

College & Career

RESOURCE GUIDE



Hickory Christian

ACADEMY

SCHOOL GUIDANCE COUNSELING PROGRAM



Hickory Christian Academy sets itself apart by providing an excellent Classical Christian Education. The Classical Approach seeks to educate within a framework that is natural to the development of a child by transitioning them through the Grammar, Logic and Rhetoric stages. Students mature from learning the facts (Grammar), to debating and formulating personal thoughts and ideas (Logic) to articulating and communicating those critical thoughts in a deep and meaningful way (Rhetoric). Meanwhile, the whole process is implemented through the lens of God and at the feet of Jesus. The goal for the HCA graduate is to transition into the world with the capability of fully defending their faith and unapologetically impacting the world for Christ.

Hickory Christian Academy is a school for students who desire to grow in Christ while completing a well-rounded academic course of study. Students enjoy a full program of academics, fine arts, athletics and co-curricular activities within a loving Christ-centered environment.

More than 90% of our high school graduates transition from HCA into either a two or four year college or university. Hickory Christian Academy is well equipped to assist students with their career and college planning. This guide has been developed as a resource in that process.



Self-Discovery 4

College and Career Terminology 6

Post High School Options 8

College Search 10

College Admissions Process 12

Application Process 18

Abbreviated Timeline 21

Resources 22



“What am I interested in pursuing after high school? What classes do I enjoy the most? Are my test scores up to par? Should I consider a gap year? Am I even college material? What is a Liberal Arts School? Am I talented enough to play college sports? Why is there a stigma about going to a two year school as opposed to a four year school? Is there an advantage to going to a public vs. private college or University? Do I have the grades to get in? What do I want to declare as a major? Where is God calling me? How am I even going to afford college? I want to follow my dreams but the world says to get a four year degree... How do I make these decisions? This feels overwhelming! I don't even know where to begin...”

Sound familiar?

These are just a few of the questions going through a high schoolers mind. As you journey through your education at Hickory Christian Academy, we hope to help you answer some of these questions by helping you discern “who you are” and “how you are uniquely shaped” to impact the world for God’s glory! Be encouraged; you were created on purpose for a purpose. God has a good plan for your life! Each and every one of you!

Choosing what to do after high school is often the first big decision in a young person’s life. Not surprisingly, this can lead to some distress and anxiety. The following exercises can help you discern your unique gifting and help point you in a healthy direction for the future.

1. Define you SHAPE

Make a list of these items...

- Spiritual Gifts - How has God gifted you spiritually?
- Heart/Passion - What stirs your heart’s affection?
- Abilities - What abilities and skills has God given you?
- Personality - How do you perceive and react to life around you?
- Experiences - What are your life experiences?

(Your Counselor will provide additional information to help with this activity.)

2. Complete an Extracurricular Activity List

- Make a list all activities both inside and outside of school

3. Complete a Student Resume

- Use a template or create your own
- Examples available in counseling office



Knowing “who you are” helps you choose the “best fit” college.

Some Questions to consider:

- What is your favorite thing to do?
- What inspires you?
- What are the first words that come to mind when asked to describe yourself?
- Are you a morning or night person?
- Do you like peace and quiet or hustle and bustle?
- What are you known for in your family?
- Who has been a mentor in your life? Describe your relationship.
- What has been your greatest challenge in high school?
- What are your weaknesses academically?
- What subjects have you excelled in?
- Do you prefer a large lecture class or a small discussion group?
- Is it important to you to have close relationships with your teachers?
- Why are you going to college?
- Is there a career you are intent on pursuing?
- If you took a year off before college, what would you do?
- What balance of study, activities and social life are you looking for?
- Is there an activity you insist on pursuing in college?
- Are you ready to live far from home?
- Do you like being around people like yourself or do you prefer a more diverse community?

All of these exercises will be advantageous as you move through the post-secondary decision making process. You will also find this information extremely helpful as you complete college essays, request letters of recommendations, participate in college and/or scholarship interviews, etc.



“What’s a transcript?” What is EA and ED? What is the difference between a GPA and a Weighted GPA?” See some of the “college lingo” below.

ASSOCIATE DEGREE - A degree awarded by community colleges and technical colleges upon completion of a course of study usually lasting two years. (Associate of Arts; Associate of Science).
BACHELOR DEGREE - A four-year college degree granted by a University either private or public. (Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Science).

COMMON APPLICATION - Some schools allow you to use the Common Application to apply to several schools using the same basic form. Please be careful and note that there are several different components to the Common Application and it is beneficial for you to sit down with your counselor to make sure you are on top of things. www.commonapp.org.

CUMULATIVE RECORD - The complete record for all courses and grades earned during high school. Your high school transcript contains your cumulative record.

EARLY ACTION (EA) - An admission plan used primarily by highly selective colleges. Under early action, you follow an accelerated application process and usually apply by November 1. You will be notified of a decision by mid-December, but, if you are accepted, you do not have to let the institution know of your decision until May 1.

EARLY DECISION (ED) - An admission plan offered to well-qualified applicants who are definitely committed to their choice of college. Applicants will be notified of the acceptance or refusal in December. Acceptance under early decision requires you to withdraw applications at other colleges.

FAFSA - The Free Application for Student Aid (FAFSA) is used by aid providers to determine the amount of the student’s Expected Family Contribution (EFC), which is the amount that they expect the student’s family could contribute toward the student’s college education. EFC varies from student to student since it is based on the specific financial situation of the student and often of the student’s parents as well.

GRADE POINT AVERAGE (GPA) - A number that shows overall academic performance. It is computed by assigning a point value to each grade you earn. GPA’s are typically on a 4.0 scale; however, most schools offer college and AP courses that alter the scale creating a weighted GPA on a scale of 5.0. See Weighted Grade Point Average below.



LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE - A college in which the emphasis is on a program of philosophy, literature, history, languages and basic science. This is a well-rounded program of study that works well for students who are undecided going into college.

LOR - Abbreviation for "Letter of Recommendation". Most colleges require one or more LOR from teachers, counselors, coaches, etc.

OPEN ADMISSION - An admission policy that accepts students without regard to the criteria of grade point average and test scores.

PRIVATE COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY - A school that is not supported by state taxes but may still be government regulated.

REGULAR ADMISSION - The application process that requires application materials to be submitted no later than the specified deadline date printed in the college catalog or on the application form. Students typically receive responses in March.

ROLLING ADMISSION - The admission plan in which a completed application is acted on as soon as it is received. Students are admitted on a continuing basis.

SECONDARY SCHOOL REPORTS - Often called a Counselor Recommendation, many private colleges and universities require these to be submitted from your high school counselor.

STUDENT AID REPORT - The Student Aid Report (SAR) is a document that gives you some basic information about your eligibility for federal student aid and lists your answers to the questions on your Free Application for Federal Aid (FAFSA).

TRANSCRIPT - The official record of your course work at a school or college. Your high school transcript is usually required for college admission and for some financial aid packages.

WEIGHTED GRADE POINT AVERAGE (GPA) - A grade point average that is calculated using a system that assigns a higher point value to grades in more difficult classes. For example some schools assign the value of 5.0 (instead of the standard 4.0) for an A earned in an AP class.

For a full list of College Terminology, visit: www.bigfuture.collegeboard.org



There are a number of different options available to students after high school.

TWO-YEAR COLLEGES

2-year colleges can also be private or public schools. The most common types of 2-year colleges are community colleges. Typically a 2-year college is less expensive than a 4-year college. Two-year diplomas, certificates and associate's degrees are offered through these schools. Many students choose to begin at a 2-year college and then transfer to a 4-year university to pursue an advanced degree.

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES

4-year colleges include both private and public schools. These types of schools offer bachelor's degrees, which are usually completed in four years of full-time study. Some 4-year colleges also have graduate schools that offer master's and doctoral degrees.

TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Most technical colleges offer certificates, diplomas and associate degrees in practical subjects, such as information technology, applied sciences, engineering, agriculture, and secretarial skills. Your typical length at a technical college will depend on your program choice and if you choose to be a full-time student. Most students attend technical colleges for two years. The programs and degrees offered at a technical college are very specific and great options for those students who want to enter the work force quickly.

MILITARY

The military option is a rewarding experience that requires willpower, discipline and sacrifice. This option can lead to a college degree and a successful career in just about any field imaginable. Once you have decided the military is something you may want to pursue, you must meet all the requirements at the Military Entrance Processing Station. This process typically begins earlier than the average college entrance process. The counselor can connect you with the recruitment officers, who can ensure you meet all the necessary requirements before high school graduation.



EMPLOYMENT

Students may choose to go directly into the work force after high school graduation. If you know you would like to pursue a career that requires no further education, or have been offered a job within a company that will provide you the training you need, this may be an option for you. A meeting with your counselor will help you in planning, if this is the route you wish to take.

GAP YEAR

Gap years are increasing in popularity. When considering a gap year, reflect whether this experience will enrich the student personally and professionally. Students can choose from an array of opportunities, including things like - learning a trade, volunteer work, biblical studies, mission-focused studies, travel, internships and sports. Gap year opportunities should assist in improving students' knowledge, maturity, decision-making, leadership, independence and self-sufficiency.



There are many factors to consider in the college search process.

The following is a list of things to consider when performing a college search. Before you begin your search, be aware that you are looking for the place you will spend your next two to four years. This place will become the main influencer in your life. You have the authority to decide who (what school) will be speaking into your life. Keep this thought in the forefront of your mind as you consider each option.

- **Location:** How far away from home do I want to go? Do I prefer the mountains or the beach?
- **Size:** Do I find a large school exciting - or frightening? Do I find a small school comfortable - or confining? Larger schools can usually provide a wider range of experiences. Smaller schools can usually provide more personal support.
- **Programs:** Do I have my heart set on a particular course of study? Or, am I needing a liberal arts experience? Does the school offer special programs that interest me - honors, internships, study abroad, and theater? Can this school provide the academic experiences I'm looking for?
- **Atmosphere:** What is the school's personality? What is happening outside of the classroom? Some campuses are very social. Some emphasize religion and morality. Some campuses are more politically active than others and may be liberal or conservative. Some campuses emphasize sports and other extracurricular involvement. What atmosphere are you looking for?
- **Competitiveness:** Students often ask "Can I get into ...?" This is the wrong question. The correct question is "Would I be successful at ...?" People respond differently to challenge. Do I want to start off as one of the smartest students in my class? Do I rise to a challenge and seek to be surrounded by students who find learning easier than I do? Do I do my best work when I start off near the middle of my class?
- **Public or Private:** Public schools tend to be larger and less expensive. Private schools tend to be smaller, with smaller class sizes and more personal support. The expense difference can become a complicated calculation, depending on individual family circumstances. One should not rule out a school based on the initial tuition cost. However, one should also be realistic when it comes to the financial piece.
- **Admissions:** Though not the most important factor, at some point a student needs to be realistic about admission standards. Don't give up on a school automatically because you don't think you will be admitted. If the school meets all your other criteria, but you think you won't be admitted, discuss it with your counselor.



Now that you have considered your preferences...

1. Do your RESEARCH!

Research colleges online. Resources available on page 22.

2. Attend Admissions Representative visits to HCA

3. Visit College Campuses

- Take an Official Campus Tour
- Visit an open house or special event
- Sit in on a class
- Talk to current students



What are college admissions considering?

1. Academics
2. Testing
3. Application Essay
4. Letters of Recommendation
5. Extracurricular Activities
6. Completion of High School

1. ACADEMICS

There are a number of factors that colleges take into consideration in the admission process. The most important component is the student's academic record. The high school courses a student takes and their grades are top factors in college admission decisions. The high school transcript shows a college whether the student is capable of succeeding if admitted. The basic requirements for admission to college include:

- 4 years of English
- 3 years of Math
- 3 years of Science
- 3 years of Social Studies
- 2 years of Foreign Language

The more selective the college you are considering, the higher the admission requirements will be. Highly selective schools will require a more rigorous curriculum.

2. TESTING

Counselors typically encourage students to take the college entrance exams (SAT or ACT) during the spring of their junior year. Hickory Christian Academy provides an opportunity for high schoolers to take the PSAT and Pre-ACT their freshman, sophomore and junior years, as well as the ACT in the spring of their junior year. Many students choose to take the SAT or ACT prior to the spring of their junior year. Talk with your counselor to determine a timeline that is right for you. Some colleges will superscore the tests - taking the highest score from each section. Refer to the individual colleges for these specifics. The ACT and SAT tests are very different. Research to see which test you are better suited for or take both in order to make the determination. When registering for these tests you will need Hickory Christian Academy's school code: 341814. Both tests will require you to upload a recent photo of yourself; therefore, make sure you have a photo available when you go online to register.



ACT

Students register for the ACT online at www.actstudent.org. The registration process will take approximately 30 minutes. The first step is creating a username and password. Make sure you write this information down and keep it in your College and Career Folder for future reference. It is important for the student to register for this test because of the nature of some of the questions. It may be helpful to have your transcript available to answer certain questions about classes taken and grades earned. The ACT has an interest inventory to help assess students' potential career interests. Filling out this inventory is optional but highly recommended. If you have questions regarding registration, you can contact ACT at (319) 337-1270.

Test Date	Registration Date	Late Fee Required
Sept. 8, 2018**	Aug. 10, 2018	Aug. 11-26, 2018
Oct. 27, 2018	Sept. 28, 2018	Sept. 29 - Oct. 14, 2018
Dec. 8, 2018	Nov. 2, 2018	Nov. 3-19, 2018
Feb. 9, 2019*	Jan. 11, 2019	Jan. 12-18, 2019
Apr. 13, 2019	Mar. 8, 2019	Mar. 9-25, 2019
June 8, 2019	May 3, 2019	May 4-20, 2019
July 13, 2019*	June 14, 2019	June 15-24, 2019

SAT

Students register for the SAT at www.collegeboard.com. The registration is similar to the ACT. If you have questions regarding the SAT registration, you can reach SAT at (866) 756-7346.

Test Date	Normal Registration	Late Registration	Score Release
Aug 25, 2018	Jul 27, 2018	Aug 10, 2018	Sept 13, 2018
Oct 6, 2018	Sep 7, 2018	Sep 21, 2018	Oct 25, 2018
Nov 3, 2018	Oct 5, 2018	Oct 19, 2018	Nov 22, 2018
Dec 1, 2018	Nov 2, 2018	Nov 16, 2018	Dec 20, 2018
Mar 9, 2019	Feb 8, 2019	Feb 22, 2019	Mar 28, 2018
May 4, 2019	Apr 5, 2019	Apr 19, 2019	May 23, 2018
Jun 1, 2019	May 3, 2019	May 17, 2019	June 20, 2018



Comparison Chart of the SAT and the ACT:

	SAT	ACT
Why Take It?	Colleges use SAT scores for admissions and merit-based scholarships.	Colleges use ACT scores for admissions and merit-based scholarships.
Test Structure	Reading Writing & Language Math Essay (Optional)	English Math Reading Science Reasoning Essay (Optional)
Length	3 hours (without essay) 3:50 (with essay)	2:55 (without essay) 3:40 (with essay)
Reading	5 reading passages	4 reading passages
Science	None	1 science section testing your critical thinking skills (not your specific science knowledge)
Math	Covers: Arithmetic Algebra I & II Geometry, Trigonometry and Data Analysis	Covers: Arithmetic Algebra I & II Geometry and Trigonometry
Calculator Policy	Some math questions don't allow you to use a calculator.	You can use a calculator on all math questions.
Essays	Optional. The essay will test your comprehension of a source text.	Optional. The essay will test how well you evaluate and analyze complex issues.
How It's Scored	Scored on a scale of 400-1600	Scored on a scale of 1-36

Sending Scores

You will need to have your test scores (ACT, SAT) sent directly from act.org and collegeboard.com. These scores do not appear on your transcript. You have the option to request scores be sent for free during registration of the test and for nine days following the test. Many students wait until the college application process in order to send their highest scores to the schools. If this is the option you select, be aware that there will be a fee to send each of the scores to the individual colleges. Don't forget to also send AP test scores. Scores can be sent by going to www.actstudent.org or www.collegeboard.com.



3. APPLICATION ESSAY

Many college applications require a student to submit one or multiple essays. The essay is your chance to make a personal impression. Short answer essays are just as vital as the longer essay; don't just assume because it is a short answer that it shouldn't require as much thought. You may find it helpful to review your essays with your favorite teacher. Make sure your final copy is free of any errors - grammatical and spelling.

What do Colleges want to see?

- Can you write? Colleges want to see if you are able to take a thought and develop it into a well-organized essay. They are well aware of the standards of their students' writing and can assess whether your writing ability meets their academic standards.
- Who are you? The essay is your chance to express who you are to the admissions officers. They are looking to get a sense of your values, passions and beliefs and want to hear that through your own voice. They want to know how you are going to impact their community and whether you would be an asset to their campus.

Select a topic

- Some colleges offer a specific question or prompt for you to answer while others give you freedom in choosing what you will write about.
- It will benefit you to do your research, organize your thoughts and opinions before you start, draft an outline of points with supporting ideas, have an idea of your conclusion and be sure to answer the question.
- If you choose your own topic, your essay should reveal who you are in an authentic voice. There is no single "right" topic.

Creating Drafts

- After selecting a topic, start writing! The first draft should include everything that comes to mind. It might be helpful to set a timer for thirty minutes and don't stop writing until it goes off.
- Put what you've written away and don't look at it until the next day.
- The next day, re-read your essay. Do you still feel good about the topic? Is it truly written in your voice? Does the essay address the "who, what, why and how" of you?
- Review your essay. How is the structure? Do you have the right "hook"? Did you attack your topic with a specific and creative angle? Is it personal and written in a concise manner?
- Get some constructive input from teachers, parents or peers. However, be cautious of revisions making sure that it is still written in your voice.



Resources for College Essays:

- www.princetonreview.com/college-advice/college-essay
- www.prepscholar.com
- www.essaymasters.net

4. LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

Not every college requires a letter of recommendation. The college's admission webpage will address whether it is required or not. If a "LOR" or Letter of Recommendation is requested, colleges typically like to see them from recent core subject area teachers (10th and 11th grade). Colleges will specify what they need but usually do not require more than one or two letters. Teachers and counselors should be given two to three weeks to prepare a letter of recommendation. Your request date should always be prior to the college admission deadlines in order to allow for processing time including collection of letters from teachers, mailing, etc.

Counselor

Counselors will be preparing you transcripts and any additional materials requested from colleges. Some applications require recommendations or "comments" from your counselor. Please make sure that you have filled out the "Student Profile Sheet for Guidance Counselor" Form and Transcript Request Form. Only one (1) Student Profile Sheet is needed but the student will need a separate transcript request for each school or scholarship requested. This tedious paperwork assures that nothing gets overlooked. All of this information helps the counselor offer a more compelling and comprehensive recommendation. These forms can be accessed and printed from this website or picked-up in counseling office.

*Juniors should complete the Student Profile Sheet for Guidance Counselor and turn it in by May prior to the end of the school year.

Teachers

If you will need letters of recommendation from teachers, you should fill out the "Request for Teacher Recommendation" Form for each teacher. These forms are available in the Counseling office or you can print from the website. Make sure to request these with ample time for preparation and processing. It is customary to allow two to three weeks for a teacher to prepare a letter of recommendation. Please follow-up with counselor to make sure that Letters of Recommendation have been submitted on your behalf.



5. EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Extracurricular activities help tell the story of who you are as a person. Each high school student should create an "Extracurricular Activity List" to use for the college application process. This list should include activities that you have been involved both inside and outside of school. Colleges are looking for consistency and leadership roles. They want to know how long you have been involved in the activity and what your level of commitment is to the group. Extracurricular activities show a student's motivation to become involved within the school and community, as well as, their ability to manage one's time. Many colleges love to see how you have impacted your school and community.

Some colleges will allow or encourage you to submit a Student Resume. This resume is a great way to present your academic strengths, as well as, your most meaningful extracurricular activities

6. COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL

Admission decisions are contingent upon successful completion of high school. Although most applications will include a student's academic profile up through junior year, it is important that a student maintain the same standard throughout senior year. When admissions make decisions, they are taking into account the rigor of a student's senior course schedule; therefore, one would be advised to inform the college of any schedule changes.



STAY ORGANIZED

What should your Career and College Readiness folder contain?

1. Hickory Christian Academy: High School Code: 341814
2. List of colleges interested in - "reach"," match" and "safety" schools
3. List of important dates - application and scholarship deadlines
4. List of important websites: include usernames and passwords; security questions and answers
5. List of important numbers: social security, DOB, license numbers, include Parent/Legal Guardian Information - educational experience, college attended, degrees earned.
6. List of College Entrance Test Dates and Test Scores - Composite and Sections.
7. Student Resume
8. Extracurricular Activity Sheet - activities inside and outside of school
9. Forms and Reports: Request for Teacher Recommendation form, Transcript Request form, Profile Sheet for Guidance Counselor, Transcripts, Progress Reports, Report Cards

Junior year is the ideal time to conduct your college search because the application process begins during the fall of your senior year. At the beginning of the school year, the counselor will conduct informational sessions to address Career and College readiness including the college application process and financial aid.

Most professionals recommend students apply to 3-9 schools. They often say that three is too few and twelve is too many. A good rule of thumb is to make sure you have a variety of schools in terms of cost and selectivity on your list.

You should have a "reach" school, a "match" school and a "safety" school.

1. A "reach" school is a college that you might have a chance of getting into, but your academic profile may be on the lower end.
2. A "match" school is one that will probably accept you because you fall in the middle of the school's profile.
3. A "safety" school is a school where your grades and test scores fall well above the middle range when looking at the school's profile.

As you finalize your list, it is important to ask yourself, "Can I see myself being happy at this school?" After determining your list of possible schools, make a list of dates and deadlines both from the college and high school side. At this point, you should have done ample research on the school and hopefully visited the school's campus.



Tips for Application Process

- Students should complete their own application
- Fill out the application completely; do not leave any question blank.
- Call the college if you have questions about the school or the application process.
- Read over the application for errors. Have a parent proofread your application before hitting the submit button online.
- Remember to write a nice “thank you” note for those who wrote letters of recommendation on your behalf.
- Recommendations should be requested and completed.
- Transcripts should be requested and sent.
- Remember to request Transcripts from CVCC if you have taken CCP classes
- Note: Counseling office needs 2 weeks to process your transcript request. Make sure you take that into account when setting deadlines.
- Remember to have your test scores sent directly from SAT and ACT to the schools you are applying to. Each of these requests will incur a fee unless you choose to have them sent at the time of registration or up to nine days after the test or you are eligible for a fee waiver.

NCAA Eligibility Requirements

Student athletes who want to participate in Division I or II athletics during their first year of enrollment in college must register with the NCAA Initial Eligibility Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse will determine the student’s eligibility by his/her grade point average in core classes and college entrance exams. Students should register online by the end of their junior year at www.web3.ncaa.org. See the counselor if you have questions.

FINANCIAL AID

On October 1st, FAFSA will open up. FAFSA is a Free Application for Federal Student Aid. This is a very important part of the application process. Most college applications require students to fill this out. Financial Aid is dispersed as requests are made. This can be filled out prior to college applications and prior to acceptances. Go to fafsa.ed.gov to apply. The first step is for each student and their parent (typically the one who files taxes) to sign up for a FSA ID. Have your Career and College Folder handy for the application. You will need Social Security Numbers, Federal Tax returns, Bank statements, etc. Typically this application takes around one hour to complete.



SCHOLARSHIPS

There are many resources available to search for scholarships. Research online and locally. Do not ever pay for a scholarship application. All scholarships are free.

FINANCIAL AID AND SCHOLARSHIPS

www.fafsa.ed.gov

www.fastweb.com

www.finaid.org

www.cappex.com

www.professionals.collegeboard.org

www.salliemae.com

www.studentaid.ed.gov



Please see the "Year by Year" Goals located on the website or pick up a hard copy in the counseling office for more complete timeline of what to be doing each year of high school in order to be best prepared for post-secondary plans.

JUNIOR YEAR

Juniors should seriously begin examining their post-secondary plans. Juniors should begin searching for colleges and scholarships, take college entrance exams and make college visits.

- Begin putting together Career and College Folder items -personal date, resume, extracurricular list...
- Begin researching colleges, scholarships, etc.
- Take PSAT/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test in October.
- Take ACT in spring.
- Submit NCAA Eligibility form if you plan to play Division I or II sports.
- Participate in College Admission Rep visits to HCA.
- Visit College campuses. (A good time is during Spring Break Junior year.)

SENIOR YEAR

Senior year is when it all comes together, and you get to see the results of your hard work and planning.

- Request letters of recommendations and transcripts.
- Complete college applications.
- Complete essays and have others proofread for content and accuracy.
- Apply for scholarship opportunities.
- Fill out FAFSA: Opens Oct. 1.
- Go over acceptance and packages and make decisions.
- Make sure to let colleges know of your decisions - yes and no.
- Thank all of the folks who helped you get to where you are - especially your parents, teachers and coaches!



FINANCIAL AID AND SCHOLARSHIPS

- www.fafsa.ed.gov
- www.fastweb.com
- www.finaid.org
- www.cappex.com
- www.professionals.collegeboard.org
- www.salliemae.com
- www.studentaid.ed.gov

COLLEGE ENTRANCE TESTING

- www.act.org
- www.collegeboard.com

TEST PREPARATION

- Kaplan.com

VIRTUAL COLLEGE TOURS

- www.campustours.com
- www.ecampustours.com

CAREER INFORMATION

- 16personalities.com
- www.bls.gov
- www.careeronestop.org
- <http://thebalancecareers.com/interestinventories>
- <http://asvabprogram.com>

PREPARING FOR COLLEGE AND COLLEGE SEARCH

- www.admissionspossible.com
- www.bigfuture.collegeboard.org
- www.cappex.com
- www.collegeaffordabilityguide.org
- www.collegeexpress.com
- <https://colleges.niche.com>
- christiancollegeguide.net
- christianconnector.com
- christianuniversitiesonline.org
- www.collegedata.com
- www.collegegreenlight.com
- www.ctcl.org
- www.gocollege.com
- www.nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator
- www.petersons.com
- www.princetonreview.com

