots of them) _____
pro sports events: _____

Which types of environments will you consider? Check all that apply.

Big city: _____ suburban: _____ college town: _____ rural: _____

Do you care what the campus looks like? Yes: _____ Sort of: _____ No: _____
If “yes” or “sort of,” what do you want? _____

Campus size (undergraduate population) affects many things: your sense of community, class size,
ease of getting courses, your ability to have a personal relationship with teachers, course offering.

Check the factors, which are important to you. Sense of community: _____ class size: _____
Ease of getting courses: _____ faculty relationships: _____ course offerings: _____

Given your priorities, what campus size(s) are you interested in?

Very large (over 10,000) _____ Large (3,000-10,000) _____ Medium (1,000-3,000) _____
Small (under 2,000) _____ don't know: _____ don't care: _____

Housing. Is it important that housing is guaranteed? Yes: _____ No: _____

Which type of dorm would you prefer?

Single sex: _____ coed by floor: _____ totally coed: _____ special interest: _____

Auto. Do you plan to take a car to school? Yes: _____ No: _____ will you eliminate a college
which does not allow freshmen to have cars? Yes _____ No: _____

FINANCIAL ISSUES

Is cost a consideration? Yes: _____ No: _____ Briefly explain:

ACADEMIC FACTORS

What degree of academic rigor (difficulty) is best for you?

High: _____ medium: _____ don't know: _____ doesn't matter: _____

How important to you is the level of intellectual stimulation in classes?

Very important _____ somewhat important: _____ not important: _____

ACADEMIC FACTORS (CONTINUED)

How much academic structure is important for you (core curriculum)? Remember, less structure
There is, the more self-directed you must be.
A lot: _____ medium: _____ as little as possible: _____

How important to you is having access to your professors?
Very important: _____ somewhat important: _____ not important: _____

Is prestige of the college important?
Definitely: _____ somewhat: _____ not at all: _____

Are there subject areas (i.e., math, language) you particularly hate or are impossible for you?
If so, what are they? _____

Are there academic areas in which you have an interest and know you want to explore in college
(even if they are not your major)? If so, what are they? _____

SOCIAL ISSUES

Would you consider an all women's or all men's college? Yes: _____ No _____ maybe _____

Would you like your college to have a religious affiliation? Yes: _____ No _____ If yes, what
Religious affiliation? _____

Do you want your college to have sororities and fraternities?
Definitely: _____ prefer, but not mandatory: _____ definitely don't want them: _____
Don't care: _____

What degree of traditional activism (football, rah-rah) do you want your college to have?
Lots: _____ some would be nice: _____ don't care: _____

What degree of political activism (active involvement in issues) do you want your college to have?
Lots: _____ some would be nice: _____ don't care: _____ definitely don't want it: _____

Is a good "cultural fit" (socioeconomic level, race, etc.) important to you?
Very: _____ somewhat: _____ not particularly: _____
To what degree (that is, what percentage of the student body)? _____

What types of activities should be available as the fun part of campus life? _____

Does the degree of alcohol/drug use on campus concern you? Yes: _____ No: _____
If "yes, in what respect? _____

UNDERSTANDING FINANCIAL AID

COMMUNITY COLLEGES FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES TRADE AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Students and parents who believe they may need financial aid for college should be aware of the many procedures they must follow in applying for financial aid. Because all colleges have their own requirements for financial aid candidates, students should request financial aid information as well as admissions information from each college. The College and Career Center has books on financial aid and scholarships.

HOW FINANCIAL AID WORKS The financial aid system works on one basic principle: parents and students contribute to the cost of the college to the extent they are able. The cost of a college education includes all of the following expenses to compute the actual cost of attendance: tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and available in grants, loans and work-study. The formula colleges use to determinate financial aid is simple. Like most formulas, quite a bit of information goes into determining the family's ability to pay for college:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{COSTS OF ATTENDING COLLEGE} \\ & \text{- AMOUNT FAMILY CAN CONTRIBUTE} \\ & \text{= FINANCIAL AID ELIGIBILITY (NEED)} \end{aligned}$$

HOW FINANCIAL AID CAN HELP YOU ATTEND THE COLLEGE OF YOUR CHOICE In your investigation of colleges, it is important that you don't rule out a college because of costs. According to the financial aid formula, college costs can vary, but your Family Contribution remains the same for each college, while your financial aid eligibility increases as the cost increases. For this reason, you can consider a range of colleges representing different costs. A more expensive school may have a higher endowment and, therefore, may offer more generous financial aid. Here is one example of how it works. Suppose your family contribution is 5,000 a year. According to the formula, you financial aid eligibility would look like this:

COLLEGE X's TOTAL COSTS	\$ 18,000	COLLEGE Y's TOTAL COSTS	\$ 32,000
- YOUR FAMILY CONTRIBUTION	\$ 5,000	- YOUR FAMILY CONTRIBUTION	\$ 5,000
= YOUR FINANCIAL AID ELIGIBILITY	\$ 13,000	= YOUR FINANCIAL AID ELIGIBILITY	\$ 27,000

WHAT IS A FINANCIAL AID PACKAGE? If you do qualify for financial aid, you will receive from each college to which you are accepted a financial aid "package." This package usually combines several types of aid, including: **Grants** or **Scholarships**: These awards do not have to be repaid. **Loans**: These awards will have to be repaid, sometimes while you are still in college. **Work-Study**: This award involves earning money through a job, usually arranged for you by the college at the college. Since college costs vary, the amount of your financial aid package may also vary from college to college. The only constant will be the expected amount of family contribution. Some schools choose to stretch their financial aid dollars through a policy known as "gapping." This means that they will not fully meet the total need of family, but rather come as close to family's need as they can. Be certain to ask questions about school's financial aid policy. When the college presents its financial aid package, do not hesitate to request more if you feel the amount is insufficient for your college costs.

HOW DO YOU FILE FOR FINANCIAL AID? Each college has its own requirements, so you must read your application materials carefully. Generally, all aid applicants must complete the Free Application for Federal Students Aid (**FAFSA**). For California grants, you must fill out a **GPA Verification Form**. Some students will also need to complete a supplemental form called the **Profile**. These forms are available in the college and career Center in December and should be completed and mailed in January. In order to do so correctly, most families should plan to file an early tax return in the student's senior year so that the necessary financial data is Accurate and conforms to IRS data. File these forms early, because financial aid offices have deadlines that must be met in order to receive an optimal financial aid package.

MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS. Some awards are based on their merit; some are awarded on the basis of financial need and merit. In addition to providing reference books, which list scholarships, your College and Career Center may also make available for student use a computer software program which searches for appropriate scholarships. A word of caution: Chances are parents and their students will be contacted about "guarantee scholarships." For a fee, you will be given information that is readily available to you FREE OF COST. These so-called scholarship search companies are of dubious benefit. A little research on your part will yield scholarship possibilities.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR A CAMPUS VISIT

The sophomore and junior years are excellent times for students and parents to tour colleges campuses. All colleges welcome visitors. If possible, visit when the colleges are in session. Before you visit the campuses, consider some of the options below. It is important to develop a list of questions and plan specific activities in order to accomplish your goals.

High School College Centers centers generally have college catalogs and reference books about visiting colleges with maps on how to get there, hotels where you can stay, restaurants, etc. Get a copy of the **“Visiting Colleges Packet”** and the **“Interview Packet”** in the College Center.

With prior arrangements, it is possible to:

1. Have a guided tour of the campus.
2. Indicate the people you would like to talk to (major department, admissions, financial aid, and athletic department).
3. Sit in on classes you request.
4. Be invited to spend the weekend on some campuses.
5. Use the free time to walk around or talk to students.

Read the college catalog of the campus you will visit. This will give the background to help you ask more specific questions on your tour since you will have had a basic introduction to: academic requirements, course descriptions, rules and regulations, faculty credentials, admissions policies, expenses and financial aid.

To help you remember your visit, use the **“College Worksheet”** at the end of this College Planning Guide.

During your visit, evaluate:

- Atmosphere of campus
- Library and research facilities
- Facilities in your major department
- Major department requirements
- Student union, dormitories
- Opportunities for extra-curricular activities

CALL SOME OF THESE LOCAL COLLEGES AND ARRANGE A VISIT
REQUEST A CAMPUS MAP AND PARKING INFORMATION WHEN YOU CALL

CSU Long Beach 4111	(562) 985-	Pomona College 8134	(909) 621-
CSU Northridge 1200	(818) 677-	Scripps College 8149	(909) 621-
Cal Poly Pomona 2000	(909) 869-	Stanford University 2091	(415) 723-
Cal Poly San Obispo 2311	(805) 756-	UC Irvine 6703	(949) 824-
Cal Tech 6280	(818) 356-	UCLA 3101	(213) 825-
Chapman College 6711	(714) 997-	UC Riverside 3411	(909) 787-
Cal Lutheran 3135	(805) 493-	UC San Diego 4831	(838) 543-
Claremont-McKenna 8088	(909) 621-	UC Santa Barbara 8175	(805) 893-
Harvey Mudd 8011	(909) 621-	USC 1111	(213) 740-
Mount Saint Mary's 9516	(310) 471-	Univ. of Redlands 4074	(909) 335-
Occidental College 2700	(213) 259-	Univ. of San Diego 4506	(619) 260-
Otis Art Institute 0505	(213) 251-	UC Berkeley 3175	(510) 642-
Pepperdine 4392	(310) 456-	Whittier College 4238	(310) 907-
Pitzer College 8129	(909) 621-	San Diego State 5200	(619) 594-

POTENTIAL COLLEGE ATHLETES

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) regulates many collegiate athletic programs. It establishes the rules on eligibility, recruiting and scholarships for Division I and Division II colleges and Universities. If you are planning to enroll as a college freshman and you wish to participate in Division I or Division II athletics, you must meet the minimum academic eligibility to be certified by the NCAA Eligibility Clearinghouse. This should be done at the end of your junior year. To find out more about academic eligibility and the rankings of Division I and II college teams, go to the **NCAA web site** <http://www.ncaa.org>.

Find out if you're on track to meet academic eligibility and core high school requirements. Come to the College Center and ask for a copy of the **NCAA Guide for the College-bound Student Athlete**. Also pick up a copy of **The Athlete's Guide to College Scholarships**, which has a lot of information about how to market your athletic talents, sample athletic resumes and sample letters to coaches. The College Center library has many books you can borrow about the college athletic recruiting process and athletic scholarships.

To be certified by the Clearinghouse for Division I, you must:

1. Earn a GPA of the least 2.00 in a core curriculum of the least 13 academic courses taken during grades 9 through 12. The core curriculum includes: 4 years of English; 2 years of science (biology/physical); 2 years of math; 2 years of social science; 1 year of additional academic courses (English, math, or science); and 2 years of additional academic courses.
2. Earn at least 820 on the SAT or a 68 on the ACT.

Core GPA	Minimum Required SAT Score	Minimum Required ACT Score
2.5 or above	820	68
2.4	860	71
2.3	900	75
2.2	940	79
2.1	970	82
2.0	1010	86

1. Steps to consider in the recruiting and marketing process:
2. In your junior year, speak to your coach about the range and quality of college athletic programs for which you might qualify. Don't sell yourself short: coaches need back-up players as well as first stringers.
3. Determine the range of colleges for which you are academically qualified. Bear in mind that many colleges have high academic requirements for recruited athletes. Narrow your college selection list to a manageable size, taking into consideration your fit with the academic and athletic qualities of each campus.
4. Draft a personal letter to each coach in your sport at the colleges on your list. Find the names and addresses by going to each college's athletic department web site. Come into the College Center for assistance. We have a Directory of College Coaches. Sample letters and resumes are also available.
5. Consider sending a video of yourself in action. It should be no longer than five minutes.
6. Apply to all colleges on your list.
7. After applying, remain in touch with the college coaches. Inquire about the status of your application and request for a scholarship and/or financial aid. If possible, visit the coach and sell yourself as a person as well as an athlete.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

To get the latest information about the 22 Cal State Universities, pick up a copy of the Undergraduate Admissions Book in the College Center. Also, go to the Cal State University web site at www.csumentor.edu.

In recent years, the number of qualified applicants has exceeded the number of available spots for some of the freshman classes. Campuses with impacted majors require additional subject requirements; higher test scores and higher GPAs.

NOTE: All majors are impacted at San Diego State and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. In 2000, the average GPA for entering freshman at San Diego State was a 3.5. Get information about the specific eligibility requirements for these two campuses in the College Center.

MINIMUM SUBJECT REQUIREMENTS

- 6 1 YEAR U.S. History/Government
- 7 4 years college prep English
- 8 3 years math, including Geometry and Algebra II
- 9 1 year lab science
- 10 2 years foreign language
- 11 1 year visual/performing arts
- 12 3 years college prep electives chosen from the subject areas listed above

TEST REQUIREMENTS SAT I or ACT

GPA REQUIREMENTS: SAT I or ACT scores are combined with overall GPA (All college prep courses in grades 10-12) to determine admission qualifications. All required courses (regardless of when taken) must be passed with a C or better. Up to eight semesters of honors grades taken in the last two years of high school will be weighted.

GPA Score	ACT Score	SAT I Score	GPA Score	ACT Score	SAT I Score	GPA Score	ACT Score	SAT I Score	GPA Score	ACT Score	SAT I Score	GPA Score	ACT Score	SAT I Score
3.00 and above qualifies with any score			2.80	14	660	2.59	18	830	2.38	22	1000	2.17		26
2.99	10	510	2.79	14	670	2.58	18	840	2.37	22	1010	1170		
2.98	10	520	2.78	14	680	2.57	18	850	2.36	23	1020	2.16		27
2.97	10	530	2.77	14	690	2.56	19	860	2.35	23	1020	1180		
2.96	11	540	2.76	15	700	2.55	19	860	2.34	23	1030	2.15		27
2.95	11	540	2.75	15	700	2.54	19	870	2.33	23	1040	1180		
2.94	11	550	2.74	15	710	2.53	19	880	2.32	23	1050	2.14		27
2.93	11	560	2.73	15	720	2.52	19	890	2.31	24	1060	1190		
2.92	11	570	2.72	15	730	2.51	20	900	2.30	24	1060	2.13		27
2.91	12	580	2.71	16	740	2.50	20	900	2.29	24	1070	1200		
2.90	12	580	2.70	16	740	2.49	20	910	2.28	24	1080	2.12		27
2.89	12	590	2.69	16	750	2.48	20	920	2.27	24	1090	1210		
2.88	12	600	2.68	16	760	2.47	20	930	2.26	25	1100	2.11		28
2.87	12	610	2.67	16	770	2.46	21	940	2.25	25	1100	1220		
2.86	13	620	2.66	17	780	2.45	21	940	2.24	25	1110	2.10		28
2.85	13	620	2.65	17	780	2.44	21	950	2.23	25	1120	1220		
2.84	13	630	2.64	17	790	2.43	21	960	2.22	25	1130	2.09		28
2.83	13	640	2.63	17	800	2.42	21	970	2.21	26	1140	1230		
2.82	13	650	2.62	17	810	2.41	22	980	2.20	26	1140	2.08		28
2.81	14	660	2.61	18	820	2.40	22	980	2.19	26	1150	1240		
			2.60	18	820	2.39	22	990	2.18	26	1160	2.07		28
												1250		
												2.06		29
												1260		
												2.05		29
												1260		
												2.04		29
												1270		
												2.03		29
												1280		
												2.02		29
												1290		
												2.01		30
												1300		
												2.00		30
												1300		
												Below 2.00 does not		

				Qualify for regular Admission.
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CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY (CSU)

This checklist is design to help you determine your eligibility for admission to any campus of the California State University system. For the latest information, go to <http://www.csumentor.edu/>

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY CHECKLIST

Submit All Application Materials On Time.

- Obtain application from your counselor during October.
- Mail in completed application during November.

Check CSU Admission Requirements.

- Ask your counselor for a list of courses approved as college preparatory for CSU.
- Ask your counselor if you might qualify for special admission requirements.

Determine YOUR Grade Point Average (GPA).

Step 1. Multiply each semester grade of courses taken in the 10th, 11th, or 12th grade except physical education and military science (ROTC). Summer school courses count; even those taken between grades 9 and 10 may be used. Repeated courses-use the attempt with the highest earned grade. Honors courses taken in grades 11 and 12 (maximum of 8 courses) receive additional grade points for GPA calculations one additional point is earned for each grade of A, B, or C received in honors course.

	_____	A s x 4=	_____	
	_____	B s x 3=	_____	
	_____	C s x 2=	_____	
Honors Course(s)	_____	A's x 5=	_____	
Honors Course(s)	_____	B's x 4=	_____	
Honors Course(s)	_____	C's x 3=	_____	
Total Grades	_____		_____	Total points

- Step 2. Add total grades earned: _____
 - Step 3. Add total grades points : _____
 - Step 4. Divide total grade points (Step 3) by total grades (Step 2). This is your CSU GPA: _____
- Eligibility may based upon four semesters (grades 10 and 11). Grades from grade 12 will be used if needed to qualify for admission or if you already have completed grade 12.

NOTE: This chart assumes all classes have the same number of credits. Your school may be different.

Take Required Test.

- Take the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT I) OR American College Test (ACT).
- Take the TOEFL examination if you have not attended at the least three years of school at the high school level or beyond where English is the principal language of instruction.

Check GPA Eligibility Index

- Eligibility Index is based on combination of GPA and test scores.
- If GPA is below 2.00, you are not eligible for regular admission.
- If the GPA is from 2.00 to 2.99, check Eligibility Index to determine if the GPA is above 2.99, test scores will not be a factor in the admission determination unless you apply for an impacted program.

Look For Space Reservation.

- If the campus accepts your application for consideration, you will receive either an early admission notice or a *space reservation*. Space reservation is NOT a guarantee of admission.
- Submit your official high school transcript when instructed to do so by CSU. Ask your registrar to Send it. Remember that CSU needs a final transcript showing that you graduated from high school.
- Be sure your test scores are sent to the colleges by the testing company.

Questions? Contact your counselor.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ADMISSIONS REQUIREMENTS

To get all the latest information about the UC campuses and the eligibility requirements, pick up a copy of introducing the University of California in your school career center. Also, go to the University of California web site at <http://www.ucop.edu/pathways/>

In recent years, the number of freshman applicants for some UC campuses has far exceeded the number of spaces available. The most selective UCs get over 30,000 applications a year for approximately 3,500 freshman spots. When campuses cannot accept all eligible applicants, it uses standards that are more demanding than the minimum requirements to select students. Many departments require additional preparation in math and lab science beyond the “a-f” minimum requirements.

- 6 All courses must appear on MHS ‘UC Approved Course List,’ a copy of which is included in this Handbook.
- 7 Only advanced fine art classes are acceptable for the “f” requirement.
- 8 Grades earned in requirement academic courses taken in 9th grade or earlier will not be used in calculating the GPA for admission. **All required courses (regardless of when taken) must be passed with a c or better.**

Minimum Subject Requirements “a-f” Pattern	7 th	8th	9th		10th		11th		12th	
“a” U.S HISTORY/SOCIAL SCIENCE-2 years required										
“b” COLLEGE PREP ENGLISH-4 years required										
“c” MATHEMATICS-3 years required, 4 years recommended Algebra land 2, geometry ,trig-calculus										
“d” LAB SCIENCE- 2 years required, 3 years recommended . At least 2 of these 3 disciplines; biology or marine biology, chemistry and physics.										
“e” LANGUAGE-2 years required, 3-4 years recommended . Minimum 2 years of the same language										
“f” COLLEGES PREP ELECTIVES(UC approved only)-2years required. Psych, sociology, economics, advanced visual/performing arts, advanced math, lab science, third year of language, creative writing										

UC ELILIBILITY INDEX

The eligibility index includes high school GPA and SAT I test scores. The GPA continues to be the most important factor in the index. The minimum GPA required for UC eligibility is 2.80, and all students (even those with the highest GPA's) are required to meet minimum test score requirements. The test score formula is [SAT I composite] +[2x SAT II writing=SAT II math= third required SAT II)]. **NOTE: The SAT II scores are weighted much more heavily than the SAT I scores.** SAT I COMPOSITE=1,600 maximum points and three SAT II scores= 4,800 maximum points.

Eligibility		Index		ACT to SAT Conversion		Table ACT Equivalent	
“a-f”	SAT	“a-f”	SAT	ACT	Equivalent SAT score		
GPA	Total	GPA	Total				
1.	4640	1.	3408				
2.	4384	2.	3320	6	1600	6	1070
3.	4160	3.	3248	7	1580	22	1030
4.	3984	4.	3192	8	1520	21	990
5.	3840	5.	3152	9	1470	20	950
6.	3720	6.	3128	10	1420	19	910
7.	3616	>_3.50	3120	11	1380	6	870
8.	3512			12	1340	7	830
SAT Total				13	1300	8	780
[SAT I composite]+[2x(SAT II equals SAT Total.		Writing = SAT II Math = third SAT		14	1260	15	740
Combined mathematics		SAT I composite is highest		15	1220	14	680
Highest individual SAT		And verbal scores from a single sitting.		16	1180	13	620
Considered.		II scores, from any sitting, will be		17	1220	12	560
				18	1180	11	500
				19	1140		
				20	1110		

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UC APPROVED COURSE LIST

To be acceptable to the University of California, courses must meet the “a-f” requirements on High School’s UC Approved Course list

NOTE: Only the **underlined** courses will be assigned extra honors credit by the University of California: (A=5, B=4, C=3)

<p>(“a”)- HISTORY U.S. History, <u>U.S. History (AP)</u> U.S Government, <u>U.S. GOVT.(AP)</u> World History</p>	<p>(“f”) ELECTIVE COURSES HISTORY All courses listed under (“a”)</p> <p>ENGLISH</p>
<p>(“b”) ENGLISH English 9-12 English 9 (H), English 10 (H) <u>ENGLISH 11 (AP), English 12 (AP)</u></p>	<p>All courses listed under (“b”) plus the Following: Speech/Debate Creative Writing</p>
<p>(“c”) MATHEMATICS (*may only be used for the “c” requirement) *Algebra A-Algebra B *Algebra A1/A2- Algebra B1/B2 <u>Algebra 2/ Trigonometry (H)</u> *Geometry, Geometry (H) *Intermediate Algebra Trigonometry/Pre-Calculus <u>Calculus AB (AP)</u> <u>Calculus BC (AP)</u></p>	<p>Journalism II Humor/Literature/Film</p> <p>ADVANCED MATH All courses beyond advanced Algebra listed Under (“c”)</p> <p>LABORATORY SCIENCE All courses listed under “d”) plus the following: Lab Oceanography Marine Biology, Marine Biology (H) Physical Science, Physical Science (H)</p>
<p>(“d”) LABORATORY SCIENCE Lab Biology, Lab Biology (H) Lab Chem, <u>Lab chem. (H), Lab Chem (AP)</u> Physics, <u>Physics AP</u></p>	<p>SOCIAL SCIENCE Economics Sociology Psychology</p>
<p>(“e”) FOREIGN LANGUAGE Spanish I-IV, <u>Spanish V (AP)</u> Spanish Nat Spk ½ French I-IV</p>	<p>VISUAL & PERFORMING ARTS Advanced String Ensemble Advance Wind Ensemble <u>Advance Studio Art (AP)</u> Art Seminar Ceramics/ Sculpture</p>

UCLA FRESHMAN ADMISSION

The information in this flyer describes the admission and selection criteria for freshman applicants to UCLA. You should use it as a guide when you fill out your application for admission to ensure that you provide us with the most complete information about yourself.

UCLA undergraduates represent a select group of extraordinary students. Each year UCLA receives an increasing number of applications. Because of the demand, admission to UCLA is highly selective. The vast majority of Bruins come from California, and UCLA has the most racially, ethnically, and culturally diverse group of undergraduates in the country. At least 50 percent of the entering class is selected solely on academic criteria. The remainder of the class is selected on a combination of academic performance and personal achievement, identified through the comprehensive review.

The Academic Review

In our Academic Review, we assess and balance a variety of academic factors to determine the overall scholastic strength of each applicant. UCLA does not use a formula to determine admission. The academic criteria considered are:

Academic grade point average.

Performance on the standardized tests:

The Scholastic Assessment Tests:

ACT Assessment, and SAT II Subject Tests, Including the Writing Test, Mathematics, and Additional subjects.

Number of and performance in Honors, Advancement Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB), and college courses.

The strength of the senior year program.

Quality, quantity, and level of coursework through the entire high school program, especially coursework completed beyond the minimum courses required for eligibility to the University of California.

The strength of the program taken within the context of the high school attended.

THE COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

Applicants not selected in the Academic Review receive a Comprehensive Review. The remainder of the freshman class is selected after this review. Both academic and personal elements are considered at this time. While commitment to intellectual development and academic progress continues to be of primary importance, the Personal Statement also forms an integral part of this review.

The following provides the primary elements considered in the Comprehensive Review:

Academic Elements

- A progressively challenging academic program, including honors/AP/IB courses.
- Enrollment in college-level courses or academic coursework sponsored by post-secondary institutions
- Advanced Placement exams completed, as well as planned.
- Participation in activities, which develop academic or intellectual abilities.
- Presence of summer session/inter-session courses, which enhance academic progress.
- Mastery of academic subjects as demonstrated by high grades or high test scores.

- Honors and /or awards in recognition of academic, intellectual, or creative achievement.
- Self-knowledge as reflected in the personal Statement.

Personal Elements

- Extensive leadership and initiative in school and/ or community organizations/activities.
- Recognition for extracurricular activities.
- Special talents
- Ethnic/cultural awareness.
- Overcoming general life challenges particular to the urban or rural environment of the student, personal/family situation, social or economic difficulties, or lack of educational opportunities.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA- FRESHMAN PROFILE

The Profile summarizes by UC campus the qualifications of applicants and admitted freshman fall 1999. Be cautious in drawing conclusions from this information. The data are useful only as a general guide to selectivity, rather than to predict your chances for admission to a particular campus or program. **The UCs use SAT II scores and the number of high school honors courses in this selection process, and these are not included in this profile.** In each block, the first figure is the total number of applicants and the second figure is the number of applicants regularly admitted. The figure in bold type on the second line is the percentage of students who were regularly admitted.

ALL PROGRAMS EXCEPT ENGINEERING						
GPA		SAT COMPOSITE				
		490-790	800-990	1000-1190	1200-1390	1400-1600
OVERALL						
BERKELEY						
2.82-2.99			149/10	115/4	16/0	280/14
			6.7%	3.5%	0.0%	5.0%
3.00-3.29	61/6	288/23	831/65	730/48	138/9	2048/151
	9.8%	8.0%	7.8%	6.6%	6.5%	7.4%
3.30-3.59	65/11	408/33	1336/94	1620/116	423/45	3852/99
	16.9%	8.1%	7.0%	7.2%	10.6%	7.8%
3.60-3.89	52/4	421/57	1726/175	3025/414	830/259	6054/909
	7.7%	13.5%	10.1%	13.7%	31.2%	15.0%
3.90-3.99	5/1	59/14	353/48	798/181	198/107	1413/351
	20.0%	23.7%	13.6%	22.7%	54.0%	24.8%
4.00	21/5	210/59	1673/506	4775/2100	3179/2405	9858/5075
	23.8%	28.1%	30.2%	44.0%	75.7%	51.5%
OVERALL	204/27	1386/186	6068/898	11063/2863	4784/2825	25796/7072
	13.2%	13.4%	14.8%	25.9%	59.1%	27.4%
DAVIS						
2.82-2.99			207/11	111/6	14/1	332/18
			5.3%	5.4%	7.1%	5.4%
3.00-3.29	75/7	432/81	1144/284	708/238	71/59	2430/669
	9.3%	18.8%	24.8%	33.6%	83.1%	27.5%
3.30-3.59	91/53	543/207	1605/671	1157/673	146/139	3542/1743
	58.2%	38.1%	41.8%	58.2%	95.2%	49.2%
3.60-3.89	60/31	521/256	1750/1139	1689/1548	275/265	4295/3239
	51.7%	49.1%	65.1%	91.7%	96.4%	75.4%
3.90-3.99	4/2	68/46	314/262	385/378	50/49	821/737
	50.0%	67.6%	83.4%	98.2%	98.8%	89.8%
4.00	11/9	204/148	1281/1177	2075/2016	669/635	4240/3985
	81.8%	72.5%	91.9%	97.2%	94.9%	94.0%
OVERALL	241/102	1768/738	6301/3544	6125/4859	1225/1148	18755/11673
	42.3%	41.7%	56.2%	79.3%	93.7%	62.2%
IRVINE						
2.82-2.99			306/7	140/8	14/4	332/18
			2.3%	5.7%	28.6%	5.4%
3.00-3.29	143/0	744/71	1449/311	739/271	67/28	3142/681
	0.0%	9.5%	21.5%	36.7%	41.8%	21.7%
3.30-3.59	137/7	754/261	1839/1217	1216/975	178/161	4124/2621
	5.1%	34.6%	66.2%	80.2%	90.4%	63.6%
3.60-3.89	80/2	617/269	1801/1452	1777/1716	311/306	4586/3745
	2.5%	43.6%	80.6%	96.6%	98.4%	81.7%
3.90-3.99	8/2	79/41	296/258	373/361	48/47	804/709
	25.0%	51.9%	87.2%	96.8%	97.9%	88.2%
4.00	20/2	253/130	1178/1070	1585/1553	502/489	3538/3244
	10.0%	51.4%	90.8%	98.0%	97.4%	91.7%
OVERALL	388/13	2447/772	6869/4315	5830/4884	1120/1035	19016/11412
	3.4%	31.5%	62.8%	83.8%	92.4%	60.0%

ANGELES						
2.89-2.99				247/9	139/6	14/1
				3.6%	4.3%	7.1%
3.00-3.29	124/0	582/24	1360/95	905/113	110/14	3081/246
	0.0%	4.1%	7.0%	12.5%	12.7%	8.0%
3.30-3.59	120/0	743/58	2138/246	1952/383	370/133	5323/820
	0.0%	7.8%	11.5%	19.6%	35.9%	15.4%
3.60-3.89	93/4	710/79	2653/449	3472/1021	716/385	7644/1938
	4.3%	11.1%	16.9%	29.4%	53.8%	25.4%
3.90-3.99	12/0	89/9	500/100	867/307	173/126	1641/542
	0.0%	10.1%	20.0%	35.4%	72.8%	33.0%
4.00	25/0	347/48	2124/442	4507/2233	2342/1992	9345/4715
	0.0%	13.8%	20.8%	49.5%	85.1%	50.5%
OVERALL	374/4	2471/218	9022/1341	11842/4063	3725/2651	30163/8437
	1.1%	8.8%	14.9%	34.3%	71.2%	28.0%
RIVERSIDE						
2.89-2.99				242/91	90/60	11/9
				37.6%	66.7%	81.8%
3.00-3.29	107/54	611/416	1018/860	434/408	36/36	2206/1774
	50.5%	68.1%	84.5%	94.0%	100.0%	80.4%
3.30-3.59	160/150	799/768	1628/1588	770/757	65/65	3422/3328
	93.8%	96.1%	97.5%	98.3%	100.0%	97.3%
3.60-3.89	89/88	650/637	1457/1427	844/838	91/91	3131/3081
	98.9%	98.0%	97.9%	99.3%	100.0%	98.4%
3.90-3.99	8/8	77/76	207/203	169/169	14/14	475/470
	100.0%	98.7%	98.1%	100.0%	100.0%	98.9%
4.00	23/20	237/233	764/755	750/745	185/183	1959/1936
	87.0%	98.3%	98.8%	99.3%	98.9%	98.8%
OVERALL	387/320	2374/2130	5316/4924	3057/2977	402/398	14249/11963
	82.7%	89.7%	92.6%	97.4%	99.0%	84.0%
SAN DIEGO						
2.82-2.99				245/1	153/0	17/3
				37.6%	0.0%	17.6%
3.00-3.29	95/0	579/3	1491/10	1022/57	125/19	3312/89
	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	5.6%	15.2%	2.7%
3.30-3.59	89/0	636/17	2233/128	1936/417	344/161	5238/723
	0.0%	2.7%	5.7%	21.5%	46.8%	13.8%
3.60-3.89	58/3	579/3	2559/567	3195/1572	587/469	6978/2686
	5.2%	13.0%	22.2%	49.2%	79.9%	38.5%
3.90-3.99	8/0	65/23	455/174	707/458	122/117	1357/772
	0.0%	35.4%	38.2%	64.8%	95.9%	56.9%
4.00	17/6	249/118	1901/1007	3720/3088	1659/1540	7546/5760
	35.3%	47.4%	53.0%	83.0%	92.9%	76.3%
OVERALL	267/9	2108/2367	8884/1887	10733/5592	2854/2310	28466/10786
	3.4%	11.2%	21.2%	52.1%	80.9%	37.9%
SANTA BARBARA						
2.82-2.99				403/19	175/16	17/4
				4.7%	9.1%	23.5%
3.00-3.29	123/4	812/128	2163/393	1117/404	82/46	4297/975
	3.3%	15.8%	18.2%	36.2%	56.1%	22.7%
3.30-3.59	116/14	894/267	2649/911	1689/948	193/183	5541/2323
	12.1%	29.9%	34.4%	56.1%	94.8%	41.9%
3.60-3.89	73/18	668/306	2520/1292	2252/1903	263/261	5776/3780
	24.7%	45.8%	51.3%	84.5%	99.2%	65.4%
3.90-3.99	9/4	71/41	376/270	485/471	47/47	988/833
	44.4%	57.1%	71.8%	97.1%	100.0%	84.3%
4.00	15/8	209/126	1482/1255	2229/2182	508/499	4443/4070
	53.3%	60.3%	84.7%	97.9%	98.2%	91.6%
OVERALL	336/48	2654/868	9593/4140	7947/5924	1110/1040	24768/12455
	14.3%	32.7%	43.2%	74.5%	93.7%	50.3%
SANTA CRUZ						
2.82-2.99				310/27	155/33	22/18
				8.7%	21.3%	81.8%
3.00-3.29	84/14	493/195	1313/786	791/616	77/73	2758/1684
	16.7%	39.6%	59.9%	77.9%	94.8%	61.1%
3.30-3.59	75/55	503/427	1413/1284	968/916	124/122	3083/2804
	73.3%	84.9%	90.9%	94.6%	98.4%	91.0%
3.60-3.89	51/44	369/335	1235/1168	1106/1084	164/161	2925/2792
	86.3%	90.8%	94.6%	98.0%	98.2%	95.5%
3.90-3.99	2/2	45/35	198/196	234/230	35/35	514/498
	100.0%	77.8%	99.0%	98.3%	100.0%	96.9%
4.00	6/4	105/92	648/626	1114/1093	368/367	2241/2182
	66.7%	87.6%	96.6%	98.1%	99.7%	97.4%
OVERALL	218/119	1515/1084	51117/4087	4368/3972	790/776	14102/10536
	9.1%	12.1%	14.1%	20.9%	28.2%	10.1%

UC AND CAL STATE ADDRESSES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA- <http://www.ucop.edu/pathwyas/>

UC BERKELEY (22,800
undergrads)

110 Sproul Hall #5800
Berkeley, CA 94720-5800
(510) 642-3175

UC DAVIS (19,468 undergrads)

1 Shields Avenue
Davis, CA 95616-8507
(530) 752-3710

UC IRVINE (15,522 undergrads)

204 Administration Building
Irvine, CA 92697-1075
(949) 752-2971

UCLA (24,103 undergrads)

1147 Murphy Hall, Box 951436
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1435
(310) 825-3101

UC RIVERSIDE (9,281

undergrads)
1138 Hinderaker Hall
Riverside, CA 92521
(909) 787-3411

UC SAN DIEGO (16,303

undergrads)
Dept. 0337, 9500 Gilman Drive
La Jolla, CA 92093-0013
(858) 534-4831

UC SANTA BARBARA (17,068)

1234 Cheadle Hall
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-2014
(805) 893-2485

UC SANTA CRUZ (9,960

undergrads)
Cook House, 1156 High Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95064
(831) 459-4008

UC SAN FRANCISCO

(Graduate School Only)

CAL STATE UNIVERSITY- <http://www.calstate.edu>

CSU BAKERSFIELD (5,400)

9001 Stockdale Hwy
Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099
(661) 664-2011

CSU CHICO (14,000)

400 W. First Street
Chico 95929-0247
(530) 898-4636

CSU DOMINGUEZ HILLS (10,400)

1000 East Victoria St.
Carson, CA 90747
(310) 243-3696

CSU FRESNO (17,200)

5241 N. Maple
Fresno, CA 93740
(559) 278-42470

CSU FULLERTON (24,000)

800 N. State College Blvd
Fullerton, CA 92831
(714) 278-2011

CSU, HAYWARD (13,000)

4700 Ygnacio Valley Road
Concord, CA 94521
(510) 885-2624

HUMBOLDT STATE (7,700)

1 Harpst Street
Arcata, CA 95521
(707) 826-3011

CSU LONG BEACH (27,400)

1250 Bellflower Blvd.
Long Beach, CA 90840
(562) 985-4111

CSU LOS ANGELES (18,900)

5151 State Univ. Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90032
(323) 343-3000

CSU MONTERREY BAY (1,300)

100 Campus Center
Seaside, CA 93955-8001
(831) 582-3330

CSU NORTHRIDGE (27,200)

18111 Nordhoff St.
Northridge, CA 91330
(818) 677-1200

CAL POLY POMONA (16,800)

3801 W. Temple Ave.
Pomona, CA 91768-4003
(909) 869-7659

CSU SACRAMENTO (23,400)

6000 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95819

CSU SAN BERNARDINO (12,200)

5500 University Pkwy
San Bernardino, CA 92407
(909) 880-5000

SAN DIEGO STATE (30,000)

5300 Campanille Dr.
San Diego, CA 92182-0771
(619) 594-5200

CSU SAN FRANCISCO (27,400)

1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94132
(619) 594-5200

SAN JOSE STATE (25,900)

1 Washington Square
San Jose 95192-0009
(408) 924-1000

CAL POLY SAN LUIS OBISPO

(17,000)
1 Grand Avenue
San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
(805) 756-1111

CSU SAN MARCOS (4,400)

333 S. Twin Oaks Valley Rd.
San Marcos, CA 92096-0001
(760) 750-4000

SONOMA STATE (7,000)

1801 E. Cotati Avenue
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
(707) 664-2880

CSU STANISLAUS (6,100)

801 W. Monte vista Avenue
Turlock, CA 95380
(800) 561-1945
(209) 667-3122

MARITIME ACADEMY (350)

200 Maritime Academy Dr.
Vallejo, CA 94590

CALIFORNIA PRIVATE AND INDEPENDENT COLLEGES

LOS ANGELES BASIN

American Academy of Dramatic Arts
West, Pasadena
Art Center College of Design, Pasadena
Azusa Pacific University, Azusa
Biola University, La Mirada
California Baptist College, Riverside
California Family Study Center (See
Phillips Graduate Institute)
California Institute of the Arts, Valencia
California Institute of Technology,
Pasadena
California Lutheran University,
Thousand Oaks
Chapman University, Orange
Claremont Graduate School, Claremont
Claremont McKenna College, Claremont
Concordia University, Irvine
Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena
Harvey Mudd College, Claremont
La Sierra University, Riverside
Loma Linda University, Loma Linda
Los Angeles College of Chiropractic,
Whittier
Loyola Marymount University,
Los Angeles
Marymount College, Palos Verdes
The Master's College, Santa Clarita
Mount Saint Mary's College, Los Angeles
Occidental College, Los Angeles
Otis College of Art and Design,
Los Angeles
Occidental College, Los Angeles
Pacific Christian College, Fullerton
Pacific Oaks College, Pasadena
Pepperdine University, Malibu

Phillips Graduate Institute,
North Hollywood
Pfitzer College, Claremont
Pomona College, Claremont
Scripps College, Claremont
Southern California College, Costa Mesa
Southern California College of Optometry,
Fullerton
University of Judaism, Los Angeles
University of La Verne, La Verne
University of Redlands, Redlands
University of Southern California,
Los Angeles
Whittier College, Whittier
Woodbury University, Burbank

SAN DIEGO METRO AREA

National University, San Diego
(Systemwide Office)
Point Loma Nazarene College,
San Diego
United States International University, San
Diego
University of San Diego, San Diego

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

California Colleges of Arts and Crafts,
Oakland
California School of Professional
Psychology,
San Francisco (Systemwide Office)
Cogswell Polytechnical College, Sunnyvale
College of Notre Dame, Belmont
Dominical College of San Rafael,
San Rafael
Golden Gate University, San Francisco

Holy Names College, Oakland
John F. Kennedy University, Orinda
Menlo College, Atherton
Mills College, Oakland
Pacific Graduate School of Psychology,
Palo Alto
Patten College, Oakland
Saint Mary's College of California, Moraga
Samuel Merritt College, Oakland
San Francisco Art Institute,
San Francisco
San Francisco Conservatory of Music,
San Francisco
Santa Clara University, Santa Clara
Stanford University, Stanford
University of San Francisco,
San Francisco

Outlying Cities

The Fielding Institute, Santa Barbara
Fresno Pacific College, Fresno
Humphreys College, Stockton
Monterrey Institute of International Studies,
Monterrey
Pacific Union College, Angwin
Simpson College, Redding
Thomas Aquinas College, Santa Paula
University of the Pacific, Stockton
Westmont College, Santa Barbara

Association of Independent
California Colleges and Universities
1100 Eleventh Street, Suite 315
Sacramento, CA 95814
916/446-7626

COMMUNITY COLLEGE

TRANSFER STUDENT

All community college offer a full range of academic courses that enable a student to prepare for a transfer to a four-year college or university. If you are a "transfer" student and plan carefully, you may enter the four-year college as a junior after two years of community college work. Your community college counselor will help you organize a program that will be acceptable to the four-year College, so that you will not lose any credits when you transfer.

If you want to transfer to the University of California and were not eligible for UC when you graduated from high school, you must earn a 2.8 GPA in 56 semester units of college work before being able to transfer.

If you want to transfer to a California State University and were not eligible for CSU when you graduated from high school, you must earn a 2.0 GPA in 60 semester units of college work.

If you want to transfer to a private college or an out-of-state public college, you should contact your community college to discuss what courses would be appropriate. These colleges may accept you as a transfer after less than two years of community college work

TWO-YEAR COLLEGES WITH RESIDENCES FACILITIES

1	BAKERSFIELD COLLEGE 1801 Panorama Drive Bakersfield, CA 93305	P.O. Box 1110 Quincy, CA 95971 (916) 283 0202	1501 Mendocino Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95401 (707) 527-4799		
2	BROOKS COLLEGE (Private) 4825 E. Pacific Coast Highway Long Beach, CA 90804 (213) 498-2241	9	KINGS RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE 995 N. Reed Reedley, CA 93654	15	SHASTA COLLEGE P.O. Box 496006 Redding, CA 96099 (916) 225-4600
3	BUTTE COLLEGE 3536 Butte College Drive Oroville, CA 95965	10	LASSEN COLLEGE P.O. Box 3000 Susanville, CA 96130 (916) 257-6181	16	SIERRA COLLEGE 5000 Rocklin Road Rocklin, CA 95677 (916) 624-3333
4	COLLEGE OF THE REDWOODS 7351 Tompkins Hill Road Eureka, CA 95501	11	MARYMOUNT COLLEGE (Private) 0800 Palos Verdes Drive East Rancho Palo Verdes, CA 90274 (213) 377-5501	17	TAFT COLLEGE 29 Emmons Park Drive Taft, CA 93268 (805) 763-4282
5	COLLEGE OF THE SISKIYOU 800 College Avenue Weed, CA 96094	12	MENLO COLLEGE (Private) Atherton, CA 94027	18	WEST HILLS COLLEGE 300 Cherry Lane Coalinga, CA 93210
6	COLUMBIA COLLEGE P.O. Box 1849 Colombia, CA 95310 (209) 533-5106	13	SANTA BARBARA CITY COLLEGE (Limited) 721 Cliff Drive Santa Barbara, CA 93109 (805) 965-0581	19	YUBA COLLEGE 2088 n. Beale Road Marysville, CA 95901 (916) 741-6720
7	D-Q University P.O. Box 409 Davis, CA 95617 (916) 758-0470	14	SANTA ROSA JUNIOR COLLEGE		
8	FEATHER RIVER COLLEGE				

COMMUNITY COLLEGE

This list includes many of the available occupational, certificate, and transfer programs. For information about a particular program, contact the guidance office at the specific community college.

NON-TRANSFER PROGRAMS LEADING TO A CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT AND/OR TO A TWO-YEAR DEGREE

AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL	Nutrition Care	Petroleum Tech
Agri-business	Psychiatric Tech	Plastics Tech
Animal Health Tech	Respiratory Care (Inhalation Therapy)	Quality Assurance
Animal Science	SERVICES	Small Business Machine
Ornamental Horticulture	Admin. of Justice	TRANSFER PROGRAMS LEADING A
Wastewater Tech	Admin. of Justice-Security	4-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE
Water Pollution Process Tech	Airline Flight Services	LIBERAL STUDIES
ARCHITECTURE/ ENVIRONMENT DESIGN	Air Transportation	AGRICULTURE
Architectural Tech	Apartment Maintenance	ARCHITECTURE
Interior Design	Barbering	BUSINESS
BUSINESS AND OFFICE	Clothing and Textiles	Accounting
Accounting	Dressmaking	Business Administration
Full Charge Services	Fashion Design	Business Education
Administrative Services	Cosmetology	Food Administration (Diabetics)
General office	Educational Services	Management
Legal	Food Services Management	Marketing Merchant
Secretarial	Home Management	English
Word Processing	Hotel Management	Foreign Language
Business Information Systems	Housekeeping- Admin.	Literature
Mini-Computer	In Home Services	Speech
Operator training	Instructional Aide	Other Related:
Real State	Interpreting for Deaf People	Journalism
COMMUNICATION ARTS	Legal Assistant	Pre-speech Pathology
Advertising Design	Nursery School	COMPUTER SCIENCE
Commercial Art	Travel Agency	EDUCATION
Illustration Design	TECHNOLOGY	ENGINEERING
Music	Airframe Tech	FINE AND APPLIED ARTS
Music Instrument Repair	Architectural Tech	HEALTH SCIENCES
Photography	Auto Pain Tech	Pre-professional programs:
Writing Communications	Civil Tech	Dental Hygiene
DISTRIBUTION, MARKETING & DISPLAY	Construction Inspection	Dietetics (clinical)
Business Management & Marketing	Construction Tech	Environmental Health
Display & Visual Promotion	Building Construction	Medical Records Admin.
Fashion Merchandising	Construction Mgmt.	Nursing
HEALTH	Construction Project	Occupational Therapy
Dental Assisting	Management	Physical Therapy
Dental Tech	Culinary Arts	Radiological Safety
Electrodiagnostic Tech	Diesel Engine Mechanic	Pre-Dentistry
Human Services	Drafting	Pre-Medicine
Medical Assisting	Electrical Maintenance	Pre-Pharmacy
Administration/Clinical	Energy Engineering	Pre-Veterinary Medicine
Medical Clerical Cluster	Energy Conservation	HOME ECONOMICS
Health Records Clerical	Power Engineering	MATHEMATICS
Medical Transcription	Solar Engineering	PHYSICAL-RECREATIONAL
Unit Secretarial	Energy Management	EDUCATION
Nursing (AA, RN.)	Energy Tech	SCIENCE
Nursing Career Ladder: LVN to RN	Food Prep	SOCIAL SCIENCE
	Graphic Arts Tech	Related: Pre-Law
	Machine Tech	TECHNOLOGY
	Manufacturing Tech	Industrial Arts-Education/Tech
	Marine Tech	Electronics
	Motorcycle Tech	

THE PERSONAL RESUME

Creating a personal resume serves two purposes. It focuses your self-assessment, presenting relevant information about your educational experience. It gives admission representatives a quick overview when you attend college fairs, speak with representatives at your high school, interview with alumni, or make college visits. Develop your own one-page resume according to your individual needs and preferences.

A copy of an athletic resume is available in the College and Career Center.

General Resume

JONATHAN DOE**Social Security Number # 000-0000-000**

12345 School Road
Malibu, CA 90265
(310) 457-0000

Year graduate: 1999

GPA: 3.7889

PSAT: Verbal 720/Math 540

ACT E 28/Math 22/Reading 27

Education: Your High School
City, State Zip
Phone

Academic: Under this heading, list all academic related items including academic honors, awards, honor roll, etc. Don't be shy-list them. As you receive more, add them to the list.

Extra-Curricular: Limit your items to those things you have done in high school. Don't delve back into elementary school. Give years of involvement.

Athletics: If you have been extensively involved in any one activity such as athletics, music, drama, etc., you could list this area separately and give all of your specific activities related to this subject under this heading.

Give years of involvement, such as:

Instrumental Music- grades 9, 10, 11, 12

Football grades 9, 10, 11

Wrestling grades 10, 11, 12

Work Experience: List all your jobs here, briefly describe your duties and give years employed.

Community Service: Under this heading, you could list civic, cultural, or religious organizations, scouts, etc.

COMMUNICATING YOUR INTEREST

Communication is key to a successful search and selection experience. To request information and applications, a telephone call or communication through the Internet(e-mail) is in order. Also, call to arrange campus visits and tours through the admissions office. The sample letters below present appropriate responses for some of the many situations you will confront.

THANK YOU FOR THE ALUMNI INTERVIEW

Date

Name of Alumnus or Alumna
Street Address
City, State, Zip

Dear _____

Thank you for taking the time from your busy schedule to give me the opportunity to discuss (name of college or university) and my qualifications for admission. You were most helpful. Your personal experience has given me a better understanding of why I would like to attend (name of college).

Sincerely,

Signature
Name and Social Security Number
Your Street Address
City, State, Zip
Telephone

THANK YOU FOR YOUR VISIT LETTER

Date

Director of Admissions
College Name
Address

Dear _____

Thank you for spending time with me when I visited your Campus. I especially appreciated your arranging for me to See (name of activity or interest).

The visit increased my interest in (name of college). I am Excited about the opportunity to attend (name of college).

Once again, thank you!

Sincerely yours,

Signature
Name and Social Security Number
Address

WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION LETTER

Date

Director of Admissions
College Name
Address

To Whom it may Concern:

I was pleased to be accepted as a student at (college), However, after much consideration, I have decided to Attend another school. Know that this decision was very Difficult.

Please withdraw my application and accept my thanks for your help and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Signature
Name and Social Security Number
Address
Telephone

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION LETTER

Date

Director of Admissions
College Name
Address

To Whom it may concern:

I am a student at Malibu High School and will graduate in 2000 Please send me all pertinent information so that I can apply for admission, financial aid and scholarships.

I m particularly interested in your department of urban planning. I would also appreciate information about your swim team and your student-operated radio station.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Signature
Name and Social Security Number
Address
Telephone

GETTING ORGANIZED

As you moved through the college exploration process during the next 12-15 months, you will want to develop a system for keeping track of all pertinent information. It is a challenging and exciting process. It will flow much smoother if you get organized before you begin.

1. Contact colleges by mail, Internet, or phone to request information about the college, financial aid and specific majors. You may also ask for sports information. If you would like to participate in college athletics, contact the coaches directly. If you contact the colleges now, you will be on their mailing list. They will notify you about the campus open houses and when their representatives will visit next fall.

2. **Here's a "CRATE" idea to help you get organized.** Purchase a plastic crate made for hanging file folders. As you begin to receive information from the colleges, you can set up a file for each one. As you weigh each college choice, move the college files around, arranging them in order of preference at that particular time. This order may change as you progress through this process. Make folders for:

- Each college you are considering.(10-15 folders)
- PSAT, SAT I, SAT II, ACT Test information, and scores. Registration bulletins and test booklets.
- Career planning information.
- College planning information
- Financial aid information (FAFSA, GPA Verification form, Federal and State Workbooks).
- Essays and personal statements. (Keep copies of all essays).
- Student information form, brag sheet, activities list, resume, awards.
- Interview and campus visit information and guidelines.
- NCAA Clearinghouse and athletic information if applicable. Military/ROTC information if necessary.
- Scholarships information and copies of applications.

3. Make a timeline checklist for each college (forms are available in the College Center)

- Name of college, address, admissions office, phone number, name of college representative who visit your school or information meeting.
- What standardized tests are required? When did you send test scores?
- Application deadline. Date application was sent.
- Recommendations requested? List teachers whom you asked.
- Interview date. (Always get the name of person who interviewed you.)
- Transcripts requested? When? Did you request that the registrar send your transcript?
- Mid-year transcript sent? Did you provide envelopes and postage?
- Housing application requested and mailed? Deposit?

HINTS:

1. Have a large **separate calendar** somewhere in your room. Mark all deadlines on this calendar immediately when you receive materials from the colleges.
 - Put your name and social security number on every check and put a copy of the check in your folder.
 - Use a certificate of mailing (\$.55) for each application. Keep this receipt in the college folder.
 - Do not send anything Priority or Overnight Mail; it makes you look unprepared.
 - Always write a thank you note to an interviewer or representative who has taken extra time with you.
 - Meet with the colleges reps that visit your high school. Write a "schmooze" note with your address and phone number, etc., explaining why you cannot meet with them (test, project due). Your counselor can give it to the rep. attend meetings for parents and students at Los Angeles hotels.

COLLEGE WORKSHEET

COLLEGE NAME _____

Contact Person: _____

<p>LOCATION City, state Distance from home</p>	
<p>SIZE Enrollment Physical size of campus</p>	
<p>ENVIRONMENT School setting (urban, rural) Location & size of nearest city Co-ed, male, female Religious affiliation</p>	
<p>ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS Deadline- early, regular Test required average test scores, GPA Special requirements Notification date</p>	
<p>ACADEMICS Your major offered Special requirements Hours of homework Student-faculty ratio Typical class size</p>	
<p>COLLEGE EXPENSES Tuition, room & board Estimated total budget Application fee, deposits</p>	
<p>FINANCIAL AID Deadline Required forms % receiving aid kinds of scholarships</p>	
<p>HOUSING Residence hall requirement Availability Types and sizes Food plan</p>	
<p>FACILITIES Academic Recreational other</p>	
<p>ACTIVITIES Clubs, organizations Greek life Athletics, intramurals other</p>	
<p>CAMPUS VISITS When Special opportunities</p>	

KEEPING TRACK OF COLLEGE APPLICATIONS

This checklist covers the major items for college admissions. Make a folder for each college to which you apply. Keep copies of all letters, Essays and applications that you send as well as all communication and forms that you Receive from the college. Check and date each item on this list as you complete it.

COLLEGE _____ Telephone No. _____

Application Deadline: Early Decision/ Action _____ Regular _____

Financial Aid Deadline: Profile or college's form _____ FAFSA/GPA Verification Form _____

ITEM	DATE	COLLEGE CONFIRMS RECEIPT OF
Application materials requested		
Application received		
Application sent to college. Certificate of mailing requested		
Application fee paid		
Campus visit arranged		
Interview (if recommended or required)		
Test scores forwarded to college		
SAT I		
SAT IIs		
ACT		
Additional new scores sent		
School report form , official transcript, brag sheet given to Counselor or Administrator		
Request for letter of recommendation with brag sheet and Envelope addressed to college given to:		
1. _____ (name)		
2. _____ (name)		
3. _____ (name)		
Financial aid forms sent. Certificate of Mailing requested.		
FAFSA		
GPA Verification Form		
Profile or college's form for financial aid.		
Received Student Aid Report (SAR0		
Returned corrected SAR, if necessary		
Forwarded final SAR to college attending		
7 th semester transcript sent, if requested		
Midyear report forms to Counselor		
Letter of acceptance received		
Letters (SIR) sent to colleges notifying them if you will or Will not attend		
Registration deposit paid		
Forwarded housing deposit		
Final transcript requested (in June)		

COLLEGE REFERENCE GUIDES

The following guidebooks provide quick access to basic information about schools and the college admissions process. These and many other books are available in the College and Career Center and may be checked out. They also may be purchased at the local bookstores.

STRAIGHTFORWARD AND FACTUAL GUIDES:

Profiles of American Colleges-Barrons
The college Handbook- College Board
The Index of College Majors-College Board
Peterson's Annual Guide to Four Year Colleges
Colleges with programs for students with learning Disabilities- Charles Mangrum
Peterson's Professional Degree Programs in the Visual and Performing Arts
The Multicultural Student's Guide to Colleges-Robert Mitchell
The Complete book of Colleges- Princeton Review

LIVELY AND OPINIONATED GUIDES:

Princeton Review's Best 311 Colleges
The Fiske Guide to Colleges-Edward Fiske
The insider's Guide to College-The Yale Daily News
Looking Beyond the Ivy League- Finding the College That's right for You- Loren Pope
The Public Ivys- Richard Moll
Peterson's Competitive Colleges
The Best Buys in College Education- Edward Fiske
The Gourman Report: A Rating of Undergrad Programs in America- Jack Gourman
Rugg's Recommendations on the Colleges- Frederick E. Rugg
Colleges that Change Lives- Loren Pope

COLLEGE ADMISSIONS:

A is for Admission: The insider's Guide to Getting into the Ivy League- Michele Hernandez
Questions and Admissions- Reflections of 1000,000 Stanford Applications- Jean Fetter
The College Admissions Mystique- Bill Mayher
Playing the Private College Admission Game- Richard Moll
Scaling the Ivy Wall in the 90's- Howard Greene
How to get into the Right College- Edward Fiske
College Admissions- Getting Into the College of your Choice- Princeton Review
The College Match: a Blueprint for choosing the Best School for you- Steven Antonoff

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FINANCIAL AID

Don't Miss Out- The Ambitious Student's Guide to Financial Aid- Anna Leider
The Scholarship Book- Daniel J. Cassidy
The College Money Handbook- Peterson's Guide
Financial Aid for College- Pat Ordozensky
Kaplan Scholarships- Arranged by area of study and by school

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Don't Miss Out- The Ambitious Student's Guide to Financial Aid- Anna Leider
The Scholarships Book- Daniel J. Cassidy
The College Money Handbook- Peterson Guide
Financial Aid for College- Pat Ordonvensky
Kaplan Scholarships- Arranged by area of study and by school

ATHLETIC INFORMATION:

Peterson's Sport Scholarship & College Athletic Programs
Advising Student Athletes through the College Recruitment Process- Michael Koehler
The Winning Edge- The Student- Athlete's Guide to College Sports- Francis Kilpatrick

THE COLLEGE EXPERIENCE:

Summer on Campus: College Experiences for High School Students- College Board
Letting Go: A parents Guide to Understanding the College Years- Karen Coburn
College Life- Ellen Rosenberg

INTERNET SITES

The sites below are only a sample of the links that are listed on the **College and Career Center's website**. For many more links, visit <http://malibuhigh.smmusd.k12.ca.us>.

SITES WITH COLLEGE INFORMATION

California State Universities- CSU Mentor-<http://www.csumentor.com>

Information about all CSU campuses and on line application

University of California Pathways- <http://www.ucop.edu/pathways>

University of California information and application on line

The Common Application- <http://www.nassp.org>

Used by over 200 private and independent colleges. Download for free.

College Board Online-<http://www.collegeboard.org>

Do a personalized college search and generate personalized list of colleges. Test Prep information

U.S News Online- <http://www.usnews.com/usnews/fair/home.htm>

Do a personalized college search. Their annual "Ranking the Colleges" issue online.

College View- <http://www.collegeview.com>

Do a college search, research colleges.

Peterson's Education <http://www.petersons.com>

College databased, vocational schools, summer programs

Kaplan Educational Services-<http://www.Kaplan.com>

Search for colleges that match you interest, advice on applying to college. Test prep information.

National Collegiate Athletic Association(NCAA) <http://www.ncaa.org>

Information about eligibility, clearinghouse, recruiting guidelines. Links to individuals who specialize in Specific sports.

Testprep.Com <http://www.testprep.cpm?wwmain.sat.html>

Free online tutorial on the SAT

SITES WITH FINANCIAL AID AND SCHOLARSHIP INFORMATION

Financial Aid Information-<http://www.finaid.org>

Has the most links to financial aid related sites ranging from institutions to scholarships.

FASTWEB <http://www.fastweb.com>

Excellent free scholarship search database. More than 180,000 private scholarships, grants and loans.

Don't Miss Out- Ambitious Student's Guide to Financial Aid- <http://jerome.signet.com/collegemoney>

Signet Bank Student Loan Home page contains entire version of one of the best financial aid guides.

Federal Financial Aid Information-www.ed.gov/offices/ope.

FAFSA form on line. Federal Government's "Student Guide."

Kaploan-<http://www.kaploan.com>

Information about student loan programs. Free estimator and tips.

U.S News-<http://www.usnews.com>

Best values, finding funds, calculate costs, expert advice.

College View <http://www.collegeview.com>

Information about financial aid. Fill out questionnaire and get an "estimated family contribution."

SITES WITH CAREER INFORMATION

Occupational Outlook Handbook-<http://www.bls.gov/ocohome.htm>

Has information on hundreds of careers. Learn about education requirements, salary potential, job Prospects. Get addresses where you can write for more information.

College Board <http://www.collegeboard.Org/career/bin/career.pl>

Do a career interest inventory. Then research the careers on your personalized list.

Princeton Review <http://www.review.com/career>

Get a profile of your career styles and interest. Will generate a personalized list of careers.

National Association for College Admission Counseling

STUDENT'S RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

IN THE COLLEGE ADMISSION PROCESS WHEN YOU APPLY TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES YOU HAVE RIGHTS

Before You Apply:

- You have the right to receive factual and Comprehensive information from colleges Universities about their admission, Financial cost, aid opportunities, practices And packaging policies, and housing Policies. If you consider applying under an Early admission, early action or early decision Plan, you have a right to complete information From the college about it processes and Policies.

When You are Offered Admission:

- You have the right to wait to respond to an offer Of admission and/or financial aid until May 1.
- Colleges that request commitments to offers of Admission and/or financial aid until May 1. Must clearly offer you the opportunity to request (in writing) an extension until May 1. They must grant you this extension and your request may not jeopardize you status for admission and/ or financial aid. (This right does not apply to candidates admitted under an early decision program.)

If You Are Placed on A Wait List or Alternate List:

- The letter that notifies you of that placement Should provide a history that describes the Number of students on the waiting list, the The number offered admission, and the Availability of financial aid and housing.
- Colleges may require neither a deposit nor a Commitment as a condition of remaining on a Wait list.
- Colleges are expected to notify you of the Resolution of your wait list status by August 1 at the latest.

WHEN YOU APPLY TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES YOU HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES

Before You Apply:

- You have the responsibility to research and understand

The policies and procedures of each college or University regarding application fees, financial aid, Scholarships, and housing. You should also be sure That you understand the policies of each college or University regarding deposits that may be required to Make before you enroll.

As You Apply:

- You must complete all material that is required for application, and submit your application on or before The published deadlines. You should be the sole author of your applications.

- You should seek the assistance of your high school Counselor early and throughout the application period. Follow the process recommend by your high school For filling college applications.
- It is your responsibility to arrange, if appropriate, for Visits to and/or interviews at colleges of your choice.

After You Receive Your Admission Decisions:

- You must notify each college or university which Accepts you whether you are accepting or rejecting Its offer. You should make these notifications as soon As you have made a final decision as to the college that You wish to attend, but no lather than May 1.
- You may confirm your intention to enroll and, if Required, submit a deposit to only one college or University. The exception to this arises if you are Put on a wait list by a college or university and are Later admitted to that institution. You may accept The offer and send a deposit. However, you must Immediately notify a college or university at which You previously indicated your intention to enroll.
- If you are accepted under an early decision plan, you Must promptly withdraw the applications submitted To other colleges and universities and make no Additional applications. If you are an early decision Candidate and are seeking financial aid, the previously Mentioned withdrawal of other applications presumes That you have received notification about financial Aid.

If you think that your rights have been denied, you should contact the college or university immediately to request additional information or the extension of a reply date. In addition, you should ask your counselor to notify the president of the state or regional affiliate of the National Association for College Admission Counseling. If you need further assistance, send a copy of Any correspondence you have had with the college or university and a copy of your letter of admission to **Executive Director, NACAC, 1631 Prince Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2818.**

