

College Planning for Juniors

SUPPLEMENT PACKET CONTENTS



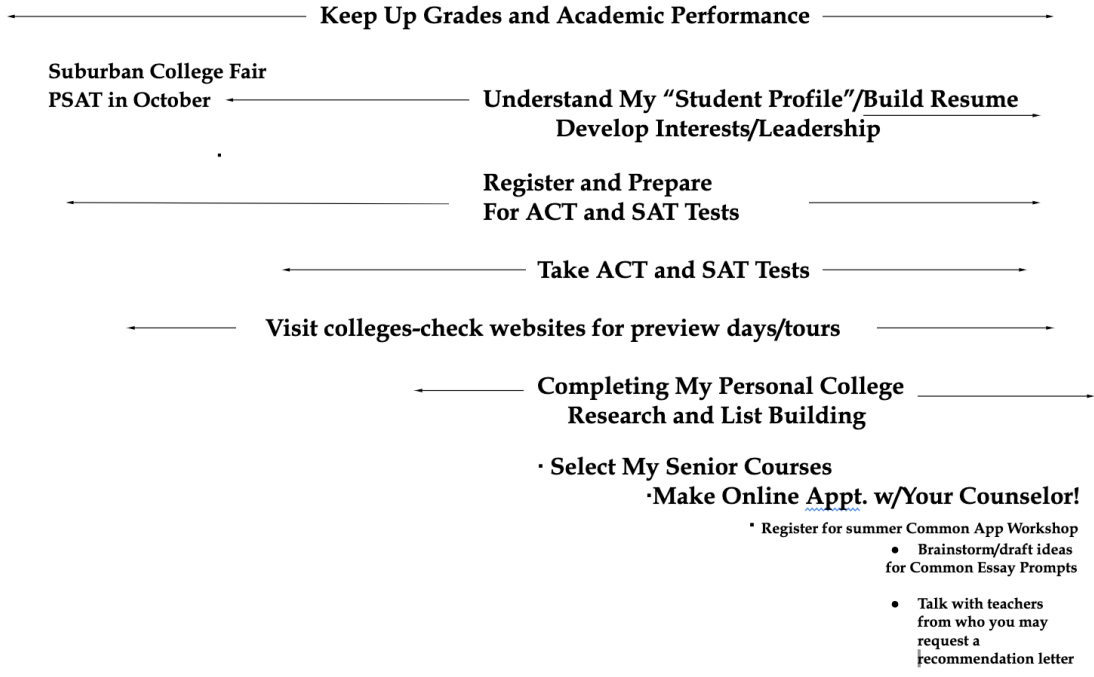
1. **Timelines for Junior and Senior Year**
2. **ACT & SAT Tips**
3. **Building a Good College List**
 - a. College Lists (Highly Selective, May Not Know)
 - b. Out of State Public Colleges
 - c. Glossary of Terms

GET STARTED NOW!

- Complete the following worksheets:
 - **My Profile**
 - **My Testing Schedule**
 - **The College List**
- Discuss college search parameters as a family (distance, cost, etc.)
- Complete a **Net Price Calculator** online
- Consider **Junior Jump Start** (12/6 and 12/7) Register Students [Here](#)
- **Join Schoology Course:** College Exploration and Planning Class of 2024
 - Registration code: **K49N-BXF2-T4RHR**
- **IMPORTANT TO-DO'S!**
 - Become familiar with **SchoolLinks**
 - Complete your "to-do" activities including "**Explore Colleges**" and add schools to your favorites, and start looking at NAHS Alumni Acceptance Data.

JUNIOR YEAR COLLEGE PLANNING TIMELINE

AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY
-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------



SENIOR YEAR COLLEGE PLANNING TIMELINE

JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
Common App Jump Start											
Complete ACT/SAT Testing											
Keep up with grades and strong academics											
Write College Essay											
Visit Colleges											
College Applications											
College Rep Visits											
Suburban College Fair											
File FAFSA -Federal Financial Aid Form											
Search & Apply for Scholarships											
File CSS Profile (if needed)											
Receive Decisions from Colleges											
Accepted Student College Visits											
Local Scholarships											
Graduation											

	ACT	Similarities	SAT
How are they scored?	English, Math, Reading, Science, each from 1-36 Composite is a simple average No guessing penalty Ohio University ≈ 24 Ohio State ≈ 29 Ivy League ≈ 33+	Optional Essay Graded on a Curve (doesn't matter when you take it!)	Math is half the test, Grammar/Reading the other half, each section scored between 200-800 Composite is from 400-1600 Ohio U. ≈ 500's section scores Ohio State ≈ 600's Ivy League ≈ 700's
What do they cover?	No math formulas given Science	Similar Grammar Algebra, Geometry Reading Comprehension Essay Writing Critical Thinking	Math formulas provided Math more focused on algebra Evidence-based reading questions
Who tends to be good at each test?	Try Pre-ACT. (Practice test) If students have 504 plan or I.E.P. (test is easier with extended time than SAT) Student is speedier	High literacy and critical thinking skills coupled with low test anxiety.	Look at PSAT results Student has test anxiety Student likes to take more time
How to prepare better for each one?	Memorize Math Formulas Work on timing	Only perfect practice makes perfect: use excellent materials and constantly refine your thought process. Read more, do well in school, problem solve! Order the tests you take when you register: great diagnostic tool!	Focus deeply on algebra Work on analyzing how writers make an argument for the essay.
College Importance?	ACT now provides an automatically calculated ACT Superscore to all students who have taken the ACT more than once from September 2016 to current day. Superscore is the average of your best scores from each subject from multiple test attempts. Not all colleges superscore. Check the college website for policy.	Universally accepted. Test Optional? Numerous schools don't require either! However, may still be required for scholarships. SAT Writing/ACT essay, it depends on the school! Historically: Tests are $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of total admission consideration Can take a few times, no problem! Can generally choose which scores to send (some top schools may require all scores).	Usually DO superscore. Check the college website for policy. Default is to send in all scores

My College Testing Schedule

* Please remember to register for your exams at least 5 weeks prior to the exam date*

ACT www.act.org

11TH GRADE	12TH GRADE (Dates TBD-To Be Determined)
December 10, 2022	September ____, 2023 (TBD)--last date for Nov. 1st college app deadlines
February 11, 2023	October ____, 2023 (TBD)
April 15, 2023	December ____, 2023(TBD)
June 10, 2023	
July 15, 2023	

I will take my first/next ACT Test on _____.

SAT www.collegeboard.com

11TH GRADE	12TH GRADE (Anticipated dates below)
December 3, 2022	August 26, 2023
March 1, 2023 -- free state test at NAHS	October 7, 2023
March 11, 2023	November 4, 2023
May 6, 2023	December 2, 2023
June 3, 2023	

I will take my first/next SAT Test on _____.

PREP & RETAKE

I felt most comfortable with the (ACT or SAT) & will retake it on _____.

My Profile

My DATA

GPA _____

ACT Score _____

SAT Score _____

My PROFILE

Favorite Subjects

Favorite Activities

Special Talents

My Abilities

Unique Characteristics

Notable Accomplishments

Barriers Overcome

The College List Worksheet

MY BEST SCORES & GRADES

GPA _____

ACT _____

SAT _____

Find GPA & Test Score averages of admitted students on college websites and in SchoolLinks.

My SAFETY Colleges

100-90% chance I could be admitted

My scores are clearly higher than the score range & average GPA of the college's accepted students.

_____ ACT/SAT Range _____ Average GPA _____

_____ ACT/SAT Range _____ Average GPA _____

_____ ACT/SAT Range _____ Average GPA _____

My POSSIBLE Colleges

50-75% chance I could be admitted

My scores are very similar to the score range & average GPA of the college's accepted students.

_____ ACT/SAT Range _____ Average GPA _____

_____ ACT/SAT Range _____ Average GPA _____

_____ ACT/SAT Range _____ Average GPA _____

My REACH Colleges

20-50% chance I could be admitted

My scores are just below the score range & average GPA of the college's accepted students.

_____ ACT/SAT Range _____ Average GPA _____

_____ ACT/SAT Range _____ Average GPA _____

SUPER REACH Colleges

<20% chance

If test scores and/or gpa are below or well below a college's average, a candidate would most likely need a significant "hook" to make applying worthwhile. My hook is: _____

The Most Selective Colleges and Universities in the U.S.

*These schools admit 50% or less of their applicants. Their **applicant pools** average 3.80+ in GPA and top 10% in Class Rank. Most of their SAT Scores average 700+ in EBRW & 700+ in Math. Most have ACT averages of a 32+.*

Here are the 97 most selective in alphabetical order:

Amherst (MA)	Babson (MA)	Bard (NY)
Barnard (NY)	Bates (ME)	Boston College (MA)
Bowdoin (ME)	Brandeis (MA)	Brown (RI)
Bryn Mawr (PA)	Bucknell (PA)	Cal. Poly (CA)
Cal Tech (CA)	Carleton (MN)	Carnegie Mellon (PA)
Case Western (OH)	Claremont McKenna(CA)	Colby (ME)
Colgate (NY)	Colorado College	Columbia (NY)
Connecticut College	Cooper Union (NY)	Cornell (NY)
Dartmouth (NH)	Davidson (NC)	Denison (OH)
Dickinson (PA)	Duke (NC)	Elon U (NC)
Emerson C (MA)	Emory (GA)	Franklin and Marshall (PA)
Franklin Olin C (MA)	George Washington (DC)	Georgetown (DC)
Gettysburg (PA)	Grove City (PA)	Hamilton (NY)
Harvard (MA)	Harvey Mudd (CA)	Haverford (PA)
Holy Cross (MA)	Howard U (DC)	Johns Hopkins (MD)
Kenyon (OH)	Lehigh (PA)	Macalester C (MN)
MIT (MA)	Middlebury (VT)	New York U
Northwestern (IL)	Oberlin (OH)	Occidental U (CA)
Pepperdine (CA)	Pitzer U (CA)	Pomona (CA)
Princeton (NJ)	Reed (OR)	Rice (TX)
RISD (RI)	Sarah Lawrence (NY)	Skidmore (NY)
Southern California	Spelman (GA)	Stanford (CA)
St. Lawrence (NY)	Swarthmore (PA)	Trinity (CT)
Tufts (MA)	Tulane U (LA)	UC Berkeley
UCLA	UC San Diego	Union (NY)
USAF Academy (CO)	US Military Acad (NY)	US Naval Acad (MD)
USCG Academy (CT)	U of Chicago (IL)	U of Miami (FL)
U of N.Car (NC)	U of Notre Dame (IN)	U of Penn. (PA)
U of Richmond (VA)	U of Virginia (VA)	Vanderbilt (TN)
Vassar (NY)	Wake Forest (NC)	Washington U (MO)
Wash & Lee (VA)	Webb Institute (NY)	Wellesley (MA)
Wesleyan (CT)	Williams (MA)	Wm & Mary (VA)
Yale (CT)		

150 Great Schools You May Not Know

Albion (MI)	DePauw (IN)	Lake Forest (IL)	Seton Hall (NJ)
Alfred (NY)	Dickinson (PA)	Lawrence (WI)	Skidmore (NY)
Allegheny (PA)	Drew (NJ)	Lehigh (Pa)	South Carolina
Alma (MI)	Earlham (IN)	LeMoyne (NY)	SMU (TX)
American U (DC)	Eckerd (FL)	Lewis and Clark (OR)	St. Louis (MO)
Ashland	Elon (NC)	Loyola Marymount (CA)	St. Olaf (MN)
Auburn (AL)	Evansville (IN)	Macalester (MN)	Stetson (FL)
Austin College (TX)	Fairfield (CT)	Maine	SUNY Binghamton
Babson (MA)	Flagler (FL)	Marietta	Susquehanna (PA)
Baldwin-Wallace	Franklin and Marshall (PA)	Mary Baldwin (VA)	Syracuse (NY)
Bates (ME)	Fordham (NY)	Mary Washington (VA)	Trinity (CT))
Baylor (TX)	Furman (SC)	Maryland	Trinity (TX)
Beloit (WI)	George Wash.(DC)	U Mass.-Amherst	Tufts (MA)
Berea (WV)	Gettysburg (PA)	Miami (Fla)	Tulane (LA)
Bethany (WV)	Grinnell (IA)	Middlebury (VT)	Union (NY)
Bowdoin (ME)	Grove City (PA)	Muskingum	Valparaiso (IN)
Bucknell (PA)	Guilford (NC)	New Hampshire	Vassar (NY)
Butler (IN)	Gustavus-Adolphus (MN)	Niagara (NY)	Vermont
Calvin (MI)	Hamilton (NY)	Occidental (CA)	Villanova
Carleton (MN)	Hanover (IN)	Oglethorpe (GA)	Virginia Tech
Carnegie-Mellon (PA)	Hartwick (NY)	Ohio Northern	Wabash (IN)
Case Western	Harvey Mudd (CA)	Oregon	Wake Forest (NC)
Centre (KY)	Haverford (PA)	Pacific (CA)	Washington (MO)
Claremont-McKenna (CA)	Hendrix (AR)	Pitzer (CA)	Washington (WA)
Clarkson (NY)	Hillsdale (MI)	Pomona (CA)	Washington and Jefferson
Clemson (SC)	Hiram (OH)	Puget Sound (WA)	(PA)
Colby (ME)	Hobart and Wm. Smith	Redlands (CA)	Washington and Lee (VA)
Colgate (NY)	(NY)	Reed (OR)	Wesleyan (CT)
Colorado C.	Holy Cross (MA)	Rensselaer (NY)	Westminster (PA)
Connecticut C.	Hope (MI)	Rhodes (TN)	William and Mary (VA)
Cooper Union (NY)	Illinois Wesleyan	Rice (TX)	Williams (MA)
Cornell (IA)	Ithaca (NY)	Richmond (VA)	Wittenberg (OH)
Dallas (TX)	James Madison (VA)	Ripon (WI)	Wofford (SC)
Davidson (NC)	John Carroll	Roanoke (VA)	Wooster (OH)
Dayton	Juniata (PA)	Rochester (NY)	Xavier (OH)
Delaware	Kalamazoo (MI)	Rollins (FL)	
Denver (CO)	Kenyon	Rose-Hulman (IN)	
DePaul (IL)	Lafayette (PA)	Santa Clara (CA)	

Is it hard to get into college as an out-of-state applicant?

As you can see from the data below, in general, it is harder to gain acceptance to a top public university if you are not a resident of that state. In some cases, such as at Georgia Tech, the University of Michigan, UNC-Chapel Hill, and the University of Texas at Austin, the acceptance rates for in-staters are more than double that of non-residents. Many other institutions offer a more modest advantage to hometown applicants and some schools actually accept more students from out-of-state (UCLA is our only example in this category cited below).

School Name	In-State Acceptance Rate	Out-of-State Acceptance Rate
Georgia Tech	40%	17%
Purdue University	69%	60%
UCLA	12%	16%
UNC-Chapel Hill	~41%	~13%
University of Florida	46%	28%
University of Georgia	53%	40%
University of Michigan	42%	20%
University of Texas at Austin	42%	15%
University of Virginia	36%	19%
University of Washington – Seattle	59%	51%
University of Wisconsin -Madison	68%	55%
William & Mary	48%	32%

What SATs/GPA do I need as an out of state applicant? Acceptance rates can tell us something, but to really grasp the difference in degree of difficulty facing non-resident applicants, we need more data. Not every institution releases the average profile for an in-state accepted applicant versus one from out-of-state, but from the information available, there is plenty one can glean. Among freshman attending UNC-Chapel Hill, North Carolinians possessed scores in the 1310-1460 range while out-of-state students sported mid-50% ranges of 1360-1500. Students admitted to UVA from Virginia possessed an average SAT score of 1419 while out-of-staters held a superior mean mark of 1466. At UCLA, California residents possessed a mid-50% unweighted GPA of 4.30-4.60, SAT scores of 1250-1500, and ACT composites of 26-34. Out-of-state admits had a GPA range of 4.35-4.80, SATs between 1390 and 1530, and ACTs of 31-34. This last set of statistics is interesting given UCLA's higher acceptance rate for out-of-staters, but informs us that this higher acceptance rate is not, in fact, indicative of inferior academic credentials. (The information above is taken from www.Acollegetransitions.com)

Glossary of College Testing & Admissions Terms

ADVANCED PLACEMENT (AP) TESTS Tests given by the College Entrance Examination Board. A/P exams are scored from 1 (low) to 5 (high). Many colleges will grant credit or offer higher course placement to those who score 3+.

AMERICAN COLLEGE TEST The **ACT** is one of the two major college entrance examinations. Its tests consist of English usage, mathematics usage, reading and natural science reasoning. Each test is scored -- the composite is then determined by averaging those four sub-scores. (1 is lowest, 36 is highest)

ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE The degree given for completing a college program of study requiring at least two but less than four years of study. Degrees are usually awarded by community or technical colleges.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE The college degree given for completing undergraduate college programs of study. The baccalaureate degree normally takes four to five years to complete.

CANDIDATE REPLY DATE The date by which a student must notify colleges to which they have been accepted whether or not they will be attending. A deposit is required at this time - most colleges use May 1 as the Candidate Reply Date.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD (CEEB) AKA College Board A large organization which administers the Scholastic Assessment Tests (SAT I & SAT II), Advanced Placement, LSAT and other tests.

CEEB CODE

New Albany High School: 363630

COLLEGE LEVEL EXAMINATION PROGRAM (CLEP) General or subject examinations based on experience or knowledge not gained in a formal education program. CLEP exams are used to evaluate if college credit can be awarded for such experience.

COMMON APPLICATION An application shared by a group of around 500 colleges. By completing one form for multiple schools the applicant can save both time and work. Forms are available in the College Center.

DEFERRED ENTRANCE A plan that permits admitted students to postpone their actual college entrance for a period of up to one year entirely at the option of the student.

DIVERSITY This can mean anything from geographic distribution to political leanings to religious affiliations of the student body. Often, diversity refers to the % of minority or international students. Diversity is important to colleges!

EARLY ADMISSION A rarely used admission plan that allows a student to enroll in college prior to their graduation from high school.

EARLY ACTION An admission plan allowing students to apply early to college(s) early in the fall and to receive an admission decision in December. It is non-binding.

EARLY DECISION (binding /non-binding) An admissions plan where a student applies early in their senior year (usually Nov. 1) and is notified of the admissions decision in December. A useful plan for a student who has a definite "first choice" college. Testing results must be available to colleges early! Beware of many Early Decision Plans -they are binding or contractual in nature!

FREE APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL STUDENT AID (FAFSA) The form most often required and used to determine qualification for a Federal Pell Grant, a Federal Stafford Loan, a Federal Perkins Loan or Federal Work Study Money. This form is available in the Guidance Area and is required by almost all colleges if you are seeking any type of financial assistance. It must be filed between Jan.1 and March 1 of the year you are intending to start school

LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE A college in which students are given a broad-based academic program. Students generally do not focus on their major in the first two-years of study. The experience is designed to prepare students to become thinkers and communicators, rather than accountants.

MATRICULATION Actual enrollment at a college/university in pursuit of an academic degree.

OPEN ADMISSION A college admission policy in which virtually all applicants are accepted as long as they have a valid diploma from an accredited HS.

PELL GRANT A federally administered program that provides college grants based on family need. The amount varies and students must apply directly to the federal government using the FAFSA.

PROFILE A valid collection of common, critical, measurable data about an individual, a high school, or college. The profile is used to compare, equate or describe levels of achievement or expectations.

PSAT-PRELIMINARY SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST/NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP QUALIFYING TEST A shortened version of the SAT Test (SAT I) which is offered each October for HS juniors. It is basically a practice exam; but, top junior class scores qualify for National Merit Finalist consideration. (PSAT/NMSQT)

REGULAR DECISION A very common admission program. Students apply between 1/1 through 2/1 and notified by 4/1.

ROLLING ADMISSIONS The plan many colleges follow in notifying students concerning their admissions decision. As soon as all credentials including high school record and test scores are received, an admissions decision is made and the applicant is notified ASAP. Generally 4-8 weeks.

SAT I: REASONING TEST An examination composed of verbal section, math, and Writing sections. This test is required for admission purposes by many colleges throughout the United States. Each section (CR, M, W) has a scoring range from 200 (low) to 800 (high). A final, overall score is usually generated by adding the two (CR and M) or three (CR, M, W) individual scores.

SELECTIVE ADMISSIONS The ability of a college to choose a freshman class from an applicant pool that has more qualified applicants than the college can accommodate. Only about 100 colleges are considered "highly selective."

SINGLE CHOICE EARLY ACTION An admissions option a university provides that limits you to one Early Action college application. You may apply regular admission to other colleges and are generally allowed to apply Early Action to your local in-state school. Used at highly selective universities such as Yale, Harvard, Stanford, and Princeton.

TRANSCRIPT The official record from a school showing the student's grade record, list of courses taken, cumulative GPA, and Rank in class. An official transcript, sent directly from the school, is always required to be admitted to a college.

WAITING LIST A ranked list of students who, although not originally accepted, may later be accepted if space becomes available. Many waiting list applicants are not notified of their final status until summer.