

DeLaSalle

College Planning Guide





DeLaSalle

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Many times the most important lessons learned while in high school are the ones that teach the need to plan, how to set goals, to dream, or to be intentional about how to live one's life.

Through remarkable efforts, the DeLaSalle Guidance Department has assembled important planning information. Their many years of experience helping students prepare and succeed with college admission is reflected in the comprehensive coverage of topics, secondary schools, and "need to know" details included in this booklet.

I urge students and parents alike to refer to this valuable guide often through the process of making college hopes and dreams reality.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barry C. Lieske".

Barry C. Lieske
President



During the school year, over 80 percent of the DE student body are participating in school activities. A full range of fine arts, athletic, academic and leadership programs keep students busy and spirited throughout the year.



College Planning Guide

Prepared by the DeLaSalle Guidance Department

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DeLaSalle High School Code: 241600

Note to Users:

In the upper right hand corner of each page:

S - Will designate information **for Seniors**

J - Will designate information **for Juniors**

SJ - Will designate information **for Seniors & Juniors**

Table of Contents

Important Dates and Test Preparation	Page
Minnesota National College Fair	1
Senior Planning Schedule	2-4
Junior Planning Schedule	5
ACT, SAT, PSAT Information	6
Test Preparation Tips	7-10
Advanced Placement (AP) Test	11
Assessing Your Strengths	
Finding a College That Fits	12
Junior College Interview	13
Deciding Which College is for You	
Minnesota Private Colleges	14&15
List of Private Colleges	16
Minnesota State Colleges and Universities	17
Minnesota State University Information	18
Minnesota State Community and Technical Colleges	19
University of Minnesota State Map	20
About Reciprocity	21
Reciprocity with Wisconsin	22
Sample Letter	23
25 Questions to Ask an Admissions Counselor	24
Admission and Acceptance Policies	25
The College Interview	26
The College Admission Process & The Application Process	
Parent's Role in the College Admissions Process	27
DeLaSalle's Role in the College Admissions Process	27
College Application Process	28
Meeting College Costs and Financial Aid	
Financing Your Education	29
Applying for Scholarships	30
NCAA Information	31
Words, Definitions, and Details To Know	
College Search Web Sites	32
Study Skills Web Sites	33
Top Ten Web Sites to Begin Your College Search	34
Glossary of Terms	35



Minnesota National College Fair

Minneapolis Convention Center

Fall of each school year



Questions to Ask College Reps

(see page 24 for more questions)

- ✓ How can I arrange a campus visit? Are there any special visitation days on your campus?
- ✓ Do teaching assistants (t.a.'s) teach any courses at the college?
- ✓ What percentage of the students are commuter students?
- ✓ What types of co-curricular activities are there on campus?
- ✓ How accessible are the professors outside of class?
- ✓ What are the most popular majors?
- ✓ What additional academic services do you offer to students (tutoring, career counseling, study skills workshops)?
- ✓ What types of internship/co-op experiences are available?
- ✓ How safe is your campus? What safety measures have been put into place?

Possible Workshops

(check the College Fair Directory for times and specifics)

How to Apply to College

Writing a Winning College Essay

NCAA Clearinghouse and Eligibility —

What Student Athletes and Their Families Need to Know

Financial Aid Session

Women's Colleges

Students with Learning Differences -

What to Expect in Getting In and Going to College

Before the Fair

1. Answer the following questions to help you determine what kind of school would best suit you:
 - ◆ Do you want to attend a two-or-four year institution?
 - ◆ 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 co-curricular activities or athletics?
 - ◆ Do you want to attend a school in an urban, suburban, or rural environment?
 - ◆ Do you require any special services (e.g., tutoring, note takers, readers, TDD, or interpreters)?
2. Discuss your college plans with your college counselor, family, teachers, and friends.
3. See Naviance College Search (**make an appointment with a college counselor**)
4. Research your college of interest on Naviance.

At the Fair

1. Pick up a bag and a College Fair directory.
2. Visit with colleges and universities which you feel meet your criteria.
3. Talk with a college counselor at the Counseling Center if you have any questions or need help with your college search.



Please go to: www.mn-acac.org
(Go to "College Fair" link)
for more information

High School SENIOR'S Planning Calendar



NOTES

SEPTEMBER

- Begin to finalize a list of colleges with your family and your college advisor.
- Make sure you have all applications required for college admission and financial aid. Email, phone, or use the internet to request missing information.
- Research application and financial aid deadlines for the schools to which you plan to apply. They will vary and it is **essential to meet all deadlines!**
- Plan to visit, considering an overnight stay and an interview at your top college choices. Visit any colleges you have not already seen.
- Register for the SAT or ACT if you have not taken one of them yet, or if you are not happy with earlier scores. Be sure to take the SAT Subject Tests, **if required.**
- Think about teachers who would be willing to write strong letters of recommendation on your behalf and give them a recommendation request. Give **recommender at least two weeks notice** before you need the recommendation.
- Begin writing college essays.
- Attend college fairs for one final review of college choices.
- Stay focused on grades.

OCTOBER

- Finalize your list of college choices to a reasonable number, (3-5).
- Create a file for each of your college choices, or use Naviance to stay organized
- Create a master schedule of all your application deadlines.
- Keep working on drafts for college essays.
- Start working on college applications.
- Have the standardized testing service (ACT or SAT) send your scores to your list of colleges.
- If applying for early decision or early action, send in your application now. Also prepare applications for back-up schools. **Remember, if you are accepted under the early decision option, you are expected to enroll at that college and to withdraw all other applications.**
- Submit application on time to reach the college by the deadline. Check with a college counselor to make sure your transcripts and recommendations have been sent.
- Research scholarships, note deadlines!
- Stay focused on grades.

(See pages 27-28 for application procedure specifics.)

NOVEMBER

- Finalize drafts of your college essays, but only after numerous edits, rewrites, and reviews by others (family, counselors, teachers). There should be **no** grammatical or spelling errors.
- Continue submitting college applications on online.
Make copies of all application materials before submitting them.
- Be sure your college advisor knows your final list of colleges, as well as your preferences.
- Request key financial aid and scholarship information from your colleges of choice, noting application deadlines.
- Attend the financial aid planning presentation at DLS with your parents. All of you should understand how college financial aid programs work.
- Stay focused on grades.

DECEMBER

- If you applied for early decision or early action to a college, expect notification this month.
- If the decision is deferred or waitlisted until spring, or you are denied, submit applications to other colleges.
- Start detailed financial aid research, including outside sources for scholarships and loans.
- Stay focused on grades.

JANUARY

- Parents and students will need to complete income tax forms, these figures are used to fill out the FAFSA.
- If applying for financial aid, get started on preparations by filling out a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) form online. (www.fafsa.com)
- Complete your FAFSA as quickly as possible after January 1. Check to make sure your colleges do not require any other financial aid forms. If they do, consult a college counselor or contact the college's financial aid office.
- Stay focused on grades. Grades continue to count for colleges throughout the senior year.

FEBRUARY

- Be aware of specific FAFSA deadlines at colleges on your list.
- If you completed a FAFSA, you should receive your Student Aid Report (SAR) within four weeks after submitting the FAFSA. Review the SAR carefully and check for any inaccuracies. If necessary, correct any items on the SAR and return it to the FAFSA processor (if a college processed your data directly, notify the college of any change).
- Keep track of your college applications. Be sure colleges have received all your materials. Call admission offices to check.
- Complete scholarship applications. You may be eligible for more scholarships than you think, so apply for as many as you can.
- Stay focused on grades.

MARCH

- College decision letters begin arriving.
- Enjoy your acceptances, decide about your wait lists, and try not to take your denials personally.
- Finalize financial aid applications.
- Continue searching and applying for scholarships and grants.
- Stay focused on grades, only a couple more months to go!

APRIL

- Make your final decision about your college choice from among the colleges that accepted you.
- Notify all colleges of your final decision.
- Continue searching and applying for scholarships and grants.

MAY

- By May 1, decide on the one college that you will attend. By May 1, send in your tuition deposit to the college you will attend. Notify the other colleges that accepted you that you have selected another college.

JUNE

- Your final transcript will be sent to the college you will attend. Notify the college of any private scholarships or grants you will be receiving.

Final Note:
**If you are unsure of anything in the
college application process,
see a College Counselor.**

College Planning Timeline - Juniors

FALL

- Start with you! Make lists of your abilities, social/cultural preferences, and personal qualities. List things you may want to study and participate in at college.
- Learn about colleges. Do a college criteria search within your Naviance account (see your college advisor to set up an account if you haven't already done so). Talk to friends, family, teachers, and recent graduates of DLS now in college. List college features that interest you.
- **Sign up to meet with your college advisor about college planning. (See page 13)**
- Take notice of the College Admission Representatives visiting DLS. These are always listed in **The Source**.
- Start a file to manage your college search and application materials.
- If appropriate (interested in drama, music, art, sports, etc.?) start to gather materials for a portfolio.

WINTER

- **If you have not yet done so, sign up to meet with your college advisor about college planning.**
- Sign up to take the SAT or ACT in the spring. Register online. Download practice booklets from www.collegeboard.com (for the SAT) or from www.act.org (for the ACT) or find them in the counseling office. Use "Prep me" within Naviance for the ACT.
- Meet with College Admission Representatives that visit DLS.

SPRING

- Visit some local colleges - large, small, public, and private. Get a feel for what colleges you like and which characteristics of colleges will be important to you.
- **If you have not yet done so, sign up to meet with your college advisor about college planning.**
- Develop a list of 7-10 colleges that interest you. Request information from these colleges about financial aid and academic programs that interest you. Visit some colleges over your spring break.
- If you are considering military academies or ROTC scholarships, you should begin the application process the summer **before** your senior year.
- If you are taking Advanced Placement (AP) classes, register for AP Exams given in May.
- Be sure your senior year's choice of classes include challenging, college preparatory classes.
- Get ahead by working on college essays, if required by the colleges you are interested in.
- Get ahead by getting your *Request For Letter of Recommendation* to teachers before you leave for summer.

SUMMER

- If you are an athlete planning to play a sport in college, register with the NCAA Clearinghouse www.eligibilitycenter.org (see page 31 for more information)
- Visit colleges. Take campus tours and, at colleges you are serious about, make appointments to have interviews with admission counselors.
- Create an activities resume - a record of accomplishments, activities, and work experience since 9th grade.
- Search online to see if applying is possible over the summer. Check application dates - large universities may have early dates or rolling admissions.
- Start looking for scholarships. (see page 32 for websites)

SAT

Go to website:

<http://sat.collegeboard.com/register>
for dates, deadlines, and to register.

ACT

Go to website:

<http://www.actstudent.org/regist/index.html>
for dates, deadlines, and to register.

PSAT/NMSQT

Given every fall to grade 11 students at DeLaSalle.

Preparing for College Entrance Exams

Long-Term Preparation

Long-term preparation focuses on academic performance, in general, not just on the test. It is designed to improve your abilities and to help you gain the skills necessary to answer more difficult questions. It focuses on things like:

- ◆ Reading more effectively; giving you the ability to determine what the author means as well as merely what the author says.
- ◆ Improving your vocabulary; giving you better tools to comprehend new words from the context in which they are used.
- ◆ Developing your problem-solving skills; helping you determine what to do, how best to do it, and where to find needed resources.

Long-term preparation can help you improve your abilities, not only so you can answer more questions on the college entrance test, but also so you can be a better student.

Short-Term Preparation

Short-term preparation focuses on the test itself. It includes learning specific test-taking tips and techniques, including:

- ◆ How to relax in order to beat test panic
- ◆ What to expect from the test; type of questions, how many questions, etc.
- ◆ Becoming familiar with test directions
- ◆ Learning to pace yourself
- ◆ When and how to guess
- ◆ How to identify the easiest questions
- ◆ Specific hints and approaches for each of the types of test questions

Short-term preparation is designed to make sure your score is as high as you deserve; based on the knowledge, skills, and abilities you have today. It is also designed to make sure that you identify and correctly answer every question that you currently have the ability to answer. Short-term preparation can gain points for you on the college entrance test, but it is limited because it does not help you become a more able student.

ACT and SAT Test Preparation Tips

Physical Preparation

- ◆ Keep your physical activity routine
- ◆ Eat a good breakfast with protein
- ◆ Sleep (try to keep your typical schedule)

Mental Preparation

- ◆ Learn as much as you can about what you're going to be asked to do
- ◆ Decide what sort of review you need
- ◆ Plan study/practice time
- ◆ Reward yourself for doing test preparation
- ◆ Develop a positive mental attitude

Arriving at the Test Center

- ◆ Report to the test center at least 15 minutes early
- ◆ Bring only the things you will need that morning:
 1. admission ticket
 2. photo identification or letter of identification
 3. pencils (sharpened #2 with erasers)
 4. glasses/contacts if needed
 5. watch
 6. calculator (with new batteries), and back up calculator
- ◆ Wear comfortable clothes (layers you can take off or put on)

Expectations

- ◆ Verification of your identification
- ◆ Room assignments
- ◆ Put away everything, except ID, admission ticket, pencils
- ◆ Eating and drinking are prohibited in the test room
- ◆ While waiting for the test to begin—relax
- ◆ Tired during the test? Check your posture, stretch neck, rotate shoulders and take deep breaths
- ◆ During the break—stand up, walk around, stretch, relax, get a drink, go to the restroom, have a snack, chat with friends

Test Taking Strategies

- ◆ Learn about the test
- ◆ Take practice tests
- ◆ Learn to pace yourself
- ◆ Know/understand the directions
- ◆ Learn when to guess
- ◆ Check your work

Know the Format and Content of the Test!

ACT Writing Test

Frequently Asked Questions

Can I take the Writing Test by itself, without taking the Assessment Test?

No.

Where can I take the Writing Test? Is it available everywhere in the United States?

Yes, students may register to take the ACT Writing Test on every national test date and at every test center in the 50 United States. Students who take the ACT Assessment Plus Writing will take the exam in a separate room from those who take the exam without the Writing Test.

Will I write my essay on paper or on a computer?

The ACT Writing Test is a paper-and-pencil test. You will write your essay on lined paper that will be provided to you.

Is the ACT Writing Test "coachable?"

The Writing Test is designed as a curriculum-based test, just like the other tests in the ACT Assessment. This means that it measures the knowledge and skills taught in high school that are important for readiness for college-level work. In this sense, all the ACT tests are "coachable." The best preparation for any student taking the ACT is rigorous college preparatory courses in high school. Students do not need to take commercial test preparation courses to do well on the ACT. Working hard and doing well in the right courses in high school are enough.

See Your College Advisor for any questions.



Preparing for College Entrance Exams (cont.)

American College Test (ACT)

ACT has a 30-minute Writing Test as an optional component to the ACT Assessment.

The ACT Writing Test will complement the English Test. The combined information from both tests will tell post-secondary institutions about students' understanding of the conventions of standard written English and their ability to produce a direct sample of writing.

Because post-secondary institutions have varying needs, ACT will offer the Writing Test as an option.

- Post-secondary institutions will make their own decisions about whether to require the results from the the ACT Writing Test for admissions and/or course placement purposes.
- Students will decide whether to take the Writing Test based on the requirement of the institution they are considering.

Students will not be required to take a test that they do not need to take, thus incurring unnecessary expense. Institutions will have the freedom to require the test that best meet their information needs.

Note: DeLaSalle's Counseling Staff highly recommends that the writing test be taken, many colleges require it.

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)

Writing

- Multiple-choice questions (grammar and usage)
- Student-written essay

Critical Reading

- Passage based reading and sentence completion

Mathematics

- Multiple choice questions and student produced responses

The PSAT/NMSQT®

The PSAT/NMSQT will be administered by the DeLaSalle Guidance Department in the fall to all 11th graders and will be an excellent practice for the SAT.

Websites for resources: www.4tests.com, www.actstudent.org, and www.collegeboard.com.

Tips for the Writing ACT Test

You'll have 30 minutes to read and think about the issue in the prompt, and to plan and write your essay. Here are some quick tips to help you use your time effectively.

- Carefully read the instructions on the cover of the test booklet.
- Do some planning before writing the essay. You will be instructed to do your pre-writing in your Writing Test Booklet. You can refer to these notes as you write the essay on the lined pages in your answer folder.
 - **Carefully consider the prompt** and make sure you understand it, re-reading until you do understand it completely.
 - **Decide how you want to answer** the question in the prompt.
 - **Jot down your ideas** on the topic: this might simply be a list of ideas, reasons, and examples that you will use to explain your point of view on the issue.
 - **Address what others might say** to refute your point of view and present a counter-argument.
 - **Think of how best to organize** the ideas in your essay.
- At the beginning of your essay, make sure readers will see that you understand the issue.
- Explain your point of view in a clear and logical way.
- If possible, discuss the issue in a broader context or evaluate the implications or complications of the issue.
- Use specific examples.
- Vary the structure of your sentences, and use varied and precise word choices.
- Make logical relationships clear by using transitional words and phrases.
- Do not wander off the topic.
- End with a strong conclusion that summarizes or reinforces your position.
- If there is time, do a final check of the essay when it is finished.
 - Correct any mistakes in grammar, usage, punctuation, and spelling.
 - If you find any words that are hard to read, recopy them so your readers can read them easily.
 - Make any corrections and revisions neatly, between the lines (but not in the margins).

Advanced Placement (AP) TESTING

AP Exams provide students with a standardized measure of what they've accomplished in the AP classroom, and are thus an essential part of the AP Program. As a result, college admission offices and many high schools expect that students who enroll in an AP course will take the AP Exam at the end of the course.

Each AP course has a corresponding AP Exam that schools worldwide administer in early May. Below is a list of DeLaSalle's Advanced Placement Courses:

Chemistry

Psychology

Spanish Language & Culture

Calculus AB

Calculus BC

English Literature

English Language

European History

Studio Art Portfolios Due

Biology

United States History

Government

**** For more information
about AP classes and testing:
www.apcentral.collegeboard.com**

Finding A College That Fits - Naviance Website

This is a very useful website for college and career planning. This page will focus on the college planning part of the website. If you do not have a Naviance account see your college advisor.

Getting Started:*

1. Type in <http://connection.naviance.com/delasalle>.
2. Click **i need to register**: Get your registration code in the counseling office, if you haven't done so, and set up your account.
3. Click **Colleges** tab (top left)
4. Search for colleges you are thinking about in the **search for colleges** box (upper left corner).
5. Add these colleges to your list by clicking on the college link and also by clicking on the **ADD TO LIST** icon under the college contact numbers.
6. You will find your created list by going back to the **colleges** tab and clicking on **colleges I'm thinking about**.

College Criteria Search:*

7. Click on **college search** and answer the questions.
8. Save your list by clicking on (**save search**), next to the number of matches. Title or name the the list. You can save as many lists as you would like.
9. To find your saved lists go to **college search** and then go to **Saved Searches** box.

Looking at Specific Colleges:*

1. Click on a college link.
2. Start by clicking on the **ADMISSIONS** tab.
3. Look at **Test Score Ranges** to compare your scores.
4. Look at **Admissions Qualifications**.
5. Look at **Important Polices**.

These are several "first looks" we suggest. Obviously there is much more information as you explore these links.

* SEE YOUR COLLEGE ADVISOR FOR HELP IF NEEDED

Junior College Interview

Name _____

Graduation Year _____

Directions: Fill out what you can. Bring this sheet with you when you meet with your college advisor.

- Plans after graduation:
- Naviance Account
- Test Date (ACT or SAT)

What has been done so far, in terms of college planning:

Colleges of interest:

Review Profile (transcript, course selection for senior year, test scores):

Interests (majors, activities, strengths):

Extracurricular Activities: (Leadership experience? Ways to get leadership experience in these activities?)

What characteristics are you seeking in a college? (two-year or four-year, majors, urban or rural location, size, public/private, religious affiliation, other characteristics);

Test Prep:

Minnesota's Private Colleges

4005 Minnesota Street, Suite 500

St. Paul, MN 55101

www.mnprivatecolleges.org

Minnesota's private colleges have been providing high-quality liberal arts education for over a century to students from a wide range of backgrounds. They offer students individual attention. On average, there is one professor for every 13 students. Classes, even introductory courses, are taught by professors.

While each of Minnesota's private colleges has slightly different admissions standards, tuition/fees and programs, there are many similarities among them. Specific information on any of Minnesota's private colleges can be obtained by calling their admissions offices directly.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Typically, students who have taken challenging courses in high school are better prepared to succeed in college.

The strongest candidates for college admission have taken four years of English (with an emphasis on writing); at least three years of mathematics; three or more years of science (including at least one year of laboratory science); and three or more years of social science. Students should also take two or more years of a foreign language and several courses in the arts.

What you do outside of school is also important. Colleges look for candidates who will not only *get* something out of the experience but have something to *give*. For example, participation in team or individual sports demonstrates persistence and discipline. Involvement in activities outside of school shows a broad range of interests and the ability to manage time.

FINANCIAL AID

Minnesota's private colleges welcome talented students from all income backgrounds. They are committed to making educational opportunities available to all through financial aid. Three-quarters of all private college students receive financial assistance to attend college. Financial Aid is made up of state and federal grants, college aid, loans, scholarships and work-study opportunities.

COURSES OF STUDY

At Minnesota's private colleges you can focus on specific careers such as; teaching, social work, nursing or business and receive a broad education in the liberal arts and sciences. Each college offers a specific set of programs.

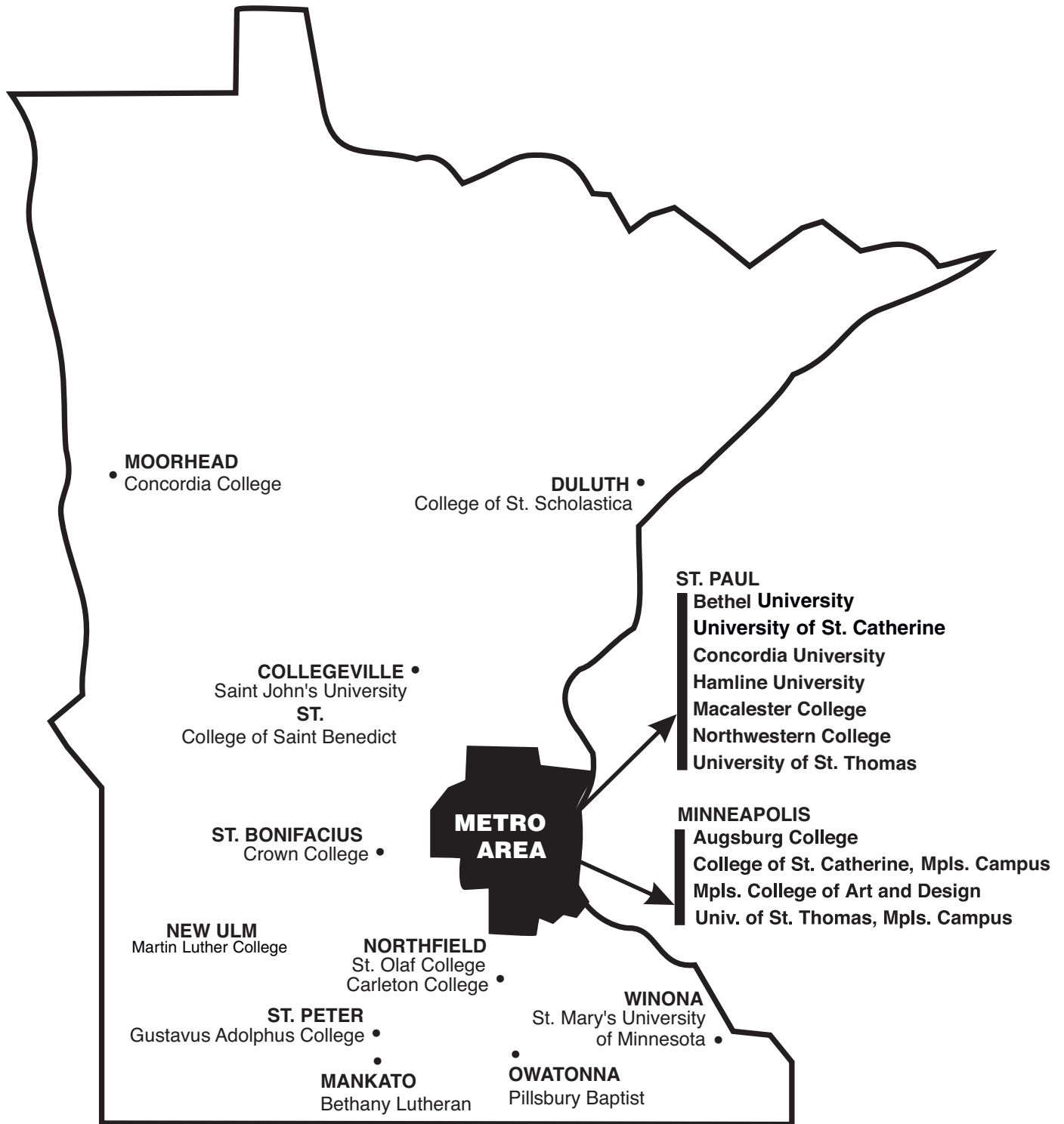
CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Most schools offer plenty of opportunities to become involved in sports, student government, cultural organizations or community service. Beyond the personal rewards, these extracurricular activities are important because employers and graduate schools look for candidates with a wide range of interests and demonstrated leadership ability.

INTERNET

For more information about Minnesota's private colleges, call 1-800-774-2655 or visit their web site at www.mnprivatecolleges.org

Minnesota's Private Colleges



See next page for details and addresses of each school.

List of Private Colleges

www.mnprivatecolleges.org

Below is a listing of most of the private colleges in Minnesota.

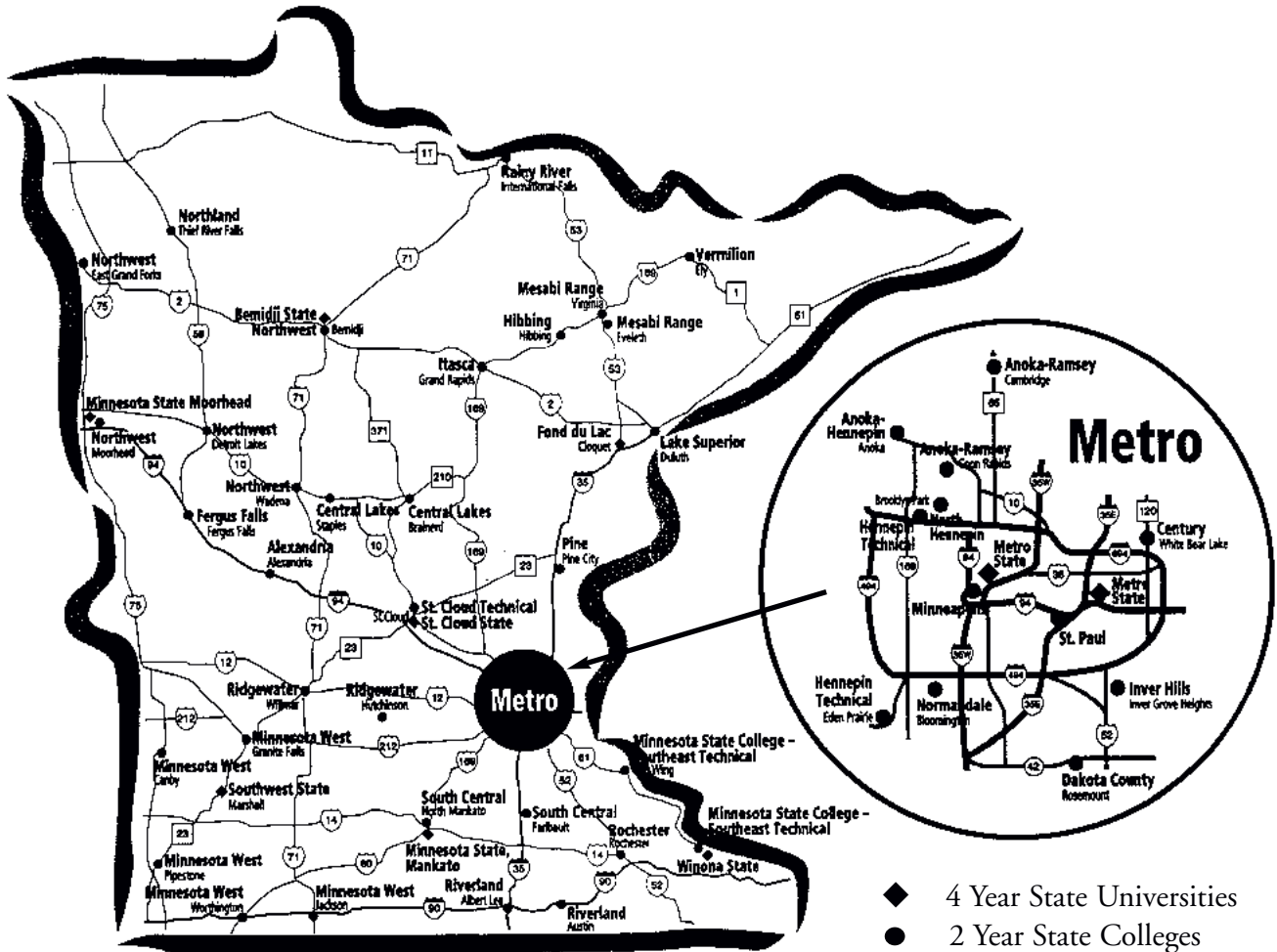
FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES	2014-2015 TUITION/FEES	ROOM & BOARD	LOCATION & ADMISSIONS OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER
Augsburg College www.augsburg.edu	\$34,431	\$9,104	2211 Riverside Ave. Minneapolis, MN 55454	(612) 330-1001 (800) 788-5678
Bethany Lutheran College www.blc.edu	24,580	7,770	734 Marsh Mankato, MN 56001	(507) 386-5300 (800) 944-3066
Bethel University www.bethel.edu	32,990	9,440	3900 Bethel Drive St. Paul, MN 55112	(651) 638-6242 (800) 255-8706
Carleton College www.carleton.edu	47,736	12,366	One North College St. Northfield, MN 55057	(507) 646-4190 (800) 995-2275
College of St. Benedict www.csbsju.edu	39,402	9,957	37 College Ave. So. St. Joseph, MN 56374	(320) 363-5308 (800) 544-1489
St. Catherine University www.skate.edu	36,420	8,894	2004 Randolph Ave. St. Paul, MN 55105	(651) 690-6505 (800) 945-4599
College of St. Scholastica www.css.edu	32,842	8,598	1200 Kenwood Ave. Duluth, MN 55811	(218) 723-6046 (800) 447-5444
Concordia College, Moorhead www.concordiacollege.edu	34,114	7,370	901 South Eighth St. Moorhead, MN 56562	(218) 299-3004 (800) 699-9897
Concordia University, St. Paul www.csp.edu	20,250	8,000	275 North Syndicate St. Paul, MN 55104	(651) 641-8230 (800) 333-4705
Gustavus Adolphus College www.gustavus.edu	40,857	9,110	800 W. College Ave. St. Peter, MN 56082	(507) 933-7676 (800) 487-8288
Hamline University www.hamline.edu	36,660	9,392	1536 Hewitt Ave. St. Paul, MN 55104	(651) 523-2207 (800) 753-9753
Macalester College www.macalester.edu	47,195	10,496	1600 Grand Avenue St. Paul, MN 55105	(651) 696-6357 (800) 231-7974
Mpls. College of Art & Design www.mcad.edu	34,146	7,030	2501 Stevens Ave. S. Minneapolis, MN 55404	(612) 874-3762 (800) 874-6223
St. John's University www.csbsju.edu	38,426	9,250	Collegeville, MN 56321	(320) 363-2196 (800) 245-6467
St. Mary's University of MN www.smumn.edu	30,315	7,965	Terrace Heights Winona, MN 55987	(507) 457-1700 (800) 635-5987
St. Olaf College www.stolaf.edu	41,700	9,500	1520 St. Olaf Avenue Northfield, MN 55057	(507) 646-3025 (800) 800-3025
University of St. Thomas www.stthomas.edu	36,682	9,200	2115 Summit Ave. St. Paul, MN 55105	(651) 962-6150 (800) 328-6819

Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MnSCU)

www.mnscu.edu

What You Should Know About Minnesota State Colleges and Universities

- ◆ The system includes 7 state universities and 29 two-year colleges (community and technical colleges) for a total of 36 institutions.
- ◆ A MnSCU common application is available and helpful if you are planning to apply to more than one college in the system. (This includes all two-year and four-year colleges in MnSCU.)
- ◆ Minnesota State Colleges and Universities are on a semester system.
- ◆ Campuses are located in 46 Minnesota communities plus a campus in Akita, Japan.
- ◆ Ninety percent of the students are from Minnesota.
- ◆ Minnesota State Colleges and Universities offer flexible options from short-term career and job training at the two-year colleges to Baccalaureate degrees and Masters programs at the state universities.
- ◆ The web site for MnSCU is www.mnscu.edu
Phone (651) 296-8012 or toll free 888-667-2848.



Minnesota State College and University Information

State Universities offer:

- Four-year bachelor degree programs with a liberal arts curriculum including arts, sciences, social sciences, and humanities
- Graduate programs leading to a master's degree and beyond in selected fields, including business administration, education, fine arts, and criminal justice
- A number of distinct career-oriented programs, including engineering, computer science, nursing, and teaching.
- Some two-year and pre-professional programs ranging from Agriculture to Wildlife Management
- Extensive range of foreign and international study opportunities, internships, tours, and independent study for academic credit, allowing students to supplement their classroom learning
- A common market student exchange program enabling a student enrolled at any state university to take selected courses at any of the other state universities at no loss of credit
- Special programs to help the academically gifted, students of color, women, veterans, working people, the disadvantaged, and the physically challenged realize their educational goals
- Cooperative programming with other public and private colleges and universities that expands curriculum opportunities available to students
- A full range of athletics and intermural sports, and programs in theater, music, and the arts

Minnesota State Universities are:

Bemidji State University

www.bemidji.msus.edu

Bemidji
1500 Birchmont Drive N.E.
Bemidji, MN 56601-2699
800-475-2001 toll free
218-755-2040, 218-755-2074 Fax

Minnesota State University, Mankato

www.mankato.msus.edu

Mankato
209 Wigley Administration Center
Mankato, MN 56001
800-722-0544 Toll Free
507-389-1822, 507-389-5114 Fax

Metropolitan State University

www.metrostate.edu

St. Paul and Minneapolis
700 E. Seventh Street
St. Paul, MN 55106-5000
651-772-7600, 651-772-7738 Fax

Moorhead State University

www.moorhead.msus.edu

Moorhead
1104 Seventh Avenue South
Moorhead, MN 56563
800-593-7246 Toll Free
218-236-2161, 218-236-2168 Fax

St. Cloud State University

www.StCloudState.edu

St Cloud
720 4th Avenue South
St. Cloud, MN 56301-4498
877-654-SCSU Toll Free
320-255-0121, 320-255-2243 Fax

Southwest State University

www.southwest.msus.edu

Marshall
1501 State Street
Marshall, MN 56258
800-642-0684 Toll Free
507-537-7021, 507-537-7154 Fax

Winona State University

www.winona.msus.edu

Winona
Eighth & Jackson Streets
Winona, MN 55987
800-342-5978 Toll Free
507-457-5000, 507-457-5620 Fax

Minnesota State Community and Technical Colleges/MnSCU

Minnesota's Two-Year State Colleges offer students the education they need to get a good job quickly, if that's what they desire, or to get a solid foundation for a four-year baccalaureate degree.

Technical Colleges offer education for employment, courses and programs that teach specific knowledge and skills leading to particular jobs. Instructors often are former business owners or skilled practitioners with solid experience in the occupations they teach. Local employers work closely with each of the colleges to make sure they are teaching the skills demanded in today's job market. Technical colleges offer programs ranging in length from three months to two years.

Community Colleges provide the first two years of a four-year college education. Graduates of community colleges can transfer to Minnesota state universities or other colleges to complete four-year degrees. Community colleges offer general education courses, occupational programs, and developmental and college preparatory courses for those who need to brush up on basic skills.

Like four-year universities, most offer a full range of athletics, clubs, and activities in theater, music, and the arts.

ADMISSION:

Minnesota state two-year colleges have a policy of "open admission," which means that anyone with a high school diploma or a GED may enroll. Students without a high school diploma or GED may be admitted if they demonstrate the potential for being successful in college.

FINANCIAL AID:

Scholarships, grants, loans and jobs are available to help meet expenses. To apply for financial aid, or to learn more about it, contact the college or university's financial aid office. Also see the Financial Aid section of this book and your high school counselor for more information.

TWO YEAR COLLEGES

ALEXANDRIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Alexandria
Toll free: (888)234-1222
TTY: (320) 762-4623

ANOKA-HENNEPIN TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Anoka
Toll free: (800) 247-5588
TTY: (612) 576-4748

ANOKA-RAMSEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Cambridge, Coon Rapids
(763) 427-2600
TTY: (612) 422-3460

CENTRAL LAKES COLLEGE

Brainerd, Staples
Toll free: (800) 933-0346
TTY: (218) 855-8124

CENTURY COLLEGE

White Bear Lake
Toll free: (800) 228-1978
TTY: (651) 779-3300

DAKOTA COUNTY TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Rosemount
Toll free: (877) 937-3282
TTY: (651) 423-8301

FERGUS FALLS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Fergus Falls
Toll free: (877) 450-3322
TTY: (218) 739-7500

FOND DU LAC TRIBAL & COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Cloquet
Toll free: (800) 657-3712
TTY: (218) 739-7271

HENNEPIN TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Brooklyn Park, Eden Prairie
(763) 425-3800
Toll free: (800) 345-4655
TTY: (218) 879-0805

HIBBING COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Hibbing
Toll free: (800) 224-4422
TTY: (218) 262-6775

INVER HILLS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Inver Grove Heights
(651) 450-8500
TTY: (651) 450-8369

ITASCA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Grand Rapids
Toll free: (800) 996-6422
TTY: (218) 327-4167

LAKE SUPERIOR COLLEGE

Duluth
Toll free: (800) 432-2884
TTY: (218) 722-6893

MESABI RANGE COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Eveleth, Virginia
Toll free: (800) 657-3860
TTY: (218) 749-7783

MINNEAPOLIS COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Minneapolis
Toll free: (800) 247-0911
TTY: (612) 341-7235

MINNESOTA STATE COLLEGE SOUTHEAST TECHNICAL

Red Wing, Winona
Toll free: (800) 372-8164
TTY: (507) 453-2785

MINNESOTA WEST COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Canby, Granite Falls, Jackson, Pipestone, Worthington
Toll free: (800) 658-2330
TTY: (800) 627-3529

NORMANDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Bloomington
(952) 487-8200
TTY: (612) 832-6552

NORTH HENNEPIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Brooklyn Park
(763) 424-0702
TTY: (612) 493-0558

NORTHLAND COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Thief River Falls
Toll free: (800) 959-6282
TTY: (800) 627-3529

NORTHWEST TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Bemidji, Detroit Lakes, East Grand Forks, Moorhead, Wadena
Toll free: (877) 733-5682
TTY: (800) 627-3529

PINE TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Pine City
Toll free: (800) 521-7463
TTY: (320) 629-1030

RAINY RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

International Falls
Toll free: (800) 456-3996
TTY: (218) 285-2261

RIDGEWATER COLLEGE

Hutchinson, Willmar
Toll free: (800) 722-1151
TTY: (320) 231-5176

RIVERLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Albert Lea, Austin
Toll free: (800) 247-5039
TTY: (800) 627-3529

ROCHESTER COMMUNITY & TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Rochester
Toll free: (800) 247-1296
TTY: (507) 280-2968

ST. CLOUD TECHNICAL COLLEGE

St. Cloud
Toll free: (800) 222-1009
TTY: (320) 654-5988

ST. PAUL TECHNICAL COLLEGE

St. Paul
Toll free: (800) 227-6029
TTY: (615) 228-4301

SOUTH CENTRAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE

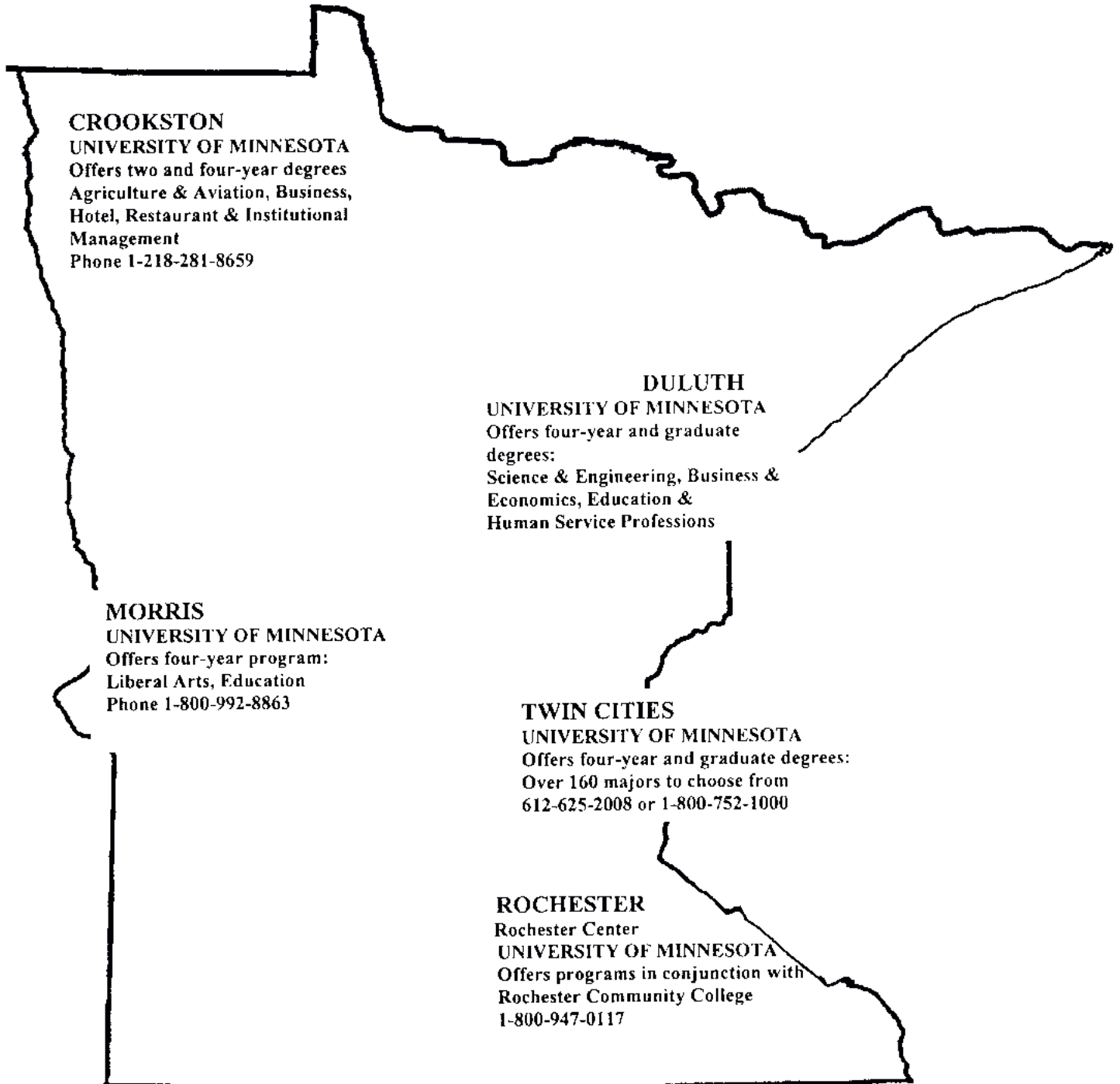
Faribault, Mankato
Toll free: (800) 722-9359
TTY: (507) 389-7200

VERMILION COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Ely
Toll free: (800) 657-3608
TTY: (218) 365-7292

The University of Minnesota

1-800-232-1339



About Reciprocity

Reciprocity Program with South Dakota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin

Under reciprocal agreements with South Dakota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, Minnesota residents can attend an eligible college or vocational school in these states without paying out-of-state tuition rates. Minnesota residents attending South Dakota or North Dakota schools pay the higher of the resident tuition and fees at the South Dakota school or the resident tuition and fees at a comparable school in Minnesota.

How to Apply:

Minnesota residents wishing to apply for reciprocity for North Dakota, South Dakota, or Wisconsin can apply online at www.mheso.state.mn.us. Paper applications will still be available through your high school counselor, Minnesota Higher Education Services Office, and the Internet. Paper copies of the applications must be completed and returned to the Reciprocity Program Office. (see address below)

The application is for the reciprocity program, it is not an application for admission to the school you want to attend. Students must also apply for admission to the school before they are eligible for reciprocity tuition under the reciprocity program.

The High Education Services Office determines if Minnesota students are eligible to pay reciprocity tuition in South Dakota, North Dakota, or Wisconsin. You will be notified within 4-6 weeks of your application. The Higher Education Services Office also will certify to the school that you are eligible to pay reciprocity tuition.

South Dakota

Black Hills State University

1200 University Street
Spearfish, SD 57783
(605) 642-6011

Dakota State University

Madison, SD 57042
(605) 256-5111

Northern State University

12th Avenue & Jay Street S.
Aberdeen, SD 57401
(605) 626-3011

South Dakota School of Mines & Technology

501 E. St. Joseph Street
Rapid City, SD 57701
(605) 394-2411

South Dakota State University

Brookings, SD 57007-2298
(605) 688-4151

University of South Dakota

414 E. Clark Street
Main Campus
Vermillion, SD 57069
(605) 677-55011

North Dakota

Bismarck State College

1500 Edwards Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58501
(701) 224-5400

Dickinson State University

Dickinson, ND 58601-4896
(701) 483-2507

UND Lake Region

North College Drive
Devils Lake, ND 58301
(701) 662-1600

Mayville State University

330-3rd Street NE
Mayville, ND 58257
(701) 786-3100

Minot State University

500 University Avenue W.
Minot, ND 58701
(701) 858-3000

North Dakota State College of Science

800 N. 6th Street
Wahpeton, ND 58076
(701) 671-2401

North Dakota State University

1301-12th Avenue N.
Main Campus
Fargo, ND 58105
(701) 231-8011

University of North Dakota

Main Campus
Grand Forks, ND 58202
(701) 777-2011

Valley City State

University Valley City, ND 58072
(701) 845-7102

Wisconsin

University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

105 Garfield Ave
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4004
715-836-5265

University of Wisconsin, Green Bay

2420 Nicolet Drive
Green Bay, WI 54311-7001
920-465-2000

University of Wisconsin, La Crosse

1725 State Street
La Crosse, WI 54601
608-785-8000

University of Wisconsin, Madison

750 University Avenue
Madison, WI 53706
608-262-1234

University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

P.O. Box 729
Milwaukee, WI 53201
414-229-1122

University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

800 Algoma Boulevard
Oshkosh, WI 54901
414-424-1234

University of Wisconsin, Parkside

Box 2000
Kenosha, WI 53141-2000
262-595-2345

University of Wisconsin, Platteville

1 University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818-3099
608-342-1491

University of Wisconsin, River Falls

410 South Third Street
River Falls, WI 54022
715-425-3911

University of Wisconsin, Stevens

Point Stevens Point, WI 54481
715-346-0123

University of Wisconsin, Stout

Menomonie, WI 54751
715-232-1431

University of Wisconsin, Superior

1800 Grand Avenue
Superior, WI 54880-2898
715-394-8101

University of Wisconsin, Whitewater

800 W. Main
Whitewater, WI 53190
262-472-1234

For Your Information About Reciprocity See Your High School Counselor or Contact:

Minnesota Higher Education
Services Office
Reciprocity Program
450 Energy Park Dr., Suite 350
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108-5277
651-642-0567

1-800-657-3866

www.mheso.state.mn.us

Reciprocity With Wisconsin

Minnesota residents attending schools in Wisconsin will be charged approximately the same tuition that they would be charged if they were attending a comparable school in Minnesota.

Requirements at UW Colleges

- A. 13 Core College Prep Credits required
 - 4 English — including Literature and Composition
 - 3 Mathematics — Algebra and Geometry
 - 3 Social Science/History
 - 3 Natural Science
 - 4 Other Electives
- B. Fall 2008 high school class requirement: top 75 percent of graduating class. Some campuses have different requirements
- C. ACT or SAT is required — ACT preferred
- D. Application deadlines vary. Many campuses have December 1 deadlines
- E. Call 800-442-6459 to request a copy of Introduction to the UW System
- F. Web site: www.help.wisconsin.edu

University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

105 Garfield Ave
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4004
715-836-5265

University of Wisconsin, Green Bay

2420 Nicolet Drive
Green Bay, WI 54311-7001
920-465-2000

University of Wisconsin, La Crosse

1725 State Street
La Crosse, WI 54601
608-785-8000

University of Wisconsin, Madison
750 University Avenue
Madison, WI 53706
608-262-1234

University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
P.O. Box 729
Milwaukee, WI 53201
414-229-1122

University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh
800 Algoma Boulevard
Oshkosh, WI 54901
414-424-1234

University of Wisconsin, Parkside
Box 2000
Kenosha, WI 53141-2000
262-595-2345

University of Wisconsin, Platteville
1 University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818-3099
608-342-1491

University of Wisconsin, River Falls
410 South Third Street
River Falls, WI 54022
715-425-3911

University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point
Stevens Point, WI 54481
715-346-0123

University of Wisconsin, Stout
Menomonie, WI 54751
715-232-1431

University of Wisconsin, Superior
1800 Grand Avenue
Superior, WI 54880-2898
715-394-8101

University of Wisconsin, Whitewater
800 W. Main
Whitewater, WI 53190
262-472-1234

For Your Information About Reciprocity See Your High School Counselor or Contact:
Minnesota Higher Education Services Office
Reciprocity Program
450 Energy Park Dr., Suite 350
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108-5277
651-642-0567 1-800-657-3866
www.mheso.state.mn.us

Reciprocity with Canada: (Manitoba Providence)

www.getreadyforcollege.org

(Click “Reduced out of State tuition options”)

This sample email includes request for:**Sample E-Mail***

Your Street Address
City, State ZIP Code
Date

Office of Admission
Name of College
Street Address
City, State ZIP Code

To Whom It May Concern:

I am a student at (name of high school) and will graduate in (month, year).

Please send me an application for admission and information about your college, a general information bulletin, college costs, and program descriptions. I am considering (name of program) as my major field of study.

My parents and I also want to investigate all possible sources of financial aid. Please send us an application form, instructions about how and when to apply, and any other information that might be helpful.

I am interested in visiting your campus, taking a campus tour, and meeting with an Admissions Counselor. I would also like to meet with an advisor in (name of department), if possible. Please advise me of a time that would be convenient.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

(Your Signature)
Your Name

- ◆ General Information
- ◆ Application Forms
- ◆ A Campus Visit
- ◆ Financial Aid Information

Modify this email to accommodate your unique needs.



Many colleges encourage telephone and e-mail inquiries. This is called demonstrated interest

Note About College Majors

It's very normal to be undecided about a major. Most colleges provide services to help students select a major during the first and/or second year of study.

Checklist for a Campus Visit

A Campus visit is highly recommended. Before you visit the campus, consider some of the 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 counselor.
- Verify admission requirements (tests and high school preparation).
- Discuss your chances for success in certain programs.
- Find out how and when to apply.
- Obtain a school calendar and a course catalog.
- Determine college costs.
- Ask about financial aid opportunities, as well as deadlines, forms required, etc.
- Meet with faculty in the department of your intended major.
- Ask questions about academic requirements/offering.
- Attend a class to get an idea of typical size, teaching style, 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, etc.).
- Talk to students about the general academic environment and the amount and kind of study necessary for success.
- Find out what student activities (clubs, organizations, intramurals, etc.) are available and about campus life in terms of dating and social activities.
- Investigate transportation options.

*Source : ACT



25 QUESTIONS TO ASK AN ADMISSION COUNSELOR

1. Do teaching assistants (t.a.'s) teach any courses at the college?
2. What is the percentage of professors holding PhD or terminal degrees in their fields?
3. May I do collaborative research with faculty? When may I start?
4. Are the residence halls co-ed? Are first year students required to live on campus?
5. Is the campus equipped for physically challenged students? Describe access at the college?
6. How safe is the campus? What safety measures have been put in place?
7. Describe the social atmosphere at the college. What activities are available during the evening/weekends on campus and in the city where the college is located?
8. May I bring a car? Describe parking options/costs at the college.
9. What is the retention rate from first year to sophomore year? From first year to junior? From first year to senior?
10. Does this college have a four-year graduation pledge? Describe the details of the program.
11. What percentage of students who begin at the college graduate in four years? In five years?
12. What service does the college have for students with learning disabilities/differences? What additional fees are charged?
13. What study abroad programs are available to students? Describe them?
14. Describe the college's honors program.
15. Does the college offer merit scholarships? How many students receive need-based financial aid?
16. Does this college require additional financial aid forms and information beyond the FAFSA?
17. Does this college participate in Division I, II, or III athletics? Why would your sports opportunities (varsity and intramural) be attractive to me as a student-athlete?
18. What co-curricular activities are available?
19. What religious affiliation does this college have? Am I required to take religion courses?
20. Are internships required or optional? Describe some examples of recent student internships.
21. What programs do you provide to assist with career preparation and post-college planning, including graduate/professional school?
22. How many graduating seniors go immediately to graduate school? Within five years?
23. Why should I attend this college?



- **Suggestion:** Circle those questions that are important to you and bring these questions with you on your visit so you remember to ask the Admissions Counselor! Asking questions not only gives you information, but is also a very positive reflection on you, which will impress the Admissions Counselor who may be advocating for you to be accepted.

Admission and Acceptance Policies

Every school has its own admission policy. It is important for you to know what that policy includes. If you cannot find reference to this in the material you have received from the college, ask an admissions representative from the college. Here are some terms that you may encounter in your search:

Regarding General Policies

1. Open Admissions

This type of school usually has certain minimal requirements for admission such as high school diploma, proper age, tests taken.

2. Moderately Selective/Moderately Difficult

This type of school offers admission to all or most applicants who have successfully completed a college preparation program.

3. Selective Admissions/Very Difficult

With this type of admissions, the school usually has many specific expectations regarding a student's pre-college preparation. The school considers these when making the final decision. However, the talent of the individual is also considered.

4. Highly Selective Admissions/Most Difficult

This type of school has many highly academically qualified students applying, students who meet stringent admission requirements. The major factors of consideration are G.P.A., test scores, and specific courses you have taken. Other factors that are considered are interview, recommendations, special talents, special accomplishments, jobs, unusual experiences, leadership qualities, extracurricular and volunteer activities.

Regarding Timing

1. Early Decision (careful with this one)

In this plan, you are definitely interested in one particular school. Therefore, you apply to the school earlier than the other students who are applying for general admission. The specific deadline for "Early Decision" is determined by the school. Schools under this plan demand that you apply only to their school if you are asking for an "Early Decision." They expect you to attend their school if you are accepted and this acceptance is legally binding.

2. Early Action

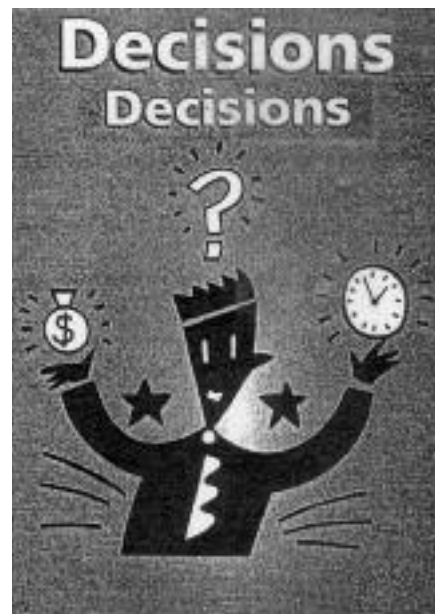
With early action you will know the college's decision early. If you are accepted you are not committed to attend that school.

3. Rolling Admission

In this type of admission plan, you are notified as soon as your application file is complete and reviewed. Admissions decisions are made continuously throughout the year.

Regarding Acceptance

1. Once accepted, schools need to be notified of your decision and will often require a non-refundable deposit to hold a space for you.
2. In most cases, colleges will request another transcript at the end of the first semester of the senior year. Each student is responsible for requesting their transcript be sent by their college counselor.



The College Interview

Students should prepare for the opportunity to meet with an admissions officer either formally or informally. This usually takes place when a student visits a college campus that interests him/her. However, some colleges have alumni who conduct interviews in their communities for students who may be unable to visit the campus.

On average, interviews last approximately thirty minutes. It should be an exchange of information between the interviewer and the student. The student will have time to express his/her interest in the institution and to gather more information about it. The impact of the interview on a student's application is variable from one school to the next.

Some qualities admissions officers look for in students include:

- ◆ Intellectual Promise
- ◆ Motivation
- ◆ Energy Level
- ◆ Stability
- ◆ Sense of Humor
- ◆ Values
- ◆ Interest in the Institution
- ◆ Integrity
- ◆ Independence
- ◆ Leadership
- ◆ Personality

Tips for the College Interview

- ◆ Be on time!
- ◆ When your name is called, stand and greet the interviewer with a firm handshake
- ◆ Introduce the adult/s with you.
- ◆ Maintain eye contact with the interviewer.
- ◆ Sit up straight. No slouching. No fidgeting.
- ◆ Try to stay relaxed.
- ◆ Prepare questions for the interviewer.
- ◆ Dress should be “business casual.”
- ◆ Go light on (or do not wear) cologne/perfume.

Popular Questions Asked by Interviewers

- ◆ What are the most recent books you have read outside of school?
- ◆ Are your standardized test scores an accurate reflection of your true abilities?
- ◆ Are you satisfied with your academic record to date?
- ◆ What has been your most satisfying contribution to your school?
- ◆ What three adjectives would you use to describe yourself?
- ◆ What do you want to learn during your college experience?
- ◆ What are your academic, career, and personal goals?

*** Please visit the guidance office for more information about college interviews**

Parent's Role in the College Admissions Process

- ◆ Help your student by seeing that procedures are followed and deadlines are met.
- ◆ Be an active participant in the exploration process.
- ◆ Offer guidance when weighing information and creating a list of schools to which the student will apply.
- ◆ Be certain your student completes all admission requirements in accordance with required deadlines. **We just can't say this often enough!**
- ◆ Make sure your student keeps up with school work and maintains good study habits.
- ◆ Encourage patience, persistence and good humor at all times.
- ◆ Proofread your student's applications and essays.
- ◆ Should a negative response be received from a college, provide consolation and support.
- ◆ When good news is received, seize the time to praise and congratulate your student!
- ◆ Help your student be a good consumer amidst the marketing inherent in this process.
- ◆ Visit the campuses with your student, but let the student be the one interviewed.
- ◆ Consider strongly what is the right "fit" between your child and the collegiate environment.
- ◆ Know when to bow out of the decision making process in order to free the student to make the right choice for himself/herself.

DeLaSalle's Role in the College Admissions Process

- ◆ Assist students in exploring college options.
- ◆ Guide students through college search process.
- ◆ Serve as liaison between parents/students and prospective colleges.
- ◆ Act as a resource.
- ◆ Provide academic and emotional support.
- ◆ Provide college advisor/counselor recommendation when requested or required.
- ◆ Review applications **if requested**.
- ◆ Advise students about additional materials that may be needed in their application.
- ◆ Help student fill out applications when needed.
- ◆ Submit transcript and recommendations on request by the student.
- ◆ Submit mid-year reports on request by the student.

Student's Role in the College Admissions Process

- ◆ Attend college planning workshops with parents/guardians.
- ◆ Meet with your college advisor in your junior year to discuss college planning.
- ◆ Take ACT/SAT tests in April or June of your junior year.
- ◆ Meet with a your college advisor in the early Fall of your senior year to finalize list of colleges and set up a plan for the year.
- ◆ Obtain all applications and additional information from colleges and make note of deadlines.
- ◆ Fill out the *Letter of Recommendations Request Form* and ask teachers to write letters for you. Request your recommenders (teachers) to write a recommendation though Naviance
- ◆ Complete college essays and/or personal statements.
- ◆ Request your official transcripts through Naviance.
- ◆ Schedule campus visits and interviews wherever necessary.
- ◆ If interested in Division I or II athletics, register with the NCAA Clearinghouse.
www.eligibilitycenter.org
- ◆ Complete applications neatly and thoroughly.
- ◆ Follow all DeLaSalle deadline and procedural requirements.
- ◆ By May 1st, inform all of the colleges that accepted you of your final decision.

College Application Process

General hints to keep in mind:

Apply online

1. Read instructions thoroughly to avoid simple mistakes; e.g., last name, first name, middle initial, social security number.
2. If applicable, specify school within the university you will be attending; e.g., College of Liberal Arts, Institute of Technology, School of Arts and Sciences, etc.
3. Organize an updated activities list of school activities, community groups, and employment. Include on your list the year of the activities. This **activities resume** is a nice addition for an application because it shows more than just academics. Your activities resume will be sent separately by mail or email from your online application
4. You will be asked to pay an application fee. If the application fees are a financial hardship ask a your college advisor about fee waivers.
5. Request official transcripts to be sent through your Naviance Account.
6. Complete *Request For Letter of Recommendation* sheet. Obtain this sheet in the guidance office or online under the Guidance & Counseling link on the DSL web page. Request your recommenders through Naviance.
7. Recommendations are strongly advised and are required by many colleges (check to see if the colleges to which you are applying requires them). **Give those writing the recommendations enough time to do a good job. Remember, there are other students who have also requested your teacher to write a recommendation. Give teachers time, at lease two weeks!**
8. Include an essay and/or personal statement if needed.
9. Come to the Guidance Office for tips on writing college essays, and/or check your essay with an English teacher.
10. Watch for application deadlines and submit them well before the deadline to avoid a late arrival.
11. Complete FASFA as early as possible after January 1st.

SEE YOUR COLLEGE ADVISOR WITH ANY QUESTIONS!

Financing Your Education

Most college students today receive some form of financial aid. College costs increase annually. Whether to apply for financial aid or not is a family decision. If you do not apply, however, you have eliminated yourself from receiving any and all available aid. **If in doubt, apply.**

THE MONEY FOR YOUR POST HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION WILL COME FROM FIVE MAJOR SOURCES:

- Parent/s' Income
- Parent/s' Assets (savings, investments, special accounts, etc.)
- Student's Earnings (summer job, part-time during school)
- Student's Assets (savings, trust accounts, investments, etc.)
- Financial Aid

Although most financial aid is based on financial eligibility, national figures show that over 55% of college students receive some type of financial assistance. In Minnesota about 65% receive financial aid. Financial aid usually consists of:

Gift Assistance (Regardless of the source)

- Scholarships
- Grants

Self Help

- Loans - which must be repaid (usually after completion of school).
- Part-time employment (work study) — usually a placement by the institution in an on-campus or, in some cases, off-campus position. Funds are provided by federal, state, and/or institutional sources.

BASIC STEPS TO APPLY FOR FINANCIAL AID

1. Obtain the Free Application for Federal Student Assistance (FAFSA) in early December from your high school counselor or the college. The FAFSA is used by all colleges/institutions. It is also the required form for the Minnesota State Grant Program. You may decide to submit your FAFSA on-line. Check the FAFSA website for more information www.fafsa.ed.gov
2. Many colleges/institutions require additional information. Obtain any additional forms directly from the colleges of your choice.
3. Complete and mail the forms as soon as possible after January 1 of your senior year in high school. **Remember that some funds are awarded on a first come, first serve basis.** Check with the institutions you are interested in for their deadline.
4. Respond promptly to any additional correspondence relating to your request for financial assistance.

Some schools provide an opportunity for an early estimate of your financial aid package. This is usually done in the fall. Check with the financial aid office.

MAJOR SOURCES OF FINANCIAL AID

1. Federal Government
2. State Government
3. Individual colleges and schools
4. Private sources, e.g., organizations and clubs



How is Financial Aid Eligibility Determined?

Be Sure To Apply! Don't Disqualify Yourself Because You Think You Are Ineligible. Let Someone Else Make That Decision.

Financial Aid calculators use programs within these sites to estimate college cost and EFC (estimated family contribution). These web sites may be of help: collegeboard.com and/or www.mheso.state.mn.us

Cost of Education Set by the School

— Parent Contribution

— Student Contribution

= Financial Aid Eligibility

} Determined by
Federal Formula

Financial Aid "Package"

1) Gift Aid

- Scholarships
- Grants

2) Self-Help Aid

- Student Loans
- Work-Study

} Determined by
The Institution

Applying for Scholarships (Some scholarships previously awarded at DeLaSalle)

Be sure to request scholarship applications from each of the individual colleges to which you are applying, and make note of all deadlines.

Be eligible for a Scholarship

- ◆ Get the best grades possible
- ◆ Choose appropriate courses
- ◆ Excel in an activity
- ◆ Take ACT/SAT end of Junior Year
 - Review weaknesses
 - Develop strengths
 - Possibly retake tests
 - Give yourself enough time

Investigate Scholarships from. . .

- ◆ Scholarship bulletin posted at school
- ◆ Church
- ◆ Your employer/your parent's employer
- ◆ Special talent areas
- ◆ Career goals
- ◆ Nationality or ministry group
- ◆ Fraternal organizations
- ◆ Armed Forces
- ◆ Organizations/clubs
- ◆ Insurance companies

Organization and Club Scholarships

Contact organizations and clubs with whom you or your family have some affiliation (for example, parent employer, clubs, churches, civic groups, insurance companies, lodges, unions, etc.) In addition, you may be eligible for benefits from government agencies such as Division Rehabilitation, Veterans Administration, Bureau of Indian Affairs, etc. To determine your eligibility you must initiate the application procedure by contacting the appropriate office. Many of these programs have application deadlines early in the spring or mid-winter of your senior year in high school.

The following list is a sampling of scholarships that are listed on the scholarship bulletin posted in Senior English classes.

Minnesota Women's Golf Association (MWGA) Foundation Scholarship

- ◆ 3.0 GPA required
- ◆ Deadline: March 31st

Prudential Spirit of Community Award

- ◆ For high school youth volunteers
- ◆ Awards: \$1000-\$5000 available to grades 9-12
- ◆ Contact: www.prudential.com or call 1-800-450-9961

Great Clips for Hair Cosmetology School Scholarship

- ◆ Attending Cosmetology or Barbering School
- ◆ Deadline: May 31st

Nellie Stone Johnson Scholarship Program

- ◆ Racial minority student and child or grandchild of a union member, 2.0 minimum GPA
- ◆ Attending Minnesota State University, Community College or Technical Institute
- ◆ Deadline: April 1st

Village Scholars

- ◆ 2.5 minimum GPA, financial need, and interest in pursuing a creative field in some area of the arts
- ◆ Deadline: March 30th

Marshall Field's Project Imagine Scholarship

- ◆ For students interested in becoming an artist, an actor, or a musician
- ◆ Applications are available at all Marshall Field's stores
- ◆ Deadline: March 15th

Got Milk? Scholarship Program

- ◆ For outstanding scholar athletes
- ◆ Deadline: March 16th

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Vernetta A. Wilson Memorial Scholarship

- ◆ This scholarship is open to any African American graduating senior with 2.7 or higher g.p.a.
- ◆ Deadline: April 16th

Minneapolis Urban League Scholarship Competition

- ◆ Applicants will compete for a scholarship by completing a 500-word essay.
- ◆ Deadline March 23rd

Asthma Athlete "Will To Win" Scholarship

- ◆ Available to students who suffer from asthma and have achieved excellence in both competitive sports and high school academics.
- ◆ Deadline: April 30th

Page Educational Foundation Scholarship

- ◆ Available to students of color with grants from \$900 to \$2500
- ◆ Deadline: May 1st

Note: Deadlines are subject to change from year to year. Look for the deadline date on the scholarship bulletin that DeLaSalle's Guidance Office regularly publishes throughout the year.



Athletes!

Are You Considering Playing Division I or II Athletics?

What you need to know is this:

Register with the Eligibility Center (www.eligibilitycenter.org) at the beginning of your junior year in high school. At the end of your junior year, a transcript including six semesters of grades should be sent to the Eligibility Center from your high school.

Have your ACT or SAT scores forwarded directly to the Eligibility Center (by using code 9999) whenever you take an exam.

Requirements to practice, play and get a scholarship at an NCAA Division I or II.

1. Graduate from high school
2. Complete a minimum of 16 **core courses***.

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 non-doctrinal religion/philosophy).

DIVISION II	
16 Core-Course Rule	
16 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).
3	years 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 non-doctrinal religion/philosophy).

* core courses are listed on the NCAA website for DeLaSalle (CEEB code – 241600), or ask one of the counselors in the Guidance Office.

3. Present the required GPA for Division I or a minimum of a 2.0 GPA for Division II.
4. Present a qualifying test score** on the ACT or SAT.
5. Complete the amateurism questionnaire and request final amateurism certification.

****Division I has a sliding scale for GPAs and ACT/SAT test scores.**
Division II has a minimum requirement of a 2.0 GPA and a 17 ACT.

For more information regarding the rules go to www.eligibilitycenter.org or call the NCAA Eligibility Center at 877-262-1492

College Search Web Sites

Some Suggested Web Sites

Naviance-<http://connection.naviance.com/delasalle>

This is a very useful website for college searches, scholarships and interest inventories.

College Board Online

www.collegeboard.com

College search and SAT registration

American College Testing

www.act.org/aap

ACT registration

Embark

www.embark.com

College search, scholarship search, and applications online

ISEEK

www.iseek.org

Explore career options, job openings, college and training programs available in Minnesota

College View

www.collegeview.com

Combines a database of 3,300 two and four year colleges with multimedia tours and direct e-mail options for requesting additional information

Peterson's Education Center

www.petersons.com

Planning help for college, financial aid, careers, etc.

University of Minnesota System

www.umn.edu

Web Site for all four University campuses and links to their application pages

University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

<http://admissions.tc.umn.edu/>

Online application

Minnesota State Colleges and Universities

www.mnscu.edu

Download applications for all state colleges and universities

Minnesota Private Colleges

www.mnprivatecolleges.org

College profiles, tuition and fees, application tips, etc.

University of Wisconsin

www.uwhelp.wisconsin.edu

University of Wisconsin college systems online advising and academic information

National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA)

www.ncaa.org/wps/portol

Student athletes planning to play Division I or II sports must sign up on this website.

Selective Service Site

www.sss.gov

Males must register, if over 18, to qualify for financial aid.

www.gocollege.com

How to finance and succeed in college

www.wiredscholar.com

College searches and much more!

www.collegeanswer.com

College Planning

www.collegenet.com

College forums

www.review.com

Information on colleges and career planning

Financial Aid and Scholarships

www.fastweb.com

Personalized scholarship search

www.finaid.org

Detailed F/A information and links

www.college-scholarships.com

You can sign up for an email newsletter

www.collegenet.com/mach25/

College forums

www.scholarships.com

Scholarship search

www.mncis.intocareers.org

Criteria search for scholarships and financial aid information for individual colleges.

www.zinch.com

Connect directly with 6000 colleges, \$2Bill. in college scholarships



STUDY SKILLS WEB SITES

www.howtostudy.org

collegeprep101.com

www.powa.org

www.calculus.net/ci2/?tag=



Top Ten Web Sites to Begin College Search

1. Naviance <http://connection.naviance.com/delasalle>
 - For username and password go to the Guidance Office (see page 12).
2. FastWeb www.fastweb.com
 - Sign up now and have scholarship information emailed directly to you.
3. CollegeBoard www.collegeboard.com
 - Great tools for college searching, for types of colleges, and great general information. User friendly. Also this is the web site of SAT and where you register.
4. American College Testing www.act.org/aap
 - ACT registration
5. CollegeView www.collegeview.com
 - College search that you can save and change at your leisure.
6. NCAA www.ncaa.org
 - Are you a student athlete wanting to play Division I or Division II? You must sign up with the NCAA Clearinghouse. This site has all the information you need and you can sign up online.
7. Common Application www.commonapp.org
 - Applying to multiple colleges? This is the web site for you. Check out the long list of schools which accept the Common Application and save yourself time in the application process. Use these forms and photocopy or resend to schools that accept this application.
8. BlackExcel www.blackexcel.org
 - Web site and companion book which guides students of color through the college application process. Great information on HBCU and best web site for links to scholarships for students of color.
9. Minnesota State Colleges and Universities www.mnscu.edu
 - Downloadable applications for all state colleges and universities
10. Minnesota Private Colleges www.mnprivatecolleges.org
 - College profiles, tuition and fees, application tips, etc.

**If you have any feedback or suggestions for this guide, please contact
Elisabeth Braun @ 612-676-7673**

Glossary of Terms for College-Bound Students and Their Parents

ACT Assessment (“ACT Test”): A test administered by The American College Testing Program and required or recommended by most colleges as part of the admission process. The test measures educational development in English, mathematics, reading, and science reasoning. The test is given at specified test centers throughout the year. ACT scores range from 1-36.

AP Examinations: Tests in specific subject areas given by the College Board each spring. The scores may result in placement in advanced courses in college, course credit, or waiving of a course requirement.

Advanced Placement: Granting of credit and/or assignment to an advanced course on the basis of evidence that the student has mastered the equivalent of an introductory course.

Aid Package: A combination of aid (possibly including a scholarship, grant, loan, and work) determined by a college financial aid office.

Candidate’s Reply Date: A policy among subscribing institutions that permits students to wait until May 1 to choose, without penalty, among offers of admission/financial aid.

College Transfer Courses: Courses intended for transfer of college credits to bachelor’s degree programs elsewhere.

Credit By Examination: A program through which some colleges grant course credit based on results of ACT scores, SAT scores, the ACT Proficiency Examination Program (PEP), College-Level Examination Program (CLEP) or other examinations.

Credit Hour: A unit of academic credit that often represents one hour of class time per week for a period of study (semester, quarter, etc).

Deferred Admission: The practice of some colleges of allowing an accepted student to postpone enrollment for one year.

DeLaSalle High School Code: The six-digit number used to identify DeLaSalle High School to colleges and testing services, 241600.

Early Action: An application process that permits students to make application to an institution of preference and receive a decision during the senior year, well in advance of the normal response dates in the spring. The candidate is not committed to enroll at that particular institution.

Early Decision: An early decision plan, which allows a student to apply to only one school before November 1. Only a student who can make a deliberate and well-reasoned first choice decision should apply under an Early Decision plan because the institution will require a nonrefundable deposit well before May 1.

Expected Family Contribution (EFC): The amount you and your parents will be expected to pay for college.

Financial Aid Package: The breakdown of total aid available to you from federal grants, scholarships, student loans and/or work study jobs.

Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA): The application required for students to be considered for federal student financial aid. Obtain a FAFSA form or electronically file information from a high school or college for the appropriate year (usually available in November). The FAFSA is processed free of charge, and most state agencies and colleges use it.

Grade Point Average: An indicator of the student’s overall scholastic performance. The GPA is computed by multiplying the number of grade points earned in each course (generally, A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, F=0) times the number of course hours/credit hours, then dividing the sum by the total number of course hours/credit hours carried.

Grants: Awards based on financial need that do not require repayment. Grants are available through the federal government, state agencies, and educational institution.

Honors Program: Any program offering opportunity for superior students to enrich their educational experience through independent, advanced, or accelerated study.

Liberal Arts: Education for general living, including sciences, social sciences, languages, philosophy and literature.

Major: The subject of study in which the student chooses to specialize; a series of related courses, taken primarily in the junior and senior years.

Matriculate: To be enrolled as a member of a college or university.

Minor: An area of concentration other than the major field of study.

NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse: A central point for receiving, processing, and evaluating data pertinent to initial-eligibility certification for student-athletes to participate in Division I and II sports during their freshman year. Application information is available in the College and Career Center.

Open Admissions: The policy of some colleges of admitting virtually all high school graduates, regardless of academic qualifications such as high school grades and admission test scores.

Pell Grant: Financial assistance, awarded by the federal government on the basis of need, designed to provide the “floor” of an aid package for post secondary education. The grant may be used toward tuition, room and board, books or other educational costs and requires no repayment.

Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC): Air Force, Army and Navy programs on certain campuses which combine military education with baccalaureate degree study, often with financial support for those students who commit themselves to future service in the Armed Forces.

Rolling Admission: An admission procedure by which the college considers each application as soon as all required materials have been received. The college then notifies each applicant of acceptance or rejection as soon as possible.

Scholarships: Awards to students based on merit or merit plus need. Scholarships do not require repayment.

Student Aid Report (SAR): The information you will receive approximately 3-6 weeks after your FAFSA has been processed. It will report the information from your application and, if there are no questions or problems with your application, your SAR will report your Expected Family Contribution (EFC).

Technical College: Regional public institution at which a student may learn a trade or skill such as commercial art, electronics, hydraulics, etc.

Transcript: The official record of high school or college courses and grades, generally required as part of the college application.

Transfer: Refers to a student who moves to another college.

University: A school of higher learning containing more than one college and offering graduate programs.

Wait List: A term used by institutions to describe a process in which they may initially delay offering or deny admission. Rather, the institution extends the possibility of admission in the future. Colleges offer admission to wait list candidates if insufficient numbers of regularly admitted candidates accept their offers of admission. It is wise to make other plans for college.