

WARWICK VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
GUIDANCE DEPARTMENT

POST-GRADUATE & COLLEGE PLANNING GUIDE



*“Go confidently in the direction of your dreams. Live the life
you have imagined.”*

~Henry David Thoreau~

Warwick Valley High School
Counseling Department

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DEAR STUDENTS:

THIS IS AN EXCITING AND CHALLENGING TIME IN YOUR LIFE. MAKING POST-GRADUATE PLANS CAN BE CONFUSING AND STRESSFUL. HOWEVER, ANY STUDENT, WITH THE HELP OF PARENTS AND HIS OR HER GUIDANCE COUNSELOR YOU CAN FIND THAT THE SEARCH FOR COLLEGES, EMPLOYMENT OR ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS IS VERY REWARDING. THERE ARE MANY RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO THE STUDENT AND YOUR PARENTS FOR EXPLORING INFORMATION ON WHAT PROGRAMS ARE AVAILABLE. THOSE SOURCES ARE LISTED IN THIS BOOKLET.

WHATEVER CHOICES A STUDENT MAKES, HE OR SHE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR TAKING THE PROPER ADMISSIONS TESTS, FILING AN APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION, INTERVIEWING OR PRODUCING A RESUME. ONE OF THE IMPORTANT JOBS OF THE SCHOOL COUNSELOR IS TO HELP STUDENTS EXPLORE OPTIONS AND MAKE AVAILABLE INFORMATION THAT THE STUDENT CAN ACT ON AS HE/SHE PROCEEDS TOWARDS THOSE PLANS.

AT WARWICK VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL, WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT WITH THE HELP OF THIS GUIDE, AND COMMUNICATION WITH COUNSELORS, FACULTY AND FAMILY YOUR FUTURE GOALS WILL BE MET. BEST OF LUCK ON THE ROAD TO YOUR FUTURE AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO GUIDING YOU THROUGH THE PROCESS! PLEASE DON'T HESITATE TO CALL REGARDING ANY QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS.

SINCERELY,

WVHS SCHOOL COUNSELORS

COLLEGE COMPARISON WORKSHEET

COLLEGE NAME			
LOCATION -Distance from home			
SIZE -Enrollment -Physical size of campus			
ENVIRONMENT -Type of school (2,4 yr) -Urban or Rural -Religious affiliation			
ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS -Deadline -Tests required -Average test scores, GPA, rank -Special Requirements			
ACADEMICS -Major offered -Accreditation -Student/teacher ratio -Typical class size			
COLLEGE EXPENSES -Tuition, room & board -Estimated total budget -Application fee, deposit			
FINANCIAL AID -Deadline -Required forms -Percent receiving aid -Scholarships			
HOUSING -Residence hall requirements -Availability -Types and sizes -Food Plan			

WHAT IF I AM NOT READY FOR COLLEGE?

College is not for everyone. If you are one of those students who have struggled just to make it to graduation or you are not sure what path to take right now, there are many options available.

Employers are looking for more than academic skills these days. Some of the qualities that potential employers are looking for are interpersonal skills, initiative, attendance and a whole host of other qualities that never appear on a transcript.

There are many things to consider in making your decision. Talk with family, friends, peers, industry professionals and/or your Guidance Counselor, about what the right path for you may be.

Is the Military is right for you? Find out with these simple steps.

Take the ASVAB Test: Developed by the Department of Defense, this test is usually taken by students in grades 10-12. Designed to discover skills and interests, it helps students explore careers available in both the civilian and military sector.

Do your Research: Visit Service Websites (see below) to read up on general prerequisites such as health, education and citizenship, and to learn about benefits.

Military Entrance Processing Station (MEPS): Here you'll take a physical exam, meet with a counselor to select your job and take the oath of enlistment. Most recruits head to Basic Training shortly after MEPS. However, if you enlist through the Delayed Entry Program (DEP), you can agree to enlist at a specific time up to a year in the future.

Basic Training: This will mark your transition from civilian life to military life. Basic Training varies from 8.5 weeks to 13 weeks depending on the Service branch.

www.goarmy.com

www.marines.com

www.navy.com

www.airforce.com

www.GoCoastGuard.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Important Names & Numbers.....	page 1
College Search Resources.....	page 1
College Planning Calendar.....	page 2 & 3
Warwick Valley High School Application Process.....	page 4
How to Best Utilize Your School Counselor.....	page 5
What Students Should Look for in a College.....	page 6
What A College Looks for in its Students.....	page 7
Guide for Visiting Colleges.....	page 8
Admission Decision Options.....	page 9
Standardized Tests.....	page 10
The Common Application.....	page 11
The SUNY Application.....	page 11
The College Essay.....	page 12
NCAA Clearinghouse Certification.....	page 13
Financial Aid 101.....	page 14
What If I'm Not Ready For College.....	page 15
College Comparison Worksheet.....	page 16

IMPORTANT NAMES & NUMBERS

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335790

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College Search Resources:

www.collegeboard.com

www.review.com

www.collegiate.net

www.google.com

www.naviance.com

www.nycareerzone.org

www.bridges.com

Www.fastweb.com

FINANCIAL AID 101

- The lack of adequate family financial assistance should not prevent any student from attending college. If the student has the necessary ability and motivation, financial assistance is available from a variety of sources.
- Applying for Financial Aid:
- Fill out the FAFSA (Free Application for Student Aid). The forms are located from FAFSA website: www.fafsa.ed.gov. When you fill out the FAFSA online you will need to obtain a pin number, which will be used to electronically sign the form. You can apply for a pin by logging on to www.pin.ed.gov. The form can not be filled out before January 1st, and must be completed soon thereafter.
- Special note: Students filling out the FAFSA will need to have parental assistance.
- The CSS (College Scholarship Service) profile is required by some colleges. The CSS is a form that requires the student to provide more detailed information. This form can be filled out as early as September 15th. You can complete the form online by logging on to www.collegeboard.com.
- In addition to filling out the FAFSA and the CSS profile, some colleges may require that you fill out their application for financial aid. It is important to check with the college that you are planning to attend to find out if they require this.

Here's what you need to fill out the FAFSA:

- Your PIN number
- Social Security Card & Drivers License
- W2 Forms or other records of income earned
- Your Federal Income Tax Return
- Your Parents Federal Income Tax Return
- Records of other untaxed income received, such as, welfare benefits, social security benefits, veteran's benefits or military allowances.
- Current bank statements or any other records of stocks, bonds, and other investments
- Your alien registration card (if you are not a US citizen)

NCAA CLEARINGHOUSE CERTIFICATION

IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN DIVISION I OR DIVISION II SPORTS IN COLLEGE YOU MUST REGISTER WITH THE NCAA CLEARINGHOUSE. THIS FORM SHOULD BE FILED AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR JUNIOR YEAR.

PLEASE FOLLOW THE STEPS BELOW:

- LOG ONTO WWW.NCAACLEARINGHOUSE.NET.
- SELECT PROSPECTIVE STUDENT ATHLETE.
- SELECT DOMESTIC STUDENT RELEASE FORM (COMPLETE ALL QUESTIONS), PAY THE FEE, UNLESS YOU HAVE A FEE WAIVER. A FEE CAN BE WAIVED ONLY IF YOU HAD YOUR SAT OR ACT FEE WAIVED.
- AFTER YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE APPLICATION, THERE SHOULD BE TWO RELEASE COPIES THAT ARE TO BE TURNED INTO THE GUIDANCE OFFICE. ONE PAPER WILL SAY PRELIMINARY TRANSCRIPT; THE OTHER WILL SAY FINAL TRANSCRIPT.
- HAVE SAT OR ACT SCORES SENT TO THE CLEARINGHOUSE AND FILL IN CODE 9999 WHEN YOU REGISTER TO TAKE THE TEST; IF YOU HAVE ALREADY TAKEN THE TEST, REQUEST ADDITIONAL SCORE REPORTS TO BE SENT TO THE CLEARINGHOUSE USING THE 9999 CODE ON THE SAT OR ACT ADDITIONAL REPORT REQUEST FORM. BE SURE TO OBTAIN A PIN CODE ID#.
- YOU CAN CHECK YOUR APPLICATION STATUS AT A LATER DATE ONLINE BY USING YOUR PIN#.

AS A PROSPECTIVE STUDENT ATHLETE, YOU WILL NEED TO REVIEW THE LIST OF APPROVED CORE COURSES (FORM 48H), AND THE DIVISION I AND DIVISION II FRESHMAN ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS. THIS INFORMATION CAN BE ACCESSED BY SELECTING GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE NCAA CLEARINGHOUSE HOMEPAGE.

SPECIAL NOTES

- REQUIREMENTS FROM NAIA SCHOOLS DIFFER FROM THOSE OF NCAA INSTITUTIONS.
- DIVISION II SCHOOLS DO NOT HAVE A SLIDING SCALE.
- SUMMER SCHOOL COURSES IN SENIOR YEAR MAY BE USED AS A CORE COURSE REQUIREMENT.
- CLASSIFIED STUDENTS ARE GIVEN SOME SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.
- REQUIREMENTS FROM THE DIVISION III NCAA SCHOOLS DO NOT INCLUDE REGISTRATION WITH THE CLEARINGHOUSE.

COLLEGE PLANNING CALENDAR

JUNIOR YEAR

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER/NOVEMBER

- ATTEND COLLEGE FAIR AT WVHS CAFETERIAS IN OCTOBER
- REGISTER FOR PSAT/NMQST
- ATTEND OTHER COLLEGE FAIRS (ROCKLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE, PINEBUSH HIGH SCHOOL)
- ATHLETES SHOULD COMPLETE THE NCAA CLEARINGHOUSE APPLICATION AT WWW.NCAACLEARINGHOUSE.NET

DECEMBER

- PSAT RESULTS RETURNED AND REVIEWED

JANUARY/FEBRUARY

- CONTINUE TO EVALUATE COLLEGE OPPORTUNITIES
- MEET WITH SCHOOL COUNSELOR TO REVIEW SELECTION OF 12TH GRADE COURSES

MARCH/APRIL

- REGISTER FOR THE SAT AND/OR ACT
- BEGIN MAKING APPOINTMENTS FOR COLLEGE CAMPUS VISITS
- CONSIDER TAKING SAT SUBJECT TESTS
- ATTEND THE POST-GRADUATE PLANNING NIGHT AT WVHS(CHECK SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR DETAILS)

MAY

- SAT I & II TESTING AT WVHS
- AP STUDENTS TAKE AP EXAMS
- ATTEND THE SCHOOL COUNSELORS OF ORANGE COLLEGE FAIR AT ORANGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SUMMER

- CONTINUE RESEARCHING & VISITING COLLEGES
- BEGIN DRAFTS OF APPLICATION ESSAY(S)
- BEGIN TO COMPILE FINAL RESUME
- RECEIVE AND COMPLETE PRE-APPLICATION PACKET

COLLEGE PLANNING CALENDAR

SENIOR YEAR

September

- Continue to visit colleges and attend college fairs
- Narrow list of potential colleges
- Meet with counselor for senior interview
- Register for October SAT and/or ACT and November SAT
- Begin to ask teachers to write college recommendations
- Begin to work on your college essay
- Encourage parents to attend College Kickoff (check school calendar)
- Hand in your Pre-Application Packet to your Counselor

October

- Obtain/download college applications
- Secure teacher recommendations
- Determine if you are applying Early Decision (ED) or Early Action (EA)
- Registration deadline for December SAT
- Attend college fair at WVHS and evening college fair at RCC
- Apply for NCAA Clearinghouse

November

- ED/EA deadlines 11/1-11/15
- SAT I & II testing at WVHS
- Release and send SAT scores
- ACT registration deadline for December
- Attend financial aid workshop at high school
- Check to see if colleges that you are applying to require the CSS Profile

December

- Mail all applications with January 1st deadlines before the December break
- Continue working on applications that have a deadline of January 15th or later
- Final opportunity to take SAT I & II, and /or ACT

January

- File financial aid forms (FAFSA) as soon as possible after January 1st
- Mid-year grades will automatically be sent to every school you have applied to.

May/June

- Tuition and housing deposits are usually due by May 1st
- Notify guidance of the college you will attend so the final transcript can be sent

THE COLLEGE ESSAY

How important is the essay sent in with your college application? Says one admission director, "It makes the facts in the student's folder come alive for us. It is (your) personal statement. No piece of admissions evidence gets as much attention and provokes as much discussion among college admission people."

View it as an opportunity. The essay is one of the few things that you've got complete control over in the application process, especially by the time you're in your senior year. You've already earned most of your grades; you've already made most of your impressions on teachers; and chances are, you've already found a set of activities you're interested in continuing. So when you write the essay, view it as a chance to tell the admissions committee about who you are as a person.

Be yourself. If you are funny, write a funny essay; if you are serious, write a serious essay. Don't start reinventing yourself with the essay.

Make it fun. If you're recounting an amusing and light-hearted anecdote from your childhood, it doesn't have to read like a Congressional Act — make it fun!

Tell us something different from what we'll read on your list of extracurricular activities or transcript.

Take the time to go beyond the obvious. Think about what most students might write in response to the question and then try something a little different.

Don't try to take on too much. Focus on one influential person, one event, or one activity. Tackling too much tends to make your essay too watered down or disjointed.

Concentrate on topics of true significance to you. Don't be afraid to reveal yourself in your writing. We want to know who you are and how you think.

Write thoughtfully and from your heart. It'll be clear who believes in what they are saying versus those who are simply saying what they think we want to hear.

Essays should have a thesis that is clear to you and to the reader. Your thesis should indicate where you're going and what you're trying to communicate from the outset.

Answer each school's essay individually. Recycled "utility essays" come across as impersonal and sanitized. The one exception is an essay written for and submitted to Common Application member schools.

Proofread, proofread, proofread. Nothing says "last-minute essay" like an "are" instead of "our" or a "their" instead of "they're."

Keep it short and to the point.

Limit the number of people from whom you request feedback on your essay. Too much input creates an essay that sounds as though it has been written by a committee or results in writing that is absent your own voice.

Appearances count. Formatting and presentation cannot replace substance, but they can certainly enhance the value of an already well-written essay.

THE COMMON APPLICATION

WHAT IS IT?

The Common Application is a not-for-profit membership organization that serves students, member institutions, and secondary schools by providing applications – online and in print – that students and school officials may submit to any of its nearly 400 members.

WHY USE IT?

Once completed online or in print, copies of the Application for Undergraduate Admission can be sent to any number of participating colleges. The same is true of the School Report, Midyear Report, Final Report and Teacher Evaluation forms.

IS IT TREATED FAIRLY?

YES! College and university members have worked together over the past 30 years to develop the application. All members fully support its use, and all give equal consideration to the Common Application and the college's own form. Many of the members use the Common Application as their only undergraduate admission application.

The Common Application can be found at www.commonapp.org

THE SUNY APPLICATION

The SUNY Application Service Center prefers SUNY's online application. You can use the application to apply to 50 of the 64 SUNY campuses. If you are applying using a paper application, the SUNY application booklet is available in the High School Guidance Office or from the SUNY website.

When using the SUNY application, one application is completed for all of the SUNY schools you wish to apply. For example, if you are applying to Albany, Potsdam, Binghamton and Plattsburgh, you will use one application and indicate those four schools.

Make sure to include application fee for each school.. The preferred deadline for SUNY applications is December 1st (unless you are applying Early Decision or Early Action).

Once you have completed the SUNY application, bring the SUNY School Counselor form to your counselor and follow the Warwick Valley High School College Application Process guidelines for submitting applications.

The SUNY application can be found at www.suny.edu/student

WVHS College Application Process

What do I need to prepare before applying?

In most cases you will need to have written an essay, finished your pre-application packet, and requested at least one letter of recommendation from a teacher (often times you will need more than one and will need a counselor letter as well). Teachers and counselors should be given a minimum of two weeks and preferably a month to complete letters. You should also make a list of application deadlines so you can budget your time.

How do I apply?

The vast majority of colleges allow you to apply online through the school website. If you prefer a paper application (and if the school still uses paper applications), one can be obtained from the school website or by requesting one from the school. Make sure your application is submitted prior to the deadline. Fill out the application NEATLY and ACCURATELY.

Now that you have applied, what next?

You need to formally ask your counselor to send out your transcript and any letters of recommendations the college requires. This is done by filling out the YELLOW TRANSCRIPT REQUEST FORM that you can get from the guidance office (additional forms are available online at our website).

You must also have your SAT and/or ACT scores forwarded to the colleges. This is done through their respective websites: www.collegeboard.com and www.actstudent.org

Please note: The guidance department requires two weeks for processing transcripts and letters of recommendations.

Finally, when in doubt, ASK YOUR COUNSELOR.

NOVEMBER 1ST DEADLINE— APPLICATIONS MUST BE IN GUIDANCE BY OCTOBER 12TH
NOVEMBER 15TH DEADLINE-APPLICATIONS MUST BE IN GUIDANCE BY NOVEMBER 1ST
DECEMBER 1ST DEADLINE-APPLICATION MUST BE IN GUIDANCE BY NOVEMBER 12TH
DECEMBER 15TH DEADLINE-APPLICATIONS MUST BE IN GUIDANCE BY DECEMBER 1ST
JANUARY 1ST DEADLINE— APPLICATIONS MUST BE IN GUIDANCE BY DECEMBER 10TH

How To Best Utilize Your Counselor

The services you receive from your school counselor during your senior year may vary from previous years. Postgraduate and college planning can seem overwhelming and confusing. The following are some guidelines on what you should and should not expect from your counselor during the college process:

Do expect your counselor to:

- * Encourage you to select courses that will challenge you and present a more well-rounded profile to college admission counselors.
- * Advise you of your necessary graduation requirements.
- * Encourage you to focus on specific goals and criteria for college selection (location, course of study, size).
- * Assist you in locating resources for your college search.
- * Maintain up to date college, military and career resources.
- * Inform you of upcoming college fairs, art portfolio and open house dates.
- * Provide acceptance criteria for you to match your skills & scores to the college's recommendation for admission.
- * Inform you of SAT I & II and ACT registration deadlines.
- * Provide you with tips on how to get the most out of your college visit.
- * Review and mail applications along with required paper work (transcripts, letters of recommendation, etc).
- * Submit mid-year grade reports to colleges.
- * Provide information on national, state and local scholarships.
- * Provide information and forms for state & federal financial aid.

Do not expect your counselor to:

- * Choose your schools for you.
- * Complete your applications for you.
- * Write your college essay for you.
- * Keep track of deadlines.
- * Submit official SAT/ACT scores to the colleges of your choice.
- * Ask a teacher to write a recommendation for you.

The college search process is a shared responsibility. Even if you are not sure where to begin, contact your counselor. ***Working as a team with your counselor will prove beneficial for the both of you.***

STANDARDIZED TESTS

Most colleges will ask you to submit scores of one or more college admissions tests as part of the application process. These tests which measure your academic aptitude are used by colleges to compare students from high schools across the country. **For more in-depth information about each test, test dates and registration materials are available in the Guidance Office.**

PSAT/NMSQT– This test is taken in October of sophomore &/or junior year, provides a practice test in preparation for the SAT. It is the same format as the SAT and is useful as an indicator of SAT scores. PSAT scores are NOT used by colleges as admissions criteria, but one's score on the test, as an 11th grader, does determine qualification for participation in the National Merit Scholarship Program.

SAT I– The SAT is generally taken in the spring of the junior year and may again be taken in senior year. It is a required test for admissions at many colleges. Scores on the basis of 200 (low) to 800 (high), in each of three areas (Critical Reading, Math & Writing), the SAT is an exam designed to test a student's aptitude for scholastic work.

SAT II Subject Tests– SAT II's are administered in several academic subjects and are designed to test the level of knowledge in a specific academic disciplines. SAT II's are scored on the same 200 to 800 basis as the SAT. It is possible to take up to three (3) SAT II's on one test date. Not all colleges require SAT IIs. Some use them for placement in various levels of freshman courses; some use them as an additional factor in the admissions process.

AP (Advanced Placement) Tests– AP tests are designed for students who have completed college level courses in high school. They are used in determining whether or not a student may gain advanced standing in college. Scores range from 1-5. Tests are taken in May.

ACT– The ACT is a standardized test of achievement composed of four sections: English, Math, Reading and Science Reasoning. There is also an optional writing section, which measures skills in planning and writing a short essay. It is scored on a scale of 1 to 36 (highest). Majority of colleges accept scores on either SAT or ACT.

Check out the WVHS website for Test Prep Centers

ADMISSION DECISION OPTIONS

Rolling Admissions: Most colleges using rolling admissions will review applications as the files are completed and return decisions within a few weeks. Many state universities use this plan. Under this system it is advantageous to apply early in the fall (Ex: SUNY & CUNY schools)

Early Decision(ED): A plan under which a student applies to his or her first choice college in the fall of their senior year and agrees by contract to enter that college if offered admission. Decisions are usually rendered in mid-December. Students may be accepted, rejected, deferred (have their application held for reconsideration in the regular applicant pool) under this plan. Students can only apply to one school as an early decision candidate.

Early Action(EA): A plan under which a student applies to college(s) early in the fall of the senior year. Even though the decision is rendered early, a student is under no contractual agreement to attend the school.

Wait Listed: A student who meet the admission requirements but will only be offered a place in the class if space becomes available.

Deferred Admission: Many colleges offer a student who has been admitted the opportunity to delay or defer enrollment for a year or a semester. Students who defer an offer of admissions may choose to work for a while to earn money for college, to travel or to pursue special programs. Deferred students cannot attend another college during that time off unless the college is notified in advance and agrees to the plan.

January Admission: Colleges may admit freshmen to begin study in the middle of the academic year.

Note: Since each college has its own policies and details regarding early decision and/or early action, it is important to read and understand each college's instructions carefully. Make sure to discuss any questions or concerns pertaining to the "early" plans with your counselor.

WHAT STUDENTS SHOULD LOOK FOR IN A COLLEGE

Colleges are as individual as people. Campus environments differ. Each college or university has a distinct personality. When deciding which college is right for you, it is helpful to consider the following factors in your evaluation:

1. **Academic departments:** Majors in your area of interest; strength of department; independent study; internships; foreign study.
2. **Class Size:** Faculty-Student Relationships; committees with student representatives, opportunities for discussion.
3. **Campus Life:** School spirit, fraternity or sorority, dining services, residence life, clubs, sports, diversity.
4. **Student Enrollment:** Number of undergraduate students; percent of freshman who graduate, male-female ratio.
5. **College Type:** 2 or 4 year; church/private/state; liberal arts/technical; degrees offered.
6. **Location and Size:** Geographic region/distance from home; travel cost; urban or rural; weather; nearest city; library; study rooms; student centers; residence halls.
7. **Cost and Financial Aid:** Tuition cost; room and board; fees; personal/family resources; percent of students receiving financial aid; merit and need-based financial aid; process to apply for financial aid
8. **Curriculum:** Proportion of study between general education, concentration of major, required freshman courses and elective curriculum.
9. **Career Presentations:** Pre-professional programs; career advising, graduate school; job placement; internships.
10. **Other Programs:** Higher Education Opportunity Program (HEOP), ROTC Programs.

WHAT A COLLEGE LOOKS FOR IN STUDENTS

When you're searching for the right college, there are at least two things to consider: what you want in a college, and what the college is looking for in its applicants.

By starting early, you'll have time to make the best match. Think about your strengths, and the qualities you will bring to the college.

Here are some qualities college often look for in their applicants:

- Academic preparation
- Challenging coursework
- Good grades in a range of courses
- Ranking among high school peers, including senior year ranking.
- SAT or ACT scores
- Extracurricular activities (commitment, rather than quantity, is the key).
- Recommendations from teachers and others.
- Written self-expression, often judged by your application essay or other writing sample.
- Verbal expression and presentation.
- Leadership ability and positions.
- Level of interest in and enthusiasm for the college.

Source: CICU; Your College Search (2009 Edition).

GUIDE FOR VISITING COLLEGES

It is important to know what your questions are before you visit a college. Here are some questions to help you prepare.

- 1) Find out about the learning facilities and resources: What is the average size of classes? What is the library like? Do students have access to computers? What kind of help is available to students? What part-time or work-study jobs on campus might give you experience in a field that interests you?
- 2) Ask about the faculty and student body: What is the background of the faculty? Who teaches the undergraduate courses? How accessible are faculty members? How diverse is the student body? What percent of each year's entering class graduates from the school?
- 3) Explore the living environment: What are the living arrangements for students? Do students have to live on campus? Are there residence halls or student apartments? Can you choose your own roommate? What types of meal plans are available? What campus activities are available for students on weekends?

Junior year is a good time to start visiting colleges. It is helpful to go when the colleges are in session so that you can get a feel for the student body.

NOTE: Juniors and Seniors are the only students allowed legal absences for college visits. A student may be legally excused for college visits a total of four (4) days in their junior year and a total of four (4) days in their senior year. The student must have a written note from parent or guardian requesting the College Visit Day and naming the college(s) to be visited.

To arrange for a college visit, which may include an interview in the admissions office and a tour of the campus, go to the college's website for Open House dates or call the admissions office to arrange an appointment.