



**MONTE VISTA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL**  
2018-2019 COLLEGE APPLICATION GUIDE

# Monte Vista Christian School

## College Application Guide

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# College Tips - Quick Reference

Monte Vista Christian School CEEB/ACT CODE 053705

## College Application Sites

**Common App:** One application for over 600 colleges. <http://www.commonapp.org>

**CSU:** <http://www.csumentor.edu/admissionapp/>

**UC:** <https://admissions.universityofcalifornia.edu/>

**California Community Colleges:** <http://www.cccapply.org/>

## Standardized Tests

**ACT:** <http://www.actstudent.org>

**SAT:** <https://collegereadiness.collegeboard.org/sat/register>

## Financial Aid

**FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid):** <http://www.fafsa.ed.gov/>

**Scholarships:** <http://www.fastweb.com/>

**CA Student Aid Commission:** <http://www.csac.ca.gov/>

**Local Scholarships:** Check Naviance for the most up-to-date information

## College Search

**College Board:** <https://bigfuture.collegeboard.org/find-colleges>

**College Rankings:** <http://www.usnews.com/rankings>

**Forbes America's Best Colleges:** <http://www.forbes.com/top-colleges/>

**Christian College Guide:** <http://www.christiancollegeguide.net/>

**California Community Colleges:** <http://www.cccco.edu/>

**Independent Colleges:** <http://www.aiccu.edu/>

**Virtual Tours:** <http://www.youvisit.com/education> ; <http://www.campustours.com/>

## College Athletics

**NCAA:** <http://eligibilitycenter.org/>

**NAIA:** <http://www.playnaia.org/>

See our website for additional links and resources

<http://mvcs.org/academics/college-admissions>

# Senior Year College Application Calendar

College applications can seem overwhelming at first glance. What needs to be done, and when?

Use this calendar to get a bird's-eye view of the college application process:

## June/July/August

- ✓ Make sure all summer reading assignments are completed.
- ✓ E-mail your Senior Survey to your advisor ASAP.
- ✓ Research universities and possible majors on Naviance.
- ✓ Read through applications of the schools to which you are applying, and fill out as much as possible this summer. The Common Application is open now, and the UC Application will open on August 1.
- ✓ Write your essays/personal statements.
- ✓ Figure out who you will ask to write your letters of recommendation.
- ✓ Do community service, and turn it in to Mrs. Reese in Student Services.
- ✓ If you did not complete all 4 years of high school at MVCS, request official copies of your transcript from your previous school. An official copy will need to be submitted to your university.
- ✓ Finalize your list of colleges. Be sure your list include “safe” schools as well as “reach” and “realistic” schools.

## September

- ✓ Register early for fall SAT/ACT dates. Be aware of registration deadlines.
- ✓ Get started on your applications right away if you plan to apply through an Early Decision or Early Action program. **Deadlines for early applications tend to fall in October or November.**
- ✓ Continue working on your college essays. Write essays that focus on your experiences and make you stand out from the crowd.
- ✓ Update your resume—your list of accomplishments, involvements, and work experiences—with your senior year activities. Your resume will help you complete your applications and essays.

## October

- ✓ Ask your counselor, teachers, and coaches or employers for letters of recommendation. Give them plenty of time to meet your deadlines.
- ✓ Take SAT tests. Make sure your scores are sent to each of your colleges.
- ✓ If you are applying under an Early Decision or Early Action program, be sure to get all forms in as soon as possible.
- ✓ **CSU filing period: October 1 through November 30, 2018**

## November

- ✓ Submit Early Decision and Early Action applications on time.
- ✓ **UC filing period: November 1 through November 30, 2018**
- ✓ Work hard at completing your college essays. Proofread them for mistakes.
- ✓ Follow up with your teachers to ensure that letters of recommendation are sent on time to meet your deadlines.
- ✓ Submit applications as early as possible for colleges with rolling deadlines. Admission decisions are made as applications are received.

## December

- ✓ **The December ACT, SAT, SAT Subject Tests, and TOEFL tests are the last set of scores UC/CSU will accept to fulfill admission requirements.**
- ✓ Try to wrap up college applications before winter break.
- ✓ Early Decision and Early Application responses arrive this month.

## January

- ✓ Early Decision and Early Application responses continue to arrive this month.
- ✓ Some colleges include your first semester grades as part of your application. This is called the **mid-year grade report**. Request mid-year grade reports on Naviance for colleges that require them. UC and CSU campuses only want mid-year reports if they contact you and specifically request them.
- ✓ Fill out your FAFSA.

## February

- ✓ Contact your colleges and confirm that all necessary application materials have been received. Check your college portal for any missing documents.
- ✓ Don't get senioritis! Colleges want to see strong second semester grades.
- ✓ Some admissions decisions arrive this month.

## March

- ✓ **March 2** is the FAFSA priority deadline and Cal Grant GPA Verification Form deadline.

## April

- ✓ Most admissions decisions and financial aid award letters arrive this month. **Read everything you receive carefully as some of it may require action on your part.**
- ✓ Make a final decision, and mail the **enrollment form and deposit check** to the school you select before May 1 (the enrollment deadline for most schools).
- ✓ Notify each of the schools to which you were accepted that you will not be attending in writing so that your spot can be freed up for another student.
- ✓ On the waiting list? Contact the admissions office to opt in to the waiting list. Let them know of your continued interest in the college, and update them on your spring semester grades and activities.

## May

- ✓ **May 1 is the decision day for most US colleges.** Make sure you submit your **Student Intent to Register (SIR)** before this deadline.
- ✓ AP Exams are administered.
- ✓ Study hard for final exams. Most admission offers are contingent on your final grades.
- ✓ Submit your housing application for college.
- ✓ Update Naviance with your college decisions (admitted, waitlisted, denied) as well as where you will attend.
- ✓ Request your final transcript be sent to your college.
- ✓ If you plan on competing in Division I or Division II college sports, have your counselor send your final transcript to the NCAA Initial Eligibility Clearinghouse.
- ✓ Thank your counselor, teachers, coaches, and anyone else who wrote you recommendations or otherwise helped with your college applications.

## **\*\*Words of Advice**

College admissions representatives want to hear from you! They document every interaction they have with you. If you are serious about a certain school, make sure the admissions representative knows you. Visit the campus, and ask to talk with them. Write a thank you e-mail afterwards. You can also e-mail them any time with questions about the campus or programs to show your enthusiasm. They want to hear directly from the student. Make sure to be polite and write formal e-mails free of errors.

# Tips for Finding Your College Match

## **Characteristics You Should Consider:**

How can you find colleges that match your needs? First, identify your priorities. Next, carefully research the characteristics of a range of schools. Finally, match the two. Here are some college characteristics you should consider:

### **Size of the Student Body**

Size will affect many of your opportunities and experiences, including:

- Range of academic majors offered
- Extracurricular possibilities
- Amount of personal attention you'll receive
- Number of books in the library

**NOTE:** *When considering size, be very sure to look beyond the raw number of students attending. For example, perhaps you're considering a small department within a large school. Investigate not just the number of faculty members, but also how accessible they are to students. Ask about class sizes for freshman courses vs. upper division courses and what percentage of courses are taught by graduate assistants rather than professors.*

### **Location**

Do you want to stay in an area you are already familiar with, or do you want to explore a new part of the county? Perhaps you like an urban environment with access to cultural events, internships with local companies, and wide variety of people. Or maybe you hope for easy access to the outdoors or the serenity a small town. You will most likely form connections through networking at your university possibly leading towards a job. Could you see yourself in the surrounding area long term?

### **Academic Programs**

If you know what you want to study, research reputations of academic departments by talking to people in the fields that interest you. If you're undecided, relax and pick an academically balanced institution that offers a range of majors and programs. Most colleges offer counseling to help you find a focus.

### **Campus Life**

Consider what your college life will be like beyond the classroom. Aim for a balance between academics, activities, and social life. Before choosing a college, learn the answers to these questions:

- What extracurricular activities, athletics, and special interest groups are available?
- Does the community around the college offer interesting outlets for students?
- How do fraternities and sororities influence campus life?
- Is housing guaranteed?
- How are dorms assigned?
- Does the school have tutoring/writing centers?

## **Characteristics You Should Consider (*continued....*)**

### **Diversity**

Explore what you might gain from a diverse student body. Think about the geographic, ethnic, racial, and religious diversity of the students as a means of learning more about the world. Investigate what kinds of student organizations or other groups with ethnic or religious foundations are active and visible on campus.

### **Retention and Graduation Rates**

One of the best ways to measure a school's quality and the satisfaction of its students is to learn the percent of students who return after the first year and the percent of entering students who remain to graduate. Comparatively good retention and graduation rates are indicators that responsible academic, social, and financial support systems exist for most students.

### **Before You Make Your Final Choice:**

#### **Visit a Variety of Campuses**

Visiting the campus when class is in session is one of the best ways to get a true picture of college. While on campus, get a good feel for the school by talking to students, sitting in on a class, and eating in a dining hall. Take notes about the positive/negative aspects of the school. Ask yourself, "Will I be happy on this campus? Can I really picture myself here?"

#### **Talk to Current Students**

If a visit is not possible, talk to a current student on the phone. Most college admissions offices can arrange this for you. Just ask. Before the call, prepare a list of questions based on some of the information mentioned in this article or anything else you would like to know. Take notes during the phone call. Don't be afraid to ask direct questions or ask the student to tell you what they like best and least about the school. After all, the school you choose will be your home for the next four years.

# Types of Colleges and Universities

## Private Institutions

Private institutions come in a variety of sizes, selectivity, cost, and religious affiliations. They are usually more expensive than public universities because they receive little or no funding from the government. Examples of private schools include Stanford, St. Mary's, Santa Clara, Azusa Pacific, Westmont, Biola, Seattle Pacific, Point Loma, Vanguard, University of San Diego, and many more. Many private schools have their applications on the Common Application website (<http://www.commonapp.org/>). Others may have their own online application that they want you to use.

## University of California (UC)

The UC system is designed to attract the top 9% of all high school students in California. They are very competitive for admission and academically challenging. Compared to private institutions, tuition is more reasonable because it is a publically-funded system. The UC system has 9 undergraduate campuses: Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Merced, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz. The UC system has its own application system. You fill out one application and then choose which campuses you want your application sent to. (<https://admissions.universityofcalifornia.edu/>)

## California State University (CSU)

The CSU system is geared toward the top one-third of high school graduates in the state. While still competitive for admission, it is not as competitive as the UC system. The cost of attendance is much less than a private or UC school. There are twenty-three CSU campuses including San Jose State, Cal State Monterey Bay, Sacramento State, Chico State, etc. The CSU system also has its own online application system. (<http://www.csumentor.edu/>)

## California Community Colleges

Community colleges are also a great option for college. They are cost effective (only about \$46 per unit), and any California high school graduate is able to attend. They have certificated programs and also offer courses required to transfer to a UC, CSU, or private school. Cabrillo, Monterey Peninsula College, Gavilan, and Hartnell are local community colleges. Applications will open spring 2017. (<http://www.cccapply.org/>)

# College Application Requirements

## The Common Application

The Common Application has been developed by a group of colleges and universities that belong to the Common Application group. They accept this application in place of their own without any penalty. You fill it out once and send the application to any school that participates. Some universities also have a supplement that must be submitted in addition to the application. It will specify on the common application if you need a supplemental essay. The Common Application and all information pertaining to it is available at <http://www.commonapp.org/>. This is a great time saver—but remember to do a good job and proofread no matter what application format you use. The Common Application is open now.

## UC Application

You may apply to one or more of UC's undergraduate campuses using a single application. Your application will be sent to the campuses you designate, and it will be considered simultaneously by each one. You may apply to different majors at different campuses. Submit only one application per term, and indicate all campus choices on it. Submitting multiple applications will result in a serious processing delay. Not every student can be admitted to his or her first choice campus. Applying broadly can significantly increase your chances of being admitted. Filing Dates: November 1-30 for the 2016-2017 school year. Application opens August 1. <https://admissions.universityofcalifornia.edu/>

*Applications vary from college to college, but most require some or all of the following parts:*

**Application Fee:** The average college application fee is around \$50. Some colleges charge up to \$75 while others don't have an application fee at all. The fee is usually nonrefundable even if you're not offered admission. Many colleges offer fee waivers for applicants from low-income families. If you need a fee waiver, call the college's admission office for more information.

**High School Transcript:** Many colleges will need your advisor to send your official high school transcript directly to the colleges you are applying to. You will request these through Naviance. However, the CSU/UC schools will ask you to self-report your grades. That is why it is important to have your high school transcript in front of you when recording these grades. We will be sending you your high school transcript over the summer. Make sure to look it over carefully for accuracy. Please let your advisor know if there are any errors.

**Admissions Test Scores:** At many colleges, you have to submit SAT®, SAT Subject Test™, or ACT test scores. Test scores are a standard way of measuring a student's ability to do college-level work. You request these to be sent directly through the College Board or ACT websites.

**Letters of Recommendation:** Many private colleges ask you to submit one or more letters of recommendation from a teacher, counselor, or other adult who knows you well. When asking someone to write such a letter, be sure to do so well before the college's deadline. The senior survey you submit to us will help us write your letter of recommendation. We have to write 60+ letters of recommendation. The sooner you turn in your senior survey, the earlier we can complete your letter of recommendation. We have time over summer to write letters. The fall season is very busy for us, so please fill out your senior survey and send it in ASAP!

**Essay:** If you're applying to private colleges, your essay often plays a very important role. Whether you're writing an autobiographical statement or an essay on a specific theme, take the opportunity to express your individuality in a way that sets you apart from other applicants.

**Audition/Portfolio:** If you're applying for a program such as music, art, or design, you may have to document prior work by auditioning on campus or submitting a CD, slides, or some other sample of your work to demonstrate your ability.

**The Sum of the Parts:** Your entire application should create a consistent portrait of who you are and what you'll bring to the college. The more the pieces of the puzzle support one impression, the more confident the admission committee will be in admitting you. If the essay or interview contradicts information you gave on other forms, you may cause them to have doubts about accepting you. If all the parts of your application are filled out honestly and carefully, with an attention to your conviction that each school is a good match for you, you will come across in the best light possible.

Information source: [www.collegeboard.com](http://www.collegeboard.com)

# Early Decision and Early Action

If you find a college that you're sure is right for you, consider applying early. Early decision and early action plans allow you to apply early (usually in November) and get an admissions decision from the college well in advance of the usual spring notification date. You will know by December or January whether you have been accepted at your first-choice college. Sometimes, students who apply under these plans have a better chance of acceptance than they would through the regular admissions process. These plans are also good for colleges, because they get students who really want to go to the school to commit early in the process.

## Early Decision vs. Early Action

You should be aware of the differences between early decision and early action before sending in your applications. The exact rules may vary somewhat by college.

**Early decision plans are binding. You agree to attend the college if it accepts you and offers an adequate financial aid package.** Although you can apply to **only one college for early decision**, you may apply to other colleges through the regular admissions process. If you're accepted by your first-choice college early, you must withdraw all other applications. Usually, colleges insist on a nonrefundable deposit well before May 1.

**Early action** plans are similar but are **not binding**, unlike early decision. If you've been accepted, you can choose to commit to the college immediately or wait until the spring. Under these plans, you may also apply early action to other colleges. Usually, you have until the late spring to let the college know your decision.

**Single-choice early action** is a new option offered by a few colleges. This plan works the same way as other early action plans, but candidates may not apply early (either early action or early decision) to any other school. You can still apply to other schools and are not required to give your final answer of acceptance until the regular decision deadline.

Application Type	Binding	Can Apply Early to Other Colleges?	Can Apply to Other Colleges Under Regular Admissions?
Early Decision	Yes	No	Yes
Early Action	No	Yes	Yes
Single-Choice Early Action	No	No	Yes

## **Early Decision and Early Action (continued...)**

### **Should I apply under one of these plans?**

You should apply under an early decision plan only if you are very sure of the college you want to attend. Do not apply under an early decision plan if you plan to weigh offers and financial aid packages from several colleges later in the spring. Also, you shouldn't apply early if it is advantageous to have more of your senior year work to show a college.

### **Which colleges offer early plans?**

More than 400 colleges offer an early decision plan, an early action plan, or both. Some colleges have chosen to discontinue their early decision and early action plans because they are potentially unfair to students who rely heavily on financial aid. There is a concern that students who apply early may be limiting their financial aid opportunities and feel forced to make a decision without adequate time to consider all aid awards available.

### **Do your research**

Before applying to an early decision or early action plan, research all your options to decide which college is the right one for you. You can use Naviance to find schools that match your preferences.

### **Get input**

You do not have to apply early decision or early action; they are simply options you might want to consider. Talk with your parents about whether it is in your best interest. It's important that they understand there might be financial implications.

### **A last word of advice**

In the fall, it may seem appealing to get the college decision over with, but you may find your goals changing as your senior year progresses. On the other hand, you may be confident of thriving at a certain college. If so, you're the type of student early decision was created for.

# How Many College Applications?

To ensure a successful match, apply to a diverse group of schools, and be realistic about the strength of your application.

Apply to a range of colleges. Your college list should include **approximately five to eight colleges**.

- **Safety schools:** Two or three colleges where you feel you're most likely to get in – a 90-100% chance. These are usually called “safety schools” or “back-ups.”
- **Realistic schools:** Two to four colleges that are overall good matches – a 75% chance of getting in. These are colleges that fit academically and socially.
- **Reach schools:** One or two “reach” colleges – a 25% or less chance of getting in. These are colleges that present an admissions challenge.

# Naviance

We have implemented a new online college planning program called Naviance. It is a comprehensive website that you can use to practice for standardized tests, explore your individual strengths for career planning, explore and plan for your choice of colleges, and keep track of your college applications. You will also be requesting your transcripts and letters of recommendation through this program. It also allows you to:

- **Get involved in the planning and advising process** – Build a resume, complete online surveys, and manage timelines and deadlines for making decisions about colleges and careers.
- **Research colleges** – Compare GPA, standardized test scores, and other statistics to actual historical data from our school for students who have applied and been admitted in the past.
- **Research careers** – Research hundreds of careers and career clusters, and discover your strengths by taking career assessments.
- **Create plans for the future** – Create goals and to-dos, and complete tasks assigned to you by the school to better prepare yourself for your future college and career goals.

In order to access this site, please go to: [www.succeed.naviance.com/mvcs](http://www.succeed.naviance.com/mvcs). Your username is your Focus username, not full student email address (case sensitive), and your password is your Focus password.

**\*\* If you have questions, please contact your Academic Advisor.**

# Application Essay Advice

## Three Steps to a Great College Essay: You, in 500 Words or Less

The college application essay is a chance to explain yourself, to open your personality, charm, talents, vision, and spirit to the admissions committee. It's a chance to show you can think about things and that you can write clearly about your thoughts. Don't let the chance disappear. Stand up straight, and believe in yourself!

### The Essay Writing Process

Okay, boot up your computer, and let's get to it. To write a college essay, use the exact same three-step process you'd use to write an essay for class: first prewrite, then draft, and finally, edit. This process will help you identify a focus for your essay and gather the details you'll need to support it.

#### 1. Prewriting

To begin, you must first collect and organize potential ideas for your essay's focus. Since all essay questions are attempts to learn about you, begin with yourself.

- **Brainstorm:** Set a timer for 15 minutes, and make a list of your strengths and outstanding characteristics. Focus on strengths of personality, not things you've done. For example, you are responsible (not an "Eagle Scout") or committed (not "played basketball"). If you keep drifting toward events rather than characteristics, make a second list of the things you've done, places you've been, accomplishments you're proud of; use them for the activities section of your application.
- **Discover Your Strengths:** Do a little research about yourself: ask parents, friends, and teachers what your strengths are.
- **Create a Self-Outline:** Now, next to each trait, list five or six pieces of evidence from your life—things you've been or done—that prove your point.
- **Find Patterns and Connections:** Look for patterns in the material you've brainstormed. Group similar ideas and events together. For example, does your passion for numbers show up in your performance in the state math competition and your summer job at the computer store? Was basketball about sports or about friendships? When else have you stuck with the hard work to be with people who matter to you?

#### 2. Drafting

Now it's time to get down to the actual writing. Write your essay in three basic parts: introduction, body, and conclusion.

- The introduction gives your reader an idea of your essay's content. It can shrink when you need to be concise. One vivid sentence might do: "The favorite science project was a complete failure."
- The body presents the evidence that supports your main idea. Use narration and incident to show rather than tell.
- The conclusion can be brief as well, a few sentences to nail down the meaning of the events and incidents you've described.

An application essay doesn't need to read like an essay about *The Bluest Eye* or the Congress of Vienna, but thinking in terms of these three traditional parts is a good way to organize your main points.

There are three basic essay styles you should consider:

- **Standard Essay:** Take two or three points from your self-outline, give a paragraph to each, and make sure you provide plenty of evidence. Choose things not apparent from the rest of your application or light up some of the activities and experiences listed there.
- **Less-Is-More Essay:** In this format, you focus on a single interesting point about yourself. It works well for brief essays of a paragraph or half a page.
- **Narrative Essay:** A narrative essay tells a short and vivid story. Omit the introduction; write one or two narrative paragraphs that grab and engage the reader's attention, then explain what this little tale reveals about you.

### **3. Editing**

When you have a good draft, it's time to make final improvements to your draft, find and correct any errors, and get someone else to give you feedback. Remember, you are your best editor. No one can speak for you; your own words and ideas are your best bet.

- **Let It Cool:** Take a break from your work, and come back to it in a few days. Does your main idea come across clearly? Do you prove your points with specific details? Is your essay easy to read aloud?
- **Feedback Time:** Have someone you like and trust (but someone likely to tell you the truth) read your essay. Ask them to tell you what they think you're trying to convey. Did they get it right?
- **Edit Down:** Your language should be simple, direct, and clear. This is a personal essay, not a term paper. Make every word count (e.g., if you wrote "in society today," consider changing that to "now").
- **Proofread Two More Times:** Careless spelling or grammatical errors, awkward language, or fuzzy logic will make your essay memorable—in a bad way.

This article is based on information found in [The College Application Essay](#), by Sarah Myers McGinty, which is available through her online store.

# Standardized Testing Information

Most colleges and universities require students to take a standardized test that measures their college readiness. Colleges and universities utilize these scores as part of their process for making admission decisions. The two tests that students can choose between are the SAT and ACT.

## **SAT (plus essay):**

The SAT is a globally recognized college admission test that lets you show colleges what you know and how well you can apply that knowledge. It tests your knowledge of reading, writing, and math — subjects that are taught every day in high school classrooms. Almost all colleges and universities use the SAT to make admission decisions. A new SAT began on March 2016, so this is the one you will be taking.

## **ACT (plus writing):**

The ACT is a curriculum- and standards-based educational tool that assesses students' academic readiness for college. The ACT college readiness assessment contains five assessments: English, Mathematics, Reading, Science, and an optional Writing Test. The assessment is used as a college admissions and placement test and measures the skills and knowledge needed for first-year college success. It is accepted by all U.S. colleges and universities.

### **SAT vs. ACT: The Differences Between The Two Tests**

	SAT	ACT
Test Structure	Math Reading Writing and Language Essay (optional)	Math Reading English Science Essay (optional)
Length	3 hours, 50 minutes (with essay)	3 hours, 40 minutes (with essay)
Reading	5 reading passages	4 reading passages
Science	None	1 science section testing your critical thinking skills (not your specific science knowledge)
Math	Covers Arithmetic, Algebra I & II, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Data Analysis	Covers Arithmetic, Algebra I & II, Geometry, and Trigonometry
Tools	Some math questions don't allow you to use a calculator.	You can use a calculator on all math questions.
Essays	Optional. The essay will test your comprehension of a source text.	Optional. The essay will test how well you evaluate and analyze complex issues.
How It's Scored	Scored on a scale of 400-1600	Scored on a scale of 1-36

### **Standardized Testing Requirements by Institution Type**

Below is a table that outlines what each type of institution requires regarding standardized tests, recommendation letters, personal statements, and submission of transcripts. Each type of college or university is different, and therefore has their own requirements for each of the categories listed below.

College	SAT/ACT Test Scores	SAT Subject Test Scores	Letters of Recommendation	Personal Statement/Essay	Transcripts
Cal State Universities (CSU)	Yes	No, but specific majors i.e. STEM may want them	No	No	Not until asked for and after graduation
University of California (UC)	Yes	No, but specific majors i.e. STEM may want them	No	Yes	Not until asked for and after graduation
Private/Out of State (Public or Private)	Yes	Maybe, to show strengths	Usually, yes	Usually, yes	Yes, send with application
Private Religious	Yes	Not usually	Usually, yes	Usually, yes	Yes, send with application
Common Application	Yes	Not usually	Yes, sent via website	Yes	Yes, sent by counselor

**Anticipated Test Dates for Fall 2018 visit**  
**Collegeboard.org**