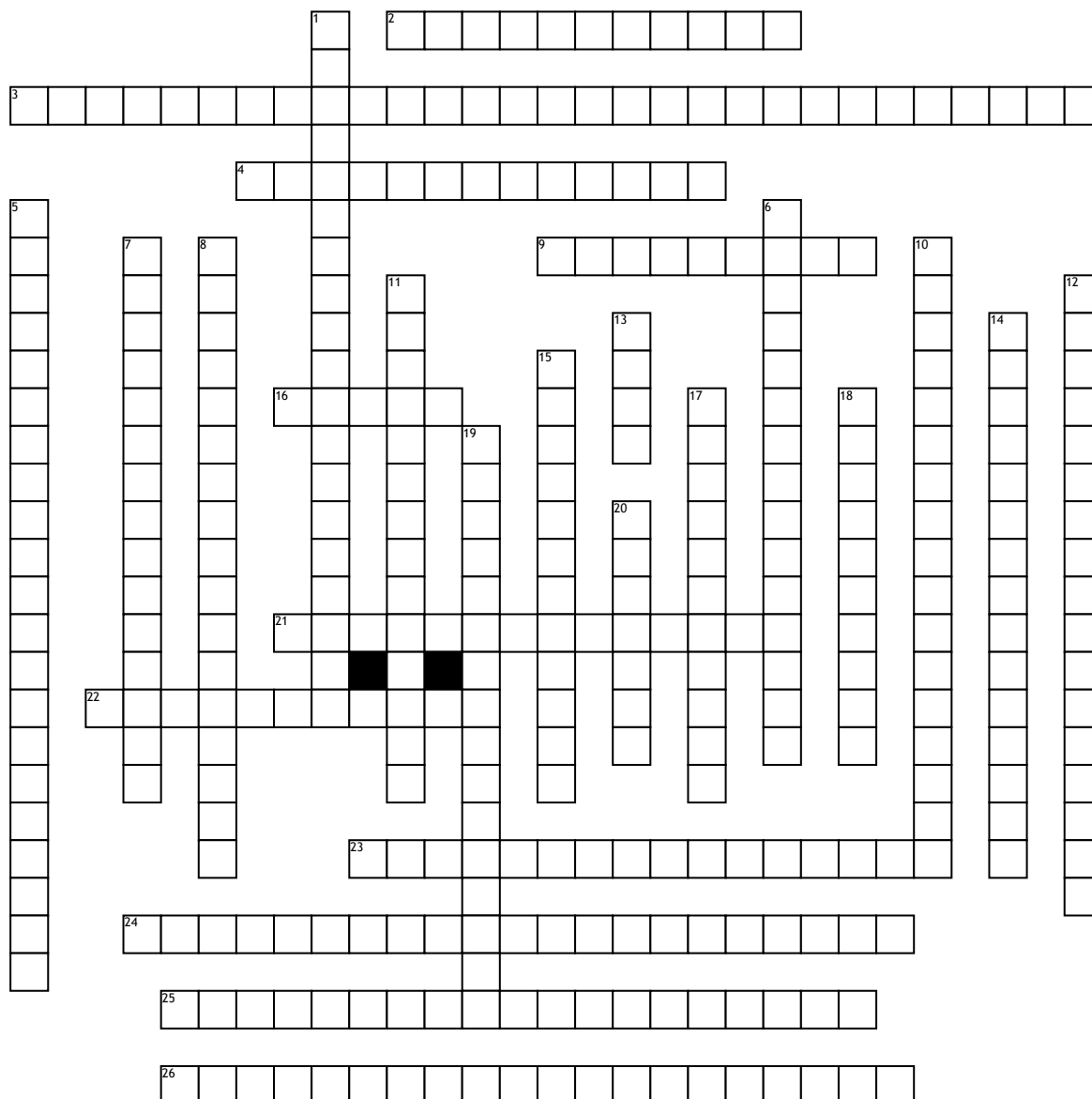


Name: _____

Date: _____

College Application Terms by J.Sigala



Across

2. 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 students does not have to commit to attending the school. See "early decision"

3. colleges that do not consider a college applicant's financial needs when deciding admittance use a "need blind admission" policy. Other schools that use a "need aware" policy consider financial aid needs as part of the admission process to ensure they have enough aid to meet the needs of all accepted students.

4. Early decision 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 applications are only prudent if it is definitely a "first choice" school.

9. a measure of how a student's GPA compares to other students in the same graduating class (e.g., "Top 10%", "Top 25%")

16. the form to be completed to determine a student's eligibility for federal financial aid, which is based primarily on the students family's annual income and assets. See fafsa.ed.gov for more information.

21. universities that offer advanced degrees (e.g., master's or doctoral degrees) award graduate degrees upon completion. Students must finish their undergraduate coursework before beginning a graduate degree program.

22. 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.

23. are typically schools that offer two-year degrees in specific employment-preparation skills such as computer technology, culinary, arts and health care.

24. Income-eligible students may be able to waive or reduce college application fees and related ACT/SAT fees. Check The College Board (collegeboard.org) and/or the college directly for more info about fee waiver options.

25. 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 degrees, whereas most colleges do not have graduate program.

26. many college applications require recommendation letters about the applicant from a teacher and guidance counselor. Some colleges also require teachers to complete a brief survey about the students rating his overall abilities.

Down

1. is awarded when a student completes his 4 year college coursework and requirements

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

6. each college has a different SAT and ACT college code number. SAT and ACT scores will be forward to the colleges based on the college codes submitted by the applicant.

7. is a college applicant whose parent(s)/legal guardian(s) did not complete a college bachelor's degree. If an older sibling completed a bachelor's degree, the applicant would still be a first-generation college student.

8. Many colleges/universities use the "Common Application" system, a basic college application that can be used for multiple schools. See www.commonapp.org for more information.

10. some colleges offer a wide timeframe rather than a specific deadline date for students to submit their application and receive acceptance status.

11. if an applicant qualifies based on FAFSA information, the U.S. gov. pays for any interest accrued during college and gives a loan grace period after college graduation.

12. scholarships, grants, and discounts that colleges can award to admitted students without regard to financial need. Merit aid may be based on specific achievements (e.g., academic, athletics, artistic) or other characteristic (e.g., demographics)

13. can include students of all races but primarily serves African American Students. Many HBCUs were formed after the American Civil War to offer graduate and undergraduate degrees for Black Americans.

14. (also referred to as an Undergraduate Degree)- Most colleges/universities award a "bachelor's degree" when the students completes his/her required coursework and graduates.

15. includes information about the students class rank, GPA, academic courses, attendance rate, and any discipline incidents. It may also include letters of recommendation from the counselor and teachers. The SR is part of the college application requirements and is usually completed by a high school guidance counselor

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

18. (also known as the college Scholarship Service Profile) - is a more detailed financial aid application than the FAFSA and is required by some, but not all, colleges/universities.

19. primarily offer degrees on undergraduate and graduate programs that focus on fine and performing arts, business, or engineering.

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