

# IVY GLOBAL

# COLLEGE ADMISSIONS

9TH EDITION

## GETTING IN

The number of high-quality institutions in the United States is staggering—the *U.S. News & World Report* Top 400 Universities listed 8 American schools in their top 10, 35 in their top 50, and 51 in their top 100.

Attending an American university can be a wonderful experience, but the tricky part is getting in.

American universities are more selective than ever before. Each year the pool of applicants grows: between 2016 and 2017, Harvard's early applications jumped 5 percent, Princeton's 18 percent, U. Penn's 7 percent, and Yale's 9 percent. Harvard actually received the largest number of applications in its history

in 2017. This surge of applicants has translated into declining acceptance rates.

In the 2017 admissions cycle, Columbia's acceptance rate was 5.8 percent, down from 6.0 in 2016; Cornell's was 12.5 percent, down from 14.1; Penn's was 9.2 percent, down from 9.4.

These low acceptance rates look daunting, but savvy students can improve their chances. There are many ways students can differentiate themselves from the increasingly competitive pool of applicants. Admissions officers look beyond strong academics, high SAT scores, and impressive extracurriculars to evaluate each candidate as a whole. They look for qualities that

Ivy League Admissions Rates (Class of 2021)	
Harvard	5.2%
Yale	6.9%
Princeton	6.1%
Columbia	5.8%
Brown	8.3%
Dartmouth	10.4%
Penn	9.2%
Cornell	12.5%

don't show as dry statistics—passion, commitment, and expressed interest in the school. Applicants who can skilfully and effectively convey their love of a subject, dedication to an activity, and enthusiasm for a particular school will stand out from the crowd.

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## ABOUT IVY GLOBAL

Ivy Global is a pioneering education consulting firm committed to helping our clients gain admissions to top colleges.

Our team of consultants are uniquely qualified to pro-

vide the highest level of expertise in the college admissions process.

With locations in Westchester County, Silicon Valley, and Toronto, we are committed to maintaining a

strong team of consultants and instructors who are picked from the best schools. Their high academic achievement and passion for learning enable them to be academic role models for their students.

# COLLEGES

“MORE THAN 30 OF THE 45 HIGHEST-RANKED INSTITUTIONS ARE IN THE UNITED STATES.”

## INTRODUCTION

The prestige of American universities is recognized throughout the world. According to the Shanghai Jiao Tong University’s Academic Ranking of World Universities, more than 30 of the 45 highest-ranked institutions are in the United States. The 2017 Webometrics Ranking of World Universities listed 92 US universities in its Top 200. Their strong research programs and extensive funding have made them particularly attractive to international students, pro-

fessors, and researchers in pursuit of academic excellence.

There are many different types of schools, from public universities to private universities, from liberal arts colleges to community colleges. This booklet will introduce students to the various types of universities in the college system.

## IVY LEAGUE SCHOOLS

- *Brown University*
- *Columbia University*
- *Cornell University*
- *Dartmouth College*
- *Harvard University*
- *Princeton University*
- *University of Pennsylvania*
- *Yale University*

The Ivy League is an athletic conference comprising eight private universities in the Northeastern United States: Brown University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University, Princeton University, the University of Pennsylvania, and Yale University. The term “Ivy League” became official, especially in sports terminology, after the formation of the NCAA Division I athletic conference in 1954, when much of the nation polarized around its favourite college teams. But the term has come to mean more than just an athletic conference: it now represents the educational philosophy and devotion to excellence at the nation’s oldest schools.

To many people, the term “Ivy League” suggests academic excellence, selectivity in admissions, and even social elitism. Ivy League schools are considered prestigious all over the globe, and they are often ranked amongst the best universities in the United States and in the world. All of the Ivy League’s institutions place near the top in the *U.S. News & World Report* college and university rankings. The Ivies are

also amongst America’s oldest schools. Seven of the eight schools were founded during America’s colonial period; the exception is Cornell, which was founded in 1865. Ivy League institutions, therefore, account for seven of the nine Colonial Colleges chartered before the American Revolution.

In terms of financial endowment, Ivy League schools rank within the top one percent of the world’s academic institutions. Ivy League universities’ financial endowments range from Brown’s \$3.2 billion to Harvard’s \$35 billion, the largest financial endowment of any academic institution in the world. Additionally, all eight schools receive millions of dollars in research grants and other subsidies from federal and state government.

Undergraduate enrolment at Ivy League schools ranges from about 4,000 to 14,000, making them larger than a typical private liberal arts college but smaller than

## PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Private universities are not operated by governments, though many receive public subsidies, especially in the form of tax breaks and public student loans and grants. Depending on their location, private universities may be subject to government regulation. Like government-operated institutions, private universities are eligible for educational accreditation, but some private universities (primarily proprietary colleges) lack accreditation, and their degrees are not formally recognized.

Although American law prohibits private universities from practicing outright discrimina-

tion, each school otherwise has a free hand in setting its admissions policies. In recent years, however, many private universities have been making an effort to appeal to and recruit academically talented students from underprivileged backgrounds.

The Ivy League schools are some of the best known private universities, but there are also many other private institutions whose prestige, endowments, and selectivity are comparable to that of Ivy League schools.

### TOP PRIVATE SCHOOLS

- *Caltech*
- *Duke University*
- *Georgetown University*
- *Johns Hopkins University*
- *MIT*
- *Northwestern University*
- *Stanford University*

## PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

Most public universities are founded and operated by state governments. Every state operates at least one public state university, and the largest states have more than 30. Many public universities originated as teacher-training institutions and eventually expanded into comprehensive universities.

Most state schools charge higher tuition to out-of-state students. Universities justify these higher fees by pointing out that in-state students, or at least their parents, have contributed to subsidizing the university by paying state taxes, while out-of-state students and their parents have not. The United States Supreme Court has deemed this practice constitutional because the state is acting as a market participant providing a service rather than protecting a fundamental right. It has never been determined whether the U.S. Constitution would allow the federal government to establish a federal university system. Currently, only institutions affiliated with the U.S. military, such as West Point, are federally chartered.

While many of the most prestigious universities in the United States are private, some public universities rival private schools in both prestige and selectivity. Richard Moll has designated these prestigious public universities “Public Ivies.” At schools like the University of Michigan, the College of William & Mary, the University of California campuses at Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Barbara, the University of Virginia, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the University of Washington, a vast majority of departments are consistently highly ranked.

In recent years, state support of public universities has been declining, forcing many public universities to seek private support. Some professional graduate programs in law, business, and medicine almost solely rely on private funding.

### TOP PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- *College of William & Mary*
- *UC Berkeley*
- *UCLA*
- *University of Michigan*
- *UNC (North Carolina)*
- *University of Virginia*
- *U.S. Military Academy*
- *U.S. Naval Academy*

# COLLEGES

## LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES

### TOP LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES

- *Amherst College*
- *Bowdoin College*
- *Haverford College*
- *Middlebury College*
- *Swarthmore College*
- *Wesleyan University*
- *Wellesley College*
- *Williams College*

Liberal arts colleges differ from most other universities in their educational philosophy: they focus on teaching general knowledge and developing intellectual capacities rather than training students for specific technical vocations. Some liberal arts colleges even offer experimental curricula. With their small class sizes and low student-teacher ratios, they can provide students with more opportunities to interact with professors. Whereas many classes at research universities are taught by graduate student TAs, classes at liberal arts colleges are taught by full-time faculty. Many students choose liberal arts colleges for their smaller

enrolment and close-knit residential communities.

A full-time, four-year course of study at a liberal arts college leads students to a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree. In the US, the term “college” usually refers to institutions that grant undergraduate degrees. Although there is no nationwide legal standard in the United States, the term “university” is generally reserved for institutions that grant doctorates. Some US states, such as Massachusetts, will grant a school “university status” only if it grants at least two doctoral degrees.

## ART & DESIGN SCHOOLS

### TOP ART & DESIGN SCHOOLS

- *CalArts*
- *Cooper Union*
- *RISD (Rhode Island)*
- *SAIC (Chicago)*
- *Yale University*

American art and design schools—or at least the ones that offer bachelor of fine arts and master of fine arts degrees—fall into three general categories, with some overlap and variation.

One is the small private art or design school, like the Art Academy of Cincinnati, the Lyme Academy College of Fine Arts, and O’More College of Design. Some of these schools partner with local universities to offer their students a greater diversity of courses. For example, the Rhode Island School of Design partners with Brown University, and the School of the Museum of Fine Arts partners with Tufts University.

Slightly larger are the art schools within larger academic institutions. These art schools teach both practical subjects—like studio art, graphic design, photography, architecture, landscape

architecture, interior design, or interior architecture—and academic classes—like the history of art, design, or architecture. Sometimes these are simply the schools of art, architecture, and design such as those at the College of Fine and Applied Arts at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign or the Yale School of Art. Variation exists among art schools that are larger institutions, however, the essential element is that programs at universities tend to include more liberal arts courses and slightly less studio work, when compared to dedicated, but independent, schools of art.

The final and most common type of art school, a state supported or private program, would be at a university or college. It typically is a BA program, but also might be a BFA, MA, or MFA.

## MUSIC SCHOOLS

Many of the most popular music schools in the US are conservatories. Conservatories focus exclusively on music and do not specialize in anything else. Most conservatories focus on either classical or contemporary studies, though in recent years, these have begun to meld. Some notable conservatories in the United States are The Juilliard School, The Colburn School, the New England Conservatory, the Boston Conservatory, Curtis Institute of Music, and Berklee College of Music.

Some formerly independent conservatories have chosen to affiliate themselves with local universities. These schools include the Eastman School of Music (affiliated with the University of Rochester), The Hartt School (affiliated with the University of Hartford), Mannes College (affiliated with the New School), the Peabody Institute (affiliated with Johns Hopkins University), and the Cleveland Institute of Music (affiliated with Case Western Reserve University.)

Many excellent music schools are incorporated into larger universities. Often these classical or jazz music departments function as separate entities even though they are attached to universities. Some of these universities relax their admissions standards for prospective music school applicants, but most still require that students complement their musical education with rigorous academic courses. Some universities known for their excellent music schools are Northwestern University, Indiana University at Bloomington, and Rice University.

Students who want to study music intensely before they are college-aged should consider applying to a preparatory program. Most major conservatories and music schools in the United States have preparatory programs for elementary school children and high school youths. The top students from these preparatory programs often continue their studies at the post-secondary level.

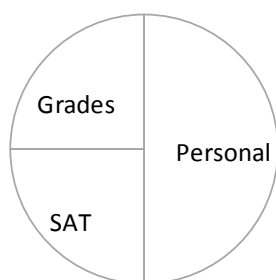
### TOP MUSIC SCHOOLS

- *Berklee College of Music*
- *Curtis Institute of Music*
- *The Juilliard School*
- *New England Conservatory*

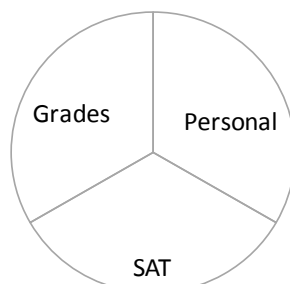
## WHAT DO SCHOOLS LOOK FOR?

Schools are not necessarily looking for all the same things. Many small liberal arts colleges focus on the personal aspects of an application, such as essays and extracurricular activities, whereas most large state universities base their admissions decisions primarily on grades and SAT scores. Ivy League schools look for students who are strong in all of these areas.

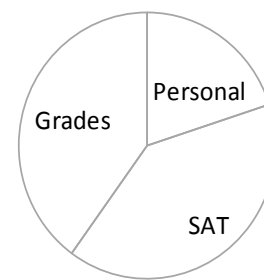
Small Liberal Arts Colleges



Ivy League Schools



Large State Universities



**Ivy Global**

# HOW TO APPLY

## COMMON APPLICATION

### SCHOOLS THAT DO NOT USE COMMON APPLICATION

- *Georgetown University*
- *MIT*
- *Most State Universities (California, New York, Texas)*

The Common Application is an online standard application service accepted by over 600 American universities. The application requests personal information and information about the applicant's financial situation, academic records, and extracurricular involvements. It also asks for a main essay and some short answer essays. Many selective American universities

and colleges require that applicants fill out a school-specific supplement to the Common Application. Some schools—for example, MIT and Georgetown—do not take the Common Application and instead have their own customized applications.

## PARTS OF THE APPLICATION

### Academic Information

The Common Application requires detailed academic information from each applicant, including the student's GPA, a list of the classes he or she is currently enrolled in, and any academic honors or distinctions he or she has received. Students who have taken enrichment or summer courses at a college should include this information in their applications. Students must report all SAT and SAT Subject Test scores they have received, and should also include any scores for the ACT, TOEFL, IB, or AP exams. The Common Application also asks students about their future plans—their academic interests, prospective majors, career plans, and graduate program intentions.

### Extracurricular Information

The extracurricular activities section helps universities understand what applicants are like outside of their academic lives. Do they have leadership skills? Do they exhibit passion and

commitment? Can they contribute to the social health of the school? Students should list their afterschool activities, hobbies, and passions, as well as any work or volunteer experience and any summer activities. Students should be thorough when describing their extracurricular activities. They should include details such as how time-consuming each activity was and what role they played in their extracurricular organizations.

### Essays

The Common Application requires one essay of 250 to 650 words. Essays shorter than 250 words will not be accepted by the Common Application program. Students can choose from five topics ranging from social issues to inspirational experiences. Applicants can also choose to include supplementary information, such as justifications for poor grades or missed school, or discussions of learning difficulties.

## APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Here's a checklist of requirements for some of the top schools:

- ❑ Common Application form  
(www.commonapp.org)
- ❑ High school transcripts (grades 9-12)
- ❑ SAT or ACT scores
- ❑ SAT Subject Test scores
- ❑ Long essay (250-650 words)
- ❑ Supplemental essays
- ❑ List of extracurricular activities
- ❑ 2 teacher recommendations
- ❑ Interview (some schools)

	Deadline	Decisions
Rolling	Nov-Mar	Rolling
Early Decision	Nov 1	Dec 15
Regular Decision	Jan 1	April 1

### Admissions Deadlines

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## APPLYING EARLY

Applying early can significantly increase your chances of getting into a top school. There are two different types of early application programs:

### Early Decision (Binding)

Applying early decision is binding: any student accepted under early decision is then required to matriculate. Early decision applications are typically due by the end of October, and students receive admissions decisions in mid-December. By contrast, regular decision applications are typically due January 1, and students receive admissions decisions by April 1. Applying early decision indicates to a school that the candidate considers it his or her top

choice. It is a binding commitment, but it can significantly increase a student's chances of being admitted.

### Early Action (Non-Binding)

Early action is not binding, so a student admitted to a school early action can still choose to enroll elsewhere. Unlike schools with early decision programs, some early action schools allow candidates to submit early applications to more than one institution.

At many schools, admission rates for early applicants are higher than admission rates for regular decision applicants; this is particularly true of the most selective colleges.

# HOW TO PAY

## THE COST

Attending a college or university in the United States can be very expensive. A year at a prominent four-year university can cost almost \$60,000, and this does not include the extra costs of transportation and other living expenses. As an example, the annual cost of attending Princeton is shown on the right.

Princeton University	Annual Cost
Tuition & Fees	\$48,920
Room & Board	\$14,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$63,690</b>

## FINANCIAL AID

There are two types of financial aid in the U.S.: merit-based aid and need-based aid.

### Merit-Based Aid

Many schools and outside organizations offer merit scholarships to deserving students. Students usually receive merit scholarships for outstanding academic achievement and excellent SAT or ACT scores, but some awards are offered to students who exhibit special talents, leadership potential, and other personal strengths. Some scholarships are earmarked for students affiliated with particular groups (YMCA, Boys Club, etc.). At many colleges, every admitted student is automatically considered for merit scholarships, but some institutions require a separate application. Merit scholarships are sometimes awarded without regard for the applicant's financial need.

### Need-Based Aid

Need-based financial aid is awarded to students who exhibit financial need. Many schools use the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) to determine students' eligibility for federal, state, and institutional need-based aid.

Private institutions may ask students to submit a supplemental application for institutional need-based aid.

### No-Loan Financial Aid

In 2001, Princeton University became the first university in the United States to eliminate loans from its financial aid packages. Since then, many other schools have followed its example by eliminating some or all loans from their financial aid programs. Many of these no-loan programs are aimed at students whose parents earn less than a certain income—the figures vary by college or university. Schools have introduced these new initiatives to attract applicants from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, reduce student debt loads, and gain an advantage over their rivals in matriculating accepted students. This is an attractive way for students to reduce the debt they will need to pay back after college.



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## EXAMPLE OF NEED-BASED AID

At need-blind schools, applying for financial aid does not jeopardize a student's chance of admission. Financial aid at these schools is determined on the basis of demonstrated need. Admitted students will receive a financial aid award at the time of their admission, which may include grants, loans, or work-study programs. Some schools, such as Princeton University, have eliminated all loans from their financial aid programs. Below is an example of how financial aid can make a U.S. education affordable, even for families of modest income:

Household Income	\$70,000	\$100,000	\$150,000
Tuition + Fees	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
Need-based Aid	\$50,000	\$45,000	\$30,000
Cost of Attending	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$30,000

# THE SAT

## SAT

### ABOUT THE SAT

- *Perfect Score: 1600 (received by only about 200 students per year)*
- *Median Score: 1000*
- *Register at CollegeBoard.org*
- *Cost: \$46.00 (without essay) and \$60.00 (with essay section)*

The SAT is a standardized test for college admissions in the United States. The SAT is owned, published, and developed by the College Board. The test was first introduced in 1926, and its name and scoring have changed several times.

In 2016, the College Board introduced the redesigned SAT Reasoning Test, which takes three hours and fifty minutes and costs USD 98.00 for international students. Possible scores range from 400 to 1600.

The SAT consists of four sections and an optional essay. Reading and Writing sections combine for a score out of 800 and the No-Calculator and Calculator Math sections combine for the other 800. The optional Essay is scored separately on a scale of 6 to 24.

### Evidence-Based Reading

The Reading test of the redesigned SAT not only differs in length and format, but its pas-

sages are more contemporary and more strongly related to the sort of readings students encounter in U.S. high school curricula. The test asks two main types of questions: Information and Ideas, and Rhetoric. Colleges want to know if you will be able to understand and draw the right conclusions from what you read, which requires a good vocabulary and the ability to process written material quickly.

### Math

The Math test of the SAT is divided into two sections: No-Calculator and Calculator. In both sections, students will be responsible for answering a series of multiple-choice questions as well as student produced response (grid-in) questions. Compared to the previous version, the new SAT math sections has shifted its focus so that problems are not only longer, but require more steps to complete and demand greater math fluency; questions will be more realistic, using real-world data and more practical scenarios.

## FORMAT OF SAT

Reading:	- 1 section - 65 minutes / 52 questions	} 4 sections + 1 essay (3 hrs + 50 min.)
Writing:	- 1 section - 35 minutes / 44 questions	
Math:	- 2 sections - No-Calculator: 25 minutes / 20 questions - Calculator: 55 minutes / 38 questions	
Essay:	- 1 section - 50 minutes	

## SAT SUBJECT TESTS

The SAT Subject Tests are multiple-choice standardized tests given on individual subjects. Students can choose from 20 subject tests, each an hour long. Though not all schools require the SAT Subject Tests, some of the most competitive U.S. colleges require that students take at least two of them. A student typically chooses which tests to take depending upon college entrance requirements for the schools to which he or she is planning to apply. A student may take up to three SAT Subject Tests on any given test date. Most SAT subject tests are offered on the same dates as the regular SAT.

Subject	Mean score
Literature	599
U.S. History	624
World History	615
Mathematics Level 1	599
Mathematics Level 2	690
Biology	E-616 M-647
Chemistry	668
Physics	667
Chinese	761
French	634

Subject	Mean score
French with Listening	664
German	636
German with Listening	629
Modern Hebrew	614
Italian	677
Japanese	704
Korean	764
Latin	632
Spanish	653
Spanish with Listening	660

### SAT TIPS

- *Register early! Space fills quickly.*
- *Most schools only look at your highest SAT scores, so writing the test multiple times will benefit you.*
- *Recommended SAT book: College Board SAT Study Guide*
- *Commit to study at least 40 hours for the SAT*

## SAT TEST DATES

The SAT is offered seven times a year—in October, November, December, March, May, June, and August. For the November, December, May, and June administrations, the test usually takes place on the first Saturday of the month. In 2016, the test was taken by nearly 1.64 million college-bound students.

On any test date, candidates may take either the SAT Reasoning Test or up to three SAT Subject Tests. Candidates wishing to take the test may register online at the College Board's

website, by mail, or by telephone, at least three weeks before the test date.

The SAT Subject Tests are all given in one large book on test day. Therefore, it is actually immaterial which tests, and how many, a student registers for; with the possible exception of the language tests with listening, students may change their minds and take any tests, regardless of what they initially signed up to take.

# THE ACT

## ACT

### ABOUT THE ACT

- *Perfect Score: 36*
- *Median Score: 20*
- *Register at [www.actstudent.org](http://www.actstudent.org)*
- *Cost: \$39.50 (without writing) and \$56.50 (with writing section)*

The ACT is a standardized test for college admissions in the United States. The ACT is owned, published, and developed by ACT Inc. In 1959, University of Iowa professor, E.F. Lindquist, launched the forerunner to the ACT, now known as the ACT college readiness assessment.

The current ACT, introduced in 2015, takes three hours and twenty-five minutes and costs \$39.50 or \$56.50 (with the writing section). Possible scores range from 1 to 36.

The ACT consists of five major sections: the English Test, Math Test, Reading Test, Science Test and Writing Test. Each section receives a score on a scale from 1 to 36.

### English Test

The English Test features multiple choice questions based on improving essays.

### Math

The Math section of the ACT is designed to assess your ability to reason and think about high school level mathematical problems. The questions draw from: Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra and Trigonometry.

### Reading Test

The Reading section of the ACT is designed to assess your ability to read and understand college-level material. There are 4 passages with 10 questions per passage.

### Science Test

The Science section of the ACT features data representation, research summaries and conflicting viewpoints.

### Writing Test

The Writing section of the ACT is designed to assess your ability to organize and present your ideas in a well-structured essay.

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## FORMAT OF ACT

English Test:	- 45 minutes / 75 questions	} 5 sections (3 hours and 35 minutes)
Math Test:	- 60 minutes / 60 questions	
Reading Test:	- 35 minutes / 40 questions	
Science Test:	- 35 minutes / 40 questions	
Writing (Optional):	- 40 minutes / 1 essay prompt	

# NOTES

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# ATHLETES

## NCAA

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), a collection of about 1,200 smaller organizations, runs the athletic programs of many colleges and universities in the United States. Schools in the NCAA are separated into Division I, Division II, and Division III. Generally, larger schools compete in Division I and smaller schools in II and III. In 2016, there were 176,000 NCAA Division I athletes.

Because many schools value their athletic programs highly, they seek out talented high school athletes and often offer them significant scholarships. Under NCAA rules, Division I and Division II schools can offer scholarships to qualified athletes, though Division III schools cannot. Division I schools are usually more competitive than Division II schools, and therefore Division I schools typically offer larger scholarships to their athletic recruits.

## NCAA DIVISION I REQUIREMENTS

To qualify for Division I, athletes must meet the following criteria:

- Graduate from high school
- Complete a core curriculum of at least 13 courses (including those in English, Math, Social Sciences, and Physical Sciences)
- Have a GPA and SAT combination score that meets the minimum requirements of the following scale:

<b>Grade Point Average</b> (A = 4.0, B = 3.0, C = 2.0)	<b>SAT Score</b> (Math and Verbal Scores Only)
3.5	420
3.3	500
3.0	620
2.7	730
2.5	820
2.3	900
2.0	1010

## RECRUITING FAQ

### **How do I go about getting recruited as an athlete?**

Unless you are one of the best athletes in the country or one of the top players in your sport, you are responsible for being proactive in seeking out schools and coaches rather than waiting for them to contact you. Most athletic programs welcome emails or phone calls from potential athletes. It is up to you to research the athletic programs you are interested in and to contact the coaches from those programs. Coaches' contact information can be found on college websites.

### **What is an official campus visit?**

An official visit is paid for by the school. The following rules apply for campus visits:

- You can visit each school only once and are allowed no more than five official school visits.
  - Before you can make an official visit, you must first submit your high school transcript and SAT or PSAT scores to the college.
  - You cannot stay on campus for more than 48 hours.
  - Expenses may be covered by the school.
- However, some restrictions apply. Please visit the NCAA website for recruiting rules.

### **What is the National Letter of Intent?**

The National Letter of Intent is a legally binding document in which an athlete commits to attending a particular school for a year in exchange for an athletic scholarship. NCAA rules forbid coaches from recruiting a student who has already signed a National Letter of Intent with another school. Athletes are not required to sign a National Letter of Intent, but many choose to do so because its binding legal status brings certainty to the recruitment process. By contrast, verbal agreements between coaches and athletes are not binding.

### **Do Ivy League schools offer athletic scholarships?**

Ivy League schools do not offer scholarships based on either athletic or academic merit. However, they do have strong financial aid programs. Financial aid at Ivy League schools is awarded solely on the basis of financial need.

Although Ivy League schools do not offer athletic scholarships, they do recruit talented athletes. Strong athletes have a leg up in the admissions process, and for extremely talented athletes, Ivy League admissions offices are often willing to relax their admissions standards.

# IVY GLOBAL SERVICES

## OUR RESULTS

Ivy Global has sent students to many top U.S. colleges. Some of them are listed below. The numbers in parentheses indicate how many of our students matriculated between 2008 and 2017.

Harvard University (33)	Duke University (3)	UCLA (7)
Yale University (16)	UC Berkeley (16)	Boston University (4)
Princeton University (18)	Johns Hopkins University (7)	University of Washington (1)
MIT (3)	Embry-Riddle University (4)	University of Michigan (2)
University of Pennsylvania (18)	Georgetown University (10)	Penn State University (1)
Columbia University (15)	Emory University (3)	University of Cambridge (2)
Cornell University (24)	Tufts University (2)	Royal College of Surgeons (6) 6yr Medical Program
Dartmouth College (17)	Carnegie Mellon University (4)	And many more...
Brown University (13)	Northwestern University (4)	
University of Chicago (12)	NYU and Stern Business (26)	

## COLLEGES CONSULTING

### Full Application Help (Grades 11-12)

Our Application Help service helps clients prepare applications that set them apart from the sea of applications. The service includes:

1. School Selection
2. College Essays
3. Resume
4. Interview Coaching
5. Application Review
6. General Consulting

### College Essay Help (Grades 11-12)

We help students brainstorm, draft, and revise college admissions essays.

### Strategy Consulting (Grades 8-11)

Ivy Global offers strategy consulting for students in grades 8-11 to design a long-term education roadmap for entry to U.S. colleges.

### Athletic Recruiting

We help young athletes navigate the complicated recruiting process by providing personalized guidance.



## SAT/ACT PREP

### SAT Courses

Our SAT courses have been uniquely designed to build key skills and effective strategies to master the SAT. All our sessions take place at convenient locations in New York and San Francisco, and they are taught by highly qualified instructors who are experts on preparing students for the SAT.

60-hr course - \$1,600

32-hr course - \$1,000

20-hr course - \$650

For the latest class schedule, please visit [www.ivyglobal.com](http://www.ivyglobal.com).

### ACT Tutoring

Our ACT tutoring program is taught by highly qualified instructors who are experts on preparing students for the ACT.

### SAT Tutoring

Our tutoring program is a unique, fully customized approach to SAT preparation. Our program combines material from some of the best SAT prep programs available with the guidance of a dedicated instructor.

28 hour program - \$3,000

- 10 x 2-hr tutoring sessions
- 2 x 4-hr diagnostic tests
- Set of SAT books and materials

Tutoring is also available on a per session basis at \$280 for each 2-hr session.

### SAT Subjects Tutoring

Ivy Global provides tutoring for the following SAT Subject Tests: Math Level 1, Math Level 2, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Literature, World History, and U.S. History.

## OTHER SERVICES

### Private Tutoring

Ivy Global offers a full range of tutoring services, allowing students to supplement their education with effective, long-term one-on-one instruction. We offer tutoring in a wide range of subjects for students in grades 5-12.

### SSAT Prep

Our SSAT prep classes have been uniquely designed to help students maximize their scores on the SSAT, the private school admissions exam.

For more information, please visit our website at [www.ivyglobal.com](http://www.ivyglobal.com).

# TOP COLLEGES

\* Denotes Public Universities

			Est. SAT 25-75 Percentile	First Year Enrolment	Acceptance Rate
1	Harvard University	MA	1410 – 1600	1,660	5.20%
2	Princeton University	NJ	1400 – 1590	1,319	6.10%
3	Yale University	CT	1430 – 1600	1,364	6.90%
4	Stanford University	CA	1390 – 1580	1,720	4.65%
5	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	MA	1440 – 1580	1,106	7.10%
6	Columbia University	NY	1400 – 1590	1,398	5.80%
7	University of Pennsylvania	PA	1390 – 1560	2,435	9.15%
8	California Institute of Technology	CA	1500 – 1600	241	9%
9	Dartmouth College	NH	1340 – 1560	1,116	10.60%
10	Duke University	NC	1370 – 1560	1,745	9%
11	Cornell University	NY	1330 – 1530	3,180	12.50%
12	Brown University	RI	1380 – 1560	1,615	8.30%
13	University of Chicago	IL	1460 – 1600	1,591	7.90%
14	Northwestern University	IL	1400 – 1560	2,018	9%
15	Emory University	GA	1280 – 1500	1,357	21.80%
16	Washington University in St. Louis	MO	1400 – 1560	1,731	16%
17	Johns Hopkins University	MD	1400 – 1560	1,299	11.80%
18	Rice University	TX	1390 – 1570	969	16%
19	Carnegie Mellon University	PA	1370 – 1550	1,575	24%
20	Vanderbilt University	TN	1420 – 1580	1,607	10.30%
21	University of Notre Dame	IN	1340 – 1530	2,007	20%
22	Georgetown University	DC	1320 – 1500	1,567	15%
23	University of California—Berkeley *	CA	1260 – 1510	5,550	15%
24	University of California—Los Angeles *	CA	1200 – 1480	5,679	17%
25	University of Southern California	CA	1290 – 1510	2,949	16%
26	University of Virginia *	VA	1250 – 1460	3,674	27%
27	Wake Forest University	NC	1210 – 1420	1,284	27%
28	Lehigh University	PA	1230 – 1420	1,261	30%
29	University of California—Davis *	CA	1080 – 1360	5,369	38%
30	University of California—San Diego *	CA	1220 – 1460	5,292	34%
31	Tufts University	MA	1370 – 1520	1,360	14.80%
32	University of Michigan—Ann Arbor	MI	1300 – 1500	6,071	26%
33	University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill *	NC	1200 – 1400	4,076	30%
34	Boston College	MA	1270 – 1480	2,162	32%
35	New York University	NY	1260 – 1480	5,917	27%
36	Brandeis University	MA	1270 – 1480	802	34%
37	College of William and Mary *	VA	1260 – 1460	1,518	37%
38	University of Rochester	NY	1250 – 1470	1,400	34%
39	Georgia Institute of Technology *	GA	1320 – 1500	3,089	32%
40	Case Western Reserve University	OH	1300 – 1490	1,259	36%
41	University of Washington *	WA	1120 – 1370	6,789	53%
42	University of California—Irvine *	CA	1050 – 1310	5,756	39%
43	University of California—Santa Barbara *	CA	1140 – 1380	4,473	33%
44	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	NY	1280 – 1490	1,379	42%
45	Northeastern University	MA	1330 – 1510	2,797	28%
46	University of Wisconsin—Madison *	WI	1210 – 1440	6,270	49%
47	Pepperdine University	CA	1100 – 1320	745	38%
48	University of Miami	FL	1200 – 1390	2,081	38%
49	Pennsylvania State University—University Park *	PA	1100 – 1310	7,626	51%
50	University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign *	IL	1280 – 1480	7,565	62%
51	University of Texas—Austin *	TX	1170 – 1390	7,743	39%
52	Southern Methodist University	TX	1220 – 1410	1,374	49%
53	Yeshiva University	NY	1120 – 1360	776	80%

54	Boston University	MA	1210 – 1420	3,629	25%
55	Tulane University	LA	1250 – 1420	1,719	21%
56	Syracuse University	NY	1090 – 1300	3,481	48%
57	University of Florida *	FL	1170 – 1350	7,204	38%
58	University of Maryland--College Park *	MD	1210 – 1420	3,937	45%
59	Ohio State University--Columbus *	OH	1170 – 1390	7,032	49%
60	Fordham University	NY	1180 – 1360	2,211	48%
61	Purdue University--West Lafayette *	IN	1080 – 1340	6,812	59%
62	Texas A&M University--College Station *	TX	1060 – 1300	10,318	66%
63	Clemson University *	SC	1150 – 1350	3,448	51%
64	University of Pittsburgh *	PA	1180 – 1360	4,014	54%
65	University of Connecticut *	CT	1130 – 1340	3,774	53%
66	University of Georgia *	GA	1150 – 1330	5,274	53%
67	Virginia Tech *	VA	1100 – 1320	6,324	73%
68	Stevens Institute of Technology	NJ	1240 – 1430	686	39.10%
69	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	MA	1210 – 1420	1,093	49%
70	Brigham Young University--Provo	UT	1140 – 1350	5,127	48.50%
71	SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry *	NY	1120 – 1300	318	52%
72	Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick *	NJ	1120 – 1350	6,607	58%
73	University of Minnesota--Twin Cities *	MN	1190 – 1440	5,771	45%
74	Michigan State University *	MI	990 – 1260	8,173	66%
75	University of Iowa *	IA	1000 – 1320	5,241	81%
76	American University	DC	1140 – 1330	1,787	35%
77	Baylor University	TX	1130 – 1320	3,394	44%
78	University of Delaware *	DE	1110 – 1310	4,098	63%
79	Drexel University	PA	1090 – 1320	2,730	75%
80	Indiana University--Bloomington *	IN	1060 – 1290	7,875	78%
81	Colorado School of Mines *	CO	1230 – 1400	1,003	38%
82	University of California--Santa Cruz *	CA	1070 – 1310	3,621	51%
83	University of Alabama *	AL	980 – 1210	7,211	54%
84	Clark University	MA	1120 – 1340	671	55%
85	University of San Diego	CA	1110 – 1320	1,105	52%
86	University of Vermont *	VT	1100 – 1290	2,400	71%
87	Florida State University *	FL	1120 – 1280	6,100	56%
88	Marquette University	WI	1060 – 1300	1,876	74%
89	University of Denver	CO	1100 – 1310	1,424	73%
90	University of Tulsa	OK	1130 – 1410	713	42%
91	Auburn University *	AL	1070 – 1290	4,902	78%
92	Iowa State University *	IA	960 – 1260	6,230	87%
93	University of Oklahoma *	OK	1060 – 1340	4,200	78%
94	St. Louis University	MO	1100 – 1350	1,618	63%
95	Stony Brook University--SUNY *	NY	1150 – 1380	2,836	41%
96	Texas Christian University	TX	1080 – 1290	2,073	43%
97	Binghamton University--SUNY *	NY	1220 – 1380	2,661	42%
98	Miami University--Oxford *	OH	1140 – 1340	3,811	65%
99	University of Tennessee *	TN	1050 – 1260	4,719	76%
100	University of Colorado--Boulder *	CO	1070 – 1300	6,208	80%
101	University of Massachusetts--Amherst *	MA	1130 – 1310	4,661	58%
102	University of Missouri *	MO	1060 – 1300	6,191	78%
103	Illinois Institute of Technology	IL	1150 – 1380	479	53%
104	University of California--Riverside *	CA	1020 – 1260	4,029	56%
105	University of Nebraska--Lincoln *	NE	1000 – 1290	4,628	76%
106	University of San Francisco	CA	1070 – 1260	1,267	65%
107	University of the Pacific	CA	1010 – 1290	937	65%
108	Loyola University Chicago	IL	1040 – 1260	2,194	71.30%
109	North Carolina State University--Raleigh *	NC	1150 – 1320	4,212	50%
110	University at Buffalo--SUNY *	NY	1060 – 1260	3,621	60%
111	University of Kansas *	KS	N/A	4,187	93%
112	University of New Hampshire *	NH	1010 – 1210	3,220	78.60%
113	University of Dayton	OH	1040 – 1250	2,138	58%

# LIBERAL ART COLLEGES

			Est. SAT 25-75 Percentile	First Year Enrolment	Acceptance Rate
1	Williams College	MA	1330 – 1550	551	14.60%
2	Amherst College	MA	1360 – 1560	477	14%
3	Swarthmore College	PA	1350 – 1530	407	10.20%
4	Wellesley College	MA	1300 – 1500	595	21%
5	Carleton College	MN	1320 – 1520	491	20%
6	Middlebury College	VT	1280 – 1510	589	19.70%
7	Pomona College	CA	1370 – 1540	400	8.20%
8	Bowdoin College	ME	1380 – 1540	500	13.40%
9	Davidson College	NC	1250 – 1440	510	20.10%
10	Haverford College	PA	1330 – 1540	346	19%
11	Harvey Mudd College	CA	1410 – 1560	214	13%
12	Claremont McKenna College	CA	1350 – 1540	343	11%
13	Vassar College	NY	1330 – 1490	667	26.90%
14	Bates College	ME	1200 – 1420	517	22.60%
15	Grinnell College	IA	980 – 1140	442	18%
16	United States Naval Academy *	MD	900 – 1040	1,191	9%
17	Washington and Lee University	VA	1310 – 1470	454	24%
18	Hamilton College	NY	1300 – 1480	473	23.60%
19	Wesleyan University	CT	1260 – 1480	757	15.40%
20	Colby College	ME	1270 – 1470	508	16%
21	Colgate University	NY	940 – 1090	773	28.70%
22	Smith College	MA	1250 – 1450	609	36%
23	United States Military Academy *	NY	1180 – 1390	1,236	10%
24	Bucknell University	PA	1210 – 1400	938	24.80%
25	College of the Holy Cross	MA	1230 – 1390	738	38%
26	Macalester College	MN	1250 – 1470	583	39%
27	Scripps College	CA	1290 – 1450	277	28.40%
28	Bryn Mawr College	PA	1250 – 1460	385	40%
29	Oberlin College	OH	1260 – 1450	778	29%
30	Barnard College	NY	1270 – 1460	635	14.80%
31	Colorado College	CO	1250 – 1420	583	15.80%
32	University of Richmond	VA	1230 – 1420	807	31%
33	United States Air Force Academy *	CO	1230 – 1390	1,242	12.30%
34	Occidental College	CA	1210 – 1380	518	44.90%
35	Connecticut College	CT	1220 – 1400	482	35.10%
36	Kenyon College	OH	1240 – 1420	492	23.80%
37	Mount Holyoke College	MA	1240 – 1460	523	52.20%
38	Bard College	NY	870 – 1030	447	32%
39	Sewanee--University of the South	TN	1130 – 1320	469	40.60%
40	Trinity College	CT	1160 – 1340	559	33%
41	Lafayette College	PA	1210 – 1390	672	28.20%
42	Denison University	OH	870 – 1020	632	37%
43	Furman University	SC	1100 – 1320	672	65%
44	Union College	NY	1240 – 1400	568	36%
45	Pitzer College	CA	940 – 1080	267	15.60%
46	Skidmore College	NY	1120 – 1350	686	35%
47	Whitman College	WA	1200 – 1410	364	50%
48	Dickinson College	PA	1190 – 1390	731	43%
49	Franklin and Marshall College	PA	920 – 1070	592	32%
50	Gettysburg College	PA	910 – 1020	699	39.80%

## TOP BUSINESS PROGRAMS

1	University of Pennsylvania (Wharton)
2	Massachusetts Inst. of Technology (Sloan)
3	University of California–Berkeley (Haas) *
4	New York University (Stern)
5	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor *
6	Carnegie Mellon University (PA)
7	U. of North Carolina–Chapel Hill (Kenan-Flagler) *
8	Emory University (Goizueta) (GA)
9	University of Texas–Austin (McCombs) *
10	Univ. of Southern California (Marshall)
11	University of Virginia (McIntire) *
12	Cornell University (NY)
13	Indiana University–Bloomington (Kelley) *
14	U. of Illinois–Urbana-Champaign *
15	Washington University in St. Louis (Olin)
16	Boston College (Carroll)
17	Georgetown University (McDonough) (DC)
18	Univ. of Wisconsin–Madison *
19	Ohio State University–Columbus (Fisher) *
20	Pennsylvania State U.–University Park (Smeal) *
21	Univ. of Minnesota–Twin Cities (Carlson) *
22	University of Notre Dame (IN)
23	Purdue Univ.–West Lafayette (Krannert) (IN)*
24	University of Arizona (Eller) *
25	Univ. of Maryland–College Park (Smith) *
26	Arizona State University (Carey) *
27	University of Washington *
28	Babson College (MA)
29	Michigan State University (Broad) *
30	University of Florida (Warrington) *
31	University of Georgia (Terry) *
32	Wake Forest University (Calloway) (NC)
33	Case Western Reserve Univ. (Weatherhead) (OH)
34	Georgia Institute of Technology *
35	Southern Methodist University (Cox) (TX)
36	Texas A&M Univ.–College Station (Mays) *
37	University of Iowa (Tippie) *
38	Boston University
39	Brigham Young Univ.–Provo (Marriott) (UT)
40	University of Pittsburgh *

## TOP ENGINEERING PROGRAMS

1	Massachusetts Inst. of Technology
2	California Institute of Technology
3	Stanford University (CA)
4	University of California–Berkeley *
5	Cornell University (NY)
6	Georgia Institute of Technology *
7	U. of Illinois–Urbana-Champaign *
8	Princeton University (NJ)
9	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor *
10	Carnegie Mellon University (PA)
11	Purdue Univ.–West Lafayette (IN)*
12	University of Texas–Austin *
13	Univ. of Wisconsin–Madison *
14	Johns Hopkins University (MD)
15	Northwestern University (IL)
16	Virginia Tech *
17	Pennsylvania State U.–University Park *
18	Rice University (TX)
19	Texas A&M Univ.–College Station *
20	Columbia University (NY)
21	Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst. (NY)
22	Univ. of California–Los Angeles *
23	Univ. of Minnesota–Twin Cities *
24	University of Washington *
25	Duke University (NC)
26	Ohio State University–Columbus *
27	Univ. of California–San Diego *
28	Univ. of Maryland–College Park *
29	North Carolina State U.–Raleigh *
30	University of Florida *
31	University of Pennsylvania
32	Univ. of Southern California
33	Harvard University (MA)
34	University of California–Davis *
35	University of Colorado–Boulder *
36	University of Virginia *
37	Arizona State University *
38	Case Western Reserve Univ. (OH)
39	Iowa State University *
40	Lehigh University (PA)

# PLANNING

## SAT TEST SCHEDULE

The SAT is offered six times a year. Most students will take the SATs in Grade 11 or 12. We recommend taking the SAT twice as more than half of all students take the SAT again — typically in the spring of Grade 11 and in the fall of Grade 12. Most students will improve their score the second time around. For SAT Subject Tests, most students will take them toward the end of Grade 11 or at the beginning of Grade 12. Please use the space below to plan out your SAT schedule:

Test Date (Grade)	Test to be Taken (SAT or SAT Subject Test)
October (11)	
November (11)	
December (11)	
January (11)	
May (11)	
June (11)	
October (12)	
November (12) *Last accepted test for Early applications (Some only accept October)	
December (12)	
January (12) *Last accepted test for Regular applications (Some only accept December)	

## SAT SUBJECT TESTS

In addition to the SAT, the SAT Subject Tests may be required for some of the top U.S. colleges. Most schools who require them will ask for two Subject Tests to be written. Please pick two from the list below:

U.S. History	English Literature	Italian
World History	French	Latin
Mathematics Level 1	French with Listening	Modern Hebrew
Mathematics Level 2	German	Chinese with Listening
Biology E/M	German with Listening	Japanese with Listening
Chemistry	Spanish	Korean with Listening
Physics	Spanish with Listening	

## RECOMMENDED TIMELINE FOR GRADE 12

- July
- Begin draft for common application essays
  - Begin draft for activity list
  - Register common application
- August
- Polish draft for common application essays
  - Polish draft of activity list
  - Finalize list of schools to apply to
  - Choose an Early Decision/Early Action School
- September
- Ask for teacher recommendations
  - Meet with guidance counselor to discuss U.S. college applications
  - Compile list of essay questions for each school you are applying to
  - Start writing college-specific essays (supplement essays)
- October
- Take SATs
  - Finalize early applications
  - Fill out Early Decision/Early Action applications
- Early Decision Deadline: November 1
- November
- Take SATs
  - Continue writing and revising college essays for regular admissions
- December
- Take SATs
  - Fill out applications and supplements for regular decision
  - Send all applications

Regular Decision Deadline: January 1

# NOTES

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