

***YOUR
COLLEGE
CONNECTION***

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PLANNING FOR COLLEGE

A Four-Year Guide

FRESHMAN YEAR

- Work to enhance your reading and writing abilities.
- Discuss your career and academic plans with your counselor. Your advisor can tell you what courses and grades you will need to meet college entrance requirements.
- Review your academic progress and plan your courses for your sophomore year with your advisor. Because you probably aren't sure about which major you will choose in college, it's important to keep your options open by taking more than the minimum number of courses required for admission. Remember also that colleges look carefully at your courses—not just your grades. A strong college prep program, including math, foreign language, and science, is important.
- Familiarize yourself with the college and career resources with Mrs. Davis, the Careers teacher and Mrs. Arts, the College counselor.
- Take part in extracurricular activities and volunteer in community service activities.

SOPHOMORE YEAR

- In the fall you will have the opportunity to take practice college admissions test. The PSAT is given in October to juniors, but sophomores are encouraged to take it for additional practice. You can register, in the office, as soon as school starts in September. Taking the PSAT is one of the best preparations you can do for the SAT that you will be advised to take in June of your junior year.
- Continue your research on colleges.
- See Mrs. Davis about taking a career interest survey. Such a survey can help you relate your interests and abilities to various careers and majors.
- Keep taking part in extra-curricular activities. Consider doing volunteer work.
- In spring conferences, work out a plan of courses you will take junior and senior year. Attend the Spring College Fair to meet with college representatives.
- During the summer, visit some colleges while they are in session. There is no substitute for walking on a campus to get your own sense of its “personality.” In addition to touring the school with college admissions staff, explore on your own. Talk to students and get first-hand reports. Sit in on a few classes if possible.
- Talk to friends in college about their experiences.
- Also during the summer, do something that relates to your future major. Depending on your interest, this could mean volunteering at a hospital, enrolling in a university-sponsored archaeology camp for teens, or working as a counselor at a camp for children with disabilities.

JUNIOR YEAR

- Go to the office and sign up for the PSAT as soon as school begins. When taken in the junior year, the PSAT is the qualifying exam for the National Merit Scholarship competition.
- Begin intensive research on colleges. Consider each school's location, size, cost, and whether it is a two- or four-year institution. What are your chances for getting in and staying? What entrance exams do they require, SAT I, ACT, or SAT II?

- Check for scholarship opportunities on a regular basis to apply for scholarships available for juniors. Specifically the Discover scholarship, which is due in December/January.
- Throughout the school year, meet with college representatives who visit YHS. Attend any college fairs that are offered; in Portland in October and at Roseburg High School and UCC in the spring.
- Receive your PSAT results in December and check over any problems you may have missed. Work on your weak areas before you take the SAT I in the spring.
- Visit campuses on days when you have no classes (conference days, grading days).
- Register in January to take the May or June SAT and/or ACT. You may want to take some of the SAT IIs also. Those cannot be taken on the same day that you take the SAT I.
- If you think you might be interested in participating in sports in college, pick up an NCAA Clearinghouse Form and mail it to the Clearinghouse to begin your file.
- During the summer, write for college applications and continue to visit schools with your parents. Again, this summer, do something- work, travel, or volunteer- that relates to your career or major field of interest.

SENIOR YEAR

- Keep your grades up. (Colleges ask to see your final transcript).

SEPTEMBER

- If you haven't taken SAT/ACT college admissions tests yet (or you would like to try to improve your score), register for a test offered in the fall.
- Go to your advisor to fine-tune your application game plan and find out about applying for scholarships.
- Narrow your list of college choices to no more than 5.
- Get a large calendar to write down all deadline dates for applications and scholarships.
- Sign up for SAT IIs if your colleges require them.
- File the CSS Profile form for the colleges that require it.
- Request admissions applications if you haven't already.

OCTOBER/DECEMBER

- Ask for letters of recommendation from teachers, coaches, and employers for college applications and scholarships.
- Complete and mail applications.
- If you haven't done so, visit colleges.
- Continue meeting with college reps who visit YHS or consider attending the Portland College Fair near the end of October
- Attend College Night and financial aid workshops that are offered.
- Take college admissions test, if necessary.
- Continue to check the Scholarship Weekly on a regular basis.
- Apply for a PIN number for both you and your parent to use for electronic signature on the FAFSA application in January. Apply at www.pin.gov.ed.

JANUARY

- Fill out and mail your FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) as soon after January 1st as possible, and preferably by January 31. If you intend to apply for any of the scholarships on the Oregon Student Assistance Commission application (including the Ford Scholar program) this advised time line is a must!

- Keep working on your grades. Courses continue to count throughout the senior year.

FEBRUARY/MARCH/APRIL

- Pay attention to deadlines. Be sure to mail any additional information your college might request.
- Enjoy your final months of high school, but don't catch senioritis.

BEFORE MAY 1

- Decide on the one college that you will attend. Send your tuition deposit. Be proud-you've completed a difficult task.
- Notify other colleges that may have accepted you that you will not be attending.

MAY

- Pay attention to deadlines. Be sure to mail any additional information your college might request, such as housing applications, summer orientation program registration, course selection procedures, etc.
- Request that the registrar mail a copy of your final transcript to the college you have chosen.

JUNE

- Enjoy your graduation.
- If you took classes through Umpqua Community College, go to the college and request a final transcript be sent to the college you will be attending.

SELECTING A COLLEGE

What's the right college for me?

The answer to this question is one of the most important decisions you'll ever make. The college you choose will affect the quality and kind of education you will receive: your opportunities, your personal adjustment, your friendships, and your philosophy of life.

With so much at stake, the process of choosing a college deserves your serious thought.

College environments do differ. Their differences range from size, organizational structure, and complexity, to geographical location, a philosophy and level of educational program. Although the wide range of college environments offers a great opportunity, it also complicates the job of selecting a college.

Here's an outline to help you. Some questions to ask . . .

What type of institution is the best one for me?

Community College

- The Oregon community colleges offer two-year programs of study beyond high school. The curriculum is of several different types: (a) college transfer for those planning to go on to four-year colleges or universities, (b) certificate program.
- The college transfer program provides appropriate, transferable coursework which meets university general education requirements.
- Certificate programs emphasize vocational and technical training in three main areas of specialization: business related, industry and engineer related, and health related programs.

Liberal Arts College

- The program in a liberal arts college leads to a Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of Science degree, and usually is comprised of a four-year program of study.
- The first two years are usually devoted to a general education, at the end of which a student is expected to make a choice of his/her field of concentration or choose a major. Some schools include special features while others do not, such as remedial courses in basic studies, honors courses, independent study programs, a year of study abroad, and exchange study with foreign schools
- In a four-year college, it is possible to obtain the pre-professional preparation necessary for further study in fields such as law, pharmacy, theology, and medicine.

University

- The university consists of several divisions which are usually referred to as "schools" or "colleges" and which emphasize master or doctorate degrees. Each school or college has its own admission requirements for entrance.
- The university includes the arts and sciences together with special schools preparing one for degrees in architecture, engineering, business, law, medicine, theology, teaching, and other specialized areas.

Technical Institution

- These are college that emphasize the physical sciences and engineering. There are about 50 such institutions, some public, some private, where you may specialize in science and engineering. Examples are California Institute of Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Rensselaer. Oregon Institute of Technology offers degrees in engineering technologies, health technologies, and management.

Specialized Professional or Trade Schools

- The specialized school provides thorough training for a particular vocational area such as drama, clothing design, dancing, commercial art, cosmetology, modeling, data processing, auto mechanics and many other occupations. The program of study may last a few months or years, depending on the occupation involved. It usually does not lead to a degree, but it may lead to a certificate of license, or prepare you for special examinations in a particular field.

Is the college public, private, or denominational?

- Public colleges are tax supported and are controlled by the state which supports them.
- Private colleges are supported by funds received from endowments and tuition.
- Denominational colleges are church-related and are supported by the denominations they represent.

Is the college large or small?

Possible advantages of large colleges and universities:

- Wider range of areas of instruction
- Greater selection in choice of courses
- More extra-curricular activities and organizations
- Better library and laboratory facilities
- Faculty more widely known and more opportunities for research

Possible advantages of small colleges:

- More emphasis on individual guidance
- Smaller classes – easier to become acquainted with your professors
- Competition not so keen in extra-curricular activities
- Opportunity to know fellow classmates better

Is the college fully accredited by one of the professional accrediting agencies?

- Regional and national education associations establish minimum standards for colleges to meet. Institutions which do not meet these standards are non-accredited. Degrees or credits from these schools are sometimes not acceptable to employers or accredited schools in case a student wishes to transfer.
- Many professional associations such as the Engineers Council for Professional Development, the American Chemical Society, and the American Council on Education for Journalism maintain lists of approved schools in their fields. Accreditation by these organizations indicates that these colleges have met certain standards and should assure you of good, solid professional training. It is possible to receive professional preparation in an unaccredited program, but you may not receive recognition accorded the graduate of an accredited program.

What course of study or fields of specialization are offered by the college?

- Check the college catalog to determine whether or not the college offers the specific courses for the degree or major you are seeking. Colleges vary in this respect in many instances.

What are the admission requirements?

- High school academic preparation
- Rank in class
- College entrance exam requirements

What is the estimated yearly cost?

What financial aid is available?

- Do they offer merit scholarships?
- Do they offer athletic scholarships?
- Do they offer aid based solely on financial need?

Does the college have adequate library, laboratory, and computer facilities?

- Where are the computer labs?
- Are the living areas networked?

What is the quality and size of the faculty?

- Size
- Training
- Ratio of students to faculty

What kinds of housing are available?

What job placement/career guidance services does the school have?

FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN CHOOSING A COLLEGE

COLLEGE CHARACTERISTICS

- Where is the college located (city, suburb, small town, rural setting)?
- What is the surrounding community like?
- What is the current student enrollment?
- Is the college public, private, church affiliated?
- What special or unique programs are offered?
- Does the college have general education or courses distribution requirements? What are they?
- Does the college have special programs for transfer students?
- What is the academic calendar (semesters, quarters)?

ADMISSIONS REQUIREMENTS

- What high school courses are required?
- Are entrance exams/tests required? Which ones? What scores are acceptable?
- Is a certain GPA or class rank required?
- Is there an early decision or early action plan?
- On what basis are applicants accepted?
- Can admission denials be appealed?
- What are the application filing dates?

STUDENT POPULATION

- Where do the majority of students come from? What is the ethnic breakdown?
- Do most students live on campus or commute?
- What types of student activities are there? Are there sororities or fraternities?
- What athletic programs are there?
- Is the community in support of the college?
- Is housing available/guaranteed for freshmen? Is it available all four years?

\$\$\$ COST AND FINANCIAL AID \$\$\$

- What percent of students receive financial aid?
- What percent of students receive scholarships based on academic ability?
- What is the typical financial aid package like?
- What percent of those who apply for financial aid receive any?
- Will my financial aid be adjusted if my need increases?
- When are financial aid applicants notified of their awards?
- How long do they have to respond? Is there a tuition payment plan?
- Are there campus jobs available? Are there off-campus jobs as well?
- What are tuition costs? Room & Board? Other fees?
- Did costs increase from last year to this year?
- Is there a difference in the costs for in-state and out-of-state students?
- Are accepted students required to place deposits for tuition & housing? Are they refundable?
- When must accepted students decide whether they will attend?
- Are deposits required each year for returning students?
- When do the bills have to be paid?

ACADEMICS

- What is the average class size? Largest? Smallest?
- How many students in last year's freshman class returned for their sophomore year?
- What was the average GPA for the freshman class?
- What is the procedure for student orientation, class placement, and scheduling. Are classes guaranteed?
- How is a faculty advisor assigned to students?
- What services does the school offer for the student who is undecided about a major?
- Are there free services provided by the school, e.g., tutoring, career placement?
- How many students complete a degree?
- Are students taught by full-time faculty, graduate assistants, or both?
- Is there an honors program? Qualifications?

COLLEGE COMPARISON WORKSHEET

COLLEGE NAME			
LOCATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distance from home 			
SIZE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enrollment ● Physical size of campus 			
ENVIRONMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Type of school (2 yr., 4 yr.) ● School setting (urban, rural) ● Location & size of nearest city ● Co-ed, male, female ● Religious affiliation 			
ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deadline ● Tests required ● Average test scores, GPA, rank ● Special requirements ● Notification 			
ACADEMICS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Your major offered ● Special requirements ● Accreditation ● Student/faculty ratio ● Typical class size 			
COLLEGE EXPENSES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tuition, room & board ● Estimated total budget ● Application fee, deposits 			
FINANCIAL AID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deadline ● Required forms ● % receiving aid ● Scholarships 			
HOUSING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Residence hall requirement ● Availability ● Types and sizes ● Food plan 			
FACILITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Academic ● Recreational ● Computers 			
ACTIVITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Club, organizations ● Greek life ● Athletics, intramurals 			
CAMPUS VISITS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When ● special opportunities 			

HOW MANY COLLEGES SHOULD I APPLY TO?

The number of applications you send depends on the strength of your record, the competitiveness of the colleges, and several other factors. For most students four to six applications should be sufficient. Each of the colleges on your list should have academic programs and a campus environment, which genuinely interests you; in other words, you should not apply to any college **JUST** because you think you can get admitted or **JUST** because you think you can afford to attend. Neither is there any need for you to use a “shotgun” approach to choosing colleges for your applications list.

If you and your parents are realistic and you have done a careful job of reading catalogs and view books, have visited campuses, and have talked with admissions counselors and/or alumni representatives, you should have a good idea about what your chances are for acceptance.

Remember that admissions decisions are made on several factors; are sometimes unpredictable and do vary somewhat from year to year. As you are thinking about the final application process, try to have colleges in each of the following three categories:

1. Those colleges that have the right academic programs and campus environment for you, but about which there may be some doubt as to your qualifications for admissions. Consider these “reach schools.”
2. Those colleges that have strong programs in your interest areas and to which you are most likely to be accepted. You would call these “possible” ones where you have about a fifty-fifty chance or better.
3. Those colleges that have strong programs in your interest areas and to which you are very likely to be accepted. These are your “backup” or “safety” schools.

FACTORS INFLUENCING ADMISSIONS DECISIONS

What are college admissions personnel looking for when selecting an incoming freshman class?
Colleges are looking for diversity and rigor in your high school academic record.

Recommended Courses:

- **English (4years)** Composition, American Lit, English Lit
- **Mathematics (3-4 years)** Algebra 1 & 2, Geometry, Trigonometry, Pre -Calculus, Calculus
- **History & Geography (3 years)** World History, U.S. History, U.S. Government, Economics
- **Lab Science (2-3 years)** Biology, Earth Science, Chemistry, Physics
- **Foreign Language (2-4 years)** Spanish, German
- **Some schools also require at least 1 full year of a fine or performing art.**

Criteria

Importance

	Considerable	Moderate	Limited	None
Grades in College Prep Classes	79%	9%	4%	8%
Admission Test Scores	51%	33%	9%	7%
Grades in All Subjects	44%	36%	12%	8%
Class Rank	32%	35%	18%	15%
Counselor Recommendations	16%	49%	24%	11%
Teacher Recommendations	16%	46%	25%	13%
Essay or Writing Sample	19%	32%	26%	23%
Interview	11%	25%	34%	30%
Work/Extracurricular Experiences	4%	34%	43%	19%
Personal Recognition Programs	1%	12%	36%	51%
Ability to Pay	2%	6%	11%	81%

COLLEGE FAIRS

College Fairs are available at certain times of the year to assist students and parents in the college selection process. In large metropolitan areas, representatives from more than 200 college and universities from throughout the country assemble in one location for a day. Each representative has a table/display and materials available for interested students. There is a **National College Fair** held in late October/early November in Portland at the Oregon Convention Center. At Roseburg High School, they co-sponsor a College Fair in October with Pacific Northwest Association for College Admission Counseling (PNACAC). Students and parents from throughout the Southern Oregon area take advantage of this opportunity.

Talking with college admissions representatives can be very beneficial when you are trying to find a college that is “a good match.” The representatives can help arrange campus visits, let you know how to best be eligible for scholarships, and tell you about the unique characteristics of their institutions.

Before the Fair...

1. Consider the following questions
 - What size school do you want to attend?
 - What programs of study are you considering?
 - How far from home do you want to go?
 - Do you wish to participate in any specific extra-curricular activities or athletics?
 - Do you want to attend a school in an urban, suburban, or rural environment?
 - Do you require any special services (i.e. tutoring, note takers, readers, TDD or Interpreters)?
2. Discuss you college plans with family, counselors, teachers, and friends.
3. Research your colleges of interest in the Career Center or on the Internet.

Questions to ask College Representatives

- How can I arrange a campus visit? Are there any special visitation days on your campus?
- What are the application deadlines for admissions and financial aid?
- How do you assign faculty advisors to students, especially those who are undecided about their major?
- When must I choose a major?
- What do I need to do to qualify for merit scholarships?
- What types of extra-curricular activities are on campus?
- How accessible are the professors outside of the class?
- What special services available to freshmen?
- How are roommates selected?
- What additional academic services do you offer to students (tutoring, career counseling, study skills, workshops)?
- What types of internships/co-op experiences are available?
- How safe is your school? Where can I obtain statistics about crimes on your campus?
- What opportunities are there for study abroad?
- What are the computers labs like? Is Wi-fi available on campus, in dorms? Are laptops required?

COLLEGE ADMISSION TESTS

Take college entrance exams: Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT Reasoning Test), and/or the American College Test (ACT). Some universities also require SAT Subject Tests.

STUDENT TIMELINES

Sophomores

Take the PSAT in October.

- The State of Oregon has directed that all sophomores have the opportunity to take the PSAT.
- The test will be given on the 3rd Wednesday of October.
- No make-up test date is available.
- Students will automatically be assigned to a classroom for the test date.

Juniors

Take the PSAT in October.

- ***College bound Juniors should take the PSAT again even if they took the test in previous years!***
- Juniors must sign-up and pay to take the PSAT in the office.
- The cost of the test will be \$15.
- Sign-up as soon as school starts. Sign-ups for Juniors will end the first week of October.

Benefits of the taking the PSAT

- Asses student's ability to do college level work.
- Use results to help with college search.
- Predict student's SAT scores.
- Become familiar with the testing format of the SAT.
- Qualify for National Merit Scholarships and Achievement Scholarships for Juniors.
- Students will receive a detailed report identifying their academic strengths & weaknesses.
- Access to every test question with complete answers and explanations.

- Access "My College QuickStart." An online personalized college and career planning kit.
- Take the SAT Reasoning and/or Subject Tests in May or June or ACT.

Seniors

- Take the SAT Reasoning Test, SAT Subject Tests, ACT in October, November, and December, if needed.
- If both the ACT and SAT are taken, or either test is repeated, the highest total score is usually used for college admission.
- Students planning application to competitive campuses should have ALL testing completed no later than December.
- Students planning on going to UCC or other community colleges should begin to take placement tests in February. You must contact Mrs. Arts to take the UCC placement test.

Test Dates

PSAT: 3rd Week in October
SAT: 2nd Saturday in October*

1st Saturday in November*
1st Saturday in December*
4th Saturday in January*
1st Saturday in May*
1st Saturday in June*

ACT 4th Saturday in October**

2nd Saturday in December**
2nd Saturday in June**

*given at Roseburg High School

**given at Umpqua Community College

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SAT & ACT

Most colleges will accept either the ACT or SAT scores in evaluating a student's application for admission.

ACT

- **English** – Usage/Mechanics: Punctuation, Grammar and Usage, and Sentence Structure. Rhetorical Skills: Strategy, Organization, Style
- **Mathematics** – Pre-Algebra/Elementary Algebra, Intermediate Algebra/Coordinate Geometry, Plane Geometry/Trigonometry.
- **Reading** – Social Studies, Natural Sciences, Prose Fiction, Humanities
- **Science Reasoning** – measures the interpretation, analysis, evaluation, reasoning, and problem-solving skills required in the natural sciences.

Calculators are allowed on the Math portion of the test. Points are awarded for correct answers only. No points are deducted for incorrect answers or omitted questions. **Raw** scores in each section are **converted** to sub scores. The 4 scores are averaged to obtain a Composite score from 1 to a high score of 36. ACT Plus Writing includes a 30-minute essay in addition to the 4 multiple choice sections described above.

SAT

- **Critical Reading** – Tests your ability to understand and analyze what you read. Sentence completion questions measure your knowledge of the meanings of words and your ability to understand how the different parts of a sentence fit together logically.
- **Mathematics** – Tests your ability to solve problems involving Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra 1 and 2.
- **Writing** – Includes multiple choice questions on grammar, syntax as well as an essay.

All questions are worth the same. Calculators are allowed on all math questions. You get one point for each correct answer. You get no points for questions you omit. You lose a fraction of a point for each wrong answer except on the student-produced response questions in the math section. On those questions, no points are deducted for wrong answers. You will have approximately 25 minutes to write your essay, which will count for approximately 30% of the score for the writing section. The essay will be scored as a final draft, not as a polished piece of writing. Your **raw** score is then **converted** to a final SAT score ranging from 200 to 800 on each of the sections.

If the student tests more than once, **most** colleges will accept the highest scores from each section, even if they are from different test dates.

COLLEGES THAT REQUIRE/RECOMMEND SAT SUBJECT TESTS

The following colleges require SAT Subject Tests as a part of the application/enrollment process. You need to pay attention to which tests each school suggests and when those scores must be made available. Many students take the exams at the end of their junior year. They can also be taken in the Fall of senior year. Those colleges which *highly recommend* SAT Subject Tests are indicated by *. Practice materials, including full sample tests of most of the subjects are available for check-out from the library or on the College Board and CIS web sites.

California

California Institute of
Technology
Chapman University*
Claremont McKenna
College*
Fresno Pacific Univ.
Harvey Mudd College
Hope International Univ.
Mills College*
Occidental College*
Pacific Union College
Pomona College
Stanford University*
University of California
Berkeley
Davis
Irvine
Los Angeles
Merced
Riverside
San Diego
Santa Barbara
Santa Cruz
University of San Diego
University of Southern
California*
Westmont College*

Connecticut

Paier College of Art
Trinity College
Wesleyan University
Yale University

Delaware

University of Delaware*
District of Columbia
American University*

Catholic University of
America*
George Washington
University*
Georgetown University*
Howard University

Florida

Eckerd College
Embry-Riddle
Aeronautical Univ.
Trinity College of Florida*

Georgia

University of Georgia*

Illinois

Aurora University*
Northwestern University*

Maryland

John Hopkins University

Massachusetts

Amherst College
Babson College*
Boston College
Brandeis University
Franklin W. Olin
College of Engineering
Harvard College
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
Smith College*
Tufts University
Wellesley College
Williams College
Worcester Polytechnic
Institute*

Michigan

Calvin College*
Concordia University
Eastern Michigan Univ.
Hillsdale College*
Spring Arbor University
University of Michigan

Minnesota

Augsburg College
Carleton College*
Crown College

New Hampshire

Dartmouth College
St. Anselm College*

COLLEGES THAT REQUIRE/RECOMMEND SAT SUBJECT TESTS

New Jersey

The College of New Jersey
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Princeton University
Stevens Institute of Technology*

New York

Alfred University*
Barnard College
City University of NY
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Queens College*
Clarkson University
Cornell University
Columbia University
Fordham University*
Hamilton College
New York University*
Polytechnic University*
SUNY
College at Buffalo
College at Potsdam
New Paltz
Stony Brook*
University of Rochester*
Vassar College
Wagner College*
Webb Institute

North Carolina

Davidson College*
Duke University
St. Augustine's College*
Wake Forest University*

Ohio

Bowling Green State University
Oberlin College*
Ohio Wesleyan University*
Wittenberg University*

Oklahoma

Southeastern Oklahoma State University*

Oregon

Reed College*
Corban College

Pennsylvania

Bryn Mawr College
California University of Pennsylvania
Geneva College
Haverford College
Immaculata College*
Swarthmore College
University of Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

Brown University

Tennessee

Vanderbilt University*

Texas

Rice University
University of Houston*
West Texas A & M University

Virginia

George Mason University*
Hampden-Sydney College*
Lynchburg College*
Randolph-Macon College*
University of Mary Washington*
University of Richmond
University of Virginia
Washington and Lee University

Wisconsin

Carroll College
University of Wisconsin

OREGON'S PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

Oregon's University System's seven campuses offer a diversity of experiences and environments to students interested in degree programs or higher education courses.

Eastern Oregon University

One University Blvd
La Grande, OR 97850-2899
(541) 962-3393 or (800) 452-8639
www.eou.edu

Portland State University

PO Box 751
Portland, OR 97207-0751
(503) 725-3511 or (800) 547-8887
www.pdx.edu

Oregon Institute of Technology

3201 Campus Drive
Klamath Falls, OR 97601-8801
(541) 885-1150 or
(800) 422-2017 (admissions)
www.oit.edu

Southern Oregon University

1250 Siskiyou Blvd
Ashland, OR 97520-5005
(541) 552-6411 or (800) 482-7672
www.sou.edu

Oregon State University

104 Kerr Administration Bldg
Corvallis, OR 97331-2106
(541) 737-4411 or (800) 291-4192
www.oregonstate.edu

University of Oregon

1217 University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403-1217
(541) 346-3201 or (800) 232-3825
www.uoregon.edu

Western Oregon University

345 N. Monmouth Avenue
Monmouth, OR 97361-1394
(503) 838-8211 or (877) 877-1593
www.wou.edu

OREGON'S PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

FRESHMAN ADMISSIONS

General Requirements – In addition to the specific admissions requirements for each university (see next two pages) you must meet the following minimum requirements or alternatives.

1. High School Graduation

2. Subject Requirements – 14 college prep units (University of Oregon requires 16)

- **English** (4 units) Includes the study of the English language, literature, speaking and listening, and writing, with emphasis on and frequent practice in writing and expository prose all four years
- **Mathematics** (3 units) Includes first-year algebra and two additional years of college preparatory mathematics, such as geometry, advances topics in algebra, trigonometry, analytical geometry, finite mathematics, advanced applications, calculus, probability and statistics, or courses that integrate topics from two or more of these areas. Students must have completed, at a minimum, a course at the Algebra 2 level (or equivalent) or higher to meet the math requirement.
- **Science** (2 units) Includes a year each in two fields of college preparatory science, such as biology, chemistry, physics, or earth and physical science (one strongly recommended as a lab science).
- **Social Studies** (3 units) Includes on year of U.S. History, one year of global studies (world history, geography etc.) and one year of social studies elective (government strongly recommended).
- **Second Language** (2 units) Two years of the same high school-level second language, or a grade of C- or better in the third year of a high school-level language, or two terms of a college-level language with a grade of C- or better, or satisfactory performance on an approved assessment of second language knowledge and/or proficiency. Demonstrated proficiency in American Sign Language (ASL) is acceptable in meeting the second language requirement.

2. **Grade Point Average (GPA) Requirement** – To be considered for admission, you must have earned a minimum GPA in all graded subjects taken toward graduation in high school, or meet one of the alternatives to the GPA requirement. See next two pages for specific campus information.

3. **Admission Test Requirement** – You must submit official scores of the SAT Reasoning Test or the ACT. A minimum test scores is not required for admission. However, if you fall below the minimum GPA requirement for admission, your test scores may be used as a way to meet the GPA requirement. For most students, test scores are used primarily for guidance and placement purposes.

Please Note: All classes in the Subject Requirements must be passed with a grade of C- or better to meet OUS admission standards.

OREGON PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES CAMPUS REQUIREMENTS FOR FRESHMAN ADMISSION

Eastern Oregon University:

Early Action Application Filing Date: December 1
Scholarship Priority Filing Date: February 1
Application Priority Filing Date: June 1
High School GPA: 3.0 and above in the required subjects for admission

Oregon Institute of Technology:

Early Action Application Filing Date: Rolling Admissions
Scholarship Priority Filing Date: February 1
Application Priority Filing Date: February 1
High School GPA: 3.0

Oregon State University:

Early Action Application Filing Date: November 1
Scholarship Priority Filing Date: February 1
Application Priority Filing Date: February 1
University Honors College: February 1
High School GPA: 3.0

Portland State University:

Application Priority Filing Date: June 1
University Honors Program: December 1 first consideration, then rolling admissions
Scholarship Priority Filing Date: February 1
High School GPA: 2.75 (or 990 SAT Reasoning Critical Reading and Math, or 20 ACT)

Southern Oregon University:

Scholarship Priority Filing Date: February 15
Application Priority Filing Date: Rolling admission
High School GPA: 2.75 (or 1010 SAT Reasoning Critical Reading and Math, or 21 ACT)

University of Oregon:

Early Notification Application Filing Date: November 1
Scholarship Priority Filing Date: January 15
Application Priority Filing Date: January 15
High School GPA: 3.25

OREGON'S PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
University of Oregon – *Limited Enrollment Programs*

Architecture or Interior Architecture Majors:

January 15 (university application)

January 15 (departmental application)

Art Majors:

January 15 (university application)

March 1 (departmental application)

Clark Honors College:

Early notification: November 1

Standard notification: January 15

Digital Arts Majors:

January 15 (university application)

February 1 (department application)

Landscape Architecture Majors:

January 15 (university application)

February 15 (departmental application)

Music Majors:

Auditions for placement and musicianship examinations are scheduled on several dates throughout the year. Contact the School of Music for dates.

Subject Requirements: Satisfactorily complete at least 16 units of college preparatory work by high school graduation as described on “OUS Freshman Admissions” page of this booklet. Note again that all subject requirements must be a C- or better.

General Admissions Requirement: High School GPA of 3.25. Applicants with an unweighted GPA below 3.25 must include with their application a one-page personal statement addressing what motivates them to succeed academically.

Western Oregon University

Application/Scholarship Priority Filing Date: February 15

Application Priority Filing Date: Rolling Admissions

High School GPA: 2.75

Honors Program: May 1

General Admission Requirement: High School GPA of 2.75 (or 1000 SAT Reasoning Critical Reading and Math, 21 ACT

A non-refundable application fee of \$50 must accompany each application or it will not be processed.

Independent Colleges & Universities

In addition to the tax-supported public universities throughout the country, there are hundreds of independent (privately supported) colleges and universities. Because public tax dollars do not pay for these institutions, they are usually more expensive for the family and the student than the state schools. Financial aid is available based on need and many offer merit scholarships, based on grades, test scores or special accomplishments or talents.

The independent institutions vary greatly in size and types of programs offered. Some have the most selective of admissions criteria, others are less competitive. Most independent colleges take additional information into consideration for admissions such as essays, letters of recommendations and personal interview.

Oregon's Independent Colleges

Concordia University 4-year liberal arts	2811 NE Holman Portland, OR 97211	(800) 321-9371 www.cu-portland.edu
Corban College 4-year liberal arts	500 Deer Park Dr. SE Salem, OR 97301	(800) 845-3005 www.wbc.edu
Eugene Bible College 4-year Bible college	2155 Bailey Hill Rd. Eugene, OR 97405	(800) 322-2638 www.ebc.edu
George Fox University 4-year university	414 N Meridian St. Newberg, OR 97132	(800) 765-4369 www.georgefox.edu
Lewis & Clark College 4-year liberal arts	0165 SW Palatine Hill Rd. Portland, OR 97219	(800) 444-4111 www.lclark.edu
Linfield College 4-year liberal arts	900 SE Baker St. McMinnville, OR 97218	(800) 640-2287 www.linfield.edu
Marylhurst University 4-year university and liberal arts college	PO Box 261 Marylhurst, OR 97036	(800) 634-9982 www.marylhurst.edu
Multnomah Bible College 4-year Bible Seminary	8435 NE Glisan Portland, OR 97220	(800) 275-4672 www.multnomah.edu
Northwest Christian College 4-year liberal arts college	828 E. 11th Ave Eugene, OR 97401	(877) 463-6626 www.nwcc.edu
Pacific Northwest College of Art 4-year art college	1241 NW Johnson St. Portland, OR 97209	(503) 821-8972 www.pnca.edu
Pacific University 4-year liberal arts	2043 College Way Forest Grove, OR 97116	(877) 722-8648 www.pacificu.edu

Reed College 4-year liberal arts college	3203 SE Woodstock Blvd. Portland, OR 97202	(800) 547-4750 www.reed.edu
University of Portland 4-year university	5000 N. Willamette Blvd. Portland, OR 97203	(800) 227-4568 www.uofport.edu
Warner Pacific College 4-year liberal arts college www.warnerpacific.edu	2219 SE 68th Ave Portland, OR 97215	(503) 517-1000
Willamette University 4-year university & liberal arts college	900 State Street Salem, OR 97301-3922	(877) 542-2787 www.willamette.edu

OREGON'S COMMUNITY COLLEGES

- Community colleges offer studies comparable to freshman and sophomore courses at a 4-year college. A student may transfer to and continue studies at a 4-year college or university.
- Community colleges provide occupational courses for students for more than two hundred different vocations. Many pre-apprenticeship courses are offered.
- Students are not required to take the SAT or ACT for admission. Students will however, need to take a placement test prior to registering for classes. **The placement test for Umpqua Community College can be taken starting after the first semester.** See Mrs. Arts to schedule a convenient time to take the placement test. There is no charge for this test.
- Many of the community colleges have a formal cooperative agreement with 4-year public universities. With one application, students can apply to both and have the benefit of close connections with advisors on both campuses, living accommodations, and admission to events on both campuses, and the added bonus of smaller classes and lower tuition cost. The SAT or ACT would then be required as part of the admission process.

Blue Mountain

2411 NW Garden Ave
Pendleton, OR 97801
(541) 278-5759
www.bluecc.edu

Klamath

7390 South 6th Street
Klamath Falls, OR 97603
(541) 882-3521
www.kcc.cc.or.us

Rogue

3345 Redwood Highway
Grants Pass, OR 97527
(541) 956-7500
www.roguecc.edu

Central Oregon

2600 NW College Way
Bend, OR 97701
(541) 383-7500
www.cocc.edu

Lane

4000 E 30th Ave.
Eugene, OR 97405
(541) 747-4501
www.lanec.edu

Southwestern Oregon

1988 Newmark
Coos Bay, OR 97420
(541) 888-7420
www.socc.edu

Chemeketa

4000 Lancaster Dr. NE
Salem, OR 97309
(503) 399-5006
www.chemek.cc.or.us

Linn-Benton

6500 SW Pacific Blvd
Albany, OR 97321
(541) 917-4812
www.linnbenton.edu

Tillamook Bay

2510 First Street
Tillamook, OR 97141
(503) 842-8222
www.tbcc.cc.or.us

Clackamas

19600 S. Molalla Ave.
Oregon City, OR 97045
(503) 657-6958
www.clackamas.edu

Mount Hood

2600 SE Stark St.
Gresham, OR 97030
(503) 491-6422
www.mhcc.cc.or.us

Treasure Valley

650 College Blvd
Ontario, OR 97914
(541) 881-8822
www.tvcc.cc.or.us

Clatsop

1653 Jerome Ave
Astoria, OR 97103
(503) 338-2411
www.clatsopcollege.com

Oregon Coast

332 SW Coast Hwy
Newport, OR 97365
(541) 574-7103
www.occ.cc.or.us

Umpqua

1140 College Road
Roseburg, OR 97470
(541) 440-4604
www.umpqua.edu

Columbia Gorge

400 E Scenic Drive
The Dalles, OR 97058
(541) 298-3112
www.cgcc.cc.or.us

Portland

12000 SW 49th Ave
Portland, OR 97280
(503) 977-4519
www.pcc.edu

OREGON'S COMMUNITY COLLEGES

The following is a list of the many approved professional technical education programs at one or more of the community colleges in Oregon.

Arts and Communications

Architectural Design – Drafting
Journalism
Radio – TV – Videography
Photography
Printing Technology

Sign Language
Human Services/Social Work
Graphics – Design Technology
Professional Music
Technical Writing
Multimedia

Business & Management

Accounting – Bookkeeping
Banking and Finance
Computer Applications
Business Administration
Business – General
Dietetics
Legal Secretary
Marketing
Real Estate
Clerical Assistant
Entrepreneurship

Administrative Assistant
Automotive Parts Sales
Office Supervision and Management
Business – Industry Based Education
Legal Assistant
Culinary Arts – Hospitality Services
Hotel, Restaurant Management &
Tourism
Small Business Management
Medical Office Assistant – Secretary
Management Information Systems

Health Services

Biotechnology Lab Technician
Dental Lab Technology
Fitness Technology
Home Health
Medical Laboratory Technology
Mental Health
Nursing (Associate Degree)
Nursing (Practical Nursing)
Pharmacy Technology
Radiological Technology
Surgical Technology
Emergency Dispatcher
Medical Assisting
Medical Transcription

Dental Assisting
Dietetics
Emergency Medical Technology
(EMT)
Massage Therapy
Medical Office Assistant – Secretary
Medical Records Technology
Nursing Assistant
Ophthalmic Technology
Physical Therapy Assisting
Respiratory Care – Therapy
Dental Hygiene
Gerontology
Emergency Management
Sonography

Human Resources

Community Service
Cosmetology
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement
Studies

Early Childhood Education/Family
Studies
Funeral Services Education
Instructional Assisting – Teacher
Education

OREGON'S COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Human Resources (con't)

Legal Assistant
Media Assistant
Fire Science
Child Care Provider
Human Resource Management

Professional Technical Education
Substance Abuse Counseling
Juvenile Corrections
Employment Skills

Industrial and Engineering Systems

Auto Body Repair Technology
Aviation – Flight Technology
Business Equipment Services Technician
Civil Engineering Technology
Computer Operations – Programming
Diesel & Heavy Equipment Repair
Electronics Technology
Industrial Maintenance Technology
Integrated Technologies
Occupational Skills Training
Welding & Fabrication
Survey Technology
Microelectronic Systems Technology
Network Technologies
Technical Studies

Automotive Technology
Aviation Maintenance
Business – Industry Based Education
Commercial Truck Driving
Construction Technology
Drafting Technology
Engineering Technology
Industrial Technology Apprenticeship
Manufacturing Technology
Printing – Graphics Technology
Professional Skills Training
Vessel Operations
Building Inspection
Refrigeration (HVAC)

Natural Resources

Agriculture Production
Agriculture Equipment Technology
Animal Science Technology
Fish & Wildlife Technology
Horticulture Technology
Veterinary Technology
Water – Wastewater Technology
Vineyard Management Operations
Aquarium Science
Maritime Science

Agriculture Business & Management
Geographical Information Systems
Environmental Mngmnt & Hazardous
Forest – Natural Resource Techn.
Integrated Natural Resource Techn.
Turfgrass Management
Wildland Fire Technology
Wine Making
Ferrier Science

You can also complete a portion of your bachelor's degree at most community colleges in areas such as:

Forestry	Landscape Architecture	Veterinary Science	Economics
Chemistry	Engineering	Physics	Business Admin.
Anthropology	Education	Geography	Drama
History	International Studies	Philosophy	Agriculture
Political Science	Psychology	Social Work	Library Science
Law	Biology	Dentistry	Foreign Languages
Music	Health & PE	Optometry	Architecture
Art	Occupational Therapy	Pharmacy	

WUE WESTERN UNDERGRADUATE EXCHANGE

What is WUE?

WUE is the Western Undergraduate Exchange, a program coordinated by the Western Interstate Commission for High Education (WICHE). Through WUE, students in most western states may enroll in many two-year and four-year college programs at reduced tuition level, **150% of the institution's regular resident tuition, instead of non-resident tuition costs.** In all cases, WUE is considerably less than non-resident tuition.

Which States Participate?

For the academic year 2008-09 resident students from the following states may participate if they meet eligibility requirements.

Alaska	Arizona	California	Colorado	Hawaii
Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	North Dakota
Oregon	South Dakota	Utah	Washington	Wyoming

Programs Available

Virtually all undergraduate fields are available to WUE students at the participating colleges and universities. **Some institutions have opened their entire curriculum on a space-available or first come, first served basis; others offer only designated programs.** To find out which programs and schools participate in the WUE, go to the web site: www:wue.wiche.edu

Eligibility

Some institutions require evidence of academic performance, such as ACT/SAT test scores or high school GPA, or place limits on WUE enrollment. Contact the college of your interest for more details.

Application and Admission

If interested, apply for admission and WUE tuition status directly to the institution(s) of your choice. **Mark prominently on the institutions application form that you seek admission as a WUE student.**

WUE
WESTERN UNDERGRADUATE EXCHANGE

ALASKA

TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Prince William Sound Comm. College

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Univ. of Alaska Anchorage
Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks
University of Alaska, Kenai
Univ. of Alaska, Ketchikan
University of Alaska, Kodiak
University of Alaska, Mat-Su
University of Alaska, Sitka
Univ. of Alaska Southeast

ARIZONA

TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Arizona Western College
Central Arizona College
Chandler-Gilbert Comm. College
Cochise College
Coconino Community College
Eastern Arizona College
Estrella Mountain Comm. College
Gateway Community College
Glendale Community College
Mesa Community College
Mohave Community College
Paradise Valley Community College
Phoenix College
Pima Community College
Rio Salado College
Scottsdale Community College
South Mountain Community College
Yavapai College

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Northern Arizona University
Northern Arizona University Yuma
University of Arizona
University of Arizona South

CALIFORNIA

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

California Maritime Academy
CSU, Bakersfield
CSU, Chico
CSU, Dominguez Hills
CSU, East Bay
CSU, Sacramento
CSU, San Bernardino
CSU, Stanislaus
Humboldt State University

COLORADO

TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Aims Community College

Arapahoe Community College
Colorado Northwestern Community College
Community College of Aurora
Community College of Denver
Front Range Community College
Lamar Community College
Morgan Community College
Northeastern Junior College
Otero Junior College
Pikes Peak Community College
Pueblo Community College
Red Rocks Community College
Trinidad State Junior College

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Adams State College of Colorado
Colorado State University, Fort Collins
Colorado State University, Pueblo
Fort Lewis College
Mesa State College
Metropolitan State College of Denver
Univ of Colorado at Co. Springs
Univ of Co. Denver Health Sciences Ctr
University of Northern Colorado
Western State College

HAWAII

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

University of Hawaii at Hilo
University of Hawaii at Manoa

IDAHO

TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

College of Southern Idaho
North Idaho College

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Boise State University
Idaho State University
Lewis-Clark State College
University of Idaho

MONTANA

TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Dawson Community College
Flathead Valley Community College
Miles Comm. College
Montana Tech
Univ. of Montana - Helena College of Technology
University of Montana - Missoula College of Technology

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Montana State University - Billings

Montana State University - Bozeman
Montana State University - Northern
Montana Tech of the Univ. of Montana
The University of Montana
The University of Montana – Western

NEVADA

TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Community College of Southern Nevada
Great Basin College
Truckee Meadows Community College
Western Nevada Community College

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Nevada State College
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
University of Nevada, Reno

NEW MEXICO

TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Eastern New Mexico University
New Mexico Junior College
Northern New Mexico Comm. College
Santa Fe Community College
The Univ of New Mexico Gallup Campus

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

New Mexico Highlands University
New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology
New Mexico State University
The University of New Mexico
Western New Mexico University

NORTH DAKOTA

TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Bismarck State College
Lake Region State College
Minot State University - Bottineau
North Dakota State College of Science
Williston State College

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Dickinson State University
Mayville State University
Minot State University
North Dakota State University
University of North Dakota
Valley City State University

OREGON

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Oregon Institute of Technology
Portland State University

Southern Oregon University
University of Oregon
Western Oregon University

SOUTH DAKOTA

Associate degree programs, available at most South Dakota universities, are open to WUE students, as are baccalaureate programs.

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Black Hills State University
Dakota State University
Northern State University
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology
South Dakota State University
University of South Dakota

UTAH

TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

College of Eastern Utah
Salt Lake Community College
Snow College

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Dixie State College of Utah
Southern Utah University
The University of Utah
Utah State University
Utah Valley State College
Weber State University

WASHINGTON

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Central Washington University
Eastern Washington University
Washington State University, Pullman
Western Washington University

WYOMING

TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Casper College
Central Wyoming College
Eastern Wyoming College
Laramie County Community College
Northwest College
Sheridan College
Western Wyoming Community College

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTION

University of Wyoming

VISITING A COLLEGE

You can check out web sites, look at catalogs, view books or brochures and watch campus videos, but nothing equals seeing the campus for yourself. Many schools have special “preview” weekends for students to tour the facilities in small to large groups. Other schools give you the opportunity to spend the night, test the food, meet with professors and/or admissions personnel and attend actual classes. There are a few selective colleges that consider the campus visit, including an interview with an admissions representative, as an important part of the application/admissions process.

Contact the admissions office to schedule your visit. Make a phone call, visit the Web page or write a letter.

Before you visit the campus, consider some of the following options below. It is also important to develop a list of questions and plan specific activities in order to accomplish your goals.

- Meet with an admission officer.
- Verify admission requirements (test and high school preparation),
- Discuss your chances for success.
- Obtain a school calendar and catalog if you don't already have one.
- Determine college costs.
- Ask about financial aid opportunities as well as deadlines, forms required, etc.
- Meet with faculty in the academic area of interest to you.
- Ask questions about academic requirements/offering.
- Attend a class to get an idea of typical size, teaching style, and academic atmosphere.
- Ask about the placement record for graduates in the field you might study.
- Identify career-planning services for undergraduates.
- Tour the campus. (Be sure to check out the dorms, dining hall, library, computer facilities, etc.)
- Talk to students about the general academic environment and the study commitment necessary for success.
- Find out what student activities (clubs, organizations, intramurals, etc.) are available).
- Investigate transportation options
- Some airlines will offer reduced fares tickets for college visits.
- Amtrak has offered 25-50% off for both students' and parents' tickets for visits during coupon offer periods.
- Some selected private institutions offer to deduct the price of the ticket purchased for the visit if the student enrolls at that institution. The amount is deducted off the year's tuition and fees.
- Watch for advertised specials.

NCAA FRESHMAN ELIGIBILITY

Many college sports are regulated by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), an organization that has established rules on eligibility, recruiting, and financial aid. The NCAA has three membership divisions – Division I, Division II, and Division III.

If you are planning to enroll in college as a freshman during the 2009-10 academic year and wish to participate Division I or Division II sports, you must be certified by the NCAA Initial Eligibility Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse will analyze your academic information and determine if you meet the NCAA's initial eligibility requirements.

If you want to participate in Division I or Division II sports, you should start the certification process near the end of your junior year in high school. You do this on-line at:
<https://web1.ncaa.org/eligibilitycenter/common/>

Core Courses

Only core courses are used in the calculation of the grade-point average.

DIVISION I

16 Core-Course Rule

16 Core Courses:

4 years of English.
3 years of mathematics (Algebra I or higher).
2 years of natural/physical science (1 year of lab if offered by high school).
1 year of additional English, mathematics or natural/physical science.
2 years of social science.
4 years of additional courses (from any area above, foreign language or nondoctrinal religion/philosophy).

DIVISION II

14 Core-Course Rule

14 Core Courses:

3 years of English.
2 years of mathematics (Algebra I or higher).
2 years of natural/physical science (1 year of lab if offered by high school).
2 years of additional English, mathematics or natural/physical science.
2 years of social science.
3 years of additional courses (from any area above, foreign language or nondoctrinal religion/philosophy).

Division I has a sliding scale for test score and grade-point average. The sliding scale for those requirements are shown at the website above. The minimum GPA for Division I is 2.0 (Note - most colleges will have higher GPA requirements than 2.0).

Division II has a minimum SAT score requirement of 820 or an ACT sum score of 68. The minimum GPA for Division II is 2.0 (Note – most colleges will have high GPA requirements than 2.0)

All SAT and ACT scores must be reported directly to the NCAA Eligibility Center by the testing agency. Test scores that appear on transcripts will not be used. When registering for the SAT or ACT, use the Eligibility Center code of 9999 to make sure the score is reported to the Eligibility Center.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

- Letters of recommendation are absolutely crucial in the college admission, scholarship application process. Some employers also request them.
- Colleges already know the student's GPA and test scores from transcripts submitted. They are looking for personal insights about the student, the special characteristics that set the applicant apart from others, qualities that a transcript does not reflect. Teachers, counselors, coaches or club advisors who know the student VERY WELL are the best sources of effective letters.
- Request letters from a variety of teachers and coaches. This will better demonstrate a balance of interests and your strengths in several areas, not just one subject. The most selective colleges will want to see letters written by teachers of your college prep classes (foreign language, CC classes, etc.) who have witnessed your academic strengths.
- Request letters *at least two weeks in advance of the date needed*. **Not only is this a courtesy** to the very busy people often asked, but it avoids the stress of rushing at the last minute or not being able to write it at all. Remember, the most successful letters are ones where the writer is able to take the time to make the letter unique as opposed to the "cookie cutter" letter that sounds like all the others.
- **Request forms** for letters of recommendation is located in this packet. Many teachers will not write you a letter unless they have received one of these forms. They give you the opportunity to detail your strengths, goals, plans, interests, hobbies and accomplishments.
- **If the letter is to be mailed**, be sure to give the teacher an addressed, stamped envelope.

SAMPLE RECOMMENDATION REQUEST LETTER

DATE: _____

TO: _____

FROM: _____

SUBJECT: _____

I am applying for different scholarships that require a letter of recommendation. If you would please write a letter of recommendation for me I would appreciate it very much! Please address the letter "To Whom It May Concern" and include copies of the same letter on letterhead.

Attached is my activities chart that outlines my accomplishments, community service, and extra-curricular activities. I have also included my personal essay/bio to assist you in the writing of this recommendation letter.

Thank you very much for your time, and may I come in on _____ to pick up the letter? If you have any questions you may reach me at _____ (phone number) or _____ (email address).

I truly appreciate your support!

xxx

Enclosure

SAMPLE REQUEST FOR LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

Your Street Address
Your City, ST 00000
Current Date

Name of Person Writing Recommendation
Street Address
City, ST 00000

Dear Mr. Doe:

I am writing to ask whether it would be possible for you to provide a reference for me.

If you are able to attest to my qualifications for employment and/or college, and the skills I attained during the four years I attended Yoncalla High School, I would sincerely appreciate it.

I am in the process of seeking employment (or admission to a college) and a positive reference from you would enhance my prospects of achieving my career goals.

Please let me know if there is any information I can provide regarding my experience to assist you in giving me a reference. I have attached a paper with my unique qualities to help you. I can be reached at jsmith@abcd.com or (111) 111-1111. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

John Smith

Enclosure

DO'S AND DON'TS OF COLLEGE APPLICATIONS

DO . . .

- ✓ Take rigorous courses in high school starting in your freshman year. Don't shy away from advanced placement, international baccalaureate and honors courses: A "B" in a challenging course can help you more than an "A" in a routine class.
- ✓ Develop your passions and create an identity in the process. Do things you like to do—and tell the colleges what you enjoy doing and what makes you special.
- ✓ Practice for the SAT/ACT. Prep courses have some value, but (for the money, just taking practice tests is your best bet.)
- ✓ Fill out the application correctly. Make sure the information is complete and legible. Unless otherwise specified, complete the application in blue or black ink. Many colleges also offer applications that can be completed on the computer (either online or downloadable).
- ✓ Put some work into your essay. When you write an essay, take time to make it thoughtful and original. Have someone reliable proofread it for logic, grammar and spelling. And make sure it connects to the topic on the application.
- ✓ Collect personal recommendations that reveal the real you. The best recommenders are usually teachers, counselors, and others that know you as a student and as a person. Make sure to give these people your activities list, a list of colleges to which you are applying, and plenty of time to write a letter before the application deadlines.

DON'T . . .

- ✗ Panic and give up before you start. College admission can be confusing, but each year thousands of students make it through the admissions process.
- ✗ Load up on activities or tough classes just to have a "busy schedule." (Colleges are more impressed with good grades and substantial activities than they are with students who struggle after taking on too much.
- ✗ Slack off on senior year. Senior year counts! Colleges will ask for your final transcript to make sure you completed high school on a positive note. If your grades drop badly during your senior year, some colleges may revoke your admission!
- ✗ Place questionable information on "My Space" or "Facebook" pages online. Colleges and employers search these sites for any "dirt" on applicants.

YOUR ESSAY—BEGINNING TO END!

Structure and Format

Each school will impose its own guidelines and restrictions as to essay length.

- Short essays are usually preferable to long ones. Don't sacrifice substance just to be short. An essay that is concise and to the point is much appreciated.
- Use logical frequent paragraph breaks.
- Avoid poetry unless it's the only way to get your message across and you're quite good at it.
- Drawings, cartoons, and other visual images are best left to serious artists.

Genuine Style and Tone

Be sure and use your own true "voice."

- Strive to write in a style that reads like a casual conversation, without all the "ums," and "you knows."
- Be funny, but don't overdo it. Try to leave puns out of it.
- Be forceful and opinionated, but don't offend or insult. An overly disrespectful tone might suggest that you aren't taking the process seriously.
- Avoid whining, complaining, bitterness, anger or aggressiveness.
- You don't want to be overly humble.

Opening Sentences

You want to engage the reader immediately.

- Don't introduce yourself to the admission committee—"hello, my name is . . ."
- Don't ask the reader for permission to tell him or her about yourself—

"please permit me to tell you about myself. . ."

- Don't do the term paper introduction . . . Reiterating the topic or questions or itemizing the points you will make, etc.

So . . . Where should you begin?

Think about how a stand-up comedian captures the attention of the audience right from the start.

- Mysterious or curious statement that makes the reader wonder what or whom you are referring to.
- An obscure quotation; (avoid popular quotations from famous people).
- A thoughtful question.
- A trivial observation that everyone can relate to, but nobody else would ever think to mention in an essay.
- A paradox or inconsistency.
- A gross generalization.
- Someone else's opinion or theory.
- A confession.
- An overly obvious statement.

Endings

End it with a bang, no conclusions, or in summary!

- End with a closure. Have you come full circle?
- Do use the final sentences to end any suspense or answer any questions that you may have posed earlier.
- Do use short forceful sentences to end your essay.
- Don't end with a quotation.

PERSONAL STATEMENT TEMPLATE

Your Personal Statement will be an important part of your academic and professional portfolio. Including a personal statement with other application material gives you the opportunity to provide selection committee members and/or admissions-review members, information about you that might not be reflected in your transcripts or other academic records. The information provided in your personal statement can help readers understand better who you are as a person, and how you might uniquely contribute to the academic or professional community you are seeking to enter.

When writing your personal statement, there are a few key things to remember:

- The idea of a personal statement is to introduce yourself to the people accepting you to their college. Tell them about yourself, something significant that has happened in your life to get you where you are today, an important person who has changed your life, who you are now, what are your goals and how you plan to reach them, a volunteer activity and how you became a different or better person because of it, etc. The goal is to make them remember your story, be creative and real.
- **PROOFREAD, PROOFREAD, PROOFREAD!** And have someone else proofread for you also. Make sure you are not repeating the same points over and over again.
- Try to limit your personal statement to one typed page (about 500 words). When reviewing countless applications, readers often will not take the time to read page after page. If your “best stuff” is listed at the end of your three-page statement, it might be missed altogether.
- Your personal statement is an opportunity to clearly outline your skills and personal strengths. This is not the time to downplay your abilities and potential. If you find it difficult to write about your positive qualities, ask three people whose opinions you respect and who you trust to objectively evaluate you, to write letters of recommendation for you. After they have given you the letters, highlight the skills and strengths they have listed in their recommendations, and include them in your personal statement. You are trying to convince your readers that you are the right candidate for their scholarship, job, or college community. Be positive! You deserve it.
- Don't repeat in detail information that is clearly addressed somewhere else in your application materials. For example, you might mention that your GPA is a 3.45, but you do not need to note each grade. This information is addressed in your transcripts.
- Don't waste space in the test of your personal statement addressing what others have included in their letters of recommendation for you. Telling readers that Dr. Influential speaks highly of you in a letter submitted as part of your application packet doesn't provide them with any additional information about you.
- Your personal statement is a very effective place to address deficiencies in your academic or employment history. Often understanding what was occurring during the time your transcripts indicate lower grades helps reviewers to put less weight on those periods in your progress. For example, noting tactfully that you had an appendicitis attack and spent two weeks in the hospital during the quarter you received a “C” in Algebra II, when the rest of your math scores are significantly higher, might redirect the reader's focus back to your other grades.

- Remembering that your personal statement provides an opportunity to help readers understand more about your personhood and potential, the following are items commonly included in personal statements. This is only a list of ideas. Your statement will be most effective if it is individualized to speak to your strength and characteristics.
 - ★ What are your educational/career goals? How committed are you to these goals?
 - ★ What qualities or personal characteristics do you possess that support your success in achieving these goals (i.e., aptitude in this area, strong commitment, etc.)? What makes you unique?
 - ★ What successes have you achieved?
 - ★ Have you overcome adversity to accomplish your academic or personal goals?
 - ★ What kind of community service work, either paid or volunteer, have you done?
 - ★ How can you add to the diversity of the campus or workplace? What kind of work to enhance diversity have you done?
 - ★ How will you use your educational training or work experience to strengthen your community?
 - ★ What awards and/or recognition have you received?
 - ★ Include anything else that illustrates your potential success.

- If questions are given to answer, make sure to identify and answer ALL parts of a question (unless the directions indicate otherwise).

- Be specific and use relevant examples. However, don't assume the significance/meaning of a particular event will be obvious to the reader. Communicate anything unique about your character.

- Do not allow your essay to become a list! If you find you have activities and accomplishments that don't fit elsewhere in your application materials, avoid the temptation to mention them all in the body of your essay.

- If you have a "bad semester" on your transcript, find a way to include some explanation of this in your essay. If you worry this may not fit well with the rest of your essay, simply include a brief note or have a teacher who knows you academically address the issue on your behalf.

- Pay attention to certain "buzz words" used in the question and incorporate them in your essay (only after carefully considering that you in fact understand the terminology).

- Do not use flattery, the university you are applying to will assume they are your first choice. Don't waste words with vacant praise of the college's attributes. Be specific about why you want to go there and why you would be good for them?

- Know that many personal statements for university admission and scholarship applications are not intended to simply see how well you write. While the quality of your writing is certainly important, most essays are designed to get specific information not covered elsewhere in your application. Look for signs of this in the question and think broadly about your personal experiences.

PERSONAL STATEMENT BRAINSTORM

Use this form to organize some of your ideas for a personal statement, as you brainstorm. Try to include notes for as many senses as possible for each. Just let your thoughts meander, this is not your final draft, you can go back and do revisions later. Don't shoot for perfection on this, just go with your thoughts and get them out onto paper! When you write your personal statement, you can refer back to this if you get stuck or make sure you aren't overlooking important or interesting details. Remember to explain why something was significant to you.

A significant event, person, or experience in my life: _____

Sights: _____

Smells: _____

Tastes: _____

Touch/Textures: _____

Describe an event/experience in your life that shaped your character and describe where it took you.

What is your passion in life and what would your life look like if you followed it all the way?

WRITING A PERSONAL STATEMENT

Common questions asked for scholarships:

- ❖ What are your goals and what do you need to do to achieve them?
- ❖ What is a significant challenge or accomplishment in your life and how did it impact you?
- ❖ Describe your educational and career goals.
- ❖ Describe a volunteer experience and how it impacted you.
- ❖ It has been said, “Service is the rent we pay for living.” Describe what this statement means to you and how it connects to your service.
- ❖ Who is a leader, past or present, who you would want to meet? What would you ask them and why?
- ❖ How will the school you are going to help you achieve career goals?
- ❖ What made you want to pick the career you are headed towards? What made you interested in it?

Common information scholarship committees are looking for:

- ❖ What are your goals? Are they realistic or match your performance?
- ❖ What do you want to study in college and why?
- ❖ Why should you get this scholarship?
- ❖ Can you write an essay?
- ❖ Do you use words and language appropriate for a college-ready student?
- ❖ Does this person care about other people?
- ❖ Are they passionate about anything (especially their major)?
- ❖ What are your motives for volunteering?
- ❖ Are you a good investment? Do you show promise for doing well in college?

Tips:

- ❖ Spend more time explaining the “why” parts than the actual experience.
- ❖ Stay within the word limit, usually 250-350 words.
- ❖ Proofread your essay more times than you think is necessary. Have your college counselor or two teachers review it.
- ❖ Start as soon as you can on it. Last minute essays are rarely any good.
- ❖ Keep copies of essays in a file. You can often reuse parts of an essay to fit different scholarships.
- ❖ Focus on events centered on you, not other people.
- ❖ Don’t write about your dog, pet, etc.
- ❖ Don’t write an essay all about getting good grades.
- ❖ Learn as much as you can about our world. Be informed.
- ❖ Read books recommended to you by your English teachers. Quote them when they are relevant.

SAMPLE PERSONAL ESSAYS

Please **NOTE**: These are single-spaced to conserve space; however, most scholarship applications require essays to be double-spaced.

Essay No. 1

I come from a Vietnamese family of six. My family history really influences who I am as an individual. During the height of the Vietnam War, my parents and my newborn sister fought for their lives throughout their journey to freedom. I would not be here today if they had not survived through the threats and scars they received during their flight to freedom. My two brothers also raised me since the day I was born. I look up to them both for moral support and as role models. My brothers were like heroes to me and my sister taught me how to be strong. My parents would also encourage me to put school and education before anything else. The comfort and love I receive from my family could not compare to anything else in the world.

However, I knew the comfort of always having my siblings around would not last forever. One by one they moved out for college and to start a life of their own. I soon became much more alone and it was hard at first. My parents had also picked up a gambling addiction so I had no one to turn to for support. Turning to my friends was hard because in my rural town I was different, I was part of the minority. It was also constantly hard to communicate with others since my first language is Vietnamese. Everything seemed to be heading downhill as I had to defend my parents from threatening bill collectors. Bill collectors' calls always caused arguments between my parents, and I would take the consequences that came from the arguments. These events made me stronger as an individual as well as the emotional support my siblings gave me even when they were very long distances away.

My future ambitions include pursuing a major related to engineering technologies with emphasis in computers. While attending college, I hope to experience many diverse engineering perspectives and internships through my personal experiences. I believe that at OSU I will be given these opportunities. I am interested in double majoring because I have compassion in helping others succeed. In preparing for these aspirations, I have been involved in two Upward Bound Math and Science programs, Educational Talent Search, the OSU SESEY program, Student Leadership, National Honor Society, Associated Student Body Government, and Link Crew.

Essay No. 2

My whole life I have had a mom with a disease, juvenile diabetes. She also has many other health problems that are effects of a lifetime with diabetes. Because both my parents have to work full-time in order to support our family, I have a lot of responsibility in our home. I do the grocery shopping, laundry, make dinner three to four times a week, and clean quite frequently. Knowing that my mom has a disease and that her life is only going to get harder as she gets older is not an easy thing to deal with, but being able to help her out and make her life just a little bit easier makes me feel happy.

Having a lot of responsibility at home to help my parents has influenced me to do more service work in my community because I know that I have the ability to make people's lives better. I know that there are many people in the community who are not as fortunate as my mom is to have help. I try to help with canned food drives and anything that might assist anyone in the community. Also, seeing that my mom has to be kept alive my medications makes me very dedicated to volunteering at our local hospital. By doing the little things at the hospital, I know that I am helping

to free up the hospital employees to really help people continue to live their lives.

Another way seeing my mom struggle with her disease has influenced me is in my future career choice. I plan to become a pharmacist so that I can help people by having the ability and knowledge to show them how to lead better and healthier lives. As a pharmacist, I want to continue my commitment to my community by using my skills and knowledge in nursing homes and hospitals. I plan to continue to help my community, wherever it may be, for as long as I am able.

Essay No. 3

Have you ever tried to open a door and found it locked? If so, you probably needed a key to open the door. In life there are opportunities all around just waiting for use to act on them, like the door many of these opportunities need a key. The key is available to those who are willing to work hard and earn it. The key to the door of opportunity is education.

We each have opportunities in life, usually involving a choice, whether it is taking the opportunity or a choice leading to an opportunity. A leader in my community, Todd Munsey, said "Education is an opportunity, learning is a choice." I agree wholeheartedly. All students have the opportunity of education, yet only those who choose to will learn. I am not satisfied having only a high school education, I desire to go farther, and continue learning even after graduating from college. Learning is not something that is started and finished in four or five years, it is a lifelong experience.

When I go to college I want to pursue Bachelor Degrees in Language Arts and Secondary Education and become a high school Language Arts teacher. Teaching is more than explaining the curriculum material; it is about making a difference, letting students know their potential and caring about them. I also would like to coach sports, encouraging students to get involved in activities for the experience that is gained. I have always been involved in activities, inside and outside of school. I learned the value of being involved in my community and would like to continue with community projects. The knowledge I gain in college will be put to use helping improve people's lives, and using it to better myself and others. I want to open the door to the rest of my life, so I am making the choice to get a college education and find the key to my future.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR COLLEGE AND SCHOLARSHIPS

1. Request college catalogs, applications and bulletins. Many catalogs are available for check out in the Career Center as well as online. Many application forms are also on file.
2. The CIS computers also have up-to-date information on entrance requirements, costs, housing options and application deadlines.
3. Check the College Board website for college information, sample SAT questions and financial aid information.
4. Narrow your choices to 5-7 possibilities by your senior year. Consider expense, school size, course offerings, academic requirements and general education requirements.
5. Try to visit the campus of your choice, or even your top three. An “on the site” visitation is much better than choosing from a catalog or a web site or someone’s verbal recommendation. These visits could take place as early as sophomore or junior year, during days off or during the summer. Many campuses allow you to actually attend classes and meet with professors.
6. For some schools, visiting the campus is a required component of the application process.
7. Some colleges also require an interview as part of the application process.
8. Deadlines are important. Check admission deadlines, financial aid deadlines, testing date deadlines and local scholarship deadlines. **REMEMBER:** Better to be early than late!
9. Take the required entrance tests and scholarship qualifying test as early as possible. **Take the SAT (and subject tests, if needed) at the end of your junior year, in May or June. For students involved in a fall sport (volleyball, soccer, cross country, football), or band, this suggestion is A MUST.** Be certain that your scores are sent to each college to which you apply.
10. Apply for financial aid, if needed. Pick up an appropriate form from Mrs. Arts as soon as they are available **during your senior year only.** Find out which form(s) your college requires.

**SCHOLARSHIPS AND FINANCIAL AID
COMMUNITY COLLEGE – FOUR YEAR COLLEGES – TRADE & TECHNICAL
SCHOOLS**

The Yoncalla High School staff helps students pursue scholarships and distributes applications for financial aid. Scholarships are funded by various donors, businesses, and organizations. Awards range from \$100 to \$10,000 or more. Although there are some scholarship opportunities available to freshmen, sophomores and juniors, the majority of the applications apply only to seniors. To plan ahead, students of all grade levels need to be aware of these scholarship facts:

- 1. Scholarships are not granted automatically; the student must work, search, and apply for them.**
 - One of the best local sources is your college counselor. .
 - Another source is the Financial Aid Sort on CIS.
 - The Internet is another fast growing source of scholarship information.

- 2. A student-athlete** entering college must meet specific NCAA academic requirements to be eligible for financial aid awarded by a Division I or II College to practice and compete on an intercollegiate Division I or II team during the first year of attendance. See page 30 for further information.

- 3. An appointment to a military academy** such as the U.S. Air Force Academy is considered to be a \$250,000+ scholarship. Further information is available through military recruiting offices. These are the academy admission deadlines:

Sophomore or Junior Year

Contact an academy representative. An early contact with the academy representative may help in developing plans to meet all the requirements.

Junior Year

Apply for a nomination through your Congressman.
Take the SAT Reasoning Test and/or ACT examination in June.

Senior Year (Fall)

Take medical and physical aptitude tests as directed.

June

Graduate from high school

July

Enter academy

SCHOLARSHIP AND FINANCIAL AID

1. **The Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC)** offers competitive scholarships including complete tuition, fees, books, and a subsistence allowance. The value may exceed \$100,000 at some private colleges. Many public and private colleges throughout the country provide ROTC programs including OSU, U of O, University of Portland, Stanford, Harvard, the UC system and the California State system.
2. **Juniors** scoring in the top ½ percent of the PSAT (Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test) in October will automatically be placed in competition for **National Merit Scholarships**. Juniors must register for the PSAT in the Career Center as soon as school opens in the fall.
3. Grants and/or low interest loans may be used to meet the costs of many trade and technical schools as well as the cost of community colleges and four-year colleges when there is a financial need. The lower the family income (as reported by IRS) and the higher the cost of the education, the greater the financial need.
4. The first step in financial aid is the application during senior year for state and federal grants. Even if an academic or athletic scholarship is a possibility, colleges expect qualified students to make application for these grants during **January** of the senior year. The **FAFSA** (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) and worksheets to help families complete the FAFSA are available at www.fafsa.ed.gov. Paper versions of the forms are available in the Career Center.
5. Some colleges can do a need analysis during the **fall semester** of senior year by having families complete the **PROFILE** form. These are available in September in the Career Center.
6. The following chart shows a simplified version of how financial aid packages are determined.

	School A	School B	School C
Cost of Attendance	\$25,000	\$13,000	\$5,000
Expected Family Contribution (EFC)	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Financial Need	\$20,000	\$8,000	\$0

SCHOLARSHIP AND FINANCIAL AID

1. Scholarships are available from many sources including places of employment, service organization, large corporations, and the colleges themselves.
2. College financial aid offices deal with private scholarships differently. **Ex:** If you receive a \$500 Booster Club Scholarship, some schools will deduct this amount from the **loan** portion of your package, others will deduct it from a **grant**. Ask your prospective schools before you make your final college choice.
3. The two most common factors considered in granting scholarships are academic ability (GPA, SAT/ACT scores, class rank, and coursework), and character (activities, personality, and recommendations). Another factor may be financial need. Students do NOT necessarily need to have an “A” grade point average to apply. Many scholarships go to students with “B” averages.
4. Earning a bachelors degree in three years instead of the traditional four years may reduce college costs. Students may earn college credits in high school by dual enrollment in Yoncalla High School and Umpqua Community College. Another option is to receive credit by taking Advanced Placement courses and achieving a certain score on the exams given in May of each high school year. Some schools also offer three-year degree programs that may include summer classes.
5. Beware of scholarship scams. You may receive letters indicating that you have been “selected” for a “free” consultation/meeting for scholarship or financial aid assistance. They may schedule this meeting at an out-of-town location. Any further information you may need after the initial “free” meeting will cost you financially. **There is no need to pay for scholarship/financial aid help when there is excellent FREE help available elsewhere. WHEN IN DOUBT, CALL MRS. ARTS OR MRS. DAVIS!!**

FEDERAL FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

Type of Aid	What is it?	How much?	Repayment?
Federal Pell Grant	Monetary gifts to qualified students working towards a 2-year or 4-year degree. Eligibility based on financial need.	Up \$5,350 in 2009-2010. Subject to federal budget appropriations.	None.
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG)	A monetary gift awarded to eligible qualified students working towards a 2-year or 4-year degree. Eligibility based on financial need, priority given to applicants qualifying for Federal Pell Grants.	Up to \$4,000. May exceed \$4,000 for study abroad programs. Due to limited funding, most awards are less than the maximum allowed.	None.
Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACT)	Available for first and second year of a program of undergraduate education.	\$750 for the first academic year; \$1,200 for the second academic year.	None
Federal Work-Study (FWS)	Allows students to work part-time to earn money for college expenses. The school coordinates the job. Eligibility based on financial need.	Earnings are at least minimum wage, but may be more. Limited to amount awarded.	None.
Federal Perkins Loan	5% fixed-interest loan with the college serving as the lender. Principal & interest charges deferred while enrolled at least half-time. Eligibility based on financial need.	Up to \$4,000 annually for students working towards a 2-year or 4-year degree.	Repayment begins nine months after the student graduates, falls below half-time enrollment or leaving college. Repayment may run up to 10 years.
Federal Stafford Loan (subsidized & unsubsidized)	Fixed interest rate of 6.8%. Eligibility for the subsidized Stafford is based on financial need and features deferment of principal and interest charges while enrolled at least half-time. As an additional alternative, the unsubsidized Stafford is	Full-time Dependent Undergraduate (2 & 4 year degree students), 1 st year up to \$3,500; 2 nd year up to \$4,500; thereafter up to \$5,500. Full-time independent undergraduates: May borrow same	A standard repayment may run up to 10 years. Repayment of principal begins six months after graduating, leaving school, or whenever enrollment drops below half-time. The government pays interest for the

	for independent students, and dependent students who do not qualify for the maximum subsidized version. Eligibility for the unsubsidized Stafford is not based on financial need, only the cost of attendance.	amounts as dependents from the subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford, plus an additional unsubsidized Stafford up to \$4,000 for years 1 and 2, and up to \$5,000 thereafter.	subsidized version until repayment begins. The borrower pays all interest charges for the unsubsidized version until repayment begins. The borrower pays all interest charges for the unsubsidized version, which may be deferred and capitalized (at extra cost to the borrower).
Federal PLUS loan (Parent Loan for Undergraduate Students)	Fixed rate may range from 7.9% to 8.5% available to parents. Eligibility determined by college, but not based on need. Borrower must have good credit history.	May borrow up to the difference between college costs minus estimated financial assistance.	Repayment begins with 60 days after loan is fully disbursed.
Oregon Opportunity Grant	Is an Oregon funded need-based program for students planning to go to college. Oregon Legislature instituted the program in 1971 to assist Oregon's neediest students in attaining an education.	Varies in amount based on the cost of attendance at the institution a student attends.	None
SMART Grant (The National Science & Mathematics Access to Retain Talent Grant)	Available during the third and fourth years of undergraduate study to full-time students who are eligible for the Federal Pell Grant and who are majoring in physical, life, or computer sciences, mathematics, technology, or engineering or in a foreign language determined critical to national security.	Up to \$4000 for each of the third and fourth years of undergraduate study.	None.

Note: Interest rates and other information are subject to change. Check with financial aid offices.
Definition: Undergraduate: Any student working towards a two-year or four-year degree.

DON'T GET SCAMMED ON YOUR WAY TO COLLEGE

“This scholarship is guaranteed or your money back.”

Wrong. No one can guarantee to get you a grant or scholarship. Remember, too, that school guarantees often have conditions or strings attached. Get school refund policies in writing.

“You can’t get this information anywhere else.”

Unlikely. Many free lists of scholarships are available. Check with Mrs. Arts for free information about current scholarships before you pay someone for the same or similar information. For more information about paying for college, visit the U.S. Department of Education’s website for students at www.ed.gov/studentaid.

“May I have your credit card or bank account number to hold this scholarship?”

No way. It may be a setup for an unauthorized withdrawal from your account. Don’t give out yours or your parents’ credit card or bank account number on the phone without first getting all the information in writing.

“We’ll do all the work.”

Don’t be fooled. There’s no way around it. You must apply for scholarships or grants yourself.

“The scholarship will cost you some money.”

That doesn’t make sense. Free money shouldn’t cost a thing. Don’t pay anyone who claims to have access to a scholarship for you.

“You’ve been selected by a ‘national foundation’ to receive a scholarship” or

“You’re a finalist in a contest” (that you didn’t enter).

Be careful. Before you send money to apply for a scholarship, check it out. Make sure the foundation or program is legitimate. Some places imitate legitimate foundations, federal agencies, and corporations. They might even have official-sounding names, using such words as “National,” “Federal,” “Division,” and “Foundation” to fool students and parents into thinking they are legitimate enterprises.

To find out how to spot, stop, and report a scholarship scam, contact the Federal Trade Commission at FTC Consumer Response Center, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20580. Website: www.ftc.gov. Telephone (National Fraud Information Center): 1-877-FTC-HELP (1-877-382-4357) (TY: 1-202-326-2502).

ENRICHMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Summer is a great time to take advantage of a variety of opportunities to do something productive, rewarding, educational and enriching in addition to relaxing and having fun. Part-time jobs, volunteer work, pre-college programs on college campuses, summer camps, taking a class at a community college are just some of the possibilities. What you do during the summer to enhance your resume for college and/or scholarships can often make the difference between being accepted at a university or not and being chosen by committees to receive their scholarships.

Many of these activities can take place during the school year as well.

Volunteer Opportunities

Boys & Girls Club	Library	Hospital	Nursing Homes
Wildlife Safari	Red Cross	Special Olympics	VA Medical Center
Animal Shelter	Rescue Mission	Literacy Programs	Habitat for Humanity
UCAN	YMCA	National Park Service	

Summer Programs

- Many colleges and universities across the country have programs throughout the summer for high school students. There are science camps, theater camps, writing camps, math camps, journalism camps, language camps, film camps and space camps, just to name a few. These camps range from 1 week to 6 weeks.
- **HOBY** (Hugo O'Brien Youth Leadership Camp) is an opportunity for students to meet with others throughout the state at a weekend motivational leadership-training seminar that takes place during June following sophomore year. The application for this program comes out in early November.
- **Boys & Girls State** is a week-long action packed week in June for students following the junior year. Students learn about the role of government from the local to national level and have the opportunity to follow the political process by running for various offices. The American Legion sponsors Boys & Girls State. Delegates are selected in late March and early April during the junior year. Boys and Girls camps are not held at the same times.
- Rotary Club sponsors a week-long leadership camp for students. **Camp Royal (RYLA – Rotary Youth and Leadership)** takes place each June at a camp near Lyons, Oregon, off Hwy 22, southeast of Salem. Up to 150 boys and girls from throughout the state gather to participate in numerous activities aimed at cultivating leadership potential in students who have completed their junior year in high school. The selection process for participants takes place as early as February during the junior year, with the applicants selected by early April.
- **The Student Conservation Association** sends nearly 1,000 students, ages 15-18, to our National parks and forests during the summer. Conservation crew members spend a month on conservation where they work on and conserve public lands – completing such projects as building trails, shelters, and bridges, restoring habitat and maintaining historic sites. To find out more or apply, go online to: www.theSCA.org
- **Apprenticeship in Science and Engineering (ASE)** – An opportunity to work full-time for 8 weeks during the summer in a science or engineering position under the guidance of a mentor. Gain valuable experience, learn about scientific careers and receive a \$1,000 stipend.

Apprenticeships are available in archaeology, chemistry, physics, mathematics & statistics, computer science, biology, environmental science, biomedical sciences and genetics.

Applications are available for freshmen, sophomores, and junior in December and due in January. For details check out the web site www.saturdayacademy.org and click on ASE.

- For students who are interested in learning more about West Point, the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Air Force Academy and the Coast Guard Academy, there are opportunities to attend camps at those facilities during the summer. Additional information can be found on their web sites.

Opportunities During the School Year

- American Legion High School Oratorical Contest – Earn up to \$18,000 for the college of your choice by making a speech presentation on an aspect of the United States Constitution. Competition begins at the local level during December or January. The application to compete must be completed and turned in by December 1. This is open to all students in grades 9-12.

- Rotary Speech Contest – A contest held by the Rotary Club for local high school students. Prizes on the local level range from \$25 to \$100. Those advancing on can compete for prizes at the District Level of \$250 - \$1,000.

With Regard to the Transcript, It's a Simple Matter of Math

The grades you earn throughout high school do matter to colleges. A slow start in high school could hinder your opportunities to apply to some colleges. Many students (and sometimes their parents) don't realize that just earning "good" grades during a student's junior and senior year isn't always enough to raise a student's grade point average (GPA) to meet some college's admissions standards. In the example below, notice how little the overall GPA rises the senior year even though the student gets a perfect GPA for that year.

Ninth Grade

English 9	C	
Math I 9	D*	
Physical Science	C	
Spanish 1	C	
Fine Arts 1	B	
GPA – 2.0		
GPA 3.0		Cumulative GPA – 2.54

Tenth Grade

English 10	B
Math II	B
Biology	B
Spanish II	B
World Studies	B
Intro to Tech	B

Eleventh Grade

American Lit	B	
Math 3	B	
US Studies 1	A	
Chemistry	B	
Advanced Tech	A	
Computer Program	B	
GPA – 3.3		Cumulative GPA – 2.82

Twelfth Grade

British Literature	A	
College Algebra	A	
US Studies 2	A	
Physics	A	
Business Projects	A	
Leadership	A	
GPA – 4.0		Cumulative GPA 3.13

*Note - any core course that a student earns less than a "C" grade in, doesn't count toward meeting most 4-year college admissions requirements.

For this example grades were assumed to be for the entire year.

USEFUL WEB SITES

To supplement the information you may receive from your counselor or from college representatives directly. The Internet has a wealth of information to assist students and parents with the college selection and financial aid process.

www.collegeboard.org

A tremendous “one stop shop” for a variety of helpful information: online SAT registration, test dates, CSS Profile form, a college search program, AP exam preparation, SAT practice questions, estimating what a family’s EFC (Expected Family Contribution) might be, apply online to colleges.

www.fafsa.ed.gov

The FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) can be filed online plus helpful instructions for filling out the form.

www.finaid.org

Lots of information on scholarships and financial aid. Do a sample “need analysis” to find what your EFC (Expected Family Contribution) might be.

www.osac.state.or.us

Download the Oregon Student Assistance Commission scholarship application (includes the Ford Scholar Program), link with several free sources of scholarship information.

www.act.org

Another “one stop shop” for a variety of helpful information: online ACT registration, test dates, applying to colleges online, a college search program, financial need estimator, link to virtual college tours, ACT test taking tips and practice test questions.

www.ed.gov/offices/OSFAP/Students/apply/search.html

Find the college Title IV code numbers necessary for filling out the FAFSA.

www.gocollege.com

Another “one stop shopping” site. Do a college search. Link to scholarship search sites. Free SAT practice.

www.number2.com

A great site for free practice for the SAT/PSAT as well as vocabulary expanding exercises. Free practice for the GRE (Graduate School Exam).

www.fastweb.com

Do a free scholarship search. Do a free college search. Get tips on careers, financial aid and the college application process. Download applications for more than 700 colleges.

www.wiredscholar.com

This comprehensive site reveals tips and strategies to effectively apply and get accepted to college.

www.review.com

The Princeton Review site has a fun feature called Counselor-O-Matic which rates your chances of getting into a specific school.

COLLEGE TERMINOLOGY

This is a list of some widely used college terms and abbreviations:

Open Door Admission

Any student having a high school diploma or its equivalent is admitted; there is no other requirement.

Rolling Admission

Applicants are accepted for admission in the order in which their applications are received. A response is usually received in two to four weeks.

Early Decision

Students apply to one college (their first choice) in the fall of their senior year and are notified by Christmas of their acceptance. If a student applies for early decision, there is an agreement that if the college accepts the student, they will attend that school. If they are placed on a deferred decision list, or are refused admission, then they may apply to other colleges.

Early Action

Students apply early, are notified early, and do not need to respond until May 1.

CEEB (College Entrance Examination Board) 381275

This association has a testing program which includes:

PSAT, Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test, is given to sophomores and juniors.

SAT I, Scholastic Aptitude, is used in college admissions.

SAT II, Subject Tests, is used by some colleges for admissions; primarily for placement in classes.

ACT, American College Testing, another program which administers a test for college admissions

AP, the CEEB program whereby students take courses in high school and secure eligibility for college credit or advanced placement through testing. Each college determines if credit is given for certain test scores.

CLEP, College Level Examination Program, is a program through which college credit is granted by many colleges to students who achieve certain scores on the CLEP examinations. There are five general exams and thirty subject area exams. CLEP exams are given the third Saturday of each month (except February) at the University of Portland, and the third Wednesday and Thursday at Portland State University. Applications are in the counseling office.

FAFSA (The Free Application for Federal Student Aid)

This form is required by colleges for students who apply for financial aid.

CSS Profile

This form (in addition to the FAFSA) is required by many private colleges.

CSS (The College Scholarship Service)

This service assesses the FAFSA.

Scholarship or Grant

A gift awarded by college, government, and private sources. This is money to be used for college and need not be repaid.

Pell Grant

Federal grant awarded on the basis of need. This may be used at any approved college and does not need to be repaid. Pell Grants range between \$400 and \$3300 per year.

Perkins Loan

A five percent federal loan available to students who are enrolled at least half time. Repayment with interest begins nine months after the student has graduated or discontinued college. (Up to \$4K per year is available.) Cancellation benefits are available for students entering certain professions or for those doing certain kinds of service work.

Stafford Loan

An eight and a quarter percent federal loan available from banks and savings and loans. Both subsidized and unsubsidized loans are available. Interest and repayment begin six months after the student has finished school. (For freshmen, up to \$2625 may be borrowed.)

PLUS (Parent Loan for Undergraduate Students)

Amount borrowed may be up to the full cost of attendance, minus any financial aid granted the student. Annual interest is nine percent and repayment begins sixty days after the loan is taken out.

CWS (College Work Study)

A federal financial aid award based on need. Funds are paid to the student for working, usually on campus.

OSAC (Oregon Student Assistance Commission, formerly Oregon State Scholarship Commission)

Student/applicant must be an Oregon resident and must complete the FAFSA. OSAC administers more than 200 private scholarships established by Oregon donors.

FINANCIAL AID PACKAGE

Based on the need indicated by the FAFSA report, a college will offer a student a financial aid package which includes one or more of the following: grant, work-study, and/or loan.

TYPES OF DEGREES

A.A., A.S., A.B.A.

Two-year college associate of arts degrees

B.A., B.S., B.M., B.F.A.

Four-year Bachelor degrees for Arts, Sciences, Music, or Fine Arts

M.A., M.S., M.A.T.

Master for Arts, Sciences, and Arts in Teaching are completed one or two years beyond a Bachelor's degree.

M.Ed., MA.L.S.

Master for Education and Master of Arts degree in Library Science are completed one or two years beyond a Bachelor's degree.

M.B.A.

Master in Business Administration is completed one or two years beyond a Bachelor's degree.

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Carolyn Callahan, the counselor at Roseburg High School's Career Center developed this outstanding resource. This booklet was originally developed by Carolyn to give students and parents a wonderful guide to many of the facets pertinent to the college planning process. We are grateful for Carolyn's efforts and her permission to reprint her information.

Much of the information in this booklet has been gathered from a number of different resources including the following:

National Association of College Admissions Counselors

The Oregon University System

The College Board

ACT

FastWeb

U.S. Department of Education

Handouts from numerous workshops and graduate classes