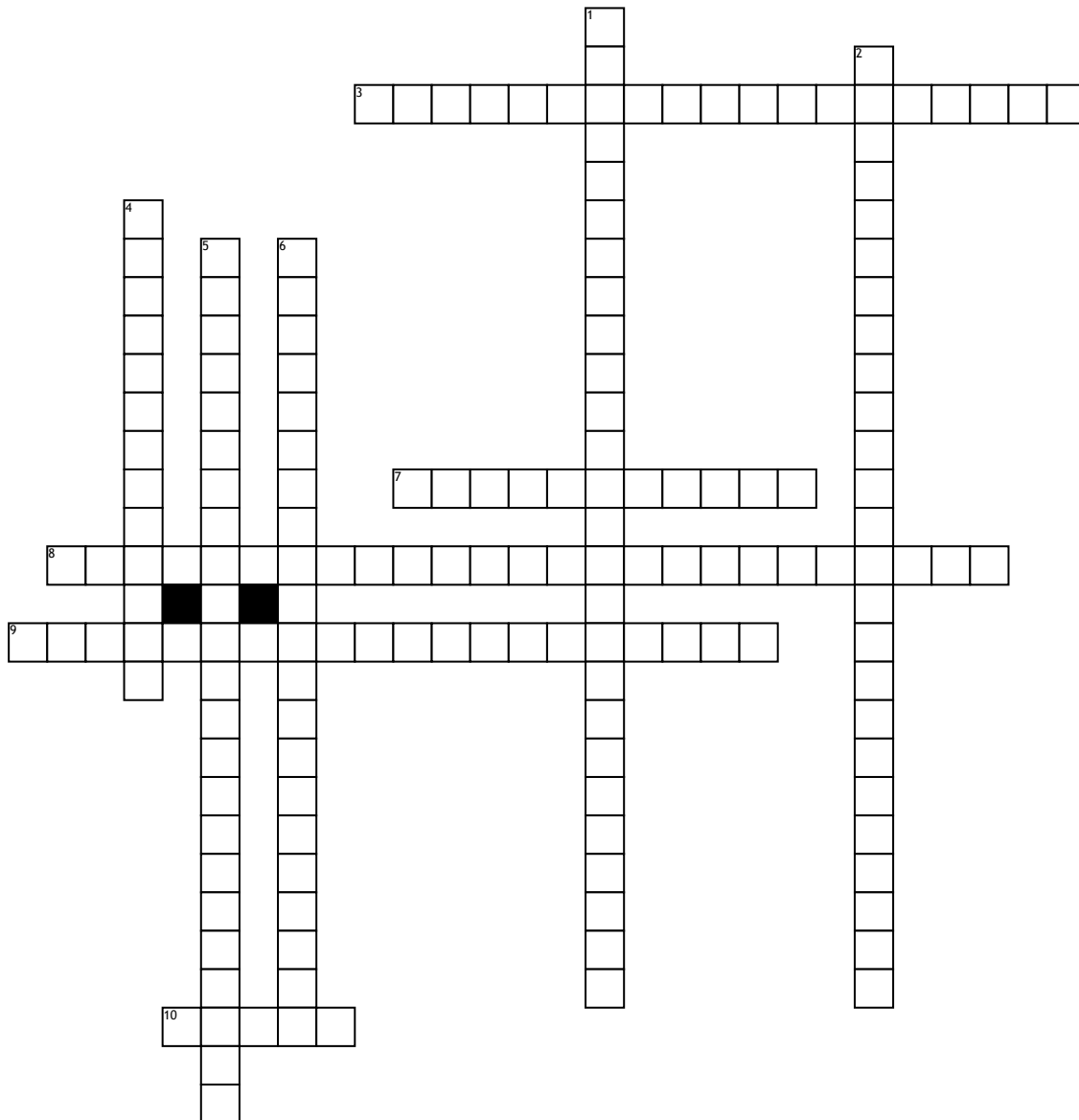


college application terms by J.Blanco 3



Across

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

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

8. can include students of all races but primarily serves African American students. many HBCUs were formed after the American Civil War to offer graduate and undergraduate degrees fro Black Americans

9. many college/university applications require recommendation letters about the applicant from a teacher and/or guidance counselor. some colleges/ universities also require teachers/counselors to complete a brief survey about the student rating his/her overall abilities.

10. the form to be completed to determine a student's eligibility for federal financial aid, which is based primarily on the students family's annual income and assets.

Down

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

2. weighted GPAs include an extra point on a 4.0-point scale for honors and advanced placement classes. using an unweighted GPA system, an "A" is worth a 4.0 and a "B" is worth 3.0. with a weighted GPA system, an "A" in an honors/AP class is worth a 5.0 and a "B" is worth a 4.0, etc.

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

5. scholarships, grants, and discounts that colleges can award to admitted students without regard to financial need. Merit aid may be based on specific achievements (e.g., demographics.)

6. income eligible students may be able to waive or reduce college application fees and related ACT/SAT fees. Check the college board and or the college directly for more info about fee waiver options.