

THE KOINONIA ACADEMY

JESUS IS LORD

A guide to researching, finding, applying to and paying for the right college

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THE COLLEGE ADMISSIONS PROCESS

“When all evil alternatives have been excluded from our field of choice, and what is left before us is a series of competing good alternatives, then we enter into that realm of human choice which is most fully human, the complexity and risk and excitement of being free and rational beings whose moral glory it is to shape our lives in accord with goods that most interest us. Although there are often categorically wrong choices, there is rarely one right choice in a given situation.”

—E. Christian Brugger, D. Phil.

WHERE TO START?

It is almost impossible to generalize about college planning – each student, each family goes about the process in different ways, bringing different values, perspectives, personalities and objectives to bear. There is no single, foolproof process for deciding whether you should go to college, when you should go to college and where you should go college. Self-reflection, prayer and discussions with your parents will be absolutely necessary if you want to make an informed decision.

It is helpful before beginning the long, detailed, and often stressful process of college applications to take a step back and reflect on a few of the broader questions.

1. *Should I go to college?*

Do you want to? If so, why? If not, why? Not everyone goes to college—most people do. This is most likely the first major decision of your adult life. Take time to think about your motives.

2. *When should I go to college?*

Some students are not ready to move right into college after graduating from high school. This could be for a variety of reasons. Some students decide to work for a semester or a year before starting college. Others decide to travel for a time or do service. For some this is very helpful. When they do begin their studies they are often more mature, focused and sure of what they want to do.

3. *What kind of college should I choose?*

The kind that is acceptable to you and your parents. Colleges come in all shapes and sizes: big or small, private or state, Catholic, Christian or secular, urban or rural, four year or two year, local or farther away. They also come with all different price tags. Work with your parents and teachers to determine what type of college would complement your interests and abilities. Also, be sure to determine what sort of financial burden you and family are willing to take on.

4. *How can I narrow down my choices of colleges to just a few?*

Begin by deciding what you are looking for in a college. Then do some research. The “Rule of Six” is not a bad starting point (this can be expensive and time consuming):

- 2 safety schools: two colleges you are sure to be accepted at
- 2 likely schools: two colleges you are likely to be accepted at
- 2 stretch schools: two colleges you might be accepted at

You always want to have a back up plan, but you also want to take a chance on institutions where everyone is just as talented as you and where you will be challenged to grow and mature.

5. *How can I tell which college is best for me?*

You can't, because there is rarely a best one. Most students adapt their expectations and choices as they research and visit universities and colleges.

6. *How can I be sure that the college is at least adequate?*

First, share with your family the thorough research you have done on the college. Second, visit the college during your free time, usually when the college is in session and ask probing questions of students and faculty members.

7. *I have no idea about a major or career – is this a problem?*

If you know you like to learn and want a college challenge – no. Most colleges know students change their minds as they mature. Tell them candidly you are undecided or mention 2 or 3 general areas of study you are interested in.

COLLEGE INFORMATION

1. The wide scope of college choices

- A. There are over 3,000 Colleges and Universities in the U.S.
- B. College – in theory a college does not offer graduate study but offers a four year undergraduate curriculum leading to a bachelor’s degree.
- C. University – an institution which includes three types of schools: an undergraduate college, professional schools such as business, education, engineering, nursing, etc. and a graduate school which provides degrees provides degrees beyond the bachelor’s degree.

2. The Liberal Arts Colleges and Universities

- A. A college which is designed to give students a broad and sound cultural foundation in the arts and sciences.
- B. Types of Liberal Arts Colleges and Universities
 - 1. Independent and privately controlled.
 - 2. Publicly controlled.
- C. Decision To Be Made – Public or Private
 - 1. Publicly controlled colleges number about 900.
 - 2. Privately controlled colleges and universities number about 1,400.
 - 3. The expense of attending a publicly supported college is usually less than a privately owned college.
 - 4. Some private colleges are small and less well-known, have fewer applications, and so admissions are less difficult.
 - 5. Some public supported schools consider for admission all students with satisfactory records. However, the freshman drop-out rate is frequently high.
 - 6. Many publicly controlled colleges must give preference to students from their own state. (New Jersey students may find admissions to out-of-state publicly controlled colleges more selective.)

3. Other type of Colleges

- A. Engineering School or Technical Institute
- B. Community College
- C. Professional Degree Granting School
- D. Vocational School
- E. Military Academies

WHO DO YOU WANT TO BE WHEN YOU GROW UP?

1. What am I good at?
2. What are my interests?
3. What is my favorite subject at school? Why?
4. What am I passionate about? What makes me angry in our society? What do I wish I could do something about?
5. What motivates me? Why?
6. If I had unlimited resources and could do anything I wanted to, what would I do?
7. What is my dream job?
8. Where would I like to be in 5 years?
9. Where would I like to be in 10 years? 20 years?
10. What vocation do I think God is calling me to? Why do I think this?
11. What have my parents told me about what they think I should do or could do in the next year?
12. Describe your character. How do you think you will respond in the face of temptations and difficulties that will present themselves in the next years?

PRACTICAL STEPS:

1. Pray to God for guidance in discerning your future.
2. Ask your parents to pray for you and with you.
3. Discuss with your parents your ideas of what you would like to do, ask and listen to their input.
4. Discuss with your parents what resources are available for your future – and what responsibilities you will have:
 - What money is available college, trade school, travel or service?
 - What obligations do I have to my parents or family?
 - Will I need to make/earn part or all of the money needed?
 - What opportunities are available for service?
 - How do my parents feel about student loans?
 - Do my parents feel I should live at home or should live somewhere else?
 - Aggressively seek information about options that are available - service., college requirements, employment opportunities, scholarship information; deadlines
 - Talk to people who have gone before you – singles who have done service, graduates who have pursued the same major or field.
 - **CONSIDER THIS YOUR BIGGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT RESEARCH PAPER EVER!!**

COLLEGE ADMISSIONS TESTS

SCHOLASTIC ASSESSMENT TEST (SAT I)

1. **What is the SAT?** The Scholastic Assessment Test is a test of verbal and mathematical questions. It is a measure of developed verbal and mathematical reasoning abilities acquired over the years. The SAT scores are considered to be a good predictor of how you will perform in college. Some colleges (e.g. Drew University) no longer require SAT or ACT.
2. **When should I take the SAT?** The SAT I should be taken at least once in the spring of your junior year. Many students take the test again in the fall of senior year. There is no limit to the number of times a student may take the SAT.
3. **I have taken the SAT twice. How do colleges view multiple scores?** No established rule exists regarding consideration of multiple scores. Most colleges consider the highest verbal and the highest math. Some colleges average the scores. Many average the 3 best scores.
4. **Where can I learn more about the SAT?** The quickest, easiest option is to visit and create a profile at www.collegeboard.com. The College Board has also developed a booklet entitled “Taking the SAT I.”

SAT II’S (SUBJECT TESTS)

1. **What is the SAT II?** The SAT II consists of one-hour tests which measure knowledge in particular subject areas and the ability to apply that knowledge. Subject tests are given in the following areas: English, History, Science, Mathematics and foreign languages.
2. **Is the SAT II required for college admission?** Less than 25% of colleges require the SAT II. Of those that do require it some require students to take one, others two and some up to three SAT II’s. Some require specific SAT II’s—generally in Mathematics or English; others give students the freedom to choose. It is very important that each student research the specific requirements of the colleges to which he or she is applying. Many colleges that do not require Subject Tests will look at your Subject Tests scores to learn more about your academic background.
3. **When should I take the SAT II’s?** Specific requirements vary between colleges. But the following general guidelines may be helpful:
 - a. Most colleges require that they be taken by December or January of senior year.

- b. If you apply Early Action or Early Decision, the college may require that the tests be taken in the spring of junior year.
 - c. If you plan on taking the SAT II in a subject that will not be taught senior year, the best time to take the test is at the completion of the course, i.e. Chemistry, which is generally completed by the end of junior year.
4. **How do I send my SAT score reports?** When you register for the SAT you can list up to four schools to which your scores will be sent. You can send your scores to additional schools through www.collegeboard.com.
5. **Can I take the SAT I and SAT II on the same day?** No. You may take either the SAT I or SAT II on a given test date. Additionally, you may take no more than three SAT II subject tests on a given test date. It is recommended that you take one or two.
6. **Are special provisions available for students with disabilities who wish to take the SAT's?** Yes, students who process the SSD form may receive accommodations during testing. Those accommodations are for students with visual, hearing, physical or learning disabilities. *Note: If a learning disability exists this need must be established and officially classified well before the test date via an IEP or 504.*
7. **What is the ACT?** The ACT includes the four subject area tests plus a 30-minute Writing Test. It is an alternative to the SAT and accepted by all 4-year colleges and universities in the U.S. The ACT includes 215 multiple-choice questions and takes approximately 3 hours and 30 minutes to complete, including a short break. It is administered on five test dates—in October, December, February, April, and June. In selected states, the ACT is also offered in September.

REGISTERING FOR SAT I, SAT II AND ACT
WORK SHEET

www.collegeboard.com
www.actstudent.org

Test	Registration Deadline	Completed
SAT I:	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
SAT II:	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
ACT:	_____	_____

**HIGH SCHOOL CODE FOR
KOINONIA ACADEMY:**

3 1 1 5 6 4

REGISTER ONLINE FOR THE SAT

1. Go to www.collegeboard.com
2. Click on the student tab and create a “My Organizer” account
3. Click the “SAT Registration and Scores” link
4. Create your SAT profile and register online
5. Start studying

Old SAT	New SAT
1000	1500 (median)
1100	1650
1200	1800
1300	1950
1400	2100
1500	2250
1600	2400 (perfect score)

DECODING COLLEGE ADMISSIONS LANGUAGE

Rolling Admissions: The admissions committee meets periodically, and decisions are made on those applications received. Late applicants may be rejected if all openings have been filled—even if they have applied within the date set by the college.

Regular Decision: Admissions committees meet at one time in the spring to consider all applicants. All decisions are sent to applicants at the same time.

Early decision: Students with very high qualification who designate the college as a first-only choice, and who commit themselves to attending the college if accepted, are considered for early decision. They are informed by November or December of their senior year. If accepted they are legally bound to attend the college.

Early Action: Similar to early decision, however, it is not legally binding. A student may apply early action to a number of schools at the same time.

Waiting List: Students are not accepted with the initial group offered admission. However, since the students' qualifications are only slightly lower than their peers they are given the opportunity to remain on a waiting list. If places become available those student will be offered admission.

YOUR COLLEGE TIMETABLE

JUNIOR YEAR

September

- Register for the October PSAT.
- Check your transcript. Are you on track to complete all the credits required by schools you are interested in applying to?
- Keep ongoing list of all your extracurricular activities, awards, service projects, etc.

October

- Take PSAT. Scores are important, as they are used to qualify for the National Merit Scholarship Competition and the National Achievement program; plus, it's good practice for the SAT.
- Start doing research for financial aid. Options include grants, loans, and scholarships.

December

- Receive results of the PSAT.

February

- Register for the April SAT and /or ACT and call colleges you are interested in to find out which test is required.

April

- Register for the May and June SAT Subject Tests and the June ACT if you plan to take that test.
- Re-evaluate your list of potential schools and eliminate those that no longer interest you.
- Begin searching for financial aid.

May

- Take Advanced Placement (AP) test if desired.
- Take the SAT or the SAT Subject Test if needed (generally SAT II is not required by most colleges).
- Visit colleges. Call ahead and ask for appointments with the departments of financial aid and admissions, academic advisors, professors, and student.

June

- Take the SAT, the SAT Subject Test, and/or the ACT if needed.

SENIOR YEAR

September

- Continue to research financial aid options.
- Make sure you have all applications required for financial aid and admission.
- Check admission and financial aid deadlines for the schools to which you plan to apply.
- Obtain letters of recommendation and plan college visits.

October

- File early decisions applications if you have made a decision.
- Register for the December or January SAT or SAT Subject Test if needed.
- Attend college fairs to further investigate the colleges where you would like to apply.
- Have official test scores sent by the testing agency to the colleges on your short list.

November

- Take the SAT or SAT Subject Test if appropriate and have your test scores sent to the colleges on your list.
- Start writing and editing your application essays.
- Complete your college applications (make copies before mailing).
- Obtain a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) from the internet and any additional financial aid forms from the college.

December

- Mail all applications
- Schedule college admission interviews - you should interview with colleges whenever you can.

CONSIDERATIONS IN COLLEGE SELECTION

Below is a listing of factors to examine at each college you consider:

1. **Programs Offered** - particularly in your field of interest and strength of these Programs.
2. **Cost** (tuition, fees, room and board, books, personal expenses, travel, and anticipated increases during the next four years).
3. **Location** - commuting distance, state or section of country, size of city or town in which college is located.
4. **Institutional Characteristics** - size of student body, co-educational or single sex college, presence of graduate students, public or private control, religious affiliation, diversity of student body, reputation, accreditation, percentage of entering freshmen who graduate, number of Doctorates among faculty, average class size and average class size of freshmen core courses. Ask if freshmen are taught by professors or by teaching assistants.
5. **Admissions** - high school courses required (Carnegie Units), tests required (SAT, ACT, SAT II), degree of competitiveness, early decision, rolling admissions, Traditional admissions.
6. **Availability of Financial Aid and Scholarships** - particularly merit scholarships.
7. **Type of institution** - university, Liberal Arts College, technological college, fine arts college, theological or religious college, military academy, specialized professional college such as pharmacy or nursing.
8. **Campus Life** - cultural and social activities, residential facilities including off campus housing, fraternities and sororities, religious services, extracurricular activities, automobiles on campus, medical facilities, campus recreational facilities, dining facilities including meal plans, counseling services, library and laboratory facilities, campus security.
9. **Athletic Programs and Facilities** - intercollegiate, intramural teams.
10. **Faith Environment**:-structures, programs, or university-sponsored groups and organizations that support the type of life I want to live, i.e., campus ministry, SPO, UCO, Newman Centers etc.
11. **Other Considerations** - availability of jobs on or near campus, Reserve Officers Training Corps program, work-study program, internship program, study aboard, placement bureau for jobs after graduation, availability of counseling for postgraduate studies.

THE CAMPUS VISIT

After you have made a list of college possibilities, plan to visit several of the campuses to determine if you can expect to be happy, successful and satisfied with the atmosphere and opportunities offered. Visiting colleges may be the most important step in your college selection process. Researching colleges helps to narrow your list of choices. However, you won't know if a school is right for you unless you visit the school. Apply to only those colleges where you could be happy. Visit campuses with a "consumer's eye" to determine whether the school offers what you need and try to talk to current students or recent alumni, if possible. Your aim is to know what you are looking for as you head off to your campus visits.

BEFORE THE VISIT

1. Read the college's informational material, visit its website, and seek out current students or alumni you may know. The more you know going into your campus visit, the more effective it will be.
2. Telephone the college admissions office to schedule your visit, giving alternate dates and a description of your area of interest. Call at least three weeks before you plan to visit. Remember that September through November is the busiest months for campus visits, so call several weeks ahead if you plan to visit in the autumn. If you schedule an interview, be sure to read the article in this booklet entitled "Sample Questions from College Admissions Interviews."
3. When you call to schedule your visit, also arrange for housing. Many colleges offer the option of informal overnight visits. You will sleep in a residence hall (bring your sleeping bag) and eat with students in the dining hall. The pace is less structured than the formal tour, and you are more on your own to explore, meet students and faculty, and attend classes. Ask admissions personnel about local hotels, so your parents may make arrangements for their lodging.

DURING THE VISIT

1. Campus tours usually take an hour and admissions office interviews thirty to forty-five minutes. Allow yourself enough *time* to wander around the campus. Campus tours are somewhat structured, but their advantage is that you receive a lot of information in a short time. Your tour guide usually is a trained, knowledgeable student. But don't judge the college entirely by your guide.
2. A weekday visit during the academic year is most useful. Classes are in session; students, faculty and coaches are available; and the bulletin boards are crowded with information about campus events. Avoid visiting colleges when final exams are being administered.
3. Bring your parents. They probably won't sit in on the interview, but they, too, will have questions and concerns, which may be answered on campus.
4. Make arrangements to sit in on classes. Observe both the instructor's approach and the students' response in each class. How would you fit in?

5. In addition to admissions officers, try to talk with these people: undergraduates to ask them questions about classes, teachers, dorm life and social activities; faculty and students in your department of interest or those connected with activities you enjoy; financial aid officer to gather information about available aid and how to apply for it.
6. Examine the facilities. Is the library well stocked, offering free access to facilities? What facilities are offered in your department of interest? Check living facilities, social facilities, and athletic facilities. Check campus security. Inquire as to whether or not you need to bring a personal computer.
7. Look at the surroundings – feel the atmosphere. Is the campus atmosphere peaceful? Warm? Stressful? Isolated? Friendly? Conducive to learning? Could you be supported in your faith walk?

AFTER THE VISIT

1. Write a thank you note to the admissions office at the college. Reiterate your interest, if it is sincere.
2. Follow up your visit by talking to students in your area who attend the college—the admissions staff can probably place you in contact with a few.

TIPS FOR AN INTERVIEW

Introduction

The interview, while not as crucial as the application, can be the factor that can tip the scales in your favor. Don't be nervous; with these tips, you'll be prepared.

Be Prepared

Don't go into the interview unprepared. Unprepared you ask? How can I possibly prepare for an interview!? Well, you can. You need to know yourself and the college you're applying to. While at the interview, express many serious reasons you want to attend the school. Always bring a copy of your transcript just in case you're asked for it.

Proper Procedures

Never be late, in fact, be a few minutes early. At the same time, don't arrive 30 minutes early either. Be courteous to everyone, including the secretaries. Dress appropriately, don't come in a shorts and a t-shirt, and at the same time, don't come in a tuxedo. Shirt and tie is great attire for interviews (looks appropriate and is comfortable). It is okay if your parents drive you to the interview, but have them wait in the lobby or some other waiting area. Sit only when you are asked to. Don't fool around with any of the objects in the room. This is not the time to be chewing gum. Always maintain good eye contact and always have good posture. Smile, and be pleasant. Shake hands firmly (people are always impressed with this). Try to eliminate the use of "like", "you know", and "um". Don't give one-word answers, explain thoroughly. Try to make the dialogue flow smoothly. Talking to the

interviewed should be like talking to any other respectful person. Use “Ma’am” and “Sir”. Be social, try and carry on some of the conversation, do your fair share of the talking. Don’t say you don’t enjoy reading or studying, as that is what you will be doing a lot of in college.

Some Do’s and Don’ts

Don’t ask boring questions that are in the school’s brochure. If you’re interested in an activity, do express your interest, but don’t boast about it too much. Don’t talk about your famous friends and family, this interview is about you, not them. Don’t argue over current events. If you don’t know something, don’t pretend to. This interview is about you, not the interviewer; don’t question them on their whole life. Don’t say you’re going to college to make money or because your dad wants you to. Do have good reasons to go on to school.

Multiple Interviews

If you are doing multiple interviews, do the interviews to the schools you want to get into least first, because this will give you valuable experience for the interview for the school you want to attend the most.

Ending the Interview

End the interview with a “thank you for your time”, and finish it with a firm handshake, a smile and good eye contact.

Send a Thank You Card

Send a thank you card to the interviewer for the time they spent. When Kristin Camiolo won the Blonstein award they said, “She was the only student to thank us.”

QUESTIONS TO ASK DURING A CAMPUS VISIT

1. Is there support for your faith and morals?
2. How many full time students are enrolled in the college?
3. Where do most of the students come from?
4. Do students have similar academic motivation to yours?
5. Do students participate in similar social and extra curricular activities to yours?
6. How many PhD's are on the staff? Do they teach freshman classes? Do they teach classes in your special interest?
7. What is the faculty's most important goal – teaching or research?
8. How large are the classes?
9. Do faculty members regularly attend student activities and make themselves available to students?
10. What is the school calendar – semester, trimester, winter-term?
11. Is the curriculum flexible?
12. Are course assignments and graduation requirements related to your specific goals?
13. What are the opportunities for foreign study?
14. Is the surrounding community involved with the college?
15. Does the administration maintain close and informal relations with students and faculty?
16. What percentages of students live on campus?
17. Do students stay on campus on weekends?
18. Do students have a choice in living arrangements?

THE COLLEGE APPLICATION

“I am astonished at the number of students who treat filling out the application form as a necessary evil instead of an opportunity”

—Dean of Undergraduate and Financial Aid

When you fill out your application, you are “selling yourself” to the college. Not only the information you send, but the *way* you communicate it, is often crucial to your college acceptance. Therefore, it is important that the greatest care be given to the preparation of your college application.

4 MUSTS of filling out an application:

1. START EARLY

2. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS

3. WATCH DEADLINES

4. WRITE AND REVISE

Most college applications are available online, which removes the hassle and room for error of regular mail. In an effort to make this process more manageable over 340 colleges and universities use “The Common Application” available at www.commonapp.org.

The Common Application allows you to fill out one application and send it to as many member institutions as you want. Each college has a registration fee that ranges from \$10-\$75. If this is a financial burden many schools offer a “Fee Waiver.” You can find out more at www.Collegeboard.com under the SAT Program Fee-Waiver Service. You must meet certain requirements to be eligible.

Photocopy the application form; keep the original and use the photocopy as your vehicle for a draft copy of the application. Before beginning your application:

1. Determine the strengths you have and will emphasize in your application.
2. Make a list of all your major activities for the past three year or four years – school activities, community activities and family events.
3. List your honors and awards.
4. List your travels.
5. List your hobbies.
6. List your adversities.
7. List your leadership roles.

Some helpful guidelines:

1. It is a good idea to establish a range of schools, from those where acceptance is uncertain to those where acceptance is fairly assured.
2. Read the college guidebooks to learn about the admissions policy at each college you are considering. If there is a rolling admissions policy, apply early.
3. Before beginning to labor over your application, determine the strengths you have and will emphasize in your applications. Make a list of all your major activities for the past three or four years—school activities, community activities, family outings. Be sure to include any awards or honors. Did you do any traveling?
4. Photocopy the application form and prepare a trial application.
5. If you have difficulty in completing the application ask your parents or a teacher for help.
6. The majority of applications that colleges see are cut-and-dried affairs, not very interesting. A well written application crafted with care and creativity will stand out.
7. The more competitive a college is, the more likely it is to consider personal qualifications in its admissions decisions.
8. Many colleges ask what you are planning to major in. If you don't know, say so! But do it tactfully. Explain that you are looking forward to the opportunity of sampling many things the college has to offer before making up your mind.
9. Colleges are less impressed by the quantity of your activities than they are by the quality of performance in an activity, the depth of your involvement, and what that activity means to you.
10. In listing extracurricular activities *be specific*. For example, if you were a member of the school newspaper staff, note the size of the staff, how often the paper was published and how widely it was distributed. You might include the number of hours per week spent on an activity.
11. If you have a hobby that has generated some tangible product, the college would be happy to see it. Slides of artwork, tapes or CD's of musical performances, even business cards announcing a commercial venture—all these help expand and set apart your application.
12. Include what you plan to contribute to the college as a member of its campus community.

13. “In filling out an application it is a mistake to pass over moments of adversity. Some of the most memorable application I’ve seen are those in which a student has shown how he or she has overcome serious obstacles. It can be an illness or a handicap or an unpromising social background. Evidence of perseverance can tell us a lot about an individual.” —Dean of Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid, University of Denver.
14. Decide whether or not you are going to take the SAT again.
15. Keep track of Deadlines! Aim to complete your applications at least **2 weeks** prior to the deadline.
16. Type or print a clear, neat final application. Erase errors—do not cross out.
17. Ask your parents and a teacher to review your applications. This is important! They may suggest you include information you forgot.
18. If you need to send your scores to schools other than those 4 you specified on your SAT you must obtain “Additional Report Request Forms” available at www.collegeboard.com .



Koinonia Academy

1040 Plainfield Avenue

Plainfield, NJ 07060

Phone: (908) 668-9002

Fax: (908) 668-9883

www.koinoniaacademy.org

TRANSCRIPT PROCESS

- 1) Complete a Transcript Request form for each college or scholarship to which you are applying. This form can be found on the KA website or can be obtained from the school office.
- 2) Submit each completed Transcript Request form to the KA office along with a stamped and addressed envelope (one envelope for each Transcript Request form).
- 3) It is the responsibility of the student to:
 - a. Personally ask each teacher listed on the Transcript Request form for a letter of recommendation and let them know the date that the recommendation letter is due.
 - b. Follow up on his/her application to ensure that the KA information has been received by the school/scholarship.



Koinonia Academy

1040 Plainfield Avenue
Plainfield, NJ 07060
Phone: (908) 668-9002
Fax: (908) 668-9883
www.koinoniaacademy.org

College Transcript Request Form

Office Use Only
Date Received:

Please fill out a separate form for each request.

School or Scholarship Information

Name of School or Scholarship: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Contact Name: _____

Documents needed to be sent (please check off):

- Transcript (current)
- Transcript (final)
- School Report (Please Attach or email to office@koinoniaacademy.org)
- Letter(s) of recommendations from:

Note: The student should personally contact the teacher to request a recommendation and let them know when the letter is due.

- Other (please explain):

Information is due by: _____

Student Contact Information:

Student Name: _____
Student Address: _____
Student Cell Phone Number: _____
Student Email: _____
Family Phone Number (for current students): _____
Family Email (for current students): _____

Please attach a self addressed and stamped envelope for the school/scholarship. Each student should follow up on his/her application ensuring that the KA information has been received by the school/scholarship.

THE COLLEGE ESSAY

“A good essay can make someone we’ve never met before come alive.”
—Franklin and Marshall College

Essay questions were once used by admissions officers primarily as an indication of the applicant’s writing ability. That is still important, but the purpose today is much broader. It is used as an indicator of your personality, interests, intelligence, maturity, creativity: of how you think, what is special about you and your general outlook on life.

The admissions office wants to learn about you, your thinking processes and your feelings. Think of the essay questions as an invitation to talk face-to-face with the admissions committee. The suggestions below should help you write an eye-catching essay:

1. The key to writing a good essay: pick a good subject to write about!
2. Remember the list of major activities you wrote about before starting your application? Use that list as a source of essay topics. As you consider the list ask yourself some questions:
 - Did you accomplish something that was particularly difficult to achieve?
 - Jot down how you accomplished it and how the experience changed you.
 - Did you have one of two particular triumphs in your school work?
 - Tell about them and why they are special.
 - Did you do badly in one or two classes?
 - Write about them too and how you might have done better.
 - Ask yourself what you would do differently if you could relive the last few years, and write that down.
 - Think about your own personality
 - Which of your traits do you like the best?
 - Which do you like the least and how would you change them?
3. When selecting your topic ask yourself how many of your classmates could submit the same essay and have it accurately reflect their thoughts, ideas, views. If the answer is more than a few, than you are describing a group, not yourself.
4. Know your audience! Grab the reader’s attention immediately! The admissions officer who reads your application will read hundreds of others just like it. The applications that stand out from the rest are in some way fresh, original and distinctive. You need a “hook”; an opening sentence that grabs your reader’s attention.

5. Any college is looking for you to demonstrate your ability to organize your thoughts logically and concisely
6. Write about something you really know, not about something you feel you should know.
7. Follow directions! Don't write an essay they don't ask for.
8. When you write the first draft, you are almost certain to try to cram in every detail you can think of. However, too much information is more likely to bore the reader than impress him or her.
9. Write the essays yourself—no substitutes, stand-ins, or understudies! There are occasionally those few unscrupulous applicants who have someone else compose their essays. Even the most bleary-eyed admissions officer can recognize the “professional” essay and reject the candidate on the basis of dishonesty.
10. When writing your essay, remember the best stories or biographies you have read and try to imitate their authors' ability write in a sincere manner that draws in the reader.

11. DON'T:

- include information that appears elsewhere in the application.
- use clichés such as “broadening my intellectual horizon.”
- try to impress by using big, fancy words. Be yourself. Be thought provoking. Don't be cute or spout meaningless generalities.
- use incorrect words: accept/except or affect/effect.
- repeat words: beware of too many “ands” or “these” in a sentence or a paragraph..
- use abbreviations.
- use extreme statements: few conditions justify “always” or “never.”
- use the expression, “in other words”. This statement indicates that you did not articulate your thought properly the first time.
- use a self-congratulatory tone.

12. **DO:** vary your word choice, sentence structure and sentence length.

13. If you don't have many extracurricular activities beyond meeting the academic requirements for a high school diploma sit down and list every activity you engage in during your “free” time. Have you been busy after school helping to raise your brothers and sisters? Or helping care for an elderly or ill relative? Then say so! Whatever the reason for your shortage of activities, state it: however, be sure you end your essay on a hopeful and positive note of future expectations.

14. Correct spelling and grammar are vitally important. So is good organization. If you feel you are weak in these areas, ask someone who knows to read over your first draft.
15. Since many colleges will ask for more than one essay, make sure that the sum, of the essays in any one college application covers your best points. Do not repeat your answers, even if the questions sound alike.
16. Your final essay should be written after all grammatical and spelling errors have been corrected. Fix all the weak point—eliminate repetitions, substitute short words for long ones, combine short sentences into longer ones or break run-on sentences into short ones, all for the sake of smooth reading.
17. “The essay is probably one of the most carefully considered and influential parts of your application. Write with energy and sensitivity. Yours will be read: write it well.” —Bates College.

In writing your essay, consider using some of the following words:

ACTION WORDS

Actively	Affect	Maintain	Reorganized
Accelerated	Eliminate	Manage	Revamped
Adapted	Established	Motivated	Responsible
Administer	Evaluate	Organize	Responsibilities
Analyze	Expanded	Participated	Revise
Approve	Expedite	Perform	Review
Coordinate	Founded	Plan	Schedule
Conceived	Generate	Pinpointed	Significantly
Conduct	Increased	Program	Simplicity
Completed	Influence	Proposed	Set up
Control	Implemented	Proved	Solve
Created	Interpret	Provide	Strategy
Delegate	Improve	Proficient	Structure
Develop	Launched	Recommend	Streamline
Demonstrate	Lead	Reduced	Support
Direct	Lecture	Reinforced	Teach

SELF-DESCRIPTIVE WORDS

Active	Determined	Independent	Realistic
Adaptable	Diplomatic	Logical	Reliable
Aggressive	Disciplined	Loyal	Resourceful
Alert	Discrete	Mature	Respective
Ambitious	Economical	Methodical	Self-reliant
Analytical	Efficient	Objective	Sense of humor
Attentive	Energetic	Optimistic	Sincere
Broad-minded	Enterprising	Perceptive	Sophisticated
Conscientious	Enthusiastic	Personable	Systematic
Consistent	Extroverted	Pleasant	Tactful
Constructive	Fair	Positive	Talented
Creative	Forceful	Practical	
Dependable	Imaginative	Productive	

TOP 10 TIPS FOR A WINNING COLLEGE ESSAY

Let the admissions office see your personality through your essay.

1. **Don't recycle Essays:** Nothing will land your application in the trash faster than an essay that sounds like it has been used before.
2. **Don't overextend:** Don't take on too big a topic and don't get "preachy."
3. **Be yourself:** Choose a topic that is meaningful to you. Speak in your own voice.
4. **Accentuate the positive:** You can describe the negatives, but emphasize how the experience changed you for the better and what you learned from it.
5. **Write in the active voice:** The passive voice implies that things happen to you, instead of you taking charge: "I have been taught many lessons..." vs. "I have learned many lessons..."
6. **Captivate your audience:** Your essay should be engaging and memorable. Draw the reader in with a quick enticing introduction and give them a reason to finish your essay.
7. **Ask people for input:** Whether it's a teacher, counselor, friend, or parents, ask someone you respect for some honest feedback. Is it confusing? Boring?
8. **Leave time for rewriting:** Write a first draft and let it sit for a few days. Look for weak or dull spots and spelling and grammatical errors. Never let your first draft be your final draft.
9. **Revise, Rework:** Put your draft into shape through various rewrites. *Read the essay aloud* to find awkward sentences and problems.
10. **Pursue Perfection:** Have your English teacher take a look at it. Quadruple-check the spelling. Type your essay carefully.

SAMPLE PERSONAL STATEMENT PROMPT

Personal Statement

This personal statement helps us to become acquainted with you in ways different from courses, grades, test scores, and other objective data. It will demonstrate your ability to organize thoughts and express yourself. We are looking for an essay that will help us know you better as a person and as a student. Please write an essay (250-500 words) on a topic of your choice or on one of the options listed below. You may attach your essay on separate sheets (same size, please). Also, please indicate your topic by checking the appropriate box below.

1. Evaluate a significant experience, achievement, risk that you have taken and its impart on you.
2. Discuss some issue of personal, local, national, or international concern and its importance to you.
3. Indicate a person who has had a significant influence on you, and describe that influence.
4. Describe a character in fiction, a historical figure, or a creative work (as in art, music, science, etc) that has had an influence on you.
5. Topic of your choice.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

1. The key to the recommendation is simply this: Know Thyself. You must assess your own strengths and weaknesses first. Then select the teachers who will describe those strengths that are consistent with your record, and yes even your weaknesses too! College admissions officers are looking for descriptions of real candidates not glorified sketches of adolescent heroes and heroines.
2. The purpose of an effective letter of recommendation is for the college admissions staff to obtain a complimentary, but realistic image of you as a person set apart from the facts in our official record of grades, test scores, and a list of school activities. Admissions committees usually don't care how important the letter writer is (a judge, mayor, bank president, senator, alumnus of the college, for example); as long as they can get to know you better through the letter. Try to choose people who you believe can write well, since the way a person puts something on paper is often just as important as the points that person is trying to communicate.
3. Toward the end of your junior year start thinking about and/or asking people for recommendations. Don't put it off until the last minute.
4. Be considerate and provide the counselor/faculty members writing your recommendations with the proper forms (at least one month before the deadline). Remember, the more the writer knows about you and your achievements, the better he or she will be able to write a recommendation for you.
5. **By the last day of school of your Junior year**, provide the office with a list of staff members who are going to write letters of recommendation for you. These letters will be written during the summer and submitted to schools as requested by you.
6. You may want to provide your recommender with a near-to-final draft of your application essay so they have a general idea of the way you are presenting yourself.
7. Finally, observe the college's request for recommendations. If the college asks for one, send one.

HOW TO BE ACCEPTED BY THE COLLEGES OF YOUR CHOICE

What is the admissions committee seeking in college applicants? How can you best present yourself? Making application to and being accepted by the colleges of your choice is a time-consuming and difficult task. It will involve many hours of researching colleges, writing college application essays, obtaining letters of recommendation and the completing the applications. However, the satisfaction of being accepted makes all the effort worthwhile! Ask any one of your senior friends.

A college application is one of the most important forms you will ever complete. Each college formulates its acceptance or rejection of you upon this form. It is the only “Picture” that the college has for you. In applying to a college, you are “packaging” or trying to sell yourself. Follow the guidelines in this booklet to present yourself effectively.

A college interview allows you to learn more about the college and allows the college to know you.

In Evaluating an Applicant the College Considers the Following:

- High school grades
- Level of difficulty of courses taken in school
- Grade Point Average (GPA)
- Class rank (65% of HS do not rank)
- Standardized test scores
- Extracurricular activities
- Teacher recommendations
- College application essays
- College interview

FINANCIAL AID

HOW TO PAY FOR COLLEGE: A FEW FACTS

FACT #1:

Nearly all aid for college is based on financial need. Financial need is based on a simple formula. Some other awards are based on special talents or academic record.

The Secret Formula for Financial Need Revealed!

1. Establish the college cost (different colleges have different costs, so need may be different depending on the school you choose).
2. Establish your total family contribution towards the cost (this info goes on the FAFSA—see below).
3. Subtract your contribution from the cost. Voila! The estimated need.

FACT #2:

Nearly all aid for college comes from state, federal, or college funds, and the good news is: *you fill out **one form** to apply for all three sources.* That form is the **FAFSA** (Free Application for Federal Student Aid). The **FAFSA** becomes available in December and should be filed in January. It is available at www.fafsa.ed.gov. **Never pay for help getting financial aid.**

FACT #3:

Most Institutions award their students financial support in the form of a *financial aid package*. As the name suggests it is a combination of various types of aid. It generally includes Government loans (government pays interest while student is in school), regular loans, grants, and work-study.

FACT #4:

There are thousands of scholarships out there to be won. You don't have to be a straight A student to qualify for some scholarships! Use the internet resources in this packet and the *College Blue Book* at the library to hunt for scholarship aid that might be right for you. Research like mad!

The scholarship application process can be a bit complicated, but if a few hours of work gets you a thousand dollars or more for college, those few hours are time very well spent. It never hurts to fill out an application for any scholarship that you may be eligible for!

FACT #5:

The **BIGGEST MISTAKE** families make regarding aid is **failing to apply!** Good income and assets do not rule out getting some help if costs are high, or if you have more than one student in college. There is no harm in applying for aid! Admissions do not hinge on need or applying for aid, so dive in! Ask; ask in person if you can.

IMPORTANT TIPS

1. Fill out the forms early!

*more money is available earlier in the process.

2. Make copies of EVERYTHING!

3. Write down the name of any financial aid person you speak to at a particular college.

FINANCIAL AID FOR COLLEGE

A General Timeline of WHAT TO DO WHEN:

November-December:

1. Determine what financial aid forms are required by the schools you are considering.
2. Write to each and request a financial aid packet. You can also follow up with a phone call to the financial aid office.
3. Get a copy of the **FAFSA**, available in December (www.fafsa.ed.gov). Start filling it out carefully and completely.
4. Ask your parents to start gathering their tax and financial records now.
5. Fill in the income tax items in January as they become known.
6. Continue looking for other sources of financial aid online or with the College Blue Book at the library.

January:

1. Fill out and submit the FAFSA. You may need to fill out more than one, depending on where your intended colleges are located.
2. Follow the directions ***Carefully*** and make copies of everything.

March-April:

1. You will receive your needs acknowledgement, known as the **Student Aid Report (SAR)**, in the mail.
2. If you need to make any additions or changes now is the time to do it.
3. Some colleges may require signed copies of the student and parent 1040 tax forms. If you are uncertain, call the financial aid office at the college to check that they have all the required forms from you.

April:

1. Schools will begin to notify you about acceptance and financial aid packages with a financial aid award letter.
2. Compare the financial aid offers you receive.

May-June:

1. If you are considered to have financial need, you should start the process of obtaining the Federal Stafford Student Loan (formerly GSL). The loan will be disbursed to the college you choose and you will co-sign the loan with the college.
2. If you are not considered to have financial need, Federal SLS and Plus Loans are a good alternative.
3. Student Supplemental Loans (SLS) and Parent Supplemental Loans (PLUS) are available through financial institutions.
4. Complete these applications and return to the financial aid office of the school you have chosen, they will send them on to the lender.

HELPFUL FINANCIAL AID AND SCHOLARSHIP WEBSITES

(All active as of 10/1/08)

www.fafsa.ed.gov The FAFSA website has many helpful resources, including a downloadable FAFSA form! This is the proverbial key to the Financial Aid City, take advantage of the resources here!

www.fastweb.com is a scholarship database

www.college-scholarships.com provides scholarship links and helpful resources

www.finaid.org offers scholarship and financial aid information.

Be sure to check the **LIBRARY** for more free scholarship information and resources. The Reference Section has many print resources like the *College Blue Book* and other college financial planning books.

RESOURCES

US NEWS' TOP 125 UNIVERSITIES LIST

1. Princeton University (NJ)
2. Harvard University (MA)
3. Yale University(CT)
4. Stanford University(CA)
5. University of Pennsylvania
5. California Institute of Technology
7. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
8. Duke University(NC)
9. Columbia University(NY)
9. University of Chicago
11. Dartmouth College(NH)
12. Washington University in St. Louis
12. Cornell University(NY)
14. Brown University(RI)
14. Northwestern University(IL)
14. Johns Hopkins University(MD)
17. Rice University(TX)
17. Emory University(GA)
19. Vanderbilt University(TN)
19. University of Notre Dame(IN)
21. University of California—Berkeley
22. Carnegie Mellon University(PA)
23. University of Virginia
23. Georgetown University(DC)
25. University of California—Los Angeles
25. University of Michigan—Ann Arbor
27. University of Southern California
28. University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill
28. Tufts University(MA)
30. Wake Forest University(NC)
31. Lehigh University(PA)
31. Brandeis University(MA)
33. College of William and Mary(VA)
34. New York University
35. University of Rochester(NY)
35. Georgia Institute of Technology
35. Boston College
38. University of Wisconsin—Madison
38. University of California—San Diego
38. University of Illinois—Urbana - Champaign
41. Case Western Reserve University(OH)
42. University of Washington
42. University of California—Davis
44. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute(NY)
44. University of Texas—Austin
44. University of California—Santa Barbara
44. University of California—Irvine
48. Pennsylvania State University—University Park
49. University of Florida
50. Syracuse University(NY)
50. Tulane University(LA)
52. Yeshiva University(NY)
52. University of Miami(FL)
54. Pepperdine University(CA)
54. George Washington University(DC)
54. University of Maryland—College Park
57. Ohio State University—Columbus
57. Boston University
59. Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey—New Brunswick(NJ)

59. University of Pittsburgh
59. University of Georgia
62. Texas A&M University—College Station
62. Worcester Polytechnic Institute(MA)
64. University of Connecticut
64. Purdue University—West Lafayette(IN)
64. University of Iowa
67. Fordham University(NY)
67. Miami University—Oxford(OH)
67. Clemson University(SC)
67. Southern Methodist University(TX)
71. University of Minnesota—Twin Cities
71. Virginia Tech
71. University of Delaware
71. Michigan State University
75. Stevens Institute of Technology(NJ)
75. Baylor University(TX)
75. Colorado School of Mines 11
75. Indiana University—Bloomington
79. Brigham Young University—Provo(UT)
79. University of California—Santa Cruz
79. University of Colorado—Boulder
82. St. Louis University
82. SUNY—Binghamton
82. Marquette University(WI)
85. SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
85. North Carolina State University—Raleigh
85. University of Denver
85. American University(DC)
85. Iowa State University
85. University of Kansas
91. University of Alabama
91. University of Missouri—Columbia
91. University of Nebraska—Lincoln
91. University of Tulsa(OK)
91. Clark University(MA)
96. Auburn University(AL)
96. SUNY—Stony Brook
96. University of Tennessee
96. University of Vermont
96. University of Arizona
96. University of the Pacific(CA)
96. University of California—Riverside
96. Howard University(DC)
96. Illinois Institute of Technology
96. Northeastern University(MA)
96. University of Massachusetts—Amherst
107. University of San Diego
108. University of New Hampshire
108. Texas Christian University
108. Drexel University(PA)
108. University of Oklahoma
112. University of South Carolina—Columbia
112. University of Oregon
112. Loyola University Chicago
112. University of Dayton(OH)
112. Florida State University
112. Ohio University
118. University of Missouri—Rolla
118. Samford University(AL) 11
118. Washington State University
118. University at Buffalo—SUNY
122. University of Kentucky
122. Catholic University of America(DC)
124. New Jersey Institute of Technology
124. Clarkson University(NY)
124. Colorado State University
124. University of Arkansas
124. Michigan Technological University
124. Kansas State University
124. Arizona State University

US NEWS' TOP 125 COLLEGES LIST

1. Williams Collage (MA)
2. Amherst Collage (MA)
3. Swarthmore College(PA)
4. Wellesley College(MA)
5. Carleton College(MN)
5. Middlebury College(VT)
7. Pomona College(CA)
7. Bowdoin College(ME)
9. Davidson College(NC)
10. Haverford College(PA)
11. Claremont McKenna College(CA)
11. Wesleyan University(CT)
11. Grinnell College(IA)
11. Vassar College(NY)
15. Harvey Mudd College(CA)
15. Washington and Lee University(VA)
17. Smith College(MA)
17. Hamilton College(NY)
17. Colgate University(NY)
20. United States Naval Academy(MD) 11 *
20. Oberlin College(OH)
22. Colby College(ME)
22. United States Military Academy(NY) 11 *
24. Bates College(ME)
24. Bryn Mawr College(PA)
26. Colorado College
26. Macalester College(MN)
28. Scripps College(CA)
28. Mount Holyoke College(MA)
30. Barnard College(NY)
30. Bucknell University(PA)
32. Kenyon College(OH)
33. College of the Holy Cross(MA)
34. Trinity College(CT)
34. Lafayette College(PA)
36. Occidental College(CA)
37. Bard College(NY)
37. Furman University(SC)
37. Whitman College(WA)
40. Union College(NY)
40. Franklin and Marshall College(PA)
40. Sewanee—University of the South(TN)
40. University of Richmond(VA)
44. Connecticut College
44. Centre College(KY)
44. Dickinson College(PA)
47. Skidmore College(NY)
48. Gettysburg College(PA)
49. Pitzer College(CA)
49. DePauw University(IN)
49. Rhodes College(TN)
52. Wabash College(IN)
52. Denison University(OH)
54. St. Olaf College(MN)
54. Reed College(OR) 10
56. Wheaton College(MA)
56. Lawrence University(WI)
58. St. Lawrence University(NY)
59. Illinois Wesleyan University
59. Wheaton College(IL)
59. Wofford College(SC)
59. Southwestern University(TX)
63. Agnes Scott College(GA)
63. Drew University(NJ)
63. Hobart and William Smith Colleges(NY)
63. Willamette University(OR)
67. Kalamazoo College(MI)
67. Beloit College(WI)

69. Earlham College(IN)
69. Ursinus College(PA)
71. Hendrix College(AR)
71. College of Wooster(OH)
71. Muhlenberg College(PA)
71. Virginia Military Institute *
75. Spelman College(GA)
75. Berea College(KY) 11
75. St. John's University(MN)
75. Austin College(TX)
75. Birmingham - Southern College(AL)
80. Knox College(IL)
80. Lewis and Clark College(OR)
80. University of Puget Sound(WA)
83. Thomas Aquinas College(CA)
83. Sweet Briar College(VA)
85. Principia College(IL) 1
85. Allegheny College(PA)
87. St. Mary's College of Maryland *
87. Millsaps College(MS)
87. Transylvania University(KY)
87. New College of Florida *
91. Hanover College(IN)
91. Augustana College(IL)
91. Goucher College(MD)
91. Randolph College(VA)
91. St. Mary's College(IN) 11
91. Lyon College(AR)
97. Hope College(MI)
97. Washington College(MD)
97. Luther College(IA)
97. Hillsdale College(MI)
97. Hollins University(VA)
97. Lake Forest College(IL)
97. Ohio Wesleyan University
97. Juniata College(PA)
97. Cornell College(IA)
106. Susquehanna University(PA)
106. Presbyterian College(SC)
106. Bennington College(VT)
106. St. Michael's College(VT) 11
106. College of St. Benedict(MN)
106. Hampden - Sydney College(VA)
106. Stonehill College(MA) 11
106. Coe College(IA)
106. Washington and Jefferson College(PA)
106. Westmont College(CA)
116. Albion College(MI)
116. Calvin College(MI) 11
118. Wittenberg University(OH)
118. Fisk University(TN)
118. Hampshire College(MA)
118. Berry College(GA) 11
122. Wells College(NY)
122. Siena College(NY)
122. Randolph - Macon College(VA)
122. Linfield College(OR) 11

US NEWS' CATHOLIC COLLEGES LIST

- 1 [Albertus Magnus College](#) New Haven, CT
- 2 [Alvernia College](#) Reading, PA
- 3 [Alverno College](#) Milwaukee, WI
- 4 [Anna Maria College](#) Paxton, MA
- 5 [Aquinas College](#) Grand Rapids, MI
- 6 [Aquinas College](#) Nashville, TN
- 7 [Assumption College](#) Worcester, MA
- 8 [Assumption College for Sisters](#) Mendham, NJ
- 9 [Ave Maria University](#) Naples, FL
- 10 [Avila University](#) Kansas City, MO
- 11 [Barry University](#) Miami, FL
- 12 [Bellarmino University](#) Louisville, KY
- 13 [Belmont Abbey College](#) Belmont, NC
- 14 [Benedictine College](#) Atchison, KS
- 15 [Benedictine University](#) Lisle, IL
- 16 [Boston College](#) Chestnut Hill, MA
- 17 [Brescia University](#) Owensboro, KY
- 18 [Briar Cliff University](#) Sioux City, IA
- 19 [Cabrini College](#) Radnor, PA
- 20 [Caldwell College](#) Caldwell, NJ
- 21 [Calumet College of Saint Joseph](#) Whiting, IN
- 22 [Canisius College](#) Buffalo, NY
- 23 [Cardinal Stritch University](#) Milwaukee, WI
- 24 [Carlow University](#) Pittsburgh, PA
- 25 [Carroll College](#) Helena, MT
- 26 [Catholic University of America](#) Washington, DC
- 27 [Chaminade University of Honolulu](#) Honolulu, HI
- 28 [Chestnut Hill College](#) Philadelphia, PA
- 29 [Christendom College](#) Front Royal, VA
- 30 [Christian Brothers University](#) Memphis, TN
- 31 [Clarke College](#) Dubuque, IA
- 32 [College Misericordia](#) Dallas, PA
- 33 [College of Mount Saint Vincent](#) Riverdale, NY
- 34 [College of Mount St Joseph](#) Cincinnati, OH
- 35 [College of Notre Dame of Maryland](#) Baltimore, MD
- 36 [College of Saint Elizabeth](#) Morristown, NJ
- 37 [College of Saint Scholastica](#) Duluth, MN
- 38 [College of St Benedict / St John's University](#) Saint Joseph, MN
- 39 [College of St Catherine](#) Saint Paul, MN
- 40 [College of St Joseph](#) Rutland, VT
- 41 [College of St Mary](#) Omaha, NE
- 42 [College of the Holy Cross](#) Worcester, MA
- 43 [Creighton University](#) Omaha, NE
- 44 [D'Youville College](#) Buffalo, NY
- 45 [DePaul University](#) Chicago, IL
- 46 [DeSales University](#) Center Valley, PA
- 47 [Dominican College](#) Orangeburg, NY
- 48 [Dominican University](#) River Forest, IL
- 49 [Dominican University of CA](#) San Rafael, CA
- 50 [Duquesne University](#) Pittsburgh, PA
- 51 [Edgewood College](#) Madison, WI
- 52 [Elms College](#) Chicopee, MA
- 53 [Emmanuel College](#) Boston, MA
- 54 [Fairfield University](#) Fairfield, CT
- 55 [Felician College](#) Lodi, NJ
- 56 [Fontbonne University](#) Saint Louis, MO
- 57 [Fordham University](#) Bronx, NY

- 58 [Franciscan University of Steubenville](#) Steubenville, OH
- 59 [Gannon University](#) Erie, PA
- 60 [Georgian Court University](#) Lakewood, NJ
- 61 [Gonzaga University](#) Spokane, WA
- 62 [Gwynedd-Mercy College](#) Gwynedd Valley, PA
- 63 [Hilbert College](#) Hamburg, NY
- 64 [Holy Cross College](#) Notre Dame, IN
- 65 [Holy Family University](#) Philadelphia, PA
- 66 [Immaculata University](#) Immaculata, PA
- 67 [Iona College](#) New Rochelle, NY
- 68 [John Carroll University](#) University Heights, OH
- 69 [King's College](#) Wilkes-Barre, PA
- 70 [La Roche College](#) Pittsburgh, PA
- 71 [La Salle University](#) Philadelphia, PA
- 72 [Le Moyne College](#) Syracuse, NY
- 73 [Lewis University](#) Romeoville, IL
- 74 [Loras College](#) Dubuque, IA
- 75 [Lourdes College](#) Sylvania, OH
- 76 [Loyola College in Maryland](#) Baltimore, MD
- 77 [Loyola Marymount University](#) Los Angeles, CA
- 78 [Loyola University Chicago](#) Chicago, IL
- 79 [Loyola University New Orleans](#) New Orleans, LA
- 80 [Madonna University](#) Livonia, MI
- 81 [Magdalen College](#) Warner, NH
- 82 [Manhattan College](#) Riverdale, NY
- 83 [Manor College](#) Jenkintown, PA
- 84 [Marian College](#) Indianapolis, IN
- 85 [Marian College of Fond du Lac](#) Fond du Lac, WI
- 86 [Marquette University](#) Milwaukee, WI
- 87 [Marygrove College](#) Detroit, MI
- 88 [Marymount College](#) Rancho Palos Verdes, CA
- 89 [Marymount College of Fordham University](#) Tarrytown, NY
- 90 [Marymount University](#) Arlington, VA
- 91 [Marywood University](#) Scranton, PA
- 92 [Mercyhurst College](#) Erie, PA
- 93 [Merrimack College](#) North Andover, MA
- 94 [Molloy College](#) Rockville Centre, NY
- 95 [Mount Aloysius College](#) Cresson, PA
- 96 [Mount Carmel College of Nursing](#) Columbus, OH
- 97 [Mount Marty College](#) Yankton, SD
- 98 [Mount Mary College](#) Milwaukee, WI
- 99 [Mount Mercy College](#) Cedar Rapids, IA
- 100 [Mount Saint Mary College](#) Newburgh, NY
- 101 [Mount St Mary's College](#) Los Angeles, CA
- 102 [Mount St Mary's University](#) Emmitsburg, MD
- 103 [Neumann College](#) Aston, PA
- 104 [Newman University](#) Wichita, KS
- 105 [Niagara University](#) Niagara University, NY
- 106 [Notre Dame College](#) Cleveland, OH
- 107 [Notre Dame de Namur University](#) Belmont, CA
- 108 [Ohio Dominican University](#) Columbus, OH
- 109 [Our Lady of the Lake University](#) San Antonio, TX
- 110 [Providence College](#) Providence, RI
- 111 [Quincy University](#) Quincy, IL
- 112 [Regis College](#) Weston, MA
- 113 [Regis University](#) Denver, CO
- 114 [Rivier College](#) Nashua, NH
- 115 [Rockhurst University](#) Kansas City, MO

- 116 [Rosemont College](#) Rosemont, PA
- 117 [Sacred Heart University](#) Fairfield, CT
- 118 [Saint Anselm College](#) Manchester, NH
- 119 [Saint Francis University](#) Loretto, PA
- 120 [Saint Joseph College](#) West Hartford, CT
- 121 [Saint Joseph's College](#) Rensselaer, IN
- 122 [Saint Joseph's College of Maine](#) Standish, ME
- 123 [Saint Joseph's University](#) Philadelphia, PA
- 124 [Saint Leo University](#) Saint Leo, FL
- 125 [Saint Louis University](#) St Louis, MO
- 126 [Saint Martin's University](#) Olympia, WA
- 127 [Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College](#) Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, IN
- 128 [Saint Mary's College](#) Notre Dame, IN
- 129 [Saint Mary's College of California](#) Moraga, CA
- 130 [Saint Mary's University of Minnesota](#) Winona, MN
- 131 [Saint Michael's College](#) Colchester, VT
- 132 [Saint Peter's College](#) Jersey City, NJ
- 133 [Saint Vincent College](#) Latrobe, PA
- 134 [Saint Xavier University](#) Chicago, IL
- 135 [Salve Regina University](#) Newport, RI
- 136 [Santa Clara University](#) Santa Clara, CA
- 137 [Seattle University](#) Seattle, WA
- 138 [Seton Hall University](#) South Orange, NJ
- 139 [Seton Hill University](#) Greensburg, PA
- 140 [Siena College](#) Loudonville, NY
- 141 [Silver Lake College](#) Manitowoc, WI
- 142 [Southern Catholic College](#) Dawsonville, GA
- 143 [Spring Hill College](#) Mobile, AL
- 144 [St Ambrose University](#) Davenport, IA
- 145 [St Bonaventure University](#) St Bonaventure, NY
- 146 [St Edward's University](#) Austin, TX
- 147 [St John Fisher College](#) Rochester, NY
- 148 [St John's University](#) Queens, NY
- 149 [St John's University/College of St Benedict](#) Saint Joseph, MN
- 150 [St Joseph's College](#) Brooklyn, NY
- 151 [St Mary's University of San Antonio](#) San Antonio, TX
- 152 [St Norbert College](#) De Pere, WI
- 153 [St Thomas Aquinas College](#) Sparkill, NY
- 154 [St Thomas University](#) Miami, FL
- 155 [St Thomas University](#) Fredericton, CANADA,
- 156 [Stonehill College](#) Easton, MA
- 157 [The College of New Rochelle](#) New Rochelle, NY
- 158 [The Thomas More College of Liberal Arts](#) Merrimack, NH
- 159 [Thomas Aquinas College](#) Santa Paula, CA
- 160 [Thomas More College](#) Crestview Hills, KY
- 161 [University of Dallas](#) Irving, TX
- 162 [University of Dayton](#) Dayton, OH
- 163 [University of Detroit Mercy](#) Detroit, MI
- 164 [University of Great Falls](#) Great Falls, MT
- 165 [University of Mary](#) Bismarck, ND
- 166 [University of Notre Dame](#) Notre Dame, IN
- 167 [University of Portland](#) Portland, OR
- 168 [University of Saint Francis](#) Fort Wayne, IN
- 169 [University of San Diego](#) San Diego, CA
- 170 [University of San Francisco](#) San Francisco, CA
- 171 [University of Scranton](#) Scranton, PA
- 172 [University of St Thomas](#) Saint Paul, MN

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| <p>173 University of St Thomas Houston, TX</p> <p>174 University of the Incarnate Word San Antonio, TX</p> <p>175 Ursuline College Pepper Pike, OH</p> <p>176 Villanova University Villanova, PA</p> <p>177 Viterbo University LaCrosse, WI</p> <p>178 Walsh University North Canton, OH</p> | <p>179 Wheeling Jesuit University Wheeling, WV</p> <p>180 Wyoming Catholic College Lander, WY</p> <p>181 Xavier University Cincinnati, OH</p> <p>182 Xavier University of Louisiana New Orleans, LA</p> |
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Note: *This list is simply a directory of a number of the Catholic colleges and universities in the United States. It is in no way an indicator of the relative “orthodoxy” of these institutions or the level of support they offer students interested in growing in their faith. It is simply intended as a point of departure.*

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