Class of 2027

Senior Information Packet

Walter Hines Page High School

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SENIOR CHECKLIST

September

- [ ] **SEP:** See your counselor if you have questions about your credits for graduation –it is your responsibility to make sure that you are enrolled in the correct courses. Your counselor will meet with you virtually near the end of September and you will receive an unofficial copy of your transcript. This is also the perfect time to discuss post-graduation plans.
- [ ] **SEP:** Familiarize yourself with college websites and the on-line application process; collect printed information as needed.
- [ ] **SEP - JAN:** Meet with college representatives. The majority schedule sessions September-December.
- [ ] **SEP - JAN:** Apply to at least 3 colleges. Be aware of early decision deadlines.
- [ ] **SEP:** Make sure "Resume" is up to date; to be completed in English class.
- [ ] **AS NEEDED: To request a transcript**, complete the "Online Student Records Request From" available online under the student tab on the Page website. If you request to pick it up yourself then your transcript will be in a sealed envelope, available for you to pick up at the front office within 24 hours. You also have the option to have them directly mailed to the college.
- [ ] **SEP 4:** The first of 15 "Senior Bulletins" to be distributed to seniors. These bulletins will contain important senior information, including information about colleges and scholarships. These will be posted on the Page website as well as Canvas.
- [ ] **SEP 6:** ACT – Arrive at testing center by 8 am with 2 pencils. Check the website for any regulations/requirements.
- [ ] **SEP 11:** Registration deadline for Oct 17th ACT .

SEP 18: Registration deadline for the October 3 SAT. All college-bound seniors should take. Make sure you list Page as your high school using **code #341632**

- [ ] **SEP 21:** No School – Great day for a college visit, job shadow, volunteer, graduation project
- [ ] **SEP 28:** GCS College Fair – 5:30 to 7:30 First Horizon Coliseum
- [ ] **SEP TBD:** Herff Jones Cap & Gown order

October

- [ ] **OCT: College Application Month**. Get help with filling out the FAFSA for financial aid at local community colleges. Check CFNC.org for more information
- [ ] **OCT 1:** CSS PROFILE applications available. PROFILE is a supplemental financial aid form required by some colleges. It is available on the College Board website and does cost a small fee unless a student has already taken the SAT with a fee waiver.
- [ ] **OCT:** Complete FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) online, using 2022 Federal Tax information. Most colleges have a March 1 deadline.
- [ ] **OCT 2:** No School – Great day for a college visit, job shadow, volunteer, graduation project)
- [ ] **OCT 3:** SAT -- Arrive by 8 am with 2 pencils, calculator, and ID. Check SAT website for additional policies
- [ ] **OCT 10:** "Senior Opportunities Day" (college visit, job shadow, volunteer, graduation project)
- [ ] **OCT 12:** Homecoming
- [ ] **OCT 15:** First application deadline for many colleges. Can sometimes be the deadline to apply for some of the biggest scholarships.
- [ ] **OCT 17**: ACT – Arrive by 8 am with 2 pencils
- [ ] **OCT 23:** Registration deadline for Nov 7th SAT/Subject Tests. Subject Tests should be taken now or in December if college requires them and you did not take in your junior year.
- [ ] **OCT 19-25:** Countdown to College Week. Some NC colleges will waive fees! Check CFNC.org for more details
- [ ] **OCT 30:** No School – Great day for a college visit, job shadow, volunteer, graduation project)
- [ ] **OCTOBER:** Deadline for some limited enrollment programs at GTCC; see your counselor for more information (ex. Cosmetology). Also, deadline for many early admissions programs at colleges.

November

- [ ] **NOV 6:** Registration deadline for Dec. 12th ACT
- [ ] **NOV 7:** SAT -- Arrive by 8 am with 2 pencils, calculator, ID
- [ ] **NOV 20:** Registration deadline for Dec. 5th SAT subject tests offered in December.
- [ ] **NOV 3, 11:** No School – great time to work on college & scholarship applications!

December

- [ ] **DEC 6:** SAT -- Arrive by 8 am with 2 pencils, calculator, ID. If SAT subject tests required for admissions, this is the final test. Seniors should register for (next subject testing not offered until May).
- [ ] **DEC:** Submit copies of your college acceptances to your counselor
- [ ] **Early DEC:** Verify the spelling of your name for your diploma; a form you will need to complete will be posted on Canvas
- [ ] **DEC 12:** ACT -- Arrive by 8 am with 2 pencils
- [ ] **DEC 22:** First day of Christmas break!

January

- [ ] **Mid JAN:** Submit mid-year transcript requests online through the Page website if a college requires them. Make sure to specify you want you mid-year grades sent.
- [ ] **JAN 22:** Registration deadline for Feb. 27th ACT
- [ ] **JAN 4, 18, 25:** No School – great time to work on scholarship applications!

February

- [ ] **Early FEB:** Final diploma name checks
- [ ] **FEB:** Still unsure about your post-graduation plans? Schedule an appointment with your counselor.
- [ ] **FEB 19:** Registration deadline for March 6th SAT
- [ ] **FEB 27:** ACT -- Arrive by 8 am with 2 pencils
- [ ] **FEB 15:** No School – A great day for a college visit, job shadow, volunteer, graduation project)
- [ ] **Mid FEB:** Post your acceptance letters to your counselor in Canvas so we can brag about your class!

March

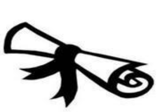
- [ ] **MAR 5:** Registration deadline for April 10th ACT
- [ ] **MAR 6:** SAT -- Arrive by 8 am with calculator, ID
- [ ] **MAR 30-31:** No School-great time to work on applications!
- [ ] **Late March: Make sure your grades are on track to graduate!**

April

- [ ] **APR 5:** No School – great time to work on scholarship applications!
- [ ] **APR:** Notification from colleges (if applicable) of the "Financial Aid Package" and decisions.
- [ ] **APR 10:** ACT -- Arrive by 8 am with 2 pencils
- [ ] **APR 16:** Registration deadline for May 1nd SAT
- [ ] **Late APRIL:** Graduation verification meetings. Are you on track to graduate?

May

- [ ] **MAY 1:** Acceptance deadline for most colleges / "National College Signing Day" this week.
- [ ] **MAY 1:** SAT -- Arrive by 8 am with calculator, ID
- [ ] **MAY:** AP/IB exams; prepare for graduation
- [ ] **Mid MAY:** Send your post-high school plans to your counselor
- [ ] **Mid MAY:** Turn in final transcript request online (through ScribOrder); required by ALL colleges to maintain enrollment
- [ ] **MAY 20:** "Awards Day" -- Outstanding seniors will be recognized (Any senior who has received a scholarship is asked to let his/her counselor know of the award).



June 7th at 6:00 PM: Mandatory Graduation Rehearsal
June 10th at 12:30 PM: Page Graduation Ceremony

College Terms Glossary

Regular Decision (RD): The student applies to the college by the regular deadline (usually early January) with the majority of other applicants, and a decision is made by April 1.

Early Decision (ED): The student applies to the college by November 1 and receives a decision typically by mid-December. This option is a binding agreement in which the student is committed to enroll if offered admission, regardless of offers of financial assistance. The student must withdraw all other applications admitted. If not accepted under Early Decision, a student can be deferred to the regular admission decision pool or denied admission.

Early Action (EA): Students receive an admissions decision typically by mid-December. If accepted under Early Action, students are not required to accept admission or withdraw other applications. They have until the spring to respond to the offer. Depending on the college's rules, students may apply to more than one school Early Action. Students may be deferred from EA and placed into the regular admission pool or denied admission.

Restrictive Early Action: The same timelines apply as with other early programs; however, the student may ONLY apply to ONE school Early Action. This is sometime also called "Single Choice" Early Action.

Rolling Admission: The college considers each student's application as soon as all the required credentials (application, school record, and test scores) have been received. Students are typically notified of the decision within 4-6 weeks.

Deferred Admission: Students who have applied under an Early Decision plan and are deferred will be considered during the school's regular decision timeframe. Often, the college wants to see the student's first semester senior grades and the rest of the applicant pool before making an admission decision.

C.E.E.B. Code: The six-digit College Entrance Examination Board Code that the College Board and universities use to identify high schools. Page's code is 341632.

Common Application (Common App): The standard application form that can be sent to close to 500 college institutions. Note that many, but not all, colleges use this universal application along with an additional supplement.

College Scholarship Service Profile (CSS Profile): An application distributed by the College Board that allows students to apply for financial aid.

Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA): A form completed by all applicants interested in receiving federal student aid. The form is typically available October 1 of the year the student will be entering college.

Secondary School Report Form (SSRF): A form counselors use to provide information about students, in addition to a letter of recommendation. Not all schools require this.

Senior Questionnaire: A set of questions distributed to students prior to writing the letter of recommendation. This helps counselors learn more about the student for whom they will write. This is completed at the beginning of senior year. Students and encouraged to answer fully and thoughtfully.

Score Choice: An optional score-reporting feature that gives students the option to choose the SAT scores by test date and SAT Subject Test scores by individual test that they send to colleges, in accordance with each institution's individual score-use practice.

Student Rights and Responsibilities

Colleges Must Provide:

General:

- The cost of attending an institution, including tuition, books and supplies, housing, and related costs and fees
- Requirements and procedures for withdrawing from an institution, including refund policies
- Names of associations that accredit, approve or license the institution
- Special facilities and services for disabled students.

Academics:

- The academic program of the institution, including degrees, programs of study, and facilities
- A list of faculty and other instructional personnel
- A report on completion or graduation rates at the college
- At schools that typically prepare students for transfer to a four-year college, such as a community college, information about the transfer out rate.*

Financial Aid:

- The types of financial aid, including federal, state and local government, need-based and non-need based, and private scholarships and awards
- The methods by which a school determines eligibility for financial aid; how and when the aid is distributed
- Terms and conditions of campus employment, if financial aid is delivered through a work-study aid program.

For more information about student financial aid, visit *www.studentaid.gov.*

Campus Security:

- Procedures and policies for reporting crimes and emergencies on campus, as well as the system of adjudication
- The number and types of crime reported on and around campus
- The school's drug offense policy, as well as descriptions of the school's drug awareness and drug use prevention programs.

Rights

Before You Apply:

- You have the right to receive factual and comprehensive information from colleges and universities about their admission, financial costs, aid opportunities, practices and packaging policies, and housing policies. If you consider applying under an early admission plan, you have the right to complete information from the college about its process and policies.
- You have the right to be free from high-pressure sales tactics.

When You Are Offered Admission:

- You have the right to wait until May 1 to respond to an offer of admission and/or financial aid.
- Colleges that request commitments to offers of admission and/or financial assistance prior to May 1 must clearly offer you the opportunity to request (in writing) an extension until May 1. They must grant you this extension and your request may not jeopardize your status for admission and/or financial aid.
- Candidates admitted under early decision programs are a recognized exception to the May 1 deadline.

If You Are Placed on a Wait/Alternate List:

- The letter that notifies you of that placement should provide a history that describes the number of students on the wait list, the number offered admission, and the availability of financial aid and housing.
- Colleges may require neither a deposit nor a written commitment as a condition of remaining on a wait list.
- Colleges are expected to notify you of the resolution of your wait list status by August 1 at the latest.

Responsibilities

Before You Apply:

- You have a responsibility to research, and to understand and comply with the policies and procedures of each college or university regarding application fees, financial aid, scholarships, and housing. You should also be sure you understand the policies of each college or university regarding deposits you may be required to make before you enroll.

As You Apply:

- You must complete all material required for application and submit your application on or before the published deadlines. You should be the sole author of your applications.
- You should seek the assistance of your high school counselor early and throughout the application period. Follow the process recommended by your high school for filing college applications.
- It is your responsibility to arrange, if appropriate, for visits to and/or interviews at colleges of your choice.

After You Receive Your Admission Decisions:

- You must notify each college or university that accepts you whether you are accepting or rejecting its offer. You should make these notifications as soon as you have made a final decision as to the college you wish to attend, but no later than May 1. It is understood that May 1 will be the postmark date.
- You may confirm your intention to enroll and, if required, submit a deposit to only one college or university. The exception to this arises if you are put on a wait list by a college or university and are later admitted to that institution. You may accept the offer and send a deposit. However, you must immediately notify a college or university at which you previously indicated your intention to enroll.

College Checklist (complete by mid-September to track application requirements)

Name: **GPA:** **SAT:** **ACT:**

Type	School City, State	Is my SAT/ ACT Score in Range?	Is my GPA in Range?	Application Deadline *EA: Early Action RA: Regular R: Rolling	Transcript Deadline *2 weeks* before application deadline	Common App School?	Recommendations T: Teacher C: Counselor
Reach	1.			EA: RA: R:		Yes No	Number of T: C: Yes___ No_____
	2.			EA: RA: R:		Yes No	Number of T: C: Yes___ No_____
	3.			EA: RA: R:		Yes No	Number of T: C: Yes___ No_____
Target /Match	1.			EA: RA: R:		Yes No	Number of T: C: Yes___ No___
	2.			EA: RA: R:		Yes No	Number of T: C: Yes___ No _____
	3.			EA: RA: R:		Yes No	Number of T: C: Yes___ No _____
Good Fit	1.			EA: RA: R:		Yes No	Number of T: C: Yes___ No _____
	2.			EA: RA: R:		Yes No	Number of T: C: Yes___ No ____
	3.			EA: RA: R:		Yes No	Number of T: C: Yes___ No _____

Good Fit = you easily fit all their criteria and probably exceed it
Match = you generally fall in their range of accepted students
Reach = Dream school, will be difficult to get into

**Applying to 3-5 schools is generally recommended*
**EA: Remember, if a school is ED (Early Decision) instead, then if you get accepted, you are expected to attend that college and must withdraw your applications from any other colleges you applied to*

Assessing Your List of Colleges

As you develop a list of colleges that interest you, be sure you can answer these questions about them.

The basics

- ☐ Where is the college? Can you locate it on a map? Is it too close to home? Is it too far? Is it too cold or too hot there?
- ☐ Have you taken the course work the college requires for admission?
- ☐ What size is the college? How many students are undergraduates?
- ☐ What is the college's selectivity ratio (what proportion of applicants were admitted last year)?
- ☐ Does the college offer majors that interest you?
- ☐ Is the college coed or single sex?
- ☐ What percentage of students live off campus?
- ☐ How many of the students graduate in four years? Five years? Six years?
- ☐ How many first-year students return for their sophomore year?
- ☐ How much does the program cost? What is the total per-year expense?
- ☐ What type of financial aid is available?

Where would you fit in?

- ☐ What are the admission test scores at the colleges that interest you? Where does that place you?
- ☐ What were the high school GPAs of most of the freshmen last year?
- ☐ Are freshmen guaranteed on-campus housing? If not, where do they live?
- ☐ Are there extracurricular activities that interest you?

Visit the colleges' websites, read the guidebooks and look at their literature

- ☐ What are their strong academic programs? (Ask a college representative, students, graduates and teachers.)
- ☐ What courses are required for graduation?
- ☐ Are the courses you need/want available each semester? At convenient times?
- ☐ Are there special programs that interest you (study abroad, internships, etc.)?
- ☐ What is the social life like? What percentage of students join fraternities or sororities?
- ☐ Do the pictures and the language the college uses to describe itself attract you?
- ☐ What is your general impression of the college?
- ☐ Is the school accredited?
- ☐ If professional certification is required for employment in the field that interests you, how many students enrolled in the school's program pass the certification exam?

Admission process

- ☐ When are applications due?
- ☐ Does the college accept the Common Application? If so, does it require supplemental forms?
- ☐ What does the application contain? Are essays required?
- ☐ Is an interview suggested or required? Is an interview available from staff or alumni?
- ☐ When may you visit the college? What is its policy regarding campus visits?
- ☐ What are the financial aid deadlines? What financial aid forms are required?

Now answer these questions

- ☐ Am I a strong candidate for admission to this college?
- ☐ If I am not a strong candidate, what are my chances?
- ☐ Do I want to visit this college?
- ☐ What additional information do I need?

The College Board (July 1, 2026). [Assessing Your List of Colleges – College Board Blog]

Campus Visit Checklist: How to Make the Most of Your Trip

Visiting a college campus helps you get a sense of what a college — and life at that college — is like. This can help you decide whether the college is right for you. When planning your campus visits, make sure to allow time to explore each college. While you're there, talk to as many people as possible. These can include college admission staff, professors and students. Below are some other things you can do while visiting. Note that some activities, such as meeting with an admission officer or staying overnight in a dorm, might need to be set up in advance.

Gather Information - Find out what you need to do to apply and see if the college's class and major offerings are what you want:

- ☐ Take part in a group information session at the admission office.
- ☐ Interview with an admission officer.
- ☐ Pick up financial aid forms.
- ☐ Sit in on a class that interests you. If classes aren't in session, just see what the classrooms are like.
- ☐ Meet a professor who teaches a subject that interests you.
- ☐ Talk to students about what they think of their classes and professors.
- ☐ Get the names of the people you meet and their business cards so you can contact them later if you have questions.

Explore the Campus - Get a feel for student life and see if this college is a place where you will do well:

- ☐ Take a campus tour.
- ☐ Talk to current students about life on campus and the college.
- ☐ Check out the freshmen dorms and stay overnight with a student, if possible.
- ☐ Visit the dining hall, fitness center, library, career center, bookstore and other campus facilities.
- ☐ Talk to the coaches of sports that you may want to play.
- ☐ Walk or drive around the community surrounding the campus.

Check Out Campus Media - Tune in to learn what's happening on campus

- ☐ Listen to the college radio station.
- ☐ Read the student newspaper.
- ☐ Read other student publications, such as department newsletters, alternative newspapers and literary reviews.
- ☐ Scan bulletin boards to see what daily student life is like.
- ☐ Go to the career center and learn what services it offers.
- ☐ Browse the school's website and any campus blogs.

Questions to Ask During Your Visit

- ☐ Here are some questions you may want to ask your tour guide or students you meet on campus:
- ☐ What are the best reasons to go to this college?
- ☐ What's it like to go from high school to college?
- ☐ What do you do in your free time? On the weekends?
- ☐ What do you love about this college?
- ☐ What do you wish you could change about this college?
- ☐ Why did you choose this college?
- ☐ What is it like to live here?

The College Board (April 14, 2026). [Campus Visit Checklist – College Board Blog]

Online Application Do's and Don'ts

Do create usernames, PIN numbers and passwords that you'll remember easily. Write them down and keep them in a safe place.

Don't treat an online application casually — it's an important document that reflects on you. So never use abbreviations as if you were text messaging.

Don't be too quick to click. Take your time, follow all directions and complete each step with care. Scroll each page from top to bottom and read every pop-up to be sure you don't miss any information.

Don't forget to periodically save your work. You might get "timed out" if you don't enter anything for a while (usually 30 minutes). If you need to take a break, use the save/log-out feature to store your application, then log back in.

Don't compose your essay or personal statement in the space allotted online. Draft (and redraft) these separately in a word-processing application, such as Microsoft Word, then copy and paste the final draft into the online application.

Do print and save a hard copy of the completed application. Proofread it before you hit the "send" button — sometimes your information in text boxes can get cut off.

Do ask someone else to review the application for errors before you send it. Two sets of eyes are always better than one.

Do print and save a copy of the confirmation page that should appear after you submit the application, so that you'll have a record of your application ID number.

Do tell your school counselor about every online application you submit. This is critical because your application won't be complete until your counselor sends your transcript, and you want to make sure they received the counselor recommendation request email that the application system should have generated.

Don't apply online and then send a paper copy in the mail. That will just confuse things.

Do call or email the college if you haven't received an email confirmation of receipt within 48 hours. Online submissions do get lost occasionally (that's why it's so important to print and save).

Don't apply online the day before the application deadline. Because of high volume, application websites tend to get slow and cranky at this time. It's also the most likely time for a system failure.

Source: *Get It Together for College, 2nd ed. The College Board, 2011*

Do's and Don'ts on Writing the College Application Essay

A great application essay will present a vivid, personal, and compelling view of you to the admissions staff. It will round out the rest of your application and help you stand out from other applicants. The essay is one of the only parts of your application over which you have complete control, so take the time to do a good job on it. Check out these tips before you begin.

DO's

Keep your focus narrow and personal

Your essay must prove a single point or thesis. The reader should be able to find your main idea and follow it from beginning to end. Ask someone to read just your introduction to see what he or she thinks your essay is about.

Essays that attempt to be too comprehensive end up sounding watered down. Remember, it's not about telling the committee members what you've done—they can pick that up from your list of activities—but about showing them who you are.

Prove it

Develop your main idea with vivid, specific facts, events, quotations, examples, and reasons. There's a big difference between simply stating a point of view and letting an idea unfold in the details:

- **Okay:** I like to be surrounded by people with a variety of backgrounds and interests.
- **Better:** During that night, I sang the theme song from *Casablanca* with a baseball coach who thinks he's Bogie, discussed Marxism with a little old lady, and heard more than I ever wanted to know about some woman's gallbladder operation.

Be specific - To avoid clichéd, generic, and predictable writing, use vivid, specific details.

- **Okay:** I want to help people. I have gotten so much out of life through the love and guidance of my family, I feel that many individuals have not been as fortunate; therefore, I would like to expand the lives of others.
- **Better:** My mom and dad stood on plenty of sidelines until their shoes filled with water or their fingers started to freeze or somebody's golden retriever signed its name on their coats in mud. I think that kind of commitment is what I'd like to bring to working with fourth-graders.

DON'Ts

Don't tell your readers what you think they want to hear

Most admissions officers read plenty of essays about the charms of their university, the evils of terrorism, and the personal commitment involved in being a doctor. Bring something new to the table, not just what you think they want to hear.

Don't write a résumé

Don't include information that is found elsewhere in the application. Your essay will end up sounding like an autobiography, travelogue, or laundry list. Yawn.

- **Overloaded:** During my junior year, I played first singles on the tennis team, served on the student council, maintained a B+ average, traveled to France, and worked at a cheese factory.

Don't use 50 words when 5 will do - Eliminate unnecessary words.

- **Okay:** Over the years, it has been pointed out to me by my parents, friends, and teachers—and I have even noticed this about myself, as well—that I am not the neatest person in the world.
- **Better:** I'm a slob.

Don't forget to proofread

Typos and spelling or grammatical errors can be interpreted as carelessness or just bad writing. Don't rely on your computer's spell-checker. It can miss spelling errors!

Source: www.collegeboard.com

Tips for Letters of Recommendation

Whether it is required for a college application or a scholarship opportunity, a letter of recommendation plays a crucial role in painting the complete picture of YOU. While grades, entrance exam results, and extracurricular activities all describe the type of student you are, the letter showcases your accomplishments, personal attributes, and skills.

When to Ask

The earlier you ask, the better! One month before your earliest application deadline, especially when asking a teacher or counselor who might be writing many letters of recommendation. Early decision applications might require a recommendation at the start of your senior year.

Whom to Ask

- Often colleges request letters of recommendation from a teacher, your school counselor, or both. If you're considering a specific major, you might consider getting a recommendation from a teacher of a related subject.
  A counselor's recommendation broadly showcases the student's potential, while a teacher's recommendation provides a more specific focus on academic performance.
- If it can be any teacher, core subject teachers, such as your English, math, science, or social studies teachers, make good candidates.
- In some cases additional recommendations may come from a coach, work supervisor, or community member, but be sure to follow the specific guidelines provided by the college regarding letters of recommendation.
- It is recommended to ask a teacher from your junior year or a current teacher if they have known you long enough to form an opinion.
- It is best not to go back too far, as colleges want current perspectives on their potential candidates.
- A teacher who can speak to your potential outside the classroom as well is a great bonus!

How to Ask

- Ask in a way that allows a teacher to decline comfortably if he or she does not have time to do a good job.
- For example: "Do you feel you know me well enough, and have enough time, to write a letter of recommendation for me?"
- On the application form, waive your right to view recommendation letters. This gives more credibility to the recommendations in the eyes of the college.

How to Help

- Advise teachers and counselors of appropriate deadlines, especially noting any early deadline dates.
- Take some time to speak with them, even if they know you well.
- Make it easy for them to give positive, detailed information about your achievements and your potential by providing them with a résumé or a "brag sheet" to reference.
- Mention any significant paper/activity in that class that your teacher can cite.
- Follow up with your recommendation writers a week or so prior to your first deadline to see if they need more information before they mail their letters.

Final Tips

- Waive your right to view recommendation letters on your application forms. Admission officers will trust them more if you haven't seen them.
- Give your references addressed and stamped envelopes for each college that requested a recommendation.
- Make sure your references know the deadlines for each college.
- Follow up with your references a week or so before recommendations are due to make sure your letters have been sent.
- Once you've decided which college to attend, write thank-you notes. Tell your references where you're going and let them know how much you appreciate their support.

Source: College board (May 5, 2026): [Tips for Letters of Recommendation – Blog | College Board]

Looking for a Scholarship?

1) Check out the websites of the colleges you are considering—each one has some type of scholarship program.

2) Read your "Senior Bulletins"; talk to your school counselor. Master scholarship list from previous years' bulletins are on the Page website, organized by due date: Page Counseling - Scholarships & Senior Bulletins

3) Read books that are available...

- Guide To Getting Financial Aid
- The Scholarship Handbook
- How To Get Money For College
- Etc.

You can find many of these books in the Counseling Center and the Media Center, or at your public library.

4) Attend the FINANCIAL AID Workshop, Media Center; (Date to be announced, in October).

5) Have your parents submit the FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) and other forms requested by the college after Oct 1; Page will have a workshop to explain this process. Submitting this form is a must for applying for need-based financial assistance. March 1 is the usual deadline.

6) Talk to friends who are currently in college: where did they get scholarships? Church? Community group?

7) There are many resources available through the internet (see list included in this packet). A list of additional websites is available from your counselor.

8) Which College Board tests are required? Make sure that you take the appropriate tests!

9) CHECK YOUR SAY YES TO EDUCATION ELIGIBILITY

Public NC schools: Shift_ed-Handout-RD4_HWP edit (shift-ed.org)

10) Make sure to fill out your Residency form for in-state tuition. This is connected to your CFNC.org account: https://ncresidency.cfnc.org/residencyInfo/

Getting a Scholarship

Some tips for applying:

- Make a **CALENDAR** of when things are due
- Have **PICTURES** of yourself available to use
- Have a **RESUME** available…
  - ✓ To use for applications
  - ✓ To give to people who write letters of recommendation for you
- Complete the **application** on the computer if at all possible
  - ✓ **<u>Neatness</u>** is very, very important
  - ✓ Before beginning, make a copy of the blank form to use as a practice form
- Is an **ESSAY** needed?
  - ✓ Do a rough copy
  - ✓ Re-write, re-write, re-write
  - ✓ Ask an English teacher to check for grammar, spelling, etc.
- Are **REFERENCES/RECOMMENDATIONS** needed?
  - ✓ Give them: plenty of time, an idea what the scholarship is about, and information about you
  - ✓ Provide a self-addressed, stamped envelope if appropriate
  - ✓ Always remember to thank them, either in person or with a note
- Is an **INTERVIEW** required?
  - ✓ Know something about the scholarship to be able to discuss with the panel
  - ✓ Dress appropriately (coat and tie, nice dress, etc.)
  - ✓ Be positive!
  - ✓ Maintain good eye contact -- practice with your parent, teacher, etc.
  - ✓ Relax, sell yourself
- **MAKE** a copy of your completed material to keep in your personal files

FEDERAL STUDENT AID AT A GLANCE 2026–27

WHAT is federal student aid?

Federal student aid comes from the federal government— specifically, the U.S. Department of Education. It's money that helps a student pay for higher education expenses (i.e., college, career school, or graduate school expenses).

Federal student aid covers such expenses as tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, and transportation.

There are three main categories of federal student aid: grants, work-study, and loans. Check with your school's financial aid office to find out which programs the school participates in.

WHO gets federal student aid?

Every student who meets certain eligibility requirements can get some type of federal student aid, regardless of age or family income. Some of the most basic eligibility requirements are that you must

- demonstrate financial need (for most programs—to learn more, visit **StudentAid.gov/how-calculated**);
- be a U.S. citizen or an eligible noncitizen;
- have a valid Social Security number;
- register (if you haven't already) with Selective Service if you're a male between the ages of 18 and 25;
- maintain satisfactory academic progress in college or career school; and
- show you're qualified to obtain a college or career school education by
  - – having a high school diploma or a General Educational Development (GED) certificate or a state-recognized equivalent; or
  - – completing a high school education in a home-school setting approved under state law; or
  - – enrolling in an eligible career pathways program.

Find more details about eligibility requirements at **StudentAid.gov/eligibility.**

HOW do you apply for federal student aid?

1. Create an FSA ID.

Students, parents, and borrowers are required to use an FSA ID, made up of a username and password, to access U.S. Department of Education websites. Your FSA ID is used to confirm your identity and electronically sign your federal student aid documents. To create an FSA ID, visit **StudentAid.gov/fsaid**.

2. Complete the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) at fafsa.gov.

If you plan to attend college from July 1, 2025–June 30, 2025, you'll be able to submit a **2026–27 FAFSA** beginning on Oct. 1, 2025. You'll be required to report income and tax information from 2025. Schools and states often use FAFSA information to award nonfederal aid, but their deadlines vary. Check with the schools that you're interested in for their deadlines, and find state deadlines at fafsa.gov.

3. Review your *Student Aid Report*.

After you apply, you'll receive a *Student Aid Report*, or SAR. Your SAR contains the information reported on your FAFSA and usually includes your Expected Family Contribution (EFC). The EFC is a number (not a dollar amount) used to determine your eligibility for federal student aid. Review your SAR information to make sure it's correct. The school(s) you list on your FAFSA will get your SAR data electronically.

4. Contact the school(s) you might attend.

Make sure the financial aid office at each school you're interested in has all the information needed to determine your eligibility. If you're eligible, each school's financial aid office will send you an aid offer showing the amount and types of aid (from all sources) the school will offer you. You can compare the aid offers you received and see which school is the most affordable once financial aid is taken into account.

Program	Type of Aid	Program Information	Annual Award Amount (subject to change)
Federal Pell Grant	Grant: does not have to be repaid	For undergraduates with exceptional financial need who have not earned bachelor's or professional degrees.	Amounts can change annually. For 2026–27 (July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2027), the award amount is up to $7,395. For details and updates, visit **StudentAid.gov/pell-grant**.
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG)	Grant: does not have to be repaid	For undergraduates with exceptional financial need.	Up to $4,000. For details and updates, visit **StudentAid.gov/fseog**.
Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant	Grant: does not have to be repaid unless student fails to carry out service obligation.	For undergraduate, postbaccalaureate, and graduate students who are completing or plan to complete course work needed to begin a career in teaching. As a condition for receiving this grant, student must sign a TEACH Grant Agreement to Serve in which the student agrees to perform four years of qualifying teaching service and meet other requirements.	Up to $4,000. For details and updates, visit **StudentAid.gov/teach**.
Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant	Grant: does not have to be repaid	For students who are not Pell-eligible due only to having less financial need than is required to receive Pell funds; whose parent or guardian died as a result of military service in Iraq or Afghanistan after the events of 9/11.	Up to $7,395 but cannot exceed your cost of attending school. For details and updates, visit **StudentAid.gov/Iraq-Afghanistan.**
Federal Work-Study	Work-Study: money is earned; does not have to be repaid	For undergraduate and graduate students; jobs can be on campus or off campus. Money is earned while attending school.	No annual minimum or maximum amounts. For details and updates, visit **StudentAid.gov/work-study**.
Direct Subsidized Loan	Loan: must be repaid with interest	For undergraduate students who have financial need; U.S. Department of Education generally pays interest while student is in school and during certain other periods; student must	Up to $5,500 depending on grade level and dependency status. For details and updates, visit **StudentAid.gov/sub-unsub**. Visit **StudentAid.gov/interest** for

		be at least half-time. Interest rate is 6.53% for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2026 and before July 1, 2027, and fixed for the life of the loan.	the latest information on interest rates.
Direct Unsubsidized Loan	Loan: must be repaid with interest	For undergraduate and graduate or professional students; borrower is responsible for all interest; student must be at least half-time; financial need is not required. Interest rate is 6.53% (undergraduate) and 8.08% (graduate or professional) for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2026 and before July 1, 2027, and fixed for the life of the loan.	Up to $31,000 (less any subsidized amounts received for same period), depending on grade level and dependency status. For details and updates, visit **StudentAid.gov/sub-unsub**. Visit **StudentAid.gov/interest** for the latest information on interest rates.
Direct PLUS Loan	Loan: must be repaid with interest	For parents of dependent undergraduate students and for graduate or professional students; borrower is responsible for all interest; student must be enrolled at least half-time; financial need is not required. Interest rate is 9.08% for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2026 and before July 1, 2027, and fixed for the life of the loan.	Maximum amount is cost of attendance minus any other financial aid received. For details and updates, visit **StudentAid.gov/plus**. Visit **StudentAid.gov/interest** for the latest information on interest rates.

Fastweb Scholarship Guide

Where to start
• **Go online** and take advantage of free scholarship matching services such as www.fastweb.com for local, regional, state, national awards and college-specific scholarships.
• **Ask** your school guidance counselor about local, private and corporate sponsorships.
• **Search** your community. There are many philanthropic and non-profit organizations that may offer awards. Visit your school or local public library to research scholarships. Ask your parents' employers and unions if they sponsor scholarships for children of employees.

How to prepare
• **Get organized** and keep the scholarships you are working on separate from those you have not started. Use a calendar to keep track of dates and deadlines or the status tool available on Fastweb.
• **Know your time frame to apply**. Complete and submit the easiest scholarships first. Then focus on the scholarships with earlier deadlines and ones that may require more time. Allow plenty of time when requesting letters of recommendation.

Submit your application
• **Remember** to check your spelling and grammar.
• **Proofread your materials** and have a teacher, parent or friend review your application and essay if submitting online or by mail. They can provide feedback and catch mistakes.
• **Keep a copy** of your application, if you submitted paper or electronic copy.

The Scholarship Essay/Application
Before you begin:
• Develop a theme that fits the scholarship. Learn about the scholarship provider's mission and goals. Tailor your essay/application to complement the sponsor's expectations. For example, if the provider is interested in community service, highlight ways you impact your campus community and your community at large within your essay. Here are a few topic ideas:

Personal achievements
• Talk about specific interactions you had with others. Sponsors want to know the impact you had on others and what this says about "you". Do you still keep in touch with anyone you've helped? How did you influence their lives?
• How did your achievements reflect your values? Why are your achievements important to you? Did you do something that received high praise or recognition?
• Personalize your experience. For example, what makes the volunteer and community service you've performed unique? What made you stand out?

Academic plans and possible major
• Instead of saying, "Science is my favorite subject," discuss a *specific* assignment or project that you worked on that sparked your interest. Give examples.
• Avoid saying that you selected a major or career path to "help people." What specific actions can you take to improve the lives of others? Discuss how your values are relevant to what you will be studying in college.

Social issues and current events
• Think about current issues or events in the news that you feel strongly about.
• Do you know a lot about a controversial topic?
• Do you know of someone who is directly involved in an issue who might be able to provide insight?

Mentors, admirers and influences
• Think about your friends and family, community and the things you've learned outside of the classroom. Pick specific people, incidents and learning experiences to write about that will let your personality come through.
• Is there a person you aspire to be like within your chosen academic major or career path? Someone who encouraged you to succeed?
• Focus on specific qualities or actions that the person has inspired in you.

What Do Judges or Evaluators Look For?
Do you qualify? Every year, students waste time by applying for awards they aren't eligible to win. If you don't meet the eligibility criteria, don't enter!
Is your application presented well? Type your essay and check for grammar and spelling errors. Place the application, essay and other contents in a large folder for mailing. Do not fold any of the materials.
Did you include all required documents? Make sure you include all required academic transcripts, references and letters of recommendation. When selecting individuals to provide you a letter of recommendation, be sure you know them very well and give them ample time to provide you a letter and provide them a self addressed stamped envelope, if it will be mailed.

Did you answer all of the questions? Double-check that you haven't forgotten any required information

NCAA Eligibility Basics

FAQs about the NCAA Eligibility Center
Student-athletes must register with the NCAA Eligibility Center to be eligible to play NCAA Division I or II sports in college. Athletes playing in Division III do not have to register. **Email - Mr. Hall (counselor) at hallv@gcsnc.com**

What is the NCAA Eligibility Center?
The NCAA Eligibility Center certifies whether prospective college athletes are eligible to play sports at NCAA Division I or II institutions. It does this by reviewing the student-athlete's academic record, SAT® or ACT scores, and amateur status to ensure conformity with NCAA rules.

What are NCAA Divisions I, II, and III?
The NCAA is the governing body of many intercollegiate sports. Each college regulated by the NCAA has established rules on eligibility, recruiting and financial aid and falls into one of the three membership divisions (Divisions I, II and III). Divisions are based on college size and the scope of their athletic programs and scholarships.

When should students register?
The NCAA recommends that student-athletes register at the **beginning of their junior year** in high school, but many students register after their junior year. There is no registration deadline, but students must be cleared by the Eligibility Center before they receive athletic scholarships or compete at a Division I or II institution.

How do students register?
Students must register online at the NCAA Eligibility Center. They will have to enter personal information, answer questions about their course work and sports participation outside of high school and pay a registration fee.

Can students have the registration fee waived?
Students who have received a waiver for the SAT or ACT are eligible for a waiver of the registration fee. The student's counselor must submit confirmation of the student's test fee waiver. Go to the NCAA Eligibility Center High School Portal for more information.

What records does the Eligibility Center require?
Students should arrange to have you send their high school transcript as soon as they have completed at least six semesters of high school. The transcript must be mailed directly from their high school. They must also arrange to have their SAT or ACT test scores reported directly by the testing company to the Eligibility Center. Students can arrange this when they register for the tests.

How often can students update their athletics participation information?
Students can update the information on the athletics participation section online as often as they want (and should update it regularly), up until the time when they request a final certification of their status. At that point — usually three to four months before enrolling in college — students must finalize their information.

What are the NCAA academic eligibility requirements?
To play sports at an NCAA Division I or II institution, the student must:

- Complete a certain number of high school core courses (defined below).
- Earn a certain minimum grade point average in these core courses.
- Earn a certain minimum score on the SAT or ACT.
- Graduate from high school.

What are core courses?
This is the name that the NCAA gives to high school courses that meet certain academic criteria specified by the association. Students must complete a certain number of core courses for NCAA Division I and II eligibility.

What are the NCAA amateurism eligibility requirements?
To play sports at an NCAA Division I or II institution, the student athlete must follow NCAA amateurism rules about receiving a salary or prize money for athletic participation, playing with a professional team and other areas. For more information, see the *Guide for the College-Bound Student-Athlete*.

Keep in mind: The best way for students to prepare for a future in college athletics is to complete the approved core courses and earn appropriate grades in them. Indeed, more students fail to qualify to play NCAA sports because of lack of appropriate course work than for low test scores. Make you are enrolled in the courses on your high school's core-course list, and also know the eligibility requirements of the NCAA Eligibility Center.

College Choice and Application Process for Athletes

For all college-bound students, the process of choosing and applying to colleges has many steps. Student-athletes who plan on playing college sports are often faced with several additional ones. These students may need to:

Get clear about what level of play to aspire to. If you are working with a student who wants to get a scholarship to play a Division I sport, talk with the coach to see if the plans are realistic.

Attend summer sports camp at a college of interest. The college coach will see the athlete play and the student can check out the feel of the campus.

Register with the NCAA Eligibility Center. Athletes who aspire to NCAA Division I or II colleges need to register; others don't. See NCAA Eligibility Basics.

Send letters of interest to colleges that are a good fit. This should be done during the student's sophomore and junior years.

Keep good records of contact with college coaches. The details of every meeting should be written down to avoid confusion later.

Prepare an athletic resume. It should have sections on basic student information, sports statistics beginning in the ninth grade and academic record. **Submit video showcasing athletic skills in a competitive situation.** Accompany it with a statistics summary.

Use a special application marked with a code supplied by the college's athletic department. This tells the college's admission office that the athletic department is interested in the student.

Ask the college coach:

- Are you recruiting me?
- Do I fit the accepted student profile at your college?
- Is it likely that I will be admitted?

Athletic participation is only part of the college choice decision.

- Ask students how they would feel about this college if they couldn't play (perhaps because of injury) or decided not to play.
- Make sure they also know that **athletic eligibility does not guarantee admission**. The admission committee — not the college coach — decides whether students are admissible.
- Urge students to look at the colleges' online team rosters for information such as how many players a team has for each position and the athletic stats of the players.
- Advise students to look at the graduation rate of athletes at the college. A lower graduation rate may indicate that the college accepts student-athletes whose academic abilities aren't up to par or that the life of the athlete on that campus is not conducive to academic success.
- Tell students to note what percentage of the student population is made up of athletes, and to consider whether they want to attend a college where athletes are a large presence or a small minority.
- Remind students that if they play sports in college, they will be spending a lot of time with the coach. They should feel a rapport with the coaches at the colleges they are applying to.
- Warn students about scouting and recruiting services that offer to "package" students for maximum appeal to colleges. **The NCAA does not sanction or endorse any of these firms.**

When to apply

- Student-athletes also may face special considerations in application timing. For example, there are strict rules and timelines regarding contact from NCAA Division I and II coaches. Therefore, students playing some sports must reach out to college coaches in time for the coach to watch them play, while still following the eligibility rules.
- College coaches eager to secure their athletes may urge students to apply early decision. Students who are considering applying early should know the rules and obligations of early decision programs.
- Some student-athletes delay college entrance by a year. A 13th year or postgraduate program in high school can allow them to mature mentally, bring grades and test scores up to speed, and gain weight and strength. Division rules are complex about how grades for this year count toward eligibility. Any student considering this option should seek expert advice.
- Students may transfer from a two- or four-year college to an NCAA college. Students must meet eligibility requirements to participate in sports or receive financial aid at that college. Download the NCAA transfer guide (.pdf/644K) from the Publications section of the NCAA website.

OTHER OPTIONS TO CONSIDER

FULL / PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

You may not be ready yet for a two or four-year college. If so, you will need to begin looking for either full or part-time work after you graduate. Ms. Yancey, our Career and College Manager is a good resource. Have your resume ready and do as well as you can this year. Your high school GPA could be one of the hiring criteria. Whatever you decide, further education will eventually be necessary in order for you to get a higher paying job. Make the most of your classes this year!

MILITARY SERVICE

Another good option is service in one of our Armed Forces. By calling any recruiting office (numbers are available online or contact your counselor), you can learn about the employment and training opportunities available to you for the branch in which you are interested. You will also get questions answered about service life, enlistment options, and other topics. Remember –a high school diploma is a must!

TECHNICAL / SPECIALTY SCHOOLS

Many technical/specialty schools are available in this area to students with special interests. (Examples: Beauty College, Barber School, Computer Training, etc.) See your counselor for help in selecting the one best for you.

AMERICORPS NATIONAL CIVILIAN COMMUNITY CORPS (NCCC)

This program is open to young people between the ages of 18 and 24 who are ready to commit up to a year of their lives to making America stronger, safer, smarter, and healthier. While participating in the program, members receive transportation, meals, housing, a modest living allowance, and limited health care. In exchange for a year of service, members earn education awards of $5550 to help pay for college, graduate school, or training programs. Check out the website (https://nationalservice.gov/) for more information.

Selective Service: What You Need To Know

(NAPSA)—Getting the facts may help young men understand why it is so important that they register with Selective Service System.

Who Needs To Register?
All male U.S. citizens must register when they turn 18, as do male noncitizens who take up residency in the U.S. before their 26th birthday. That includes illegal aliens, legal permanent residents and refugees. The Selective Service does not collect any information that would indicate a person's citizenship or immigration status. Noncitizens who are in the U.S. on student or visitor visas, and men who are part of a diplomatic or trade mission and their families, are not required to register. Dual nationals, however, are required to register.
Although dual nationals are considered citizens of the U.S. and another country, they are also required to register, regardless of where they live.

Why Register?
The penalties for not registering can be very serious. A man who fails to register may, if prosecuted and convicted, face a fine of up to $250,000 and/or a prison term of up to five years. Not registering can also affect your ability to go to school, becom e a citizen and get a job.

Failing to register can mean:

- You will not qualify for federal student loans or grant programs, including Pell Grants, College Work-Study, Guaranteed Student/Plus Loans and National Direct Student Loans.
- You cannot apply for citizenship if you arrived in the U.S. before your 26th birthday.
- You cannot participate in the federal job-training act called the Workforce Investment Act.
- You are not eligible for jobs in the executive branch of the federal government and the U.S. Postal Service.
- You may not be able to get a driver's license, as some states require proof of registration.

Where Can You Register?
It is easy to register. Just go to a U.S. post office and pick up a Selective Service registration card or register online at www.sss.gov. For more information, call tollfree (888) 655-1825.

26-27 SAT/ACT DATES

SAT

TEST DATE (2026-27)	DEADLINE TO REGISTER
August 28th **(DIGITAL EXAM)**	August 7th
September 12th **(DIGITAL EXAM)**	August 28th
October 3rd **(DIGITAL EXAM)**	September 18th
November 7th **(DIGITAL EXAM)**	October 27th
December 5th **(DIGITAL EXAM)**	November 24th
March 16th **(DIGITAL EXAM)**	February 19th
May 6th **(DIGITAL EXAM)**	April 16th

ACT

TEST DATE (2026-27)	DEADLINE TO REGISTER
September 19th	August 14th
October 17th	September 11th
December 12th	November 6th
February 27th	January 22nd
April 10th	March 5th

***Remember, if you qualify for Medicaid or free/reduced lunch, you may be eligible for a SAT/ACT fee waiver. Email your counselor at least 6 weeks before the test date!**

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Application Item	Who is Responsible for Completing?	When?
Test Scores (SAT, Subject tests, ACT)	Student	Send after last test taken via www.collegeboard.org or www.actstudent.org
Online application	Student	Submit by electronic deadline
Essays and supplemental forms	Student	Submit by electronic deadline
Interview (for some colleges)	Student	Schedule ASAP
Counselor letter of rec	School (after student requests). Does not have to be completed before student submits their application.	Sent with transcript
Transcript	School (after student request in Common App or https://guilfordnc.scriborder.com/applicationCurrent). A final one will also have to be sent late-June/early July. Student must request this separately.	Sent by deadline if requested 2 weeks in advance
School Profile	School	Uploaded in Common App
Secondary School Report Form	School (after student requests a counselor recommendation)	Sent with transcript if part of an electronic portal
Mid-Year Report (for some colleges)	School (after student request)	Sent if requested mid-February
Teacher letter(s) of recommendation	Teacher (after student request). Some schools don't require this.	Sent by deadline if requested 2 weeks in advance
Application Fee or Fee Waiver	Student (if using a fee waiver, it must be requested from counselor)	Send by application deadline
Residency Determination (For in-state tuition at public NC schools)	Student at https://ncresidency.cfnc.org/residencyInfo/	Send with application
Financial Aid Forms (FAFSA, Shift-ed, CSS Profile if required, Institutional forms/scholarship applications if required)	Student (remember, you are applying for the 2027-2028 aid year) www.fafsa.gov https://shift-ed.org/	After October 1st (the sooner, the more aid you will likely receive)

It is the student's responsibility to know the application deadline for each school to which they are applying so that their transcripts can be sent on time. Many schools have preferred deadlines, honors deadlines, or scholarship deadlines.

Plan in advance – if a student submits a transcript request or request for recommendation the day before the deadline, there is no guarantee that the application materials will be sent on time.

General Information to know for Common App:

GPA scale: **4.0**
GPA Weighting: **Weighted**
Class Ranking reporting: **Exact**
Rank Weighting: **Weighted**

**If you receive Medicaid or free/reduced lunch, you could be eligible for 4 application fee waivers. Email your counselor ASAP!*

Websites

www.cfnc.org..Main link to all N C colleges admissions & financial aid
www.collegeboard.org ....College Board's college search, financial aid, SAT prep, etc.
www.fafsa.gov...To file Free Application for Federal Student Aid
www.fastweb.com ....Free scholarship search
www.raise.me..Earn scholarships by doing normal high school activities
https://getschooled.com/dashboard...........................Earn scholarships and learn info about college, careers
www.scholarshipplus.com/guilford ....Guilford County website for scholarships
www.collegenavigator.ed.gov ....US Department of Education college information
www.petersons.com..Peterson's college search, scholarships, etc.
www.embark.com ....College search and other information
www.ncaa.org..Info on academic eligibility for being a college athlete
www.myroad.com ....Offers a personality test to match a college major
www.schoolsoup.com..College and scholarship information
www.mymajors.com...Information on choosing a college major
www.cfgg.org..Scholarships from Community Foundation of Greensboro
www.FinancialAidToolkit.ed.gov/resources...............Financial aid resources from the federal government
www.scholarships.com..Information about scholarship opportunities
www.eduinconline.com...Apply to 31 historically black colleges on line
www.highschoolace.com ....Information about college selection, SAT prep, etc.
www.legion.org/needalift...Financial aid and scholarship info from American Legion
www.ncicu.org ....Information about the private North Carolina colleges
www.northcarolina.edu..Information about the public North Carolina colleges
www.ncccs.cc.nc.us ....Information about North Carolina community colleges
www.act.org..Information on the ACT test as well as college info
www.govbenefits.gov..Government benefits available to students
www.NCcollegeguide.com ....Up-to-date information and websites of all NC colleges
www.collegenet.com ....Information on choosing a college
www.collegequest.com...Information on colleges, majors, etc.
www.collegeview.com...College and career information
www.nces.ed.gov ....Federal Government college search tool
www.zinch.com...Scholarship and college search tool
www.ctcl.org..."Colleges That Change Lives" website
www.nacacnet.org...College planning information
www.ChristianConnector.com...Search tool for scholarships available at Christian colleges
www.HBCUConnect.com ....Scholarship info for Historically Black Colleges & Univ.
https://www.campusreel.org..Video tours of different colleges
www.StudentScholarships.org ....Scholarship search engine
www.ConsumerReports.org/college.............................Free guide to help students navigate college search

And, finally....

You will be making many decisions during your senior year. We encourage you to involve as many people as you can to help you answer the question: "What am I going to do after I graduate?" Your parents, your teachers, your neighbors, and your friends all can be of invaluable assistance.

Of course, we are also here to help you. Schedule an appointment soon with your counselor to discuss your after high school plans.
GOOD LUCK TO THE SENIOR CLASS OF 2027!!

The Counseling Department

(Your counselor is based on your last name)

Ms. Iman Cook (**A-CL**) ...cooki@gcsnc.com
Mr. Vernon Hall (**CO-G**)...hallv@gcsnc.com
Ms. Carolyn Macaulay (**H-K**)....macaulc@gcsnc.com
Ms. Valerie McCain (**L-N**)... mccainv@gcsnc.com
Ms. Jennifer Kijania (**O-SL**)... kijanij@gcsnc.com
Ms. Katie Rich **(SM-Z**)....richk@gcsnc.com

Ms. Catalina Burns (**Data Manager**) ext. 1250
Ms. Priscilla Jessup (**Guidance Secretary**) ext. 1220
Ms. Billie Davidson (**Registrar**) ext. 1209