



GUIDING YOU ON THE PATH TO SUCCESS

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September 2016

10th and 11th grade students—
Register & prepare for PSAT

Seniors – Finalize college list;
work on applications & essays;
review transcript for accuracy;
request recommendation let-
ters from teachers and coun-
selors; meet with visiting
college reps

10th – ACT and ACT plus Writing

October 2016

10th and 11th grade students—
Review test materials & take
New PSAT

1st — SAT Reasoning and Subject Tests

(register by 9/1 — late registra-
tion 9/16)

22nd — ACT and ACT plus Writing (register by 9/16 — late registration 9/30)

Attend area college fairs and
meetings

Meet with college reps visiting
high school

Seniors - Continue work on
college applications; complete
Early Decision/Early Action
applications

Complete CSS Profile if
required by colleges

FAFSA available October 1st

The Rise in Test Optional Admissions

As the value of utilizing SAT and ACT scores in the college admissions process continues to be questioned by both colleges and students, we have seen an increasing use of test-optional policies. According to www.fairtest.org, over 850 American universities currently have a test optional policy for admissions. This means that they do not require applicants to submit SAT or ACT scores. These schools have decided that factors other than testing are better indicators of future success. Selective schools that have adopted this policy include Bowdoin College, which pioneered the concept in 1969, Brandeis, Wesleyan and George Washington University.

While individual requirements vary, some test optional schools do require scores for out-of-state or international applicants, those seeking merit-based financial aid or scholarships, or those pursuing specific majors. Brandeis permits students to submit additional materials, such as AP and SAT Subject test scores, and graded papers, instead of SAT or ACT results. Letters of recommendation, interviews, and writing samples may also be requested. Some universities require a minimum GPA and a top class ranking to be able to opt out of submitting scores. It also bears noting that several colleges do not require standardized testing from international students and/or those educated overseas. Check individual requirements carefully.

Test optional schools claim that this policy promotes diversity, because it helps students who test poorly and those who may not have access to test preparation. Historically, minorities and disadvantaged groups have scored lower on these exams, which may be due to a lack of coaching

and availability of test prep courses. They are more likely to be women, students with learning disabilities, and first generation college applicants. It appears that, as income rises, so do test scores.

Although increasing diversity within the applicant pool seems to be a noble cause, critics have raised some concerns. Since eliminating test score requirements increases the number of applications a college receives, the school is able to reject more applications, lower their acceptance rate, and thus appear more selective. This improves their standing within such rankings as the annual U.S. News and World Report. Studies have shown, too, that making testing optional does not increase campus diversity. Nor has it improved graduation rates or average GPAs.

The practice of optional test score submission actually raises the average SAT and ACT scores at a university, since only students that test well send them in. Some experts argue schools should drop testing requirements all together, instead of letting the applicants decide whether or not to submit them. Hampshire College is the only selective university in the country that is test-blind. This means they do not look at scores at all.

If you are interested in applying to a test optional university and think your score might hurt your chances, don't submit it. A good rule of thumb to follow is to hold back your scores if they fall below those of the top third of accepted students at more selective schools or below the median score at more inclusive ones. Remember that you still may need to submit them to qualify for financial aid, scholarships, or to determine your class placement. The more well-rounded you are, the better your chances of impressing admissions without test scores.

The College Planning Center

Career Paths for English Majors

- Teacher/Professor
- Journalist/News Reporter
- Writer
- Editor
- Copywriter
- Salesperson
- Social Media Manager
- Publisher
- Grant/Proposal Writer
- Creative Advertising Executive
- Corporate Blogger
- Public Relations Specialist
- Technical Writer
- Lobbyist
- Speechwriter
- Investor Relations Specialist
- Marketing Researcher
- Search Engine Marketing Specialist
- Librarian
- Lawyer
- Business Professional

Majoring in English

One of the most exciting things about earning a degree in English is the flexibility it offers in terms of career options. English majors graduate with strong communication skills, which are important in any industry. Learning how to write well, create strong arguments, think analytically, conduct research, and work creatively are helpful skills no matter what job you choose.

Majoring in English no longer means a career as only a professional writer or a teacher. Thanks to the rise of electronic media, more job options exist online than ever before. A good example of these new opportunities is Search Engine Marketing. These marketers use web analytics to help companies market their projects and products via online advertising and search engine optimization (SEO). Digital copywriters create social media campaigns, banner ads, and blog posts. Social media managers use their strong communication skills to promote companies and manage their presence on websites such as Facebook and Twitter. Corporate bloggers use branding tools to offer free and helpful content to customers via company websites.

Other careers that English majors pursue include technical writing, journalism, editing, and creative advertising. Technical writers create user manuals for products, instruction manuals, and other technical documents. Journalists and news reporters investigate and write articles for news outlets such as online newspapers, television stations, and print newspapers. Managing editors run news departments, with recent job growth occurring in online forums for those possessing a strong knowledge of web design and electronic publishing methods. Individuals who work in creative advertising are responsible for coming up with new and interesting ways to launch products and write advertising

material.

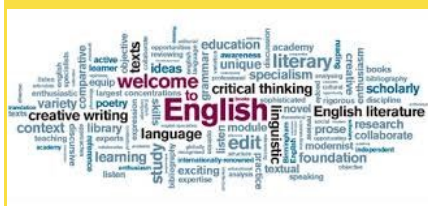
Writers can find work in a variety of fields. Direct response copywriting involves writing fundraising letters, business offers, and other mail-based marketing. Grant and proposal writers develop applications and information materials for organizations seeking funding. Freelance writers work for magazines, newsletters, and websites. Writers also create material for television, radio, and film.

Further career opportunities for English majors include working in public relations, either for private companies or the government, to assist with obtaining positive coverage through using the media to shape their image. Press secretaries are employed by government agencies to inform the public about the agency's activities, to work on political campaigns, and to write press releases.

Students who are interested in becoming professors and teaching college-level English should plan on pursuing a PhD, which takes approximately five to nine years. Teaching at the high school level requires a bachelor's degree plus a teaching certificate, which takes one to two years if it is not included in an undergraduate degree program.

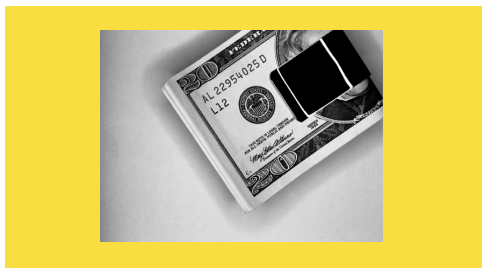
While course offerings vary amongst universities, English majors can expect to take classes in English, American Literature, creative writing, and history. Different genres, historical periods, and international literary works may also be covered.

A bachelor's degree in English prepares students for graduate studies, as well as careers in business, communication, and education. Gaining real world experience, through an internship or volunteer position, will help you decide what career paths you want to explore. The skills you acquire while pursuing this degree are invaluable to any future job.



The College Planning Center

Financial Matters: Changes to the Financial Aid Process



This October brings significant changes to the process of applying for financial aid for college. Beginning October 1st, families applying for need-based aid will complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) using data from their 2015 tax return. According to the federal student aid website (StudentAid.gov/FAFSA), families are expected to benefit from the earlier filing in a number of ways, including the obvious benefit of

knowing your expected family contribution earlier in the process. In addition:

- Because the FAFSA will ask for older income and tax information, you will already have done and filed your taxes by the time you fill out your FAFSA, and you won't need to estimate and then go back into the FAFSA later to update it.
- Because you'll have filed taxes by the time you fill out your FAFSA, you may be able to use the IRS Data Retrieval Tool (IRS DRT) to automatically import your tax information into your FAFSA. (Learn more about the IRS DRT at StudentAid.gov/irsdrt.)

- Because the FAFSA is available earlier, you will have more time to explore and understand your financial aid options and to apply for aid before your state's and colleges' deadlines.

This last point is especially significant. By learning earlier about the likelihood of qualifying for need-based aid, families can make more educated decisions about college affordability. Knowing what a particular college will cost your family will enable you to tailor your college list and insure that you are applying to colleges you will actually be able to attend. And this earlier filing will allow students to get an early assessment from Early Decision and Early Action colleges about total cost of attendance at that institution.

The Pros and Cons of Attending a Single Sex College

According to the College Board, there are only 22 all-female, non-religiously affiliated colleges in the country. That is just over one half of one percent of the 3,856 schools listed. There are only four all-male non-religiously affiliated colleges: Wabash, Hampden-Sydney, Morehouse and Deep Springs.

The pros of single-sex education include:

- Students are not distracted by the opposite sex and can concentrate on academics.
- Research shows that students have a lower rate of drug and alcohol use and abuse. There is less interest in partying.

Benefits at all-female institutions include:

- Enhanced post-graduation achievement - in years past, when Business Week listed its female "Rising Stars" as many as 30 percent of these women had attended a single-gender institution.

- Increased comfort level -- some students are willing to take greater risks in expressing themselves in class and are more likely to take on major roles in group projects and seek help when needed.

- Improved academic confidence -- women who possess interests in typically male-dominated fields such as engineering and science are encouraged and nurtured.

- Increased opportunities for leadership positions — with no men to compete with in extracurricular activities, women have access to greater leadership opportunities.

- Power of same-gender role models — there are simply more female faculty, administrators and college presidents at all-female schools.

Contrarians assure us they would have been successful regardless of the

college they attended, while proponents of all-female schools tout this fact as an admissions benefit. Statistics, however, show that graduates of women's colleges are more than twice as likely to receive doctoral degrees as graduates of coed schools.

Some people consider the cons of single sex education to include:

- Preparation for the 'real world.' All students need to know how to collaborate with the opposite sex to be successful. Top 'women-only' institutions, however, offer many options for internships and classes with the opposite sex .

- Diversity. Most of these colleges are small, with enrollments under 2500 students. That limits the number, though not the percentage, of diversities on campus, including racial, ethnicity, religious, and more.



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Impact

IMPACT is one of the buzz words we're hearing a lot from college admissions officers these days, and the start of the new school year seems to be an appropriate time to think about the ways you have an impact on others. Impact is defined as the strong effect of one object or individual on another. By our actions and our words, we all impact the lives of others, both positively and negatively. By a kind word or the offering of support, by an act of random kindness, you have the power to make another person's day so much better. And with the issuing of the Harvard report, *Turning the Tide*, many colleges have resolved to encourage applicants to show more meaningful contributions to others, through community service and engagement for the public good.

So why do college admissions officers care about impact? Their job is to build a community of scholars - students who live together and learn together, and who continuously impact one another. Through their actions in the dorms and

dining halls, by their input and effort in the classroom, and by the service they offer to the surrounding community, college students can positively affect the lives of many others.

As school starts this year, resolve to ramp up the positive impact you have on your schoolmates and community. Are you the student who offers help to someone who is struggling; do you positively engage in the classroom; do you step in to make a difference before being asked? In what ways are you engaged in the extracurricular life of your school - through clubs, sports teams, student government, performing arts groups? What impact do you have on your family - through child care, helping out at home, caring for extended family? How can you have an impact on your community - by volunteer work with a religious organization, an afterschool program, local sports teams, community theatre, philanthropic organizations or hospitals? Each of us can make a difference - find your niche and add force to the impact you have.