

# ***THE COLLEGE SEARCH PROCESS***

***Hilton High School***

**2009-2010**



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**Note to Students and Parents:**

The purpose of this packet is to assist you through the post high school planning process. This may include attending a two year or four year college, looking for vocational training, enlisting in the military, or seeking employment. We know that this is a stressful time and the decisions that surround this process can seem overwhelming and confusing at times. We hope that this packet provides you with a starting point for your search.

Our department has gathered some information throughout the years; it is our hope that this information will assist you in the process of choosing plans for life after high school. Feel free to refer to this guide often during Junior and Senior year to help keep you on target and to meet the necessary deadlines.

Throughout this time, please do not hesitate to call us with questions, comments, and/or concerns. We look forward to working with you throughout this process.

Sincerely,

High School Counseling Department

<b>Counselor Assignments</b>		
<b>Case Load</b>	<b>Counselor (email)</b>	<b>Extension</b>
A-B, W-Z	Chris Logar clogar@hilton.k12.ny.us	2051
C-F	Shirley Abrams sabrams@hilton.k12.ny.us	2050
G-Le	Laura Malta lmalta@hilton.k12.ny.us	2057
Li-Q	Mark Palumbo mpalumbo@hilton.k12.ny.us	2056
R-V	Cheryl Ohls cohls@hilton.k12.ny.us	2047

# Checklist/Timetable for Juniors and Seniors Planning on College

## Junior Year

### Fall

- Take PSAT in October
- Meet with college representatives in the Counseling Office.
- Go over PSAT results with counselor.
- Attend Rochester Area College Fair, Sept. 21 @ 8:15 a.m. in Commons 2.
- Attend College & Career Night at Greece Ridge Mall, Sept. 24 @ 6:30 pm
- Attend Financial Aid Night in December. Specific date to be announced.

### January

- Attend Hilton Grad Program in January 2010 in the HS Auditorium.
- Meet with counselor for Junior Interview to review transcript, schedule classes, and discuss post-high school plans.
- Complete the Junior Common Scholarship Application.  
Visit [www.hilton.k12.ny.us](http://www.hilton.k12.ny.us). Click on Hilton High School, HS Counseling link, then the Scholarship Application link.

### February/March

- Register for the May 1, 2010 SAT which is being given here at Hilton High School. Deadline to register is March 25, 2010. Register online or paper registration materials are available in the Counseling Office.
- Use study halls, activity periods, and after-school time to research in the Counseling Office. Use computer system and printed materials to prepare a tentative list of colleges you are interested in and would like to visit.
- Attend College Admission Information Night at Spencerport High School March 10 @ 6:45 p.m.

### April/May/June

- Send letters, call or e-mail colleges to obtain catalogs and information.
- Plan Spring and Summer College visits with your parents.
- Attend Rochester National College Fair March 17, 2010.

### Summer

- Schedule campus visits
- Finalize list of colleges you plan on applying to

## Senior Year

### September/October

- Download college applications from college websites
- SAT/ACT Test Registration - Do This in Early September!
- Ask teachers/coaches if they will write recommendations for you. You should have at least two recommendations.
- Div. I & II athletes must complete NCAA Clearinghouse form.
- Ask an English teacher to help you with editing the college application essay.
- Continue making college visits and browsing through college/career material.
- Attend Rochester Area College Fair, **Sept. 21 @ 8:15 a.m. in Commons 2.**
- Meet with college representatives in the Counseling Office.
- Begin to apply to colleges. Be sure to pay close attention to “Early Admission” deadlines. All applications are sent from the Counseling Office. It is YOUR responsibility to bring in the application, check, and supportive documents to Mrs. Chiella. Allow 10 working days for application to be processed.

### November/December

- Continue the college application process.
- Attend Financial Aid Night in December. Specific date to be announced.

### December - March

- Listen to announcements and check the “College Corner” for important information on scholarships.
- Start working on your FAFSA forms. Apply online at [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov) or call 1-800-4-FED-AID for paper applications.

### April

- Send deposit to selected college. Note deadlines for deposits.
- Notify by letter or phone all colleges that accepted you whether or not you plan to attend. Notify Counseling Office of your choice of college along with any scholarships and awards received.

### June

- Send thank you notes to teachers who wrote letters of recommendation for you.
- Send thank you notes to any organizations (especially local) that awarded you scholarship money.

Pay close attention to the “**College Corner**” for important information. This newsletter is published monthly and is distributed in your Senior English class and is posted on the Hilton District website. This newsletter includes vital information regarding test dates, colleges, scholarships, presentations, financial aid and much more.

## **THINGS TO THINK ABOUT AS YOU BEGIN THE COLLEGE SEARCH...**

### **Your interests and talents**

Keep in mind the academic subjects and extracurricular activities that you do well in and most enjoy as you consider colleges. Your interest in them will most likely continue in college, and you can explore them in more depth. However, remember that you will be able to try new subjects and activities, too.

A few questions that you can ask yourself include:

1. What are your interests?
2. What are your skills and abilities?
3. What is important to you?
4. What classes do you enjoy most? Why?
5. What major will help you obtain your chosen career?
6. What are the requirements for your chosen program?

### **Choosing a Major**

Don't worry if you are unsure of what field or major you want to study. A majority of colleges will allow you to begin as "undeclared", which will allow you to complete a majority of your core courses.

A liberal arts program will give you the chance to experience courses in English, Social Sciences, the Arts, Math, History, and Science. There also might be options to study computer science and business, and to set up a career internship. Studies have shown that liberal arts education makes you a careful reasoner and a creative and flexible thinker. You will learn to speak and write persuasively and to solve complex problems. Employers value these qualities.

A great way to begin to narrow down your interests is to speak to your counselor and have him/her assist you in completing an interest survey, working with you on a career website, and directing you to additional resources.

### **College Setting**

Consider school characteristics that are important to you (This will help you to narrow down your search):

- Size of college, Number of students
- Location, setting, and distance from home

- Available programs
- Type of college (2 year vs. 4 year), religious affiliation
- Student life and other activities (athletics, intramurals, clubs, community service)
- Facilities (classrooms, library, computers, dorm rooms, labs, recreation)

At a smaller-sized college or university, you might enjoy more personal attention and better access to equipment and facilities. You may find it easier to get involved in activities outside of class. Also, you would probably have more contact with professors and be more likely to get into the courses you want to take.

Larger colleges and universities usually offer many courses in a wide variety of fields with technical specialties such as engineering or forestry. Class size probably will be larger, especially for lecture courses. Facilities and equipment are likely to be extensive, but used by many people.

### **College costs**

Students and their parents should be aware that there are many sources of financial aid and should not exclude any of your college choices based solely on price. There are many factors that determine how financial aid is awarded. These include (refer to the Financial Aid section of this handout for more information):

- Family income
- Family size
- Family expenses
- Other family members enrolled in college
- Student income

### **How many schools should I apply to?**

There is no magic answer to this question. It will depend on the range of your interests and the kind of institution you want. Your goal is to find a good match between you and the school and to be accepted at schools where you would like to attend. Applying can be an expensive process, so you should do some thorough research before you actually complete an application. Narrow your choices to a manageable number. Include a “wish” school, which will be your long shot. It’s okay to aim high.

<b>Other factors</b>
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1. In what clubs, activities, and sports would you like to participate?
2. Do you seek opportunities for international study?
3. Is the college's distance from your home important to you? How close or far away should it be?
4. Are you looking for a particular type of climate or scenery? Do you want access to outdoor recreation?
5. Is diversity of students important to you? Would you like to go to school with people from other parts of the United States and from other countries?
6. Would you prefer a residential college, where most students live on campus and take part in college activities on the weekends? Would you prefer a commuter campus?
7. Is the size of the town or city in which the college is located important to you?

## WHAT COLLEGES LOOK FOR IN PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS

Most colleges are very clear when expressing their admission requirements. The following are generally considered in the admission decision:

- 4 years of high school courses including average (GPA)
- Math and Science during your Senior year
- Test scores from the SAT and/or ACT, and scores on Regents exams
- Letters of recommendation from counselor/teacher
- Participation in extracurricular activities(sports, clubs, music, community service)

### Grades and courses in high school are most important

Your high school transcript will be one of the most important factors in whether you will be admitted to a particular college or university. Good grades in all your courses throughout high school show that you are willing to work hard and have an interest in a variety of subjects.

A poor grade or two in high school does not necessarily mean you won't be admitted to a selective college. If your grades improve, even late in your high school career, most colleges will notice.

Colleges also consider the diversity and difficulty of the courses you have taken. Success in the tougher courses (Honors, IB, or Advanced Placement) suggests you will do well in college.

Most colleges prefer that students take four years of English, three or more years of mathematics, three or more years of science, three or more years of social science, and three years of a foreign language.

**\*It is strongly recommended that you continue to take Math and Science during your Senior year even after you have satisfied your requirements for graduation. Colleges look at this on your transcript to see whether you are challenging yourself.**

Common high school prerequisites for many college programs include successful completion of English III, Trigonometry, Biology, and Chemistry. Also, some programs require Pre-calculus and Physics.

## **Recommendations**

Colleges differ when it comes to recommendations. Most require a recommendation from your High School Counselor. Some also ask for references from a teacher and/or an adult you know well, such as a friend of the family, an employer or a member of the clergy. It is important that these people know you well enough to provide valuable insights about you. They will be asked about your intellectual strengths, your personality, and what you do outside of class.

We suggest that you have one teacher recommendation, in addition to the School Counselor recommendation. This letter should be written by a teacher who knows you well. All students must request a letter of recommendation in writing (Letter of Recommendation Request Forms are available from the High School Counseling Office

## **Extracurricular activities**

Most colleges, liberal arts colleges especially, look for a variety of students with diverse interests. Colleges notice students involved in theater, musical groups, special interests clubs (such as photography or debate), student publications, athletics, or student government.

Colleges also look for students who belong to academic groups, such as honor societies, language clubs, and science clubs. Part-time work, interesting summer adventures, or unusual experiences may also be important to some colleges.

## **Essay**

Many colleges require an essay as part of the application. This can be an intimidating task. Instead, try to view it as your chance to express yourself. Admissions officers are not looking for a particular “correct answer” on the essay. They want to find out what you are like as an individual. Your English teacher is a good resource for help with this part of the application process.

### **Scores on standardized tests**

The widely used tests are the SAT and the ACT. Usually, these tests are taken during the junior and senior years. All four-year colleges require either SAT or ACT. How important are your test scores? College guidebooks and admission materials often list the average test scores of students at a particular college or university. Keep in mind that this is an average, not a minimum. The scores of students admitted to the school are in a range extending below, as well as above, that average. An increasing number of colleges list a range that shows the scores of the middle 50 percent of the students who attend the school. Some students perform better on the ACT, so it is a good idea to do both.

College admission officers are fully aware, too, that some students do not “test well”. Slow reading speed, unfamiliarity with the test format, or simple fear may cause a student to perform poorly on standardized tests. For these reasons, virtually all colleges also consider other factors when they select students. They look at grades, class rank, recommendations, essays, and a student’s special talents and achievements.

## **ENTRANCE EXAMS: What Entrance Tests Should I Take?**

### **SAT Reasoning Test**

The SAT Reasoning Test measures critical Reading, Math and Writing skills. It is designed to show your potential in college. This test is accepted by most of the colleges and universities in the country. You should take this test for the first time in January or May of your junior year and October or November of your senior year to improve your score.

### **ACT**

American College Test measures skills in four curriculum areas: English, Mathematics, Reading, and Science Reasoning. The ACT is a three and a half hour test that most colleges all over the country accept. The ACT format is one with which students are more familiar, as it is similar in design to the standardized tests which are traditionally given in school. Students can take this test in the spring of their junior year or fall of their senior year. It is recommended that students take an ACT test in addition to the SAT. Statistics show that some students tend to be more successful on this test.

### **SAT Subject Test**

SAT Subject Tests are given in a variety of subject areas. SAT Subject Tests may not be taken on the same day as the SAT Reasoning Test. The more selective/highly competitive colleges may require the subject tests. Check with the colleges to find out which subject tests they require you to take. You may take up to three subject tests on one test date.

**NOTE: Hilton's High School Code Number for the ACT & SAT is:**

**332395**

If you seek admission to a college, these scores matter. Most admission offices are not singularly dependent on these scores but consider a variety of other measures including courses taken, grades earned, class ranks, and activities. However, these tests are an equalizer and the competitiveness of your admissions application is greatly strengthened by above average scores. Colleges and universities do use test scores and it is to your advantage to do as well as you can. Low class rank can be counter-balanced by high test scores. You are strongly advised to take both the SAT and ACT.

## The College Visit and Interview

It is extremely important to try and visit the colleges that you wish to apply to. This is essential in the college search process because it will give you a complete picture of the campus and what they have to offer. You will be able to learn more about the people, programs, faculty, and living environment on a specific campus.

Advanced planning with the college's admission office is important to help you make the most of your visit. Most colleges encourage campus visits and many publish special brochures to help you plan one.

Once you have decided to visit a campus, make an appointment with the admissions office of the college. Tell them the date you would like to come and the approximate time you expect to arrive. If you want to stay overnight in a residence hall, ask if they can make arrangements.

Here are some tips to follow when it comes time to visit your selected colleges:

### Prior to your visit

- Make an appointment with the admissions office to visit the campus
- Request to meet with an admissions counselor
- Request a guided tour of the campus
- Ask about the possibility of an overnight visit where you can stay in a dorm
- Obtain a copy of your high school transcript as well as entrance exam score to take along with you
- Prepare a list of questions to take along with you, and bring a notepad to record information about the campus
- Some colleges also can arrange for you to meet a professor who teaches a subject you enjoy, or a coach of a sport you play

### During your visit

- Take a tour, check out the facilities (library, classrooms, dormitories, recreation, etc)
- Visit the Financial Aid Office
- Talk to as many students that you can about life on campus
- Sit in on a class if possible
- Have a meal in the cafeteria (many colleges will treat you)
- Pick up copies of the student newspaper

**When you talk to students, ask...**

1. How many hours a week do you study? Is this typical of students here?
2. Are campus jobs readily available?
3. Are faculty members interested in students and accessible outside of class?
4. Do many students go home on weekends?
5. Is the food good?
6. Is it possible to study in your dorm/residence hall?
7. What's the library like as a place to study and/or do research?
8. What do you most and least enjoy about this college?
9. How easy is it to get the classes you want at registration?
10. If you had it to do again, would you still choose this college?
11. What activities are available for students?

**If you attend a class, ask yourself...**

1. Are students interested in the material?
2. Is there time for questions and discussion? Do students participate?
3. Are students prepared for this class?
4. Am I intellectually challenged by what is taking place in the class?
5. Do I feel that the students are learning—either new facts or new ways of thinking?
6. Is there good rapport between professors and students?
7. Would I feel comfortable as a student in this setting?

**As you tour the campus, ask yourself...**

1. Are the older buildings in good repair?
2. Are there new buildings as well as older ones?
3. Is lab equipment up-to-date and plentiful?
4. Are rooms in residence halls pleasant? Quiet enough to study?
5. Are common areas in the residence halls attractive? Are there laundry and kitchen facilities?
6. What is the cafeteria like?
7. Are the grounds well kept?
8. Is the setting and architecture appealing?
9. What is the surrounding town or city like? Would I feel comfortable here?
10. Are the buildings handicapped accessible?

\*Try to write down your impressions of the college while they are still fresh in your mind. The following questions may help you assess your visit.

1. Were the people you met friendly and did they answer your questions fully and candidly?
2. Did you feel that the students were the kind of people you would like to get to know?
3. Is this an environment where you feel you can be successful?
4. Did the campus itself impress you in any way?
5. What do you think about the quality of instruction?
6. What do you feel about the academic demands and atmosphere?
7. Would you like to spend more time there?

### Alternatives to a college visit

Sometimes it's impossible for you to visit a campus. You can still get the feel of a college by talking to recent graduates or current students who are from your area. The college's admission office can give you the names of these people.

Many college representatives travel to interview students in their homes or at schools or hotels nearby. Write or call the admission office to find out when a representative will be in your area and to make an appointment to see him or her. Also, many colleges and universities have produced videos of their campuses. Check with the college's admission office or with the school's counseling office.

There are many college visits that take place right here at the High School that you can attend. These colleges include many local and area schools along with many schools from all over the state. Simply listen to the morning announcements in the beginning of the year or look in the "College Corner" Newsletter for dates/times.

### The Interview

Some colleges require an interview, though many do not. If the college requires or recommends one, see if you can schedule it during your campus visit.

Here are some tips to follow if you have an interview with the college:

- Be On Time! (Call if you feel you are going to be late)
- Review the information you have on the college and prepare a list of questions to ask
- Arrive appropriately dressed (this is a great way to impress an interviewer)
- Ask plenty of questions; this will show that you are interested in the college
- Don't be afraid to admit that you don't know the answer to a question
- Most importantly, relax and just be yourself!

## Financial Assistance

### Scholarship Application

All students should complete a scholarship application if they want to be considered for scholarships nominated by the school (please see counseling website). Additional scholarships are posted in the College Corner Newsletter and in the Counseling Office. Any interested students should see Mrs. Chiella for applications.

All colleges and universities expect you and your parents to contribute as much as you can to the cost of your education, but they realize that college costs may strain your family's budget. They will do their best to bridge the gap between what you can afford and what the college costs.

### **Financial assistance comes in several types: grants and scholarships, loans, and work-study:**

◆ **Grants and scholarships** are gifts of money. Most of the time, they are based upon need. Sometimes, though, they are awarded for academic excellence and promise, or for special achievements or abilities.

◆ **Loans** are a significant part of most aid packages. They must be repaid, but most often not until after you graduate. Interest rates are competitive with other type of loans. The pay-back period on college loans varies from two or three years up to 30 years. You have a "Grace Period" with most loans. This means that you do not have to start paying them back until approximately 6 months after you graduate from college.

◆ **Work-study** is a part-time job on campus. For instance, you might work in the library, as a resident advisor, lifeguard, or food-service worker. The job is arranged through the financial aid office.

Funding for financial aid comes from the federal government, state government, private sources, and the colleges and universities themselves. Colleges determine what you can afford on the basis of information you and your family provide on confidential forms.

To be considered for federal grants and loans, you must submit the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). If you are filing the FAFSA online, you must first apply for a PIN number at [www.pin.ed.gov](http://www.pin.ed.gov). You will receive your PIN within a few days. The FAFSA can then be filed electronically at [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov). You can also file your FAFSA using a paper application and mailing it in. Paper applications can be downloaded from the above website as well. The FAFSA cannot be filed until after January 1<sup>st</sup> of your senior year.

Some private colleges and universities also require that you complete the CSS (College Scholarship Service) Financial Aid Profile or their own financial aid form in order to be considered for the college or university's own grants and loans.

Read college brochures carefully to find out which form(s) to submit and when to apply for assistance. Make sure you don't miss important deadlines. Also, keep a copy of every financial aid form you send out.

If you and your family will not be able to support the full cost of your education, you should apply for assistance. At many high-quality colleges and universities, one-half to three-fourths of the students receive financial assistance.



## **OTHER OPTIONS AFTER HIGH SCHOOL (Besides College)**

### **MILITARY SERVICE**

If you are thinking of the military as an option for after high school, you will need to:

- Take the ASVAB offered each year by the Armed Services.
- Arrange to speak with the recruiter for the branch of the service that interests you. This can be done through the Counseling Office. Individuals from each Military branch have a table setup during lunch each month. If you would like to arrange further meetings, we suggest having the recruiter meet with you in your home so that your parents can understand the process and have the opportunity to ask questions.

### **WORK**

If it is your intention to join the work force when you graduate, there are a number of things you need to do to prepare:

- Prepare a resume
- Write interest letters to prospective employers
- Review interviewing skills

Your counselor is available to assist with all of this.

### **OTHER OPPORTUNITIES**

Some students may be unsure of what they wish to do upon completion of high school. Others may need some time off before continuing on with their education, and yet do not want to spend this time working at a local fast food restaurant. One alternative is...

#### **AmeriCorps**

-A volunteer program which offers individuals the opportunity to work in an area of community need. AmeriCorps includes both the VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) and NCCC (National Civilian Community Corps.) Volunteers do earn money, as well as credit for college expenses.

## IMPORTANT WEBSITES AND LINKS

The Counseling Office has computers hooked up to the Internet. Be sure to obtain a pass to stop down during one of your study halls. The result is increased access to information about jobs, special programs, financial aid, scholarships, and colleges. Students may even apply to some colleges on the computer. Some useful Web sites and a brief description about each are listed below.

### WEB SITE ADDRESSES

- [www.collegeboard.com](http://www.collegeboard.com) – A complete site, with college and scholarship searches, information about the SAT and SAT Subject Tests, and other material pertaining to the college search and application process. Easy-to-use college search feature.
- [www.actstudent.org](http://www.actstudent.org) – register here for the ACT's
- [www.collegeanswer.com](http://www.collegeanswer.com) – Your starting point in planning for the college process. Learn how to assess yourself, understand college requirements, prepare for standardized tests and get college advice.
- [www.careersandcolleges.com](http://www.careersandcolleges.com) – your guide to a successful future. Search for scholarships, find student loans, explore colleges, discover careers and majors.
- [www.gocollege.com](http://www.gocollege.com) - the student's reference to finding money and getting the most out of their college education.
- [www.fastweb.com](http://www.fastweb.com) – this is advertised as the internet's largest FREE scholarship search. Submit your own personalized profile over the web and your results will appear within five minutes.
- [www.schoolsoup.com](http://www.schoolsoup.com) – providing students with the most scholarships and financial aid options on the internet.
- [www.scholarships.com](http://www.scholarships.com) – free college scholarship search and financial aid information
- [www.collegeview.com](http://www.collegeview.com) - By combining a database of 3,300 two-and four-year colleges with multimedia tours, College View gives students and parents with a general overview of a college, plus a direct e-mail option for requesting additional information.
- [www.eligibilitycenter.org](http://www.eligibilitycenter.org) – Official NCAA Web site that give details of student-eligibility requirements to play NCAA sports.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS



- ❑ Application Deadline Date – A specific date given by a college that refers to the date of which a completed application must be received by the college.
- ❑ Application Fee – A charge designated by each college admissions office for the processing of college application. This is a non-refundable fee regardless of admission outcome.
- ❑ Associate Degree – The degree awarded for successful completion of a two-year program, can be terminal (A.O. S.), career (AAS), or transfer (A.S.).
- ❑ Bachelor’s Degree – The degree awarded upon successful completion of three to five years of study in the liberal arts and sciences, which sometimes includes pre-professional work necessary for a career in law, medicine, and other fields.
- ❑ Bursar – The office that sends you a tuition bill.
- ❑ EOP (Educational Opportunity Program) – EOP is offered by some colleges. It is another pathway to college admission. Students must demonstrate financial need and meet certain academic requirements.
- ❑ Early Action – An admissions option allowing students to learn of the decision on their application before the standard April notification date. Early action is distinguished from early decision in that students are not required to accept admission or withdraw other applications if accepted, and they have until the May 1 Candidates Reply Date to respond.
- ❑ Early Decision – the Early Decision Program is a binding early application/notification program and can be used for **one** college choice only. If you are accepted Early Decision, you will be asked to make a tuition deposit early and to withdraw your applications at all other colleges.

- Family Contribution – The amount an outside agency estimates that you and your family should be able to contribute to the cost of your college education, as determined by such factors as your parents; income, assets, and debts; your earnings and savings; and the number of children in your family currently in college.
- Free Application for Federal Student Aid (**FAFSA**) – a specific form required by colleges to process a request for financial aid.
- Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) – awarded to New York State residents attending college within the state. May be applied for by filling out the FAFSA form that is available in December of the senior year. As long as one college listed on the FAFSA is in New York, a TAP application will be mailed automatically to the student by the state.
- PELL – a grant awarded by the federal government. May be applied for by filling out the FAFSA.
- Liberal Arts – Courses in humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences as opposed to technical or professional subjects.
- Matriculation – Enrollment at a college or university to begin work toward an academic degree.
- Registrar – College or university official who keeps records of enrollment and academic standing.
- Rolling Admissions – A program adopted by many colleges through which admissions applications are evaluated upon receipt and applicants are immediately notified of the decision.
- Transcript – A record of a student’s courses and grades.
- Waiting List – A list of students who were not initially accepted by an institution but who will be accepted at a later date if space becomes available. In many cases, waiting list candidates are notified of the final decision until late in the summer.

## COLLEGE PREFERENCE SHEET

This page will allow you to make a list of your preferences in order to help you narrow down your college search.

1. Location of college (Distance from home):

2. Size of school (Including type of setting):

3. Programs that I am interested in:

4. Cost (once financial aid is considered):

5. List of colleges I want to apply to:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

# COLLEGE VISIT FORM

This page has a list of questions that you may want to ask during an interview or if you talk with an admission's counselor.

Name of School:

Who I spoke with:

Contact Phone #:

Email address:

Admissions Deadline:

Tuition:

Room & Board:

Faculty/Student Ratio:

Enrollment:

Average GPA:

Average SAT/ACT:

Suggested High School Courses:

AP/IB Information:

Strongest Programs:

Unique Programs:

New Programs:

NCAA Division:

Support Services:

Additional Information:

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Overall thoughts about this College:

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# **SAMPLE RESUME**

Student Name  
123 Main Street  
Hilton, NY 14468  
(585) 555-1234

## OBJECTIVE

Acceptance into college to major in education

## EDUCATION

Graduating June 2007 from Hilton High School, Hilton, NY  
Advanced Regents Diploma  
GPA: 93      Class Rank: 75/350

## ACTIVITIES

Church Choir (2006)  
Scouts (1999-2003)  
Hilton Soccer (2003-2006)  
Hilton Basketball Team (2004-2007)

## HONORS & AWARDS

National Honor Society  
Citizenship Award-grades 9, 10, 11, 12  
Scholar Athlete Award

## CAREER EXPERIENCE

Homework Helper  
Volunteer at Church Community Service Program

References Available Upon Request