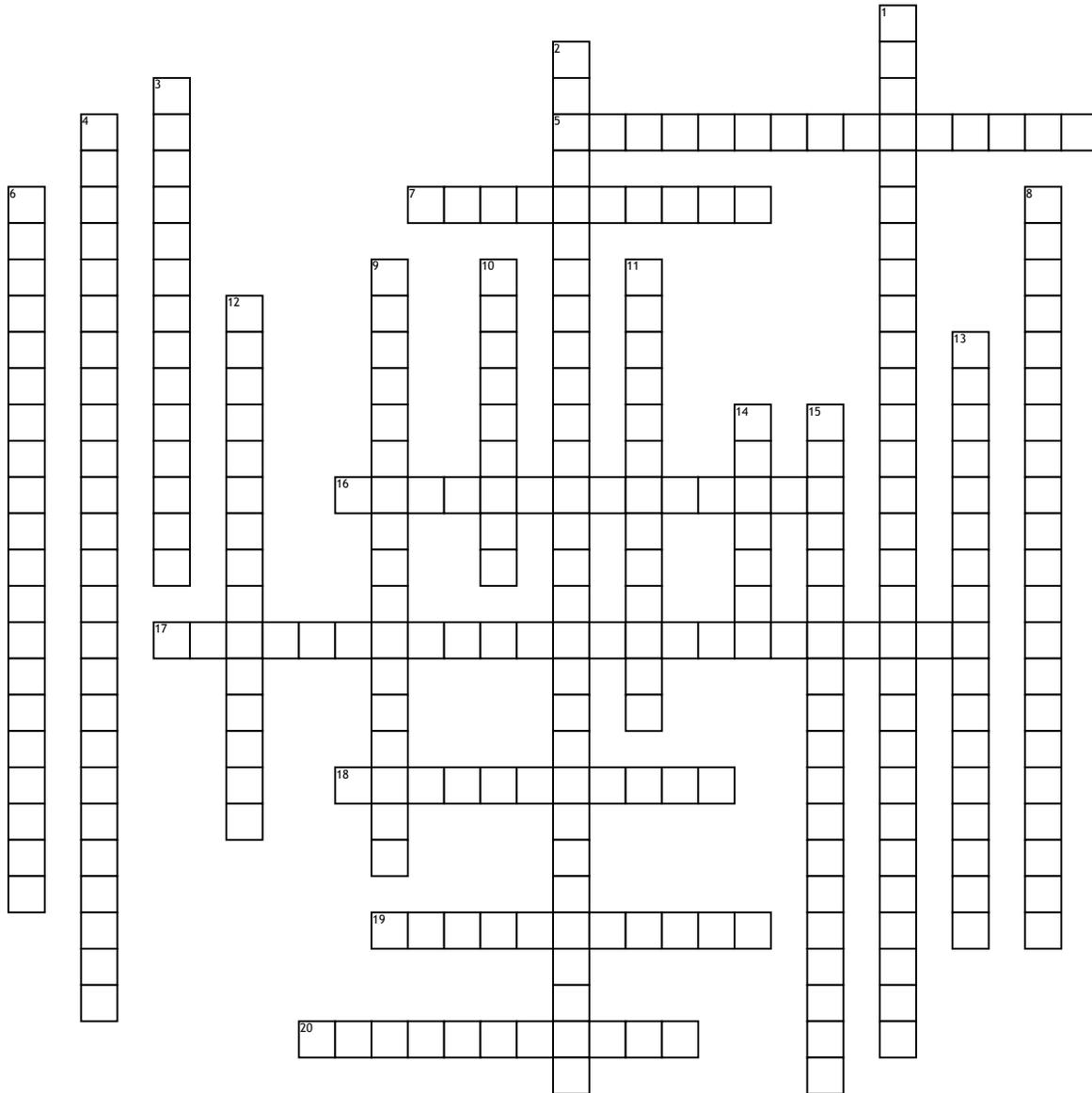


Name: _____

College Application by N. Meh



Across

5. Most colleges/universities award a bachelor's degree when the students completes his/her required coursework and graduates.
7. is a more detailed financial aid application than the FAFSA and is required by some, but not all, colleges/universities.
16. The form to be completed to determine as a student's eligibility for federal financial aid, which is based primarily on the student's family's annual income and assets. See fafsa.gov for more information.
17. 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, athletic, artistic) or other characteristic(e.g. demographics).
18. Some college/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.
19. Some college/ universities offer "early action" deadlines (usually in December or January) and receive their acceptance status does not have to commit to attending the school. See "early decision"
20. Most college/ universities require essays as part of the application. Essay prompts are the question or statement to be addressed within the essay content.

Down

1. Colleges/universities 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.
2. Refers to colleges/universities with a focus and core curriculum that includes classes in the arts, humanities, and social sciences, and sciences.
3. 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.
4. 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.
6. Many college / university applications require recommendation letters about the applicant from a teacher and/or guidance counselor. some colleges/universities also require teacher/counselors to complete a brief survey about the student rating his/her overall abilities.
8. Income-eligible students may be able to waive or reduce college application fees and related ACT/SAT fees.
9. Many college /universities use the "common application that can be used for multiple schools. see www.commonapp.org for more information.

10. a measure of how a student's GPA compares to other students in the same graduating class.
11. Early decision is similar to early action but if the student is accepted to the college/university, it is a binding agreement and he student must attend that school. Early decision applications are only prudent if it is definitely a "first choice" school
12. is a college applicant whose parent(s)/legal guardian(s) did not complete a college bachelor's degree. If an older siblings completed a bachelor's degree, the applicant would still be a first-generation college student.
13. some colleges/universities offer a wide time frame rather than a specific deadline date for students to submit their application and receive acceptance status.
14. is the grade point average(GPA) of core classes (e.g. math, English, science, social studies) not electives (e.g. sports,arts).
15. 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 college do not have graduate programs.