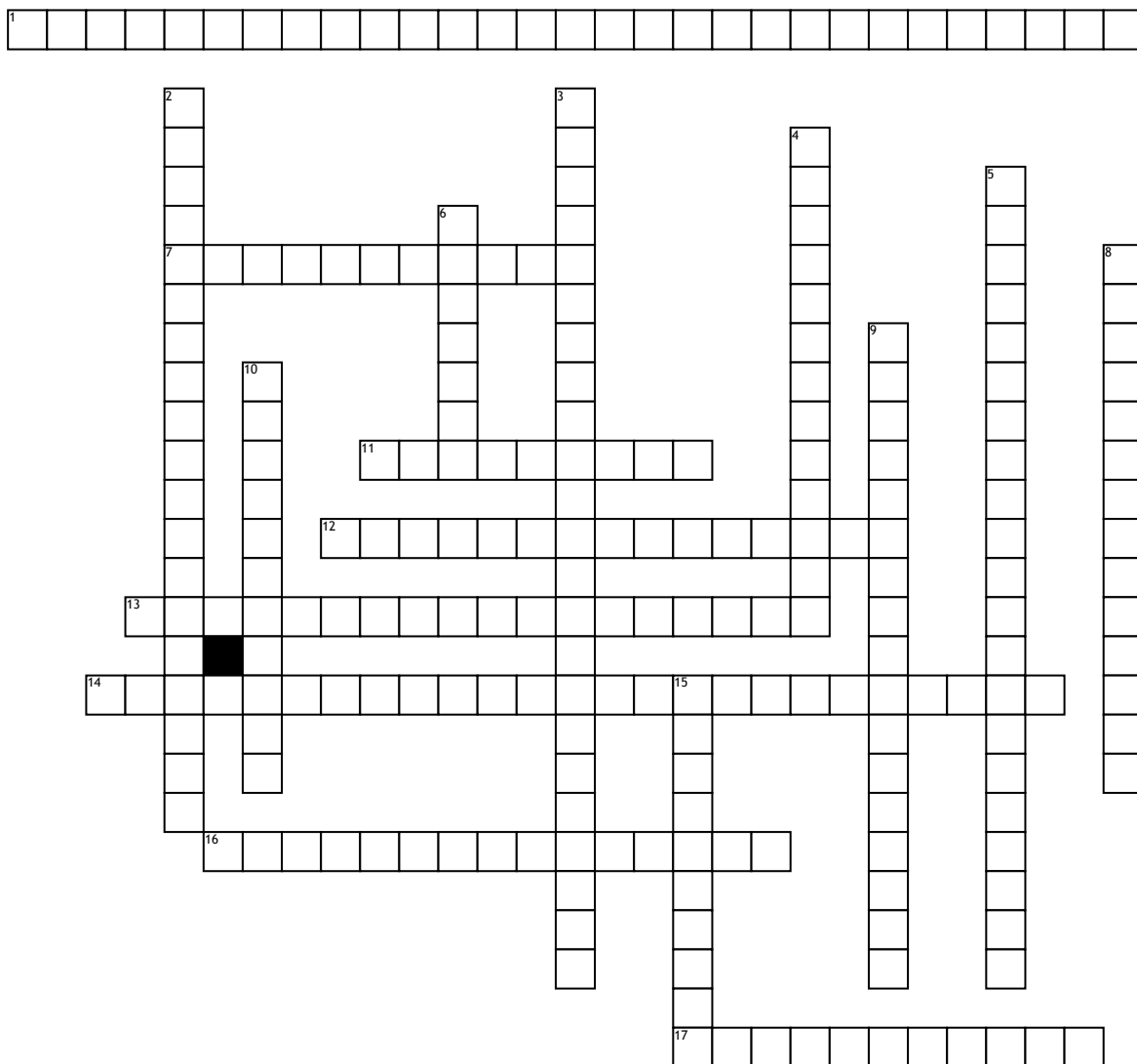


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# College Application Terms by I. Perez



## Across

1. Refers to colleges/universities with a focus and core curriculum that includes classes in the arts, humanities, social sciences, and sciences.

7. most colleges/universities require essays as part of the application. Essay prompts are the questions or statement to be addressed within the essay content

11. A measures of how a students GPA compares to other students in the same graduating class (e.g., "top 10%", top 25%)

12. Is a college applicant whose parents legal guardians did not complete a college bachelors degree, the application would still be first-generation college student.

13. the form to be completed to determine a students eligibility for federal financial aid, which is based primarily on the students family's annual income and assets. See [fafsa.ed.gov](http://fafsa.ed.gov) for more information.

14. can include students of all races but primary serves African American students. Many Historically Black Colleges or Universities were formed after the American Civil War to offer graduate and undergraduate degrees for black Americans.

16. most college/universities award a "bachelor's degree" when the students completes his/her required coursework and graduate's

17. Some colleges/universities offer "early action" deadlines (usually in November), by which students submit their full application before the regular deadline (usually in December or January) and receive their acceptance status earlier than the regular deadline. if accepted, the student does not have to commit to attending the school. See "early decision"

## Down

2. the terms "college" and "university" can both represent four-year post-secondary schools. The main difference between the two is that universities usually include four-year undergraduate degrees and graduate programs, whereas most colleges do not have graduate programs.

3. scholarship grants, and discounts that colleges that can award to admitted students without regard to financial needs. Merit aid may be based on specific achievements (e.g., academic, athletic, artistic) or other characteristics (e.g., demographics)

4. Early decisions is similar to early action, but if the student is accepted to the college/university, it is a binding agreement and the student must attend that school. Early decision application are only prudent if it is definitely a "first choice" school.

5. income-eligible students may be able to waive or reduce college application fees and related ACT/SAT fees check the colleges board ([collegeboard.org](http://collegeboard.org)) and/or the college directly for more info about fee waiver options.

6. is the great point average (GPA) of core classes (e.g., math English, science, social studies) not electives (e.g., sports, arts).

8. Universities that offer advanced degrees upon completion. Students must finish their undergraduate coursework before beginning a graduate coursework before beginning a graduate degree program.

9. many colleges/universities use the "Common Application" system, a basic college application that can be used for multiple schools. see [www.common.org](http://www.common.org) for more information.

10. some colleges/universities require students to submit their final transcripts and discipline records at the end of their senior year in high school a significant slip in grades, attendance, or discipline records could jeopardize college acceptance status

15. is a more detailed financial aid application than the FAFSA and is required by some, but not all, colleges/universities