



# Admissions

INSIDER

A Comprehensive Guide  
to Applying to College



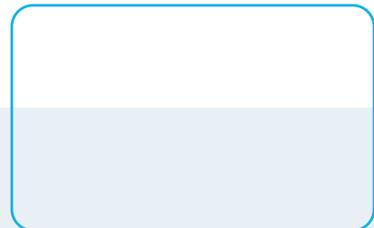
Career Planning



College Search



Applying to College



## 2023-2024

**Granite Edvance**, formerly the NHHEAF Network, is a 60-year-old nonprofit whose mission is to support NH students and families in navigating their education and career pathways. We offer free college and career planning support, scholarships and grants, and a private student loan. Learn more: [GraniteEdvance.org](https://www.GraniteEdvance.org)

# Welcome!

**Congratulations on beginning the college journey!** Maybe you know exactly where you're going. Maybe you have no idea. Either way, we are here for you. We are proud to serve all New Hampshire students as they plan for the future.

This Admissions Insider is your family's complete guide to college planning. Our practical tips and expert advice will help you stay organized, reach your goals, and even enjoy the journey!



## About Granite Edvance

Granite Edvance (formerly The NHHEAF Network) helps NH students prepare for college and careers. Our counselors share their knowledge through free workshops, presentations, and individual appointments, helping thousands of students every year. We make college and career planning as easy as possible so that students can reach their goals with confidence and excitement. We also work with school counselors, colleges, and community and business partners to reach as many students as we can. All NH students are welcome to use our free services!

## What's Inside

This guide will walk you through every step in the college planning process. We'll talk about planning ahead, exploring careers, choosing your college, completing your application, and much more!

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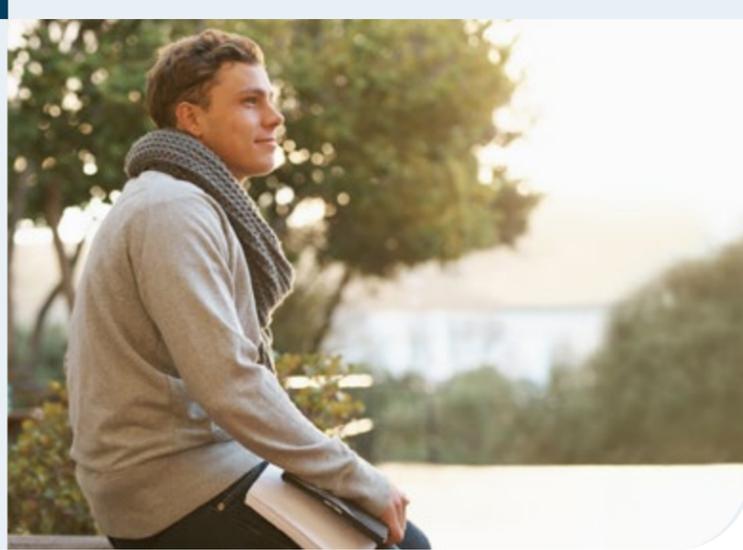
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# Planning for College

The college planning process begins with discovering which career options inspire you.



## Prepare Academically

### Challenge yourself

What are your favorite courses? Which are you good at? Don't be afraid to take difficult classes in those subjects. Talk with your school counselor and teachers about your options.

### Meet requirements

Most colleges require these classes in high school:

- 4 years of English
- At least 3 years of math (some majors require pre-calculus or calculus)
- At least 3 years of lab science
- At least 3 years of social studies
- At least 2 years of the same world language (some colleges require 3 consecutive years)

### Take college classes in high school

- **Dual enrollment courses** offer both high school and college credit. Explore the options to earn credit through the Community College System of New Hampshire on campus, online, or at your own high school. [ccsnh.edu/colleges-and-programs/](https://ccsnh.edu/colleges-and-programs/)
- **VLACS** ([vlacs.org](https://vlacs.org)) – The Virtual Learning Academy Charter School (VLACS) offers online early college courses taught by college professors.
- **Advanced Placement (AP) courses** ([collegeboard.org](https://collegeboard.org)) challenge you with college-level coursework and offer the opportunity to earn college credit through a standardized exam. Each college will have its own policy regarding AP credit.

## Get Involved

High school is also a time for learning and growing outside the classroom through activities like sports, clubs, part-time jobs, or volunteer work. Even work you do at home, like taking care of a sibling or grandparent, can show that you know how to manage your time and take responsibility. Make sure to keep track of these activities so you can put them on your college application.



## Learn About Pathways

Whether you know what career you want or not, you can start exploring career pathways.

### Work-Based Learning

- Career and Technical Education
- Extended Learning Opportunities
- Internships
- Apprenticeships

These programs get you out of the classroom to learn in the real world. You can also earn high school or college credit and/or the license or certificate you need for a job. Some even connect you to a job, so you get paid while you learn. Visit [education.nh.gov/partners/education-outside-classroom/work-based-learning](https://education.nh.gov/partners/education-outside-classroom/work-based-learning).

### Community College

- 1-year certificate programs
- 2-year associate degree programs

These programs quickly prepare you for a job and are less expensive than 4-year college. You can also start your 4-year degree at community college and then transfer to a 4-year school. Visit [ccsnh.edu](https://ccsnh.edu)

### Post-Graduate Degrees

- Master's degree: 1-3 years (average)
- Doctoral degree: 4-6 years (average)

For some careers, you'll need to earn a master's degree or doctoral degree after you earn your bachelor's degree. Some students start their graduate program while they're finishing their 4-year degree. This type of program lets them save time and money.

### 4-Year College

- Bachelor of Arts degree
- Bachelor of Science degree

You'll need a 4-year degree for many careers. At a 4-year college or university, you can choose from a large number of majors to help you reach your career goals.

## Finding Your Pathway

There are many different pathways to success. Some are more hands-on, some are more academic, and some allow you to start working in your field right away. Many of them connect to each other, so you can start with smaller goals and then move to a bigger goal. You can try a career pathway in high school to see if you'll like it. It's also fine to start college without knowing what you want to do just yet!

# Explore Careers

What do you want to be in the future? High school is the perfect time to research and explore.

## Start with what you love

Maybe you lose track of time when you're cooking. Or you love historical movies. Or you enjoy helping your friends with algebra. Consider careers that might connect to those interests.

## Take an aptitude test

An aptitude test can help you figure out what careers you might be good at.

Book a **Career and Aptitude Exploration Appointment** with us. The test is fun, and we'll walk you through your results and talk with you about possible careers.

## Try it out

Do an Extended Learning Opportunity (ELO) or internship in a field you're interested in. Ask your school's ELO coordinator (if you have one) or your school counselor to help you. This is a great way to learn what the job is really like and see if it's a good fit. You'll also learn skills like problem solving and communication.



## Research

Now that you have some ideas, you can take a closer look at jobs that interest you. (We'll do this in your **Career Exploration Appointment**, too). These are great questions to think about in researching the best career for you. It's not just about the work itself!

- Are these jobs easy or hard to find?
- How much education and training will I need for this career?
- How much money do people make in this job?
- What hours do they work?
- What do they actually do every day?

## Create a plan

Once you have a career goal, it's time to figure out how to get there. We're here to help you create that plan – book an appointment today!

## Be flexible

Each student has their own path and there is more than one way to reach a goal. If you decide on a career in high school and change your mind later, that is okay!



# College Planning Calendar

Time	At School & On Your Own	With Granite Edvance	Time	At School & On Your Own	With Granite Edvance
<b>FRESHMAN YEAR</b>			<b>JUNIOR YEAR, cont.</b>		
<b>Throughout the Year</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Get involved: join clubs, music groups, or sports</li> <li>Talk with your school counselor about your goals</li> <li>Consider NH Scholars program (<a href="https://nhscholars.org">nhscholars.org</a>)</li> <li>Make a college resume you can add to each year</li> <li>Start exploring careers: think about a summer college or enrichment program</li> </ul>	<p>Early College Planning Presentations (in person or webinar)</p> <p>Aptitude Assessment &amp; Career Exploration Appointments</p>	<b>Rising Senior Summer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visit college campuses or view virtual tours and information sessions</li> <li>Begin finalizing college list</li> <li>Start your Common App and essay (opens August 1)</li> </ul>	<p>Summer Essay Prep Sessions</p> <p>Summer Webinars</p> <p>Common App Assistance Appointments</p>
<b>SOPHOMORE YEAR</b>			<b>SENIOR YEAR</b>		
<b>Throughout the Year</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider Career and Technical Education, Dual Enrollment classes, Extended Learning Opportunities, and AP classes</li> <li>Keep talking with your school counselor about goals and interests</li> <li>Start studying for the SAT/ACT</li> <li>Continue exploring careers: think about a summer college or enrichment program</li> <li>Add new activities to your resume</li> </ul>	<p>Early College Planning Presentations (in person or webinar)</p> <p>Aptitude Assessment &amp; Career Exploration Appointments</p>	<b>Fall</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retake SAT/ACT</li> <li>Attend any final college fairs and tours</li> <li>Visit with college representatives at your high school</li> <li>Finalize college list</li> <li>Finish college essay</li> <li>Finish and submit early applications</li> <li>Apply for financial aid</li> </ul>	<p>Financial Aid Presentations</p> <p>ApplyNH Events at Participating Schools</p> <p>FAFSA Filing Appointments</p>
<b>JUNIOR YEAR</b>			<b>Winter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finish and submit applications to regular decision schools</li> <li>Research and apply for scholarships</li> </ul>	FAFSA Filing Appointments
<b>Fall</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take the PSAT/Pre-ACT</li> <li>Attend college fairs</li> <li>Consider Career and Technical Education, Dual Enrollment classes, Extended Learning Opportunities, and AP classes</li> </ul>	<p>College Planning Appointments</p> <p>Financial Aid Preview Appointments</p>	<b>Spring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review college acceptance letters and financial offers</li> <li>Attend Admitted Students' Day(s)</li> <li>Pay deposit to chosen school (by May 1)</li> </ul>	<p>FAFSA Filing Appointments</p> <p>Reviewing Financial Aid Offers Appointments</p>
<b>Winter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep studying for the SAT/ACT</li> <li>Research colleges and start making your list</li> </ul>	<p>College Planning Appointments</p> <p>Financial Aid Preview Appointments</p>	<b>Summer Before College</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attend orientation</li> <li>Research and choose private loans and PLUS loans</li> <li>Complete entrance counseling</li> <li>Apply for work-study job (if offered)</li> </ul>	<p>Summer Webinars</p> <p>EdvestinU Private Loan Appointments</p>
<b>Spring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take the SAT/ACT</li> <li>Attend college fairs</li> <li>Visit college campuses or take virtual tours</li> <li>Athletes: Register with the NCAA Eligibility Center</li> <li>Art/music students: research and work on portfolios</li> <li>Ask your school counselor and two teachers for letters of recommendation</li> </ul>	<p>College Planning Appointments</p> <p>Applying to College 101 Appointments</p> <p>Financial Aid Preview Appointments</p> <p>Destination College Event</p>	<p>Visit our website (<a href="https://GraniteEdvance.org">GraniteEdvance.org</a>) to schedule appointments with our counselors, learn about upcoming events, and view our other college planning resources. Follow us on Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn to stay up to date!</p>		

# Starting Your Search

Building your college list means finding schools that are a good academic and social fit for you.



## Explore Colleges

There are over 4,000 colleges and universities in the U.S. How do you know which one is right for you? There are probably many colleges that are a good fit for you. Start making your college list by thinking about what's most important to you.



### Location & Size

Do you love big cities or quiet towns? Do you want to be close to home or somewhere new and different? Do you like a place that's easy to get around? Are there internship opportunities for your major near the school?

Do you like a place where you can stand out or be part of the crowd? Large colleges may offer more opportunities, but it may be easier to get involved at a small college. Think about class size too! Do you learn better in a big lecture hall or a small classroom?

### Cost

Talk with your family about money before looking at colleges. Don't be afraid to apply to colleges with high price tags. If you're accepted, you may receive grants and scholarships to help meet the cost. But be sure to look at some colleges with lower price tags as well. Public colleges are usually much cheaper for in-state students.

### Financial Aid

Financial aid helps students pay for college. Most students receive some federal financial aid as long as they complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Some students may receive money from the college as well. Colleges may offer help to students based on financial need or based on merit (academics, athletics, performance). Look at college websites to see which types of aid they offer to students. You can run the Net Price Calculator on each college website to get an estimate of the aid you might receive.

### Selectivity

Even if you're a really good student, you may not get into your favorite schools. Find some you like that will be easy for you to get into. These are called safety schools, and we'll talk about them more in the next section. Also, remember that some majors (like nursing or engineering) may be harder to get into, no matter which school you are considering. Keep your options open!

### Activities & Culture

Does the school offer activities and clubs that look interesting to you?

Are you looking for a diverse student body? A campus with great sports teams? A place where students challenge each other academically? Learn about some of the fun traditions at the schools. Search for schools that feel like a good fit. Their social media pages are a good place to start.

### Academics & Outcomes

Does the college offer the major(s) you're interested in? Check the course catalogue to learn about programs and classes.

Does the college offer learning experiences that fit your needs? Will you be able to do research? Internships? Hands-on learning?

Is there an Office of Academic Services? Which services are provided (study skills workshops/assistance, writing center, tutors)?

Is there a Career Services office that helps student with resumes, interviews, etc.?

What is the graduation rate at the college? How many students get jobs in their field of study? How many go to graduate school? How much money do graduates make?

You can find this info at [collegescorecard.ed.gov](https://collegescorecard.ed.gov).



## Tools for Exploring Colleges

You can learn a lot about a college without visiting. Check out [bigfuture.org](https://bigfuture.org) and [petersons.org](https://petersons.org) for tips and tools to help you in your search.

# Accessibility

## Do you have an IEP or a 504 Plan?

There are no IEP or 504 Plans in college. Students with an IEP or 504 plan should learn about the laws affecting their education and how to get the help they need. Find out if the college has an Accessibility Services office and contact them to ask for accommodations. An accommodation is a change that helps you succeed in class. The staff will discuss your needs with you and make a plan. You will probably have to give the school documentation showing you have a disability.



## Who should connect with Accessibility Services on a college campus?

Any student with a disability or learning difference who thinks this disability could affect their learning should contact the Accessibility Services office at their school. These could be learning disabilities or any other type of disability. Students may ask for accommodations for academic needs, housing, and food.

## Do I have to tell the college about my disability?

No, you do not have to tell them. You can choose to talk about your disability in your application if you feel it is part of your story and want to share. Some students talk about it in their personal essay. The college cannot say no to your application just because you have a disability. You do not need to tell the college about your disability after you enroll either. But if you want to ask for accommodations you will need to share this information and meet with the professionals on campus.

For more information, visit [nclid.org](http://nclid.org).

## Possible questions to ask Accessibility Services before choosing a college:

- How will the college decide if I can receive accommodations?
- What documents do I need to provide?
- If testing is needed, who will pay for it?
- What adaptive technologies does the school have? Who pays for them?
- Can I get medical or psychiatric services on campus? What is the cost and how often can I go?
- When should I request accommodations?

# College Athletics

If you want to play a sport in college, there are some extra things to think about. Start looking at college athletic programs in your sophomore or junior year of high school. Make sure to pick schools you'll like even if you don't make the team.

## Register with the NCAA Eligibility Center

If you are interested in playing a Division I or Division II sport, you must register with the Eligibility Center. Visit [eligibilitycenter.org](http://eligibilitycenter.org) for all NCAA rules and regulations. Those looking to play Division III are not required to register, but can still set up a free profile page.



## Promote yourself

- **Make the first move**  
Don't wait for coaches to notice you! Go to the college website and complete the athlete recruitment form. Also, make sure you – not your parents – are talking with the coach.
- **Make a profile video**  
Some coaches don't have time to come see you play, but they can watch a video.
- **Use social media**  
Show your skills and personality on your favorite social media. Always be professional and never be negative.

## Ask questions

Don't be afraid to ask questions! Get to know the coach, players, and the school.

- What type of player is the school/coach looking for?
- What is the team culture?
- Am I eligible for a scholarship?
- What do I have to do during the off-season?
- Do I need to have a certain GPA while on the team?
- Are study halls required?

## Athletics Insider

For more information about College Athletics, please check out our Athletics Insider on our online Resource Library ([GraniteEdvance.org/resources](http://GraniteEdvance.org/resources)).

# Special Programs to Consider

Don't forget to look at all the opportunities a college offers. These special programs might influence your college decision or lead you down a new path.

## Honors Programs

These programs are for students with a high GPA in high school. Students in these programs sometimes get scholarships and benefits like special classes, housing, and research opportunities.

## Internships & Co-Ops

Internships and co-ops allow students to work in the field while in college. Internships are usually shorter and sometimes unpaid. Co-ops are special programs where you switch back and forth between the classroom and a job. Students usually get paid, and some stay in the same co-op all four years.



## Study Away

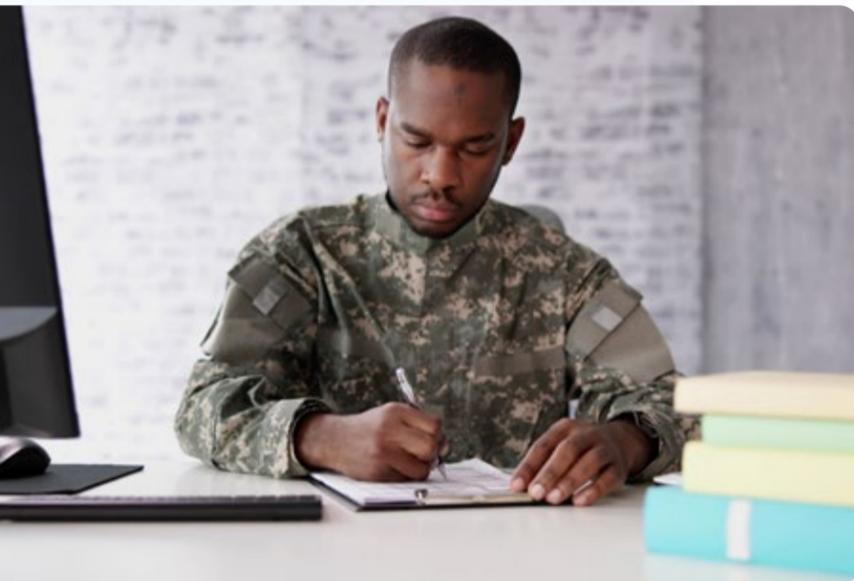
Study away programs allow students to travel and take classes in a different state or country. Colleges may also offer short-term travel programs during breaks. To learn more about international programs, visit [ccisabroad.org](https://ccisabroad.org).

## Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) Programs

ROTC prepares a college student to become an officer in the U.S. military after graduation. ROTC programs offer some scholarships, but many students are competing for them.

## Bachelor's to Master's Programs

Students in these programs can start taking master's classes while finishing their bachelor's degree. This helps them save time and money on their master's degree.



# Get to Know the College

As you explore colleges you'll start making a list of your top choices. Next, it's time to take a deeper dive. There are many ways to see if your favorite schools are a good fit and narrow down your list.

Granite Edvance is here to help with this part, too! Book an **Exploring Options Appointment** to get one-on-one counseling on building your college list.

## College Fairs

- **Your high school, or a school near you, may host college fairs**, where you can learn about many colleges at one event. You can also check with your school counselors or visit [neacac.org](https://neacac.org) to find college fairs close to you.
- **Be prepared.** Look at the list of schools attending the fair and make a list of questions to ask (see below).
- **Keep an open mind.** Don't just stick to your list of colleges. You might learn about a great school you didn't know about before.

## Campus Tours

- **Attend an open house.** Many colleges hold these events in the fall, so students can check out the campus and meet faculty and current students.
- **Schedule a tour.** Call ahead or go online to sign up for a tour at a time that works for you.
- **Attend Admitted Students Days** in the spring. It can be difficult to visit all the colleges on your list. Many students wait to see which schools accept them and visit those schools in the spring.
- **Take a virtual tour** on the college website.

## What is “Demonstrated Interest?”

When you apply to a college, the admissions team may want to know how serious you are about the school. They might look to see if you took a tour, went to a virtual information session, or sent an email to the Admissions Representative. These actions aren't as important as your grades and activities, but they can sometimes make a difference.

## Questions to Ask Student Tour Guides and Other Students

You can ask anything you like, but here are some ideas:

- Why did you choose this school?
- What classes are you taking?
- How much homework do you have?
- What clubs or activities do you do on campus? What are the most popular activities?
- What are your professors like? Are they helpful when you have a question or problem?
- What do you do for fun on campus and off campus?

## Admissions Representatives

Admissions Representatives are the face of any college. They talk to students about the school, help them with the application process, and review their applications.

### How do I find the Admissions Representative for a college?

Most colleges have a “meet the team” area on the admissions page of their website. Sometimes it shows which area of the country each representative covers. If the college website does not have this information, you can call the admissions office and ask for the contact information for the Admissions Representative for your high school.

### Ways to meet your Admissions Representative:

**Attend a college fair.** This is a great time to get to know someone from the college.

**Visit the campus.** You can plan a visit to the admissions office during your tour.

**Call or email.** Look for contact information on the admissions page of the college website. Or just call and ask for contact info.

**Meet them at your high school.** Ask your school counselor for dates and times colleges are visiting your school.

## Questions to Ask Your Admissions Representative

You can ask anything you like, but here are some ideas:

- What kind of financial aid does the school offer?
- When do I need to declare a major?
- How easy is it to change my major?
- What are the housing options?
- Does the college help students find internships and jobs?
- What if I need help with my classes?
- What are your favorite activities or traditions on campus?

### Why should I talk with an Admissions Representative?

Admissions Representatives help decide who will be admitted to the college. Talking with them shows them you are interested in their school. It will also help them remember you when they review your application. They can answer important questions for you, too.

### When should I contact an Admissions Representative?

Many students start talking with Admissions Representatives during their junior year of high school. You can contact them anytime and as much as you need to. They are there to help. Some colleges offer the chance to schedule an interview with the Admissions Representative to talk about your high school experience and ask questions (see **page 28**).



# Applying to College

You've done all of your research, and you're finally ready to start applying to colleges! This is a busy time and there's a lot to do, but we're here to help you through it.



## Your College List

By now you probably have a list of colleges you're interested in. Next, it's time to finalize your list. The Common App (which we'll talk about later) makes it easy to apply to a lot of schools, but it's best to be thoughtful about your choices. It's expensive to apply to multiple colleges. Also, if you get into a college you don't want to attend, you could be taking a spot away from a student who really wants to go there!

### List your reasons

Under each school, list 2-3 reasons you want to go there. If you can't list good reasons, it might not be a good fit.

### Know your budget

Make sure your list has at least one school that is a good financial fit for your family. But don't be afraid to apply to schools with higher price tags. Private colleges often cost more, but many of them give scholarships and grants to bring the price down.

Find out what types of financial aid the schools on your list offer. Do they offer need-based aid? Do they offer both need-based and merit-based aid?

### Choose wisely

Your list should include three kinds of schools:

- **Safety school:** Your grades and/or test scores are higher than most students who are accepted. You have a good chance of getting in.
- **Target school:** Your grades and/or test scores are about the same as most students who are accepted. You may have a good chance of getting in, but you shouldn't count on it.
- **Reach school:** Your grades and/or test scores are a little lower than most students who are accepted. (If they are a lot lower, it might not be a good idea to apply.) If this is your dream school, go ahead and apply – but don't apply to reach schools just to see if you'll get in.

Everyone's safety, target, and reach schools will be different. So how do you choose? Talk to your school counselor, or make an appointment with the Center for the College Planning. Visit college websites to learn about what they look for when admitting students. You can also use tools like the GPA Calculator ([gpacalculator.net](http://gpacalculator.net)).

## Types of Admission

There are several types of admission to choose from. Not all schools offer all types. Meet with your school counselor to talk about which choice is right for you.

Admission Type	Timeline	Other Details
<b>Early Decision (ED)</b>	Applications are usually due in November, and decisions are usually sent out in December.	This is a binding decision. If you are accepted by Early Decision, you must attend that school and withdraw all applications to other schools.
<b>Early Action (EA)</b>	Applications are usually due in November, and decisions are sent out in December or January.	Not all schools offer Early Action. Early Action is not binding, so if you are accepted, you will have until May 1 to make your final decision.
<b>Regular Admission</b>	Applications are usually due in January or February. Decisions are sent out in the spring.	Regular admission is not binding, so if you are accepted, you will have until May 1 to make your final decision.
<b>Rolling Admission</b>	Some rolling admissions schools take applications year-round, while some have a deadline. Some fill all their seats earlier in the process.	Students can't choose rolling admission. It's a type of admission that some schools use instead of the other types. Applications are reviewed as they come in, so if you apply later the class might already be filled.

### Is applying early right for you?

Some students are excited or nervous about applying to colleges and want to get done quicker.

If you feel this way, **Early Action** may be a good choice for you because you'll get answers sooner. You can apply to multiple schools this way, although not all schools offer it. Keep in mind that applying early means you won't be able to submit your senior year grades. If you're hoping to improve your grades during your senior year, it might be best to wait. Talk with your school counselor to make sure this is the right decision for you.

**Early Decision** is different. It is a binding decision, and you can only apply to one school this way. If you get in, you must withdraw applications to other schools. (It is okay to apply to other schools before you receive your decision.) Early Decision might be the right choice for you if you have done your research, visited campus, talked with your parents and school counselor, and know without a doubt that this college is your number one choice.

#### Early Decision Pros

- Applying Early Decision shows the college that they are your top choice. They know you will attend if they accept you.
- Statistics show that at some colleges, ED applicants are **accepted at a higher rate** than regular decision applicants.

#### Early Decision Cons

- You will **not have a chance to receive or compare financial aid offers** from any other colleges. You must be able and willing to pay what the school offers.
- Although the Early Decision acceptance rate may be higher, that might not mean **your** chances are higher. Some research shows that students with higher grades and test scores are more likely to apply early.

# The Common Application

## What is the Common App?

The Common Application is an online admission application used by over 1000 colleges and universities. You will complete just one online application form and send it to each of your chosen colleges. The Common App makes it easier and quicker to apply to colleges. For the application form and list of schools that use it, visit [commonapp.org](https://commonapp.org).

Your school counselor can help you apply using the Common App. They will help you submit all the pieces you need.

### You should have these items handy to start the application:

- **High school transcript** – official or unofficial; you will need it to enter your classes and grades
- **Activities list** – extracurricular, volunteer, and work experience
- **SAT and/or ACT** (if available) – scores for each test, date(s) test was taken or will be taken. Many schools are now test optional (see [page 22](#))
- **Parent/step-parent/legal guardian information** – including employment and education

## Need help with the Common App?

For assistance with your Common Application, schedule an appointment with a Granite Edvance college and career counselor by visiting [calendly.com/GraniteEdvance](https://calendly.com/GraniteEdvance).

## Five Tips for Completing the Common App

### 01. Start early and take your time

The Common Application opens on August 1st each year. Changes cannot be made directly on the application after you submit it. You will need to contact each college to make changes. Proofread and proofread again!

### 02. Gather materials

See item list to the left.

### 03. Stay organized

Each college will be different and have different requirements. Find a good way to keep track of deadlines.

### 04. Use your voice

Your application is your voice. Use the form to stand out, but also to share who you are and what you will bring to campus.

### 05. Be clear and thorough

Do not abbreviate course titles. Include all fall and spring courses. You can list up to 10 activities on your application. If you have more activities to share, include a college resume (see [page 21](#)). Include jobs and family responsibilities as activities too. Use the Additional Information section to talk about anything important that doesn't fit in another section.

# The College Resume

## First Name Last Name

Concord, NH 03301  
(123) 456-7890  
Firstname\_Lastname@example.com

### EDUCATION

#### Concord High School - High School Diploma

August 2021 - June 2024

GPA: Weighted 3.8 / Unweighted 3.5

SAT: 1190

Relevant Coursework AP Biology, Anatomy & Physiology, LNA

### EXPERIENCE

#### Varsity Field Hockey – Captain

August 2021 – Present

- Selected as varsity team member freshman year
- Motivate teammates, plan drills for summer practice, mentor younger teammates, and organize and facilitate group text reminders for coach
- Member of State Champion Team 2021

#### Student Government - Class President

August 2021 - Present

- Elected class president in 2021 for a student body of 400+ by communicating, working hard, and inspiring others
- Lead class meetings and craft event calendars to include 30+ yearly events and activities to boost community

#### Town Lifeguard - Head Guard

May 2022 - Present

- Supervise swimmers and carefully enforce swimming facility policies and guidelines to ensure swimmer safety
- Serve as a dedicated and vigilant lifeguard at three town swimming facilities
- Attend monthly staff meetings, collaborate with co-workers, and implement new policy

### AWARDS

- Member, NH Scholars Program – engaging in more rigorous coursework to increase college and future opportunity (2021 – present)
- Excellence in Science Award, Concord High School (May 2021)
- Perfect Attendance Award (June 2021)
- Honor Roll (2021, 2022, 2023)

Not everyone writes a college resume, but it can be useful. Use it to list your biggest accomplishments. Include academics, activities, community service, and jobs.

You can send it in with your college application if you don't have room on the application for everything you want to share.

You can also share it with the people writing your letters of recommendation. The resume makes it easy for them to see what you want colleges to know about you.

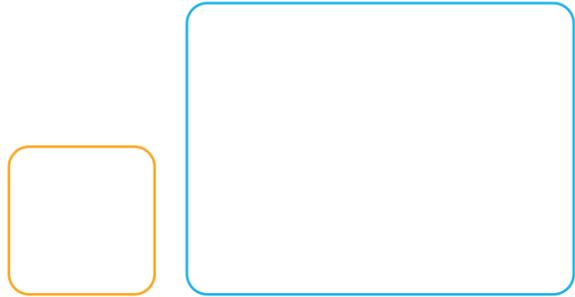
# SAT and ACT FAQs

The SAT and ACT are tests that colleges use for admissions and scholarships. Many colleges do not require them anymore. The state of New Hampshire uses the SAT for its statewide assessment, so students are required to take it in the spring of their junior year, at no cost. You can take it again at a testing site, but you will pay a fee.

## Q: How do colleges use standardized admission tests?

**A: In admission decisions:** Colleges look at SAT and ACT scores to help them decide which students to admit. They also look at your grades, classes, essays, recommendations, awards, job, activities, and more. Many colleges publish the average scores for admitted students on their website.

**In awarding scholarships:** Some colleges use SAT or ACT test scores, along with other things like your GPA, to award merit scholarships.



## Q: What does “superscoring” mean?

**A:** Colleges that “superscore” use your best score from each section of the test, even if they are from different test dates.

## Q: What does it mean if a college is test optional, test-flexible, or test-blind?

**A: Test-Optional** means that you decide whether you want to submit your scores. **Test-Flexible** admission policies allow you to use different standardized test scores in your application. Check with the individual school to see which tests they support (IB, AP, SAT, ACT, etc.). If a college has a **Test-Blind** policy, they will not look at your scores - even if you submit them. There are more than 1,400 test-optional and 84 test-blind colleges in the U.S., and this trend is growing. For a full list, visit [fairtest.org](https://www.fairtest.org).

## Q: Do colleges prefer the SAT or ACT?

**A: Colleges have no preference.** Every college that accepts the SAT accepts the ACT. They use a special tool to compare the tests to make sure their admissions process is fair.



## Q: If a college is test-optional, should I send my scores?

**A:** There is no right or wrong answer to this question. If your scores are high compared to the average for that school, it's probably a good idea to send them (use the college search feature at [bigfuture.org](https://bigfuture.org) to see test scores by college). If not, it might be better not to send them. If you don't send them, it will not count against you.

## Prepare for Standardized Tests

Even though the test-optional trend is growing in college admissions, we still recommend taking standardized tests. A good score can help your application. And studying does help! In 2017 the College Board found that students who studied for 20 hours through Khan Academy gained an average of 115 points on their SAT.

### SAT Study Guide

[khanacademy.org](https://www.khanacademy.org)

Free sample questions

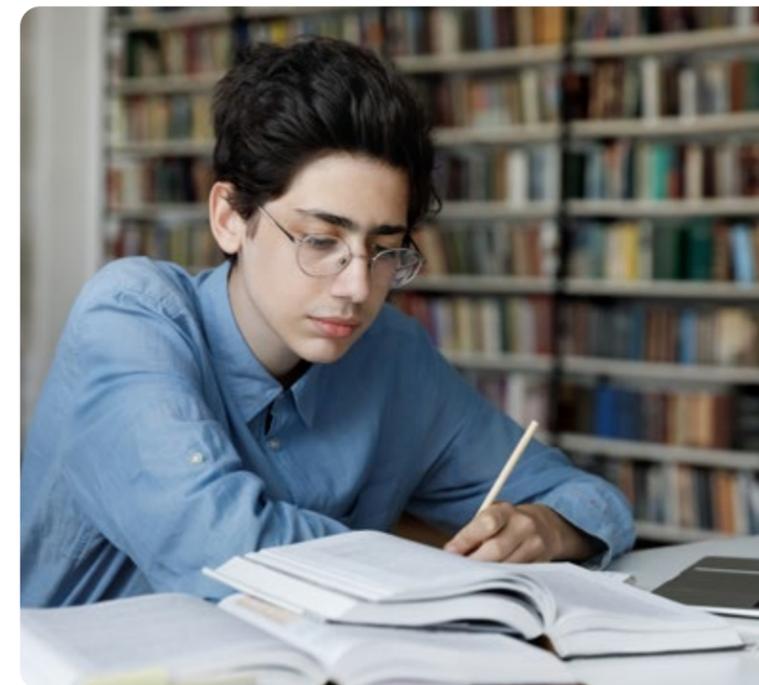
Free phone app: “Daily Practice for the New SAT”

### ACT Study Guide

[act.org](https://www.act.org)

Free sample questions

Free downloadable study guide



# The College Essay

The college essay shows the college who you really are. It is your chance to tell your own story. Take your time to write it – it's a very important part of your application.

## What should I write about?

Most colleges (and the Common Application) give students a list of topics to choose from. Some will allow you to choose your own topic. Pick a topic that lets you be creative and share your true self. After you pick a topic, try to write something unique about it – something only you can say. Think about a big problem you solved or an important lesson you learned.

## What are colleges looking for in an admissions essay?

Colleges are looking for three main things:

- Your writing ability
- Your personality
- Your ability to think critically

## What is critical thinking and why is it important?

Critical thinking means you are able to analyze and interpret information and use it to form an opinion. In college, you won't just learn facts – you will need to do your own research. You won't just tell people your opinion. You'll need to support your opinion with research and logic. Showing you can think critically lets colleges know you are ready for this kind of work.

## How can I show critical thinking?

Spend time thinking about and planning your essay. A good way to think critically is to keep asking why? Why did you choose this topic? Why is it important to you? Why did you do what you did in the story? Why would other people want to know about it?

# Essay Tips

## DO:

- **Get the reader's attention.** Start with a surprising or funny story or an unusual idea.
- **Be yourself.** Colleges are truly interested in knowing you. Try to be open and friendly.
- **Tell a story.** Instead of listing your strengths, tell a story that shows your strengths. Use descriptive words to “paint a picture” in the reader's mind.
- **Proofread.** Give yourself time to step away and come back and read it with fresh eyes.
- **Read your essay aloud.** Hearing your essay can help you find parts that don't fit or aren't interesting. Read it to your friends too – or better yet, have them read it to you!
- **Finish strong.** Give your reader something important to think about – and a way to remember you!

## DON'T:

- **Rely on a thesaurus.** Write like you talk, and remember that the simplest word is sometimes the best word. Other times, it's a good idea to look for a stronger word. Just make sure you understand every word you use.
- **Write what you think colleges want to hear.** Write about something that is important to you. If you are bored writing your essay, your audience will be bored reading it.
- **Ask too many people to edit.** Too many opinions might make you lose your voice - and you're who admissions staff wants to hear.
- **Offend the reader.** It is okay to share your opinions, just don't say negative things about other people or groups.
- **Boast or look for sympathy.** It's fine to write about something you're proud of or something that was difficult. Just be careful how you tell your story. Imagine you are reading the story. How does it make you feel about that person?
- **Be afraid to start over.** This is your big chance to show people who you really are. If you're feeling bored or unhappy with your essay, or you feel like it doesn't really tell your story, start over!



# Letters of Recommendation

Letters of recommendation are a very important part of your application. Different colleges require a different number of letters, but most require one from your school counselor and at least one from a teacher. Most colleges will ask you to waive your rights to read the letters. This way, they know the letter writer is being honest.

## Ask three people

Ask your counselor and two academic teachers to write a letter. Some colleges require letters from two teachers. It's also good to have an extra in case one teacher misses the deadline.

## Give enough time

Give letter writers plenty of time to write the letter. It's a good idea to ask them at the end of your junior year, before leaving for summer break.

## Provide background information

Give them some ideas to write about (see The College Resume on page 21).

## Send a thank you

Write a thank-you note afterward, and don't forget to tell letter writers when you are accepted to your colleges.

# Transcripts

Your transcript is a list of your high school classes and grades. You will need to have an official transcript sent to colleges from your school. Ask your school counselor about your school's process for getting these transcripts sent.

## School Profiles

Some students worry that transcripts aren't fair because their school has a different grading system or harder classes. That's why colleges use a school profile along with your transcript. This profile is like a key to your transcript; it helps colleges understand your high school's grade point system, weighting system (if they have one), difficulty of classes, etc. Admissions staff have been reading transcripts for a long time. They are very comfortable using the school profile to understand the information on your transcript.

## Make meaningful choices

Choose teachers who know you well. These will probably be junior year teachers. Senior year teachers may not know you well enough yet. Remember, you want to ask them early in the year so they have plenty of time to write them before your college deadline.



# Auditions and Portfolios

If you are applying to an arts or performing arts school or program, you will need to take some extra steps with your college application. These might include an audition or a portfolio. Each college will have different requirements. Work with your high school teachers, arts instructors, and school counselor to complete them.



## Audition Tips

- Find out if the college wants virtual or in-person auditions. Do they weigh them the same?
- Find out if the school has regional auditions so you don't have to travel so far.

## Portfolio Presentation Tips

- Prepare a digital portfolio. Most colleges want a digital submission of your portfolio, even if you visit campus for an in-person review. You may need to use a specific app, and there may be a fee.
- Don't have enough art you're proud of? Look for art programs that don't require portfolios or don't place a lot of importance on them. This is a good question to ask your admissions counselor.

## The College Interview

For some colleges, you will have to do an interview. For others it is optional. Many schools do not do interviews at all. Along with the college essay, an interview is a good way to show the admissions department who you really are. Visit the college's website to see if interviews are offered. Here are some tips from the College Board.

- **Do your research early.** If you need to do the interview in person, you can do it during a college visit.
- **Be professional.** Dress neatly and be on time.
- **Write a thank-you note afterward.**
- **Be prepared.** Have a list of questions to ask. Bring your resume and transcript so you can easily talk about your classes and activities. Look up common interview questions and make notes about how you will answer them.

# Admissions Decisions

Every college makes its admissions decisions a little differently, but there are some common items they look at to make their decisions:

- GPA
- Class ranking
- Difficulty of the classes you took
- SAT/ACT scores
- Recommendations
- Essay(s)
- Awards and honors
- Extra-curricular activities including sports, music, and student government
- Work and family responsibilities

Waiting for your admissions decision can be stressful. Remember that some things are out of your control and that you did everything you could. You will receive your admissions letters in the spring, or earlier if you applied Early Action or Early Decision. Check your email regularly and make sure you have your login information for the school portal you set up during the admissions process. Acceptance letters will tell you what steps are next.

College usually require a deposit to hold your spot, but you do not have to pay it before the deadline. They will not give your spot away as long as you pay on time. Do not make a deposit at more than one college.

Rejection letters can be disappointing, but remember – many, many students get rejected every year, and it's not always because they weren't qualified. Sometimes there are just not enough spots in the class.

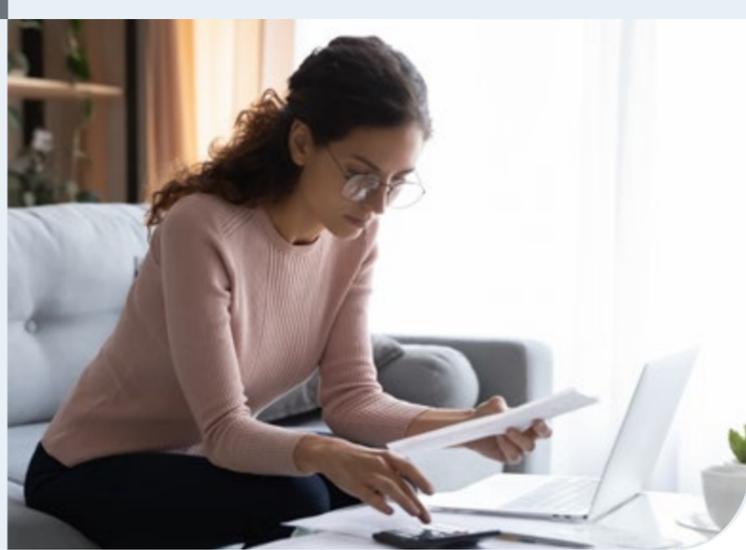


## What to Do if You're Waitlisted

Every year, colleges offer some students a place on their waitlist. If you accept your place on the waitlist, you will wait and see if there are any openings. If you really want to go to that school, experts suggest accepting the spot and writing a letter to the admissions office telling them you're still very interested. You are not required to take a spot if it opens up. Keep in mind that you do not have a strong chance of getting in, and you might not find out until fall. Make a deposit at a school that accepted you and where you think you'll be happy.

# Paying for College

Planning ahead for college costs is an important part of the college process.



## Costs of Applying to College

Applying to college can be expensive. Knowing the costs can help you make a budget and save up the money you need. Below is a list of different expenses you should know about.

### Standardized Testing Expenses

(fall and/or spring junior year and fall senior year of high school)

The SAT is free for high school juniors in NH because it is used as the state assessment. If you want to take the ACT or re-take the SAT to improve your score, you will have to pay a fee. There are also fees for sending scores to schools. Families with lower incomes may get the fee waived. Talk to your school counselor.

### College Visits & Tours

(spring junior and fall senior year of high school)

Although touring a campus is free, your travel expenses such as gas, meals, and hotels are not.

### College Application Fees

(fall or winter senior year of high school)

When you apply to a college, some will charge a fee and some will not. These fees can range from \$25 to \$100 per school. Some colleges will waive the fee for students who use their institutional application or tour campus. Some will also waive the fee for lower income families. Talk to your school counselor.

### Financial Aid Application Fees

(fall or winter senior year of high school)

First, remember that the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) is always just that: free. However, over 200 U.S. colleges require an extra financial aid form called the CSS Profile®. The CSS Profile form is not free. To see a full list of schools requiring this form, go to [cssprofile.org](https://cssprofile.org).

### Admission Deposit

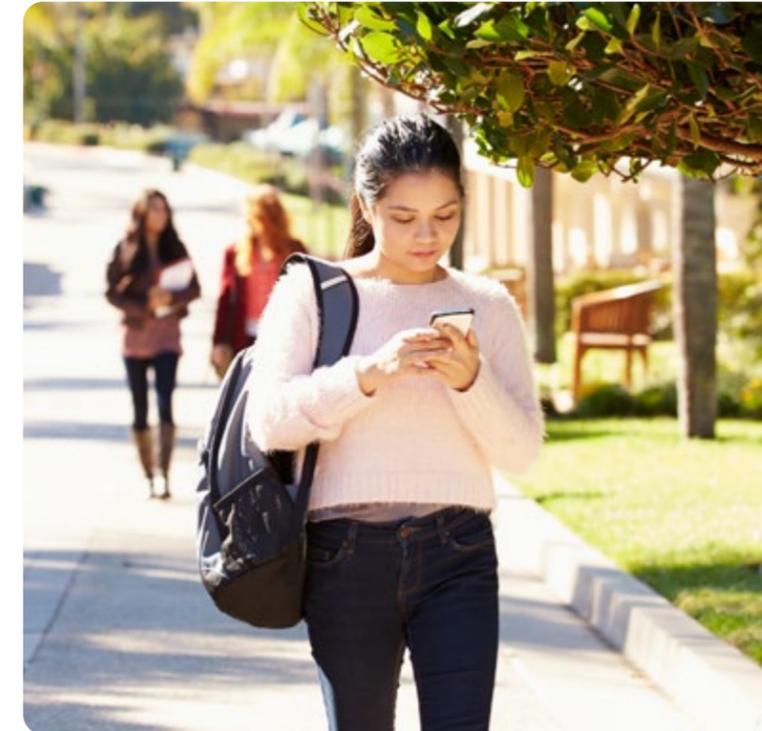
(spring senior year of high school)

When you decide on a college, you will have to pay an enrollment deposit to save your space at the school. The enrollment deposit can range from **\$100 to \$1,000**. This fee is due by **May 1st**. Contact the school's admissions office if you are having trouble paying the deposit.

### Housing Deposit

(spring senior year of high school)

If you are going to live on campus, you may need to pay another deposit to save your space with the housing department. This can range from **\$100 to \$400**.



## Financial Aid Insider

For a complete guide to college financial aid, please check out our **Financial Aid Insider** on our online Resource Library ([GraniteEdvance.org/resources](https://GraniteEdvance.org/resources)).

# Financial Aid

College is expensive. Financial aid can help you and your family pay. There are two basic types of financial aid:

## Gift Aid

This is aid that you do not have to pay back. There are two types:

- **Merit-based aid:** This is awarded for high grades, musical talent, leadership, or other things you do. You might receive some from the college you apply to, from the state, or from scholarship organizations. See next page.
- **Need-based aid:** This is given to students who have financial need. You receive this aid by filling out the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and other financial paperwork. You might receive this aid from the federal government, from the college, or from state agencies.

**Not every college offers both types of gift aid.** If you are hoping to be awarded financial aid for your good grades, look for schools that offer merit scholarships. Visit a college's website to see what they offer and use their net price calculator to estimate how much your family may pay at that school.

## Self-Help Aid

This type of aid has to be paid back. There are two main types:

- **Federal work-study:** Through this program, you can earn money for college through an on-campus job. This program is only for students with financial need.
- **Federal student loans:** These allow you to borrow money yourself to pay for college. If you fill out a FAFSA you will be able to receive one of these loans.
- **Private student loans:** Think about a private loan if you and your family cannot pay your full college bill through savings, federal loans, and gift aid. These loans are based on credit, so student borrowers often need a cosigner.



## Applying for Financial Aid

There are two main forms for applying for Financial Aid:

- **The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA):** This is a very important form. Colleges use it to award federal grants (need-based aid) and education loans. They also use it to award their own need-based aid. Visit [studentaid.gov/h/apply-for-aid/fafsa](http://studentaid.gov/h/apply-for-aid/fafsa).
- **The CSS Profile:** This is an extra form some colleges require. It helps them gather more information to award aid. There are fees for this form. Visit [cssprofile.org](http://cssprofile.org).

# Scholarships

An estimated \$7.4 billion in scholarships is available to college students each year. Remember, every dollar you earn through scholarships is a dollar you do not have to pay yourself!

For scholarship alerts and other college planning tips, follow Granite Edvance on Facebook and Twitter.

## Local and Regional Sources

These scholarships may be easier to get because you have to live in the state or region.

- **Visit the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation website.** The New Hampshire Charitable Foundation ([nhcf.org](http://nhcf.org)) is the largest source of private scholarship aid in New Hampshire. They award over \$8 million in scholarships to NH students every year. You do not need to attend a college in New Hampshire to receive a scholarship, but you do have to be a NH resident. Each year approximately 1 in 5 applicants receive an award. They have scholarships for students in two-year and four-year degree programs.
- **Talk to your school counselor.** Your school counseling office will have a list of local scholarships that are available each year. Many students receive more than one scholarship. Taking the time to apply is worth it.

## National Scholarship Sources

These scholarships may be more difficult to get because students from all over the country apply. If you are a good match for the scholarship, it's still a good idea to apply. Here are a few of the many scholarship sites out there:

[fastweb.com](http://fastweb.com) – Free scholarship matching service with a database of over 3 billion in national scholarships.

[collegeboard.org](http://collegeboard.org) – This national scholarship search engine can help you find scholarships and other financial aid from more than 23,000 programs, totaling nearly \$4 billion.

[scholarships.com](http://scholarships.com) – This database contains hundreds of scholarships, connecting students to millions in aid. Download their app to track scholarships.

[scholarshipowl.com](http://scholarshipowl.com) – Complete one application through this website, and they'll match you to many scholarships.

[scholarships360.org](http://scholarships360.org) – This site has a personalized plan that helps you find scholarships quickly.

[maldef.org](http://maldef.org) – A list of scholarships focused on Latino students. Many do not ask about immigration status.

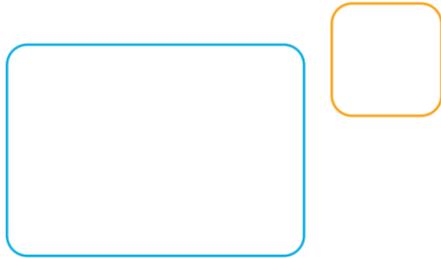
[iefa.org](http://iefa.org) – Scholarship opportunities for international students.

## Granite Edvance Scholarship

After your first year of college, check out our Granite Edvance Scholarship! This is available to returning NH residents. Visit [GraniteEdvance.org/scholarships](http://GraniteEdvance.org/scholarships) for more info.



# Tips for Saving Money



## When Planning

**Start at a community college.** Community college credits are usually cheaper. You can take your basic classes there and then transfer to a 4-year college.

**Get discounts at out-of-state schools.** NH students in degree programs that aren't offered in NH state schools can get a discount at some state colleges in other New England states. Visit [nebhe.org/tuitionbreak](http://nebhe.org/tuitionbreak) for more information.

**Check out the Granite Guarantee program.** This program supports first-year, first-time NH students attending a school in the University System of New Hampshire. It covers the cost of tuition for up to four years for students with financial need by bridging the gap between financial aid and tuition. Visit [usnh.edu/our-institutions/granite-guarantee](http://usnh.edu/our-institutions/granite-guarantee) for more information.

**Consider return on investment.** Research the average salary for the job you want and then look at the amount of debt you will have at the schools you chose. If there is a big gap between those numbers, think hard about the major and school you choose.

## At School

**Work while going to college.** Do you want to work and go to school part-time? Some employers offer tuition benefits for employees.

**Rent or borrow textbooks.** You don't have to get your books from your campus store. Try sites such as [chegg.com](http://chegg.com), [amazon.com](http://amazon.com), and [textbooks.com](http://textbooks.com), look for used books around campus, or borrow them from a friend. Often class textbooks are in the library's collection. Check with a librarian.

**Apply to become a resident advisor/assistant (RA).** This is a student who supervises and assists students in their dorm, usually after your first year. Many RAs get discounted or free room and board.

**Continue applying for scholarships once you are in college.** Check with the financial aid office or the office of your major.



## Before School Starts

**Ask about health insurance.** Most colleges require students to have medical insurance while attending their college. They will put the cost of their own insurance on your college bill. If you show proof that you have insurance through your family, you can waive this cost.

**Choose the right meal plan.** Some schools have several meal plans to choose from. Think about how much you will actually eat in the dining hall. How far away is the dining hall from your dorm? Will you get up in time to eat there for breakfast? How crowded is the dining hall for meals? Do you buy fast food a lot? Do you have space for food in your room and a way to cook things? Don't pay for food you won't eat. Choose a plan that is right for you.

**Leave your car at home.** Parking permits, gas, and car maintenance quickly add up. Explore campus and public transportation options.

# College Application Checklist

There are two major deadlines for each college. The admission deadline is for submitting your application to the college. The financial aid deadline is for submitting required financial aid forms. These two deadlines can be the same or different depending on the college. Always check both!

Name of School	Uses Common App?	Requires SAT/ACT scores?	Admission Application Deadline	Application Fee	FAFSA Deadline	CSS Profile Needed? Deadline?	Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	
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# Online Resources

## College Savings, Financial Aid, and Scholarships

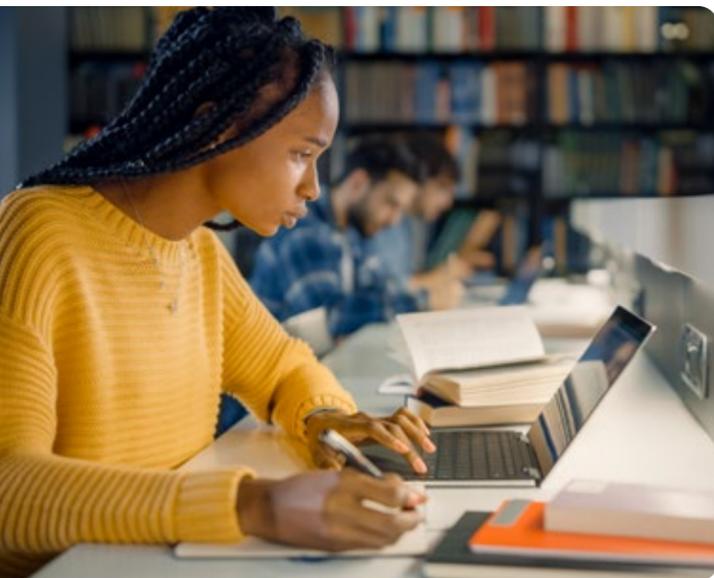
### Financial Aid Forms

[studentaid.gov](http://studentaid.gov)

- File the FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid)

[cssprofile.org](http://cssprofile.org)

- File the CSS Profile® financial aid form required by certain private colleges



### One-Stop Financial Aid Site

[studentaid.gov](http://studentaid.gov) – Learn about:

- Federal Direct & PLUS Loan programs
- Loan repayment and forgiveness options
- Your federal loan balance

### Private Loan Programs

[GraniteEdvance.org/loans](http://GraniteEdvance.org/loans)

We recommend federal loans first, but private loans can help you pay what federal loans don't cover. Granite Edvance's private loan has discounted rates and excellent service for NH students and families.

### College & Your Taxes

[irs.gov/credits-deductions/individuals](http://irs.gov/credits-deductions/individuals)

- Federal tax benefits for higher education

### Budgeting & Saving for College

[savingforcollege.com](http://savingforcollege.com)

- Information about different kinds of education savings plans

## Admissions and Career Planning

### College Applications Online

[commonapp.org](http://commonapp.org)

- Official website for the Common Application used for over 900 institutions

### Career Surveys & Information

[careeronestop.org](http://careeronestop.org)

- Sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Labor; research salary information by occupation and location

[nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator](http://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator)

- Sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Education to research colleges

[mynextmove.org](http://mynextmove.org)

- Sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Labor for career exploration tools, job analysis, and questionnaires

### SAT & ACT Info

[khanacademy.org](http://khanacademy.org)

- Official free SAT test prep website

[collegeboard.org](http://collegeboard.org)

- Official website of the SAT Test

[act.org](http://act.org)

- Official website of the ACT Test

[fairtest.org](http://fairtest.org)

- Lists all test-optional postsecondary schools

### College Fairs & Events

[neacac.org](http://neacac.org)

- Regional college fair dates, times, and locations

[nacacnet.org](http://nacacnet.org)

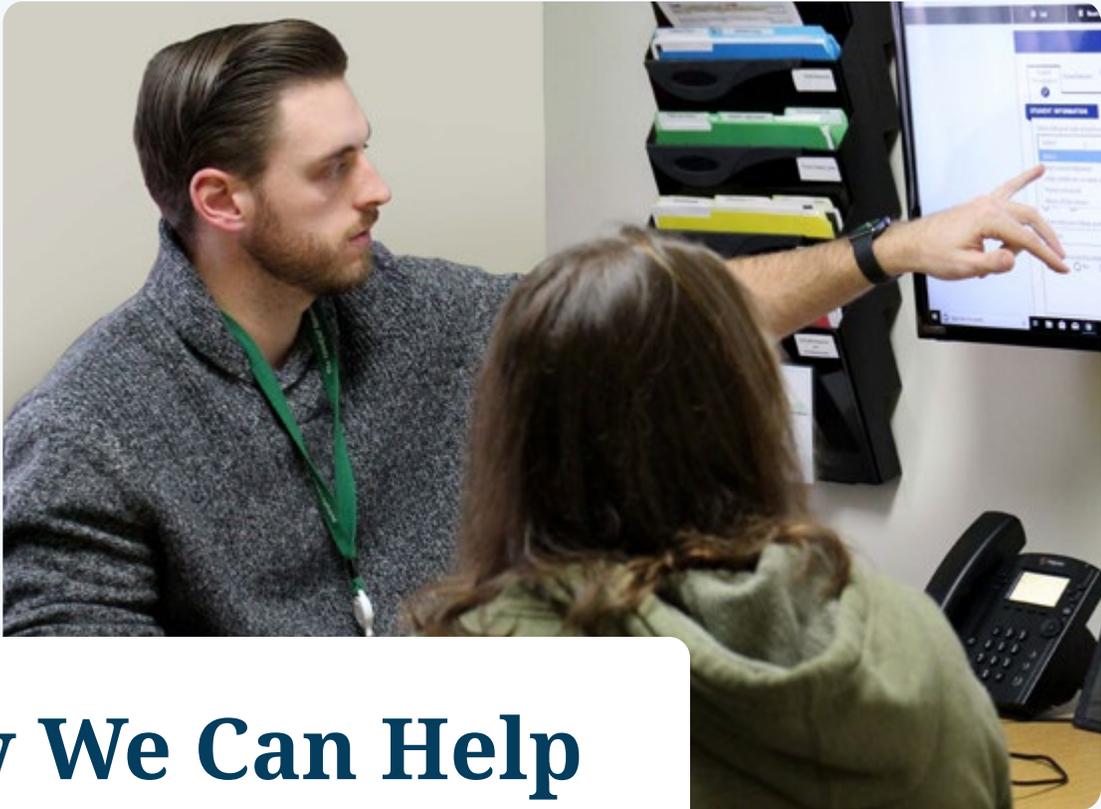
- National college fair dates, times, and locations

[destinationcollege.org](http://destinationcollege.org)

- Granite Edvance's annual college planning event for NH high school juniors & parents/guardians

Visit our website ([GraniteEdvance.org](http://GraniteEdvance.org)) to schedule appointments with our counselors, learn about upcoming events, and view our other college planning resources. Follow us on Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn to stay up to date!





# How We Can Help

Granite Edvance is here for you through the entire college and career planning process. Our public presentations, resources, and one-on-one appointments have helped thousands of New Hampshire students and families.



Everyone we have spoken with has been awesome. I wish I had known about you years ago as I think I would have been a little more prepared with the ins and outs of how to help my daughter pay for college."

- A NEW HAMPSHIRE PARENT

Visit our website to find free college and career resources, publications, upcoming events, and more.



[GraniteEdvance.org](https://GraniteEdvance.org)



Granite Edvance, formerly the NHHEAF Network, is a 60-year-old nonprofit whose mission is to support NH students and families in navigating their education and career pathways. We offer free college and career planning support, scholarships and grants, and a private student loan.

[GraniteEdvance.org](https://GraniteEdvance.org)

(603) 227-5444

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Concord NH, 03301