

IVY GLOBAL

COLLEGE ADMISSIONS

9TH EDITION

GETTING IN

The number of high-quality institutions in the United States is staggering—the US News & World Report Top 400 Universities listed eight American schools in their top ten, 32 in their top 50, and 50 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 2012 and 2013, Harvard's early applications jumped 15 percent, Princeton's 11 percent, U. Penn's 12 percent, and Yale's 5 percent. This surge of applicants has translated into declining acceptance rates.

In the 2013 admissions cycle, Harvard's acceptance rate was 5.8 percent, down from 7 in 2012; Chicago's was 8.8 percent, down from 26.8; Penn's 10.4 percent, down from 12.2.

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 extracurricular to evaluate each candidate as a whole. They look for qualities that don't show as dry statistics—passion, commitment, and expressed inter-

Ivy League Admissions Rates (Class of 2019)	
Harvard	5.3%
Yale	6.5%
Princeton	7.0%
Columbia	6.1%
Brown	8.6%
Dartmouth	10.3%
Penn	9.9%
Cornell	14.9%

est 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 New York, San Francisco, 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 colleges 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 2010 Webometrics Ranking of World Universities listed 103 US universities in its Top 200. Their strong research programs and extensive funding have made them particularly attractive to international students,

professors, 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 \$2.2 billion to Harvard's \$32 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 enrollment 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 a typical public state university.

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 thirty. 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 US Constitution would allow the federal government to establish a federal university system. Currently, only institutions affiliated with the US 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*
- *US Military Academy*
- *US 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

enrollment 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—or more accurately, art departments—teach both practical subjects, like studio art, graphic de-

sign, 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 Julliard 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.

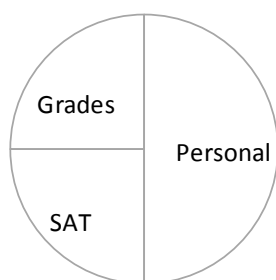
TOP MUSIC SCHOOLS

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

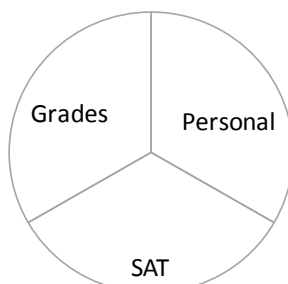
WHAT DO SCHOOLS LOOK FOR?

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.

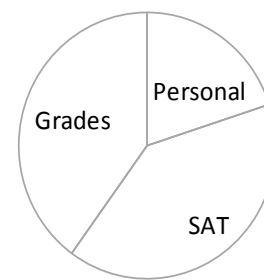
Small Liberal Arts Colleges



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 nearly 700 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	Oct-Mar	Rolling
Early Decision	Nov 1	Dec 15
Regular Decision	Jan 1	April 1

Admissions Deadlines

APPLYING EARLY

Applying early can significantly increase your chances of getting into a top school. There are two different types of early 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
Total	\$63,690

FINANCIAL AID

There are two types of financial aid in the US: 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.

THE SATs

SAT REASONING TEST

ABOUT THE SAT

- *Perfect Score: 1600*
(received by only about 200 students per year)
- *Median Score: 1000*
- *Register at*
CollegeBoard.org
- *Cost: \$85.50*

The SAT Reasoning Test 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 85.50 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	}	4 sections + 1 essay (3 hrs + 50 min.)
	- 65 minutes / 52 questions		
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 US 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	619
U.S. History	643
World History	626
Mathematics Level 1	621
Mathematics Level 2	691
Biology	E-627 M-653
Chemistry	668
Physics	665
Chinese	758
French	635

Subject	Mean score
French with Listening	664
German	640
German with Listening	626
Modern Hebrew	615
Italian	694
Japanese	695
Korean	767
Latin	626
Spanish	651
Spanish with Listening	664

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, January (ends in 2017), March (U.S. only), May, June, and August (beginning in 2017). For the November, December, May, and June administrations, the test usually takes place on the first Saturday of the month. In 2011, the test was taken by nearly 1.65 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

THE ACTs

ACT TEST

ABOUT THE ACT

- *Perfect Score: 36*
- *Median Score: 20*
- *Register at www.actstudent.org*
- *Cost: \$38 (without writing) and \$54.50 (with writing section)*

The ACT (American College Test) 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 2005, takes three hours and twenty-five minutes and costs \$38 or \$54.50 (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

FORMAT OF ACT

English Test: - 45-minute section (75 multiple choice)

Math Test - 60-minute section (60 multiple choice)

Reading Test - 35-minute section (40 multiple choice)

Science Test - 35-minute section (40 multiple choice)

Writing (Optional): - 40-minute section (One essay prompt)

5 sections
(3 hours and 35 minutes)

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 2002, there were 84,952 NCAA Division I male athletes and 62,667 NCAA Division I female 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:

Grade Point Average (A = 4.0, B=3.0, C=2.0)	SAT Score (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 5 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. Most Ivy League schools extend their financial aid programs to Canadian residents as well.

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 US colleges. Some of them are listed below. The numbers in parentheses indicate how many of our students matriculated between 2008 and 2016.

Harvard University (29)	Duke University (3)	UCLA (7)
Yale University (14)	UC Berkeley (11)	Boston University (3)
Princeton University (17)	Johns Hopkins University (7)	University of Washington (1)
MIT (3)	Embry-Riddle University (4)	University of Michigan (2)
University of Pennsylvania (15)	Georgetown University (10)	Penn State University (1)
Columbia University (13)	Emory University (3)	University of Cambridge (2)
Cornell University (22)	Tufts University (2)	Royal College of Surgeons (6)
Dartmouth College (17)	Carnegie Mellon University (3)	6yr Medical Program
Brown University (13)	Northwestern University (4)	And many more...
University of Chicago (12)	NYU and Stern Business (25)	

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 grade 8-11 to design a long-term education roadmap for entry to US 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 crack the SATs. 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.

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

Tutoring is also available on a per session basis at \$280 for each 2-hour 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, US History, and various foreign languages exams.

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 through 12.

SSAT/ISEE Prep

Our SSAT/ISEE prep classes have been uniquely designed to help students maximize their scores on the SSAT and ISEE, the private middle and high school admissions exams.

For more information, please visit our website at www.ivyglobal.com.

TOP US COLLEGES

* Denotes Public Universities

			Est. SAT 25-75 Percentile	Enrolment	Acceptance Rate
1	Harvard University	MA	1350 - 1600	19,882	5.8%
2	Princeton University	NJ	1350 - 1600	8,014	7.4%
3	Yale University	CT	1370 - 1600	12,109	6.9%
4	Stanford University	CA	1310 - 1570	18,136	5.7%
5	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	MA	1350 - 1570	11,301	8.2%
6	Columbia University	NY	1320 - 1570	23,606	6.9%
7	University of Pennsylvania	PA	1290 - 1550	21,358	12.2%
8	California Institute of Technology	CA	1430 - 1600	2,181	10.6%
9	Dartmouth College	NH	1280 - 1560	6,342	10.4%
10	Duke University	NC	1280 - 1560	15,465	12.4%
11	Cornell University	NY	1380 - 1550	21,593	15.6%
12	Brown University	RI	1330 - 1540	8,943	9.2%
13	University of Chicago	IL	1370 - 1580	12,539	8.8%
14	Northwestern University	IL	1310 - 1550	20,997	14%
15	Emory University	GA	1140 - 1440	14,513	26.5%
16	Washington University in St. Louis	MO	1350 - 1550	14,032	15.6%
17	Johns Hopkins University	MD	1240 - 1510	21,052	17.1%
18	Rice University	TX	1280 - 1550	6,628	16.7%
19	Carnegie Mellon University	PA	1230 - 1510	12,991	25.5%
20	Vanderbilt University	TN	1320 - 1560	12,757	12.7%
21	University of Notre Dame	IN	1230 - 1500	12,124	22.3%
22	Georgetown University	DC	1380 - 1530	17,849	17.1%
23	University of California--Berkeley *	CA	1110 - 1460	36,204	17.7%
24	University of California--Los Angeles *	CA	1100 - 1390	42,190	20.4%
25	University of Southern California	CA	1160 - 1450	41,368	19.8%
26	University of Virginia *	VA	1110 - 1400	23,464	30.1%
27	Wake Forest University	NC	1280 - 1470	7,602	35.2%
28	Lehigh University	PA	1270 - 1460	7,096	30.8%
29	University of California--Davis *	CA	960 - 1230	33,307	41.3%
30	University of California--San Diego *	CA	1120 - 1310	28,731	36.8%
31	Tufts University	MA	1290 - 1520	10,872	18.9%
32	University of Michigan--Ann Arbor	MI	1160 - 1340	43,710	33.3%
33	University of North Carolina--Chapel Hill *	NC	1160 - 1330	29,127	26.7%
34	Boston College	MA	1160 - 1400	13,525	32.2%
35	New York University	NY	1150 - 1410	44,599	32.4%
36	Brandeis University	MA	1080 - 1410	5,825	37%
37	College of William and Mary *	VA	1140 - 1400	8,376	33.2%
38	University of Rochester	NY	1110 - 1370	11,020	35.7%
39	Georgia Institute of Technology *	GA	1160 - 1420	21,471	41.1%
40	Case Western Reserve University	OH	1140 - 1410	10,325	41.9%
41	University of Washington *	WA	980 - 1240	43,762	55.2%
42	University of California--Irvine *	CA	1040 - 1150	28,895	41.1%
43	University of California--Santa Barbara *	CA	1080 - 1300	2,225	39.8%
44	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	NY	1350 - 1520	6,995	41.2%
45	Northeastern University	MA	1180 - 1420	20,034	32.3%
46	University of Wisconsin--Madison *	WI	1130 - 1320	43,275	51.1%
47	Pepperdine University	CA	1080 - 1250	7,315	37.3%
48	University of Miami	FL	1030 - 1340	16,935	40.5%
49	Pennsylvania State University--University Park *	PA	930 - 1160	46,615	55.5%
50	University of Illinois--Urbana-Champaign *	IL	1060 - 1350	44,942	62.4%
51	University of Texas--Austin *	TX	1070 - 1300	52,059	40.2%
52	Southern Methodist University	TX	1020 - 1310	10,929	50.7%
53	Yeshiva University	NY	990 - 1280	6,744	82.2%

54	Boston University	MA	1160 - 1440	32,411	36.9%
55	Tulane University	LA	1240 - 1480	13,462	26.4%
56	Syracuse University	NY	1050 - 1150	21,267	49.5%
57	University of Florida *	FL	1110 - 1280	49,878	46.5%
58	University of Maryland--College Park *	MD	1250 - 1470	37,272	46.9%
59	Ohio State University--Columbus *	OH	1080 - 1280	57,466	55.5%
60	Fordham University	NY	1110 - 1270	15,097	47.1%
61	Purdue University--West Lafayette *	IN	930 - 1190	38,788	60.4%
62	Texas A&M University--College Station *	TX	1050 - 1150	57,795	69.2%
63	Clemson University *	SC	1170 - 1230	21,303	57.2%
64	University of Pittsburgh *	PA	1120 - 1270	28,649	54.5
65	University of Connecticut *	CT	1070 - 1230	25,911	53.7%
66	University of Georgia *	GA	1090 - 1340	34,536	54.7%
67	Virginia Tech *	VA	1030 - 1310	31,205	70.3%
68	Stevens Institute of Technology	NJ	1260 - 1450	5,784	38.2%
69	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	MA	1160 - 1310	6,296	51.6%
70	Brigham Young University--Provo	UT	1200 - 1420	31,123	48.6%
71	SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry *	NY	1130 - 1310	2,373	50.5%
72	Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick *	NJ	980 - 1220	48,036	59.5%
73	University of Minnesota--Twin Cities *	MN	1110 - 1330	51,526	44.4%
74	Michigan State University *	MI	900 - 1080	49,343	68.7%
75	University of Iowa *	IA	980 - 1160	31,065	80.2%
76	American University	DC	1110 - 1270	12,819	43.1%
77	Baylor University	TX	1010 - 1210	15,616	57.5%
78	University of Delaware *	DE	980 - 1180	21,308	63.4%
79	Drexel University	PA	1080 - 1180	23,620	81.5%
80	Indiana University--Bloomington *	IN	1060 - 1160	46,817	72.2%
81	Colorado School of Mines *	CO	1000 - 1330	5,608	36.4%
82	University of California--Santa Cruz *	CA	990 - 1160	17,203	51.9%
83	University of Alabama *	AL	960 - 1100	34,752	56.5%
84	Clark University	MA	1040 - 1230	3,551	61.5%
85	University of San Diego	CA	1030 - 1220	8,321	48.9%
86	University of Vermont *	VT	960 - 1170	12,723	77.5%
87	Florida State University *	FL	1040 - 1160	40,909	56.8%
88	Marquette University	WI	1080 - 1160	11,782	57.5%
89	University of Denver	CO	960 - 1190	11,778	76.7%
90	University of Tulsa	OK	1180 - 1450	4,597	40.6%
91	Auburn University *	AL	1060 - 1140	24,864	82.7%
92	Iowa State University *	IA	1120 - 1360	32,955	85.5%
93	University of Oklahoma *	OK	1070 - 1340	30,597	80.4%
94	St. Louis University	MO	1130 - 1380	13,505	63.6%
95	Stony Brook University--SUNY *	NY	1070 - 1240	24,143	39.5%
96	Texas Christian University	TX	980 - 1160	9,925	47.4%
97	Binghamton University--SUNY *	NY	1140 - 1290	16,077	41.7%
98	Miami University--Oxford *	OH	1170 - 1390	17,901	66.8%
99	University of Tennessee *	TN	1090 - 1350	30,030	72.5%
100	University of Colorado--Boulder *	CO	1120 - 1340	31,702	87.7%
101	University of Massachusetts--Amherst *	MA	1160 - 1370	28,518	62.9%
102	University of Missouri *	MO	1090 - 1350	34,658	78.6%
103	Illinois Institute of Technology	IL	1060 - 1260	7,850	57%
104	University of California--Riverside *	CA	960 - 1000	21,285	60.2%
105	University of Nebraska--Lincoln *	NE	1020 - 1390	24,445	64%
106	University of San Francisco	CA	930 - 1150	10,130	61.1%
107	University of the Pacific	CA	1020 - 1200	6,421	72.7%
108	Loyola University Chicago	IL	1060 - 1140	15,957	91.4%
109	North Carolina State University--Raleigh *	NC	1070 - 1190	34,009	46.9%
110	University at Buffalo--SUNY *	NY	1110 - 1310	29,850	56.6%
111	University of Kansas *	KS	N/A	26,968	88.4%
112	University of New Hampshire *	NH	990 - 1020	14,942	77.8%
113	University of Dayton	OH	1030 - 1060	10,835	52.3%

LIBERAL ART COLLEGES

			Est. SAT 25-75 Percentile	Enrolment	Acceptance Rate
1	Williams College	MA	1260 - 1550	2,131	17.5%
2	Amherst College	MA	1260 - 1520	1,785	14.3%
3	Swarthmore College	PA	1270 - 1530	1,534	14.3%
4	Wellesley College	MA	1220 - 1500	2,474	29.1%
5	Carleton College	MN	1240 - 1500	2,045	20.9%
6	Middlebury College	VT	1170 - 1460	2,495	17.5%
7	Pomona College	CA	1310 - 1550	1,612	13.9%
8	Bowdoin College	ME	1290 - 1510	1,795	14.9%
9	Davidson College	NC	1060 - 1370	1,788	25.6%
10	Haverford College	PA	1210 - 1460	1,187	23.5%
11	Harvey Mudd College	CA	1310 - 1550	807	19.1%
12	Claremont McKenna College	CA	1220 - 1470	1,328	11.7%
13	Vassar College	NY	1210 - 1450	2,477	24.1%
14	Bates College	ME	1150 - 1370	1,791	24.2%
15	Grinnell College	IA	1300 - 1530	1,721	35.1%
16	United States Naval Academy *	MD	1230 - 1440	4,526	7.3%
17	Washington and Lee University	VA	1200 - 1410	2,277	18.4%
18	Hamilton College	NY	1190 - 1420	1,926	27.2%
19	Wesleyan University	CT	1220 - 1460	3,205	20.4%
20	Colby College	ME	1130 - 1380	1,820	26%
21	Colgate University	NY	1330 - 1500	2,900	26.7%
22	Smith College	MA	1080 - 1400	3,033	43.1%
23	United States Military Academy *	NY	1100 - 1280	4,591	9%
24	Bucknell University	PA	1000 - 1320	3,608	29.5%
25	College of the Holy Cross	MA	1050 - 1320	2,912	33%
26	Macalester College	MN	1110 - 1400	2,039	34.2%
27	Scripps College	CA	1180 - 1420	1,009	35.7%
28	Bryn Mawr College	PA	1050 - 1420	1,738	39.9%
29	Oberlin College	OH	1160 - 1400	2,911	30.4%
30	Barnard College	NY	1140 - 1400	2,489	20.5%
31	Colorado College	CO	1060 - 1360	2,060	22.3%
32	University of Richmond	VA	1020 - 1330	3,531	31.2%
33	United States Air Force Academy *	CO	1260 - 1450	3,993	15.4%
34	Occidental College	CA	1030 - 1330	2,128	42.4%
35	Connecticut College	CT	1130 - 1350	1,922	36.7%
36	Kenyon College	OH	1100 - 1370	1,705	38.4%
37	Mount Holyoke College	MA	1060 - 1370	2,251	46.8%
38	Bard College	NY	1220 - 1440	2,278	37.6%
39	Sewanee--University of the South	TN	1090 - 1340	1,701	60.3%
40	Trinity College	CT	1110 - 1240	2,422	31.8%
41	Lafayette College	PA	1130 - 1300	2,486	34.1%
42	Denison University	OH	1240 - 1390	2,274	46%
43	Furman University	SC	1060 - 1250	2,953	64.1%
44	Union College	NY	1020 - 1320	2,246	37.3%
45	Pitzer College	CA	1260 - 1450	1,081	14.5%
46	Skidmore College	NY	1080 - 1280	2,702	35%
47	Whitman College	WA	1030 - 1350	1,541	57%
48	Dickinson College	PA	1150 - 1280	2,494	44.5%
49	Franklin and Marshall College	PA	1270 - 1460	2,297	36.2%
50	Gettysburg College	PA	1250 - 1430	2,533	41.6%

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)	
May (11)	
June (11)	
August (12)	
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 US colleges. Most schools who require them will ask for 2 Subject Tests to be written. Please pick two from the list below:

US 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 counsellor to discuss US 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