

COLLEGE ADMISSION TESTING GUIDE



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Frequently Asked Questions

We've listed some of the most common questions and where you can find the answers. Of course, we welcome the chance to talk directly to you about these or other college admission testing questions.

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A Special Note to the Class of 2017

Because we believe in the value of advance planning, we update this resource every summer with both juniors and sophomores in mind. At the time we created this edition of our College Admission Testing Guide, however, we were in an unusual position: The College Board had announced extensive revisions to the SAT and PSAT, but had yet to reveal many of the finer details.

Rather than including incomplete and evolving information in this guide, we elected to create a separate, standalone primer on the revised SAT and PSAT that could be readily updated as more information became available. If you are reading this, you likely have that supplemental resource in hand. If you do not, however, please feel free to request the most up-to-date edition directly from us (see contact information on the back cover).

The introduction of the new SAT creates a unique mix of limitations and options for students in the Class of 2017. Here is what we know:

- The revised SAT will debut in March 2016, the revised PSAT in October 2015.
- The ACT is not currently slated for significant changes for the Class of 2017.
- Colleges and universities will accept ACT scores, “new” SAT scores, and “old” SAT scores in the fall of 2016 admission cycle.
- Students in the Class of 2017 can take the current version of the SAT, if they so choose. This would require testing no later than January of the junior year, however, and is not the recommended course of action for the majority of students.
- Students can take the new SAT starting in March 2016, but they must be comfortable with the fact that the material released by the College Board in the months leading up to the exam will be less plentiful and robust than that to which earlier classes have become accustomed. Much of the material will be released piecemeal leading up to the October 2015 PSAT. The actual scaling of the new SAT cannot take place until its first administration in March 2016.
- The ACT represents a compelling testing path for the Class of 2017. A student in the Class of 2017 can take an ACT practice test today and have a good idea of what to expect on an ACT exam administered in the spring of 2016. Unlike the new SAT, the ACT already has a rich base of released tests and test preparation material. We expect this difference will be a significant consideration for many students in the Class of 2017.
- All that said, results from the revised SAT are unlikely to look wildly different from those on the current SAT. The redesigned test places heightened emphasis on certain existing subjects, while also bringing in new material, but it must still fulfill its mission of being an accurate and consistently reliable measure for college admission offices. As illustrated on page 18 of this guide, the SAT has evolved over time, but its purpose has not.

This note, of course, is merely a general overview of changes that will no doubt prompt some, possibly more than some, confusion over the next year or so. We always welcome the opportunity to talk directly with families in the interest of providing individualized guidance.

GPA and Standardized Tests

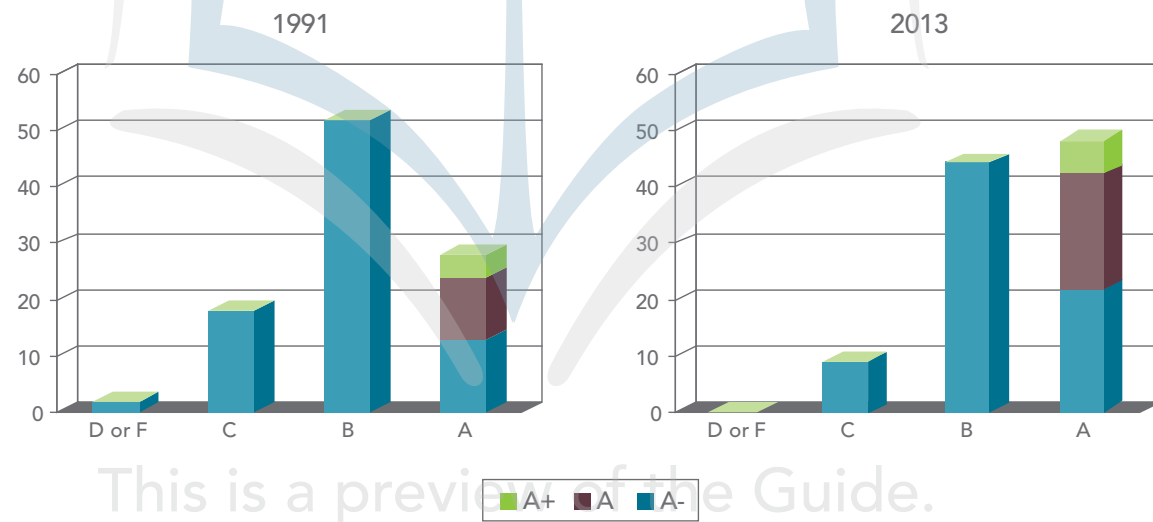
Performance in a rigorous high school curriculum is the best predictor of performance in college and is the most heavily weighted factor at almost all selective colleges. However, two flaws make GPA imperfect as the sole criterion for admission. First, course difficulty and grading policies vary from teacher to teacher, school to school, and state to state. Second, grade inflation has compressed the GPA scale. As more students earn A's, it becomes harder to distinguish among applicants.

The proper role of standardized tests is to complement the use of GPA and other factors in the admission process. The SAT and ACT address the two primary problems with grades. They provide a common baseline for all students, and they are designed to provide a useful and consistent distribution of scores.

The GPA charts below illustrate the trend toward higher grades. The SAT chart shows the distribution of Critical Reading, Math, and Writing scores. The distribution of SAT scores has been relatively stable over the 1991-2013 comparison periods.

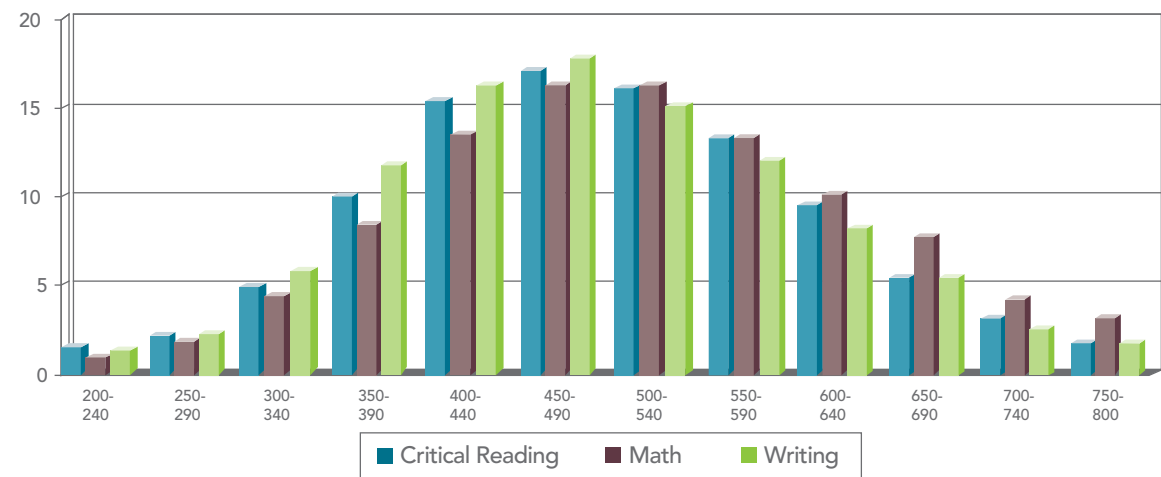
GPA Reported by College Bound Seniors

Source: College Board



This is a preview of the Guide.

SAT (2013)

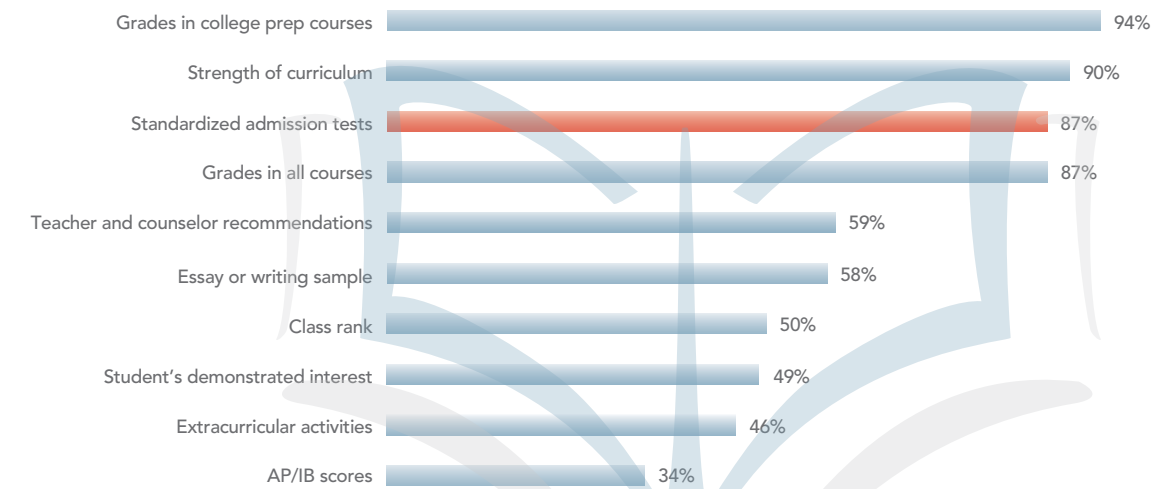


Standardized Testing and Admission

There are more than 2,400 four-year colleges and universities in the United States, and almost as many variations in admission decision protocol. But there are common themes and categories. Grades, especially in college prep courses, will always be the most important factor in a student's application, but test scores play a significant secondary role at selective colleges.

Admission Factors

Percentage of Colleges Reporting "Considerable or Moderate Importance"



Source: 2013 NACAC State of College Admissions

Holistic Versus Formulaic Admission Decisions

Some universities – large public universities in particular – are all but forced to "admit by the numbers." Large applicant pools and modest-sized admission staffs mean less time for individual review of prospective students. State-mandated policies or standards may also play a role.

At the most highly selective colleges, even perfect grades and test scores cannot guarantee admission. The applicant pool at these schools is so broad and deep that even perfect or near-perfect grades and test scores are only the opening gambit.

At moderately selective schools, as well, scores are only a part of the holistic review. More qualitative measures of an applicant's fit take on added importance, and not all well-qualified candidates are admitted. Essays and recommendations are more likely to be read and considered carefully, the personal interview may carry more weight, and the entire application is considered from the perspective of whether the college will be a good fit for the student.

Pathways to College Admission

In recent years, colleges' positions on admission tests from the College Board and ACT (formerly American College Testing) have become more uniform. In fact, colleges now accept the SAT and the ACT almost interchangeably. This acceptance has allowed students greater choice, but has also caused confusion for families not accustomed to the decisions involved.

The College Board oversees the PSAT, SAT Reasoning Test (SAT), and SAT Subject Tests (formerly SAT IIs). While more than 2,000 schools accept the SAT for admission, only 42 require or recommend the addition of Subject Tests. These 42 schools, however, are among the most popular and competitive colleges.

ACT offers the eponymous ACT. The ACT is accepted on an equal basis to the SAT. The overlaps and differences between the two exams are outlined later in this guide.

Students also have the opportunity to apply to some colleges without providing standardized test scores. This option is offered by only a limited number of competitive institutions, but it represents an additional pathway for students.

Test Optional	SAT or ACT Required	SAT Subject Tests Required or Recommended
Approximately 850 Colleges	1,550 Colleges	25 Required, 17 Recommended
Most of these schools have open enrollment or non-competitive admissions. Some notable colleges have gone test-optional.	All colleges accepting the SAT also accept the ACT.	A small number of colleges require or recommend Subject Tests, but these colleges are among the most popular and competitive schools.
At competitive test-optional schools, approximately 30% of students choose not to be evaluated on test scores.	Students can take the test that works better for them, or they can take both exams and submit the higher results.	Some schools accept the ACT in lieu of both the SAT and Subject Tests. Students should generally consider this option only if the Subject Test scores are significantly below the students' other standardized test scores.
Examples: Bard College Bates College Bowdoin College Mount Holyoke College Sarah Lawrence College A complete list can be found at fairtest.org .	Examples: George Washington U Oberlin College University of Chicago University of Michigan University of Virginia A complete list can be found via College Search at collegeboard.org .	Examples: Amherst College Brown University Duke University Harvard University Pomona College A complete list can be found in this guide and at subject-tests.com .

Test Optional Schools

Not all colleges require SAT or ACT scores. In fact, approximately one-third (850) of the 2,400 four-year colleges and universities in the United States fall into a category defined by FairTest.org as "Schools That Do Not Use SAT or ACT Scores for Admitting Substantial Numbers of Students Into Bachelor Degree Programs." This count of "test optional" schools is misleading, because the vast majority of the schools on this list fall into one or more of the following categories:

- Are essentially "open-enrollment" in their admissions decisions
- Provide religious instruction (e.g., Zion Bible Institute) or technical training (e.g., DeVry)
- Are schools for the performing or creative arts with admission largely based on an audition or a portfolio (e.g., Cal Arts)
- Appeal only to students in a small geographic area
- Are state schools with formulas for admitting a percentage of in-state applicants based on class rank and GPA (e.g., Cal State system, University of Texas system)

When the test optional list is distilled down to schools where admission is academically competitive and average test scores are high enough to play a significant admissions role, only about 20-30 schools remain (see list below). Even within this group, the majority of successful applicants still choose to submit scores. Test optional schools do provide a set of choices for students whose test scores might otherwise weaken their applications, but most students will find that their top college choices still require standardized testing.

Selective, Test Optional Schools	Admit Rate %	% Submitting SAT/ACT	SAT CR + M	ACT
American University	44	71	1260	28
Bard College	35	66	1315	N/A
Bates College	27	46	1345	31
Bowdoin College	16	65	1435	32
College of the Holy Cross	34	51	1300	29
Connecticut College	36	29	1320	30
Denison University	50	37	1290	29
Dickinson College	40	54	1285	29
Franklin & Marshall College	39	52	1300	29
Gettysburg College	40	81	1300	29
Lewis & Clark College	64	61	1280	29
Mount Holyoke College	42	59	1320	29
Muhlenberg College	46	70	1240	28
Pitzer College	16	37	1310	29
Sarah Lawrence College	62	Not Yet Available*	-	-
Smith College	42	62	1310	29
Union College	38	46	1300	30
University of Texas-Austin	47	84	1250	28
Ursinus College	70	60	1210	27
Wake Forest	34	52	1330	30
Wesleyan University	20	80	1405	30
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	53	85	1295	29

*NOTE: Since the Fall 2013 admission cycle, Sarah Lawrence College has been accepting SAT and ACT scores from those who choose to submit them; however, these data are not yet available.

Test Flexible Schools

There are also universities that designate themselves as "test flexible." These schools typically accept the results of AP exams, higher-level International Baccalaureate (IB) exams, and SAT Subject Tests in lieu of SAT or ACT scores. For example, Colby College and Middlebury accept three SAT Subject Test scores in three different disciplines (e.g. Literature, U.S. History, and Chemistry). Similarly, NYU accepts the results of three Subject Tests, three AP exams, three higher-level IB exams, or the IB diploma.

By accepting a variety of test scores, test flexible schools allow applicants to submit results that place them in the best possible light. There are caveats, however. First, apples-to-oranges comparisons can make it difficult for students to know what their best scores are. For example, is a 4 on the AP U.S. History exam better or worse than a 630 on the U.S. History Subject Test? There is no official concordance table to refer to in addressing this question. This is why some test flexible schools encourage applicants to submit their full testing records, thereby allowing admission officers to select their best scores for them. Second, although AP exams, IB exams, and SAT Subject Tests are commonly considered more "content-based," in that they test specific subject matter, they share with the SAT and ACT some inevitable features of standardized tests. Students who struggle with pacing and multiple-choice questions may find the Literature Subject Test just as challenging as SAT Critical Reading, if not more so. Finally, as at test optional schools, many successful applicants to test flexible schools opt to submit SAT or ACT scores.

Selective, Test Flexible Schools	Admit Rate %	% Submitting SAT/ACT	SAT CR + M	ACT
Brandeis University	39	77	1330	30
Bryn Mawr College	41	84	1315	28
Colby College	29	71	1320	30
Colorado College	23	31	1340	30
Hamilton College	27	59	1375	31
Middlebury College	17	73	1375	31
New York University	35	82	1340	30
Trinity College	34	60	1280	28
University of Rochester	35	72	1335	30

This is a preview of the Guide.

Well-Known College Graduates

Graduating from a highly selective college is not a prerequisite for success. Below is a sampling of the diversity of college experiences and career paths.

Arts & Entertainment

Annie Leibovitz	Photographer	San Francisco Academy of Art
David Letterman	Television Host	Ball State University (Indiana)
Denzel Washington	Actor	Fordham University
Jon Stewart	Television Host	The College of William & Mary
Kristen Wiig	Actress, Comedian and Writer	University of Arizona
Norman Lear	Television Writer and Political Activist	Emerson College (MA)
Oprah Winfrey	Television Host	Tennessee State University
Seth McFarlane	Creator, Family Guy	Rhode Island School of Design
Tom Hanks	Actor	Community College & Cal State Sacramento
Toni Morrison	Author	Howard University
Zoey Deschanel	Actress and Musician	Northwestern University

Politics

Barack Obama	President of the United States	Occidental College & Columbia University
Barbara Boxer	United States Senator	Brooklyn College
Chuck Hagel	Secretary of Defense	University of Nebraska, Omaha
Condoleezza Rice	Secretary of State	University of Denver
Gavin Newsom	Lieutenant Governor of California	Santa Clara University
Hillary Clinton	Secretary of State	Wellesley College
Ismat Kittani	President of UN General Assembly	Knox College
James Hahn	Mayor of Los Angeles	Pepperdine University
Joe Biden	Vice President of the U.S.	University of Delaware, Newark
Kofi Annan	Secretary General of the UN	Macalester College (MN)
Madeleine Albright	Secretary of State	Wellesley College
Ronald Reagan	President of the United States	Eureka College (IL)
Willie Brown	Mayor of San Francisco	San Francisco State

Business

Anne Mulcahy	CEO, Xerox Corporation	Marymount College
Howard Schultz	CEO, Starbucks	University of Northern Michigan
Jimmy Wales	Founder, Wikipedia	Auburn University
Larry Page	Co-founder, Google	University of Michigan
Martha Stewart	Entrepreneur	Barnard College
Michael Eskew	Chairman and CEO, UPS	Purdue University
Perry Chen	CEO, Kickstarter	Tulane University
Sandy Lerner	Co-founder, Cisco Systems	California State University, Chico
Sergey Brin	Co-founder, Google	University of Maryland
Steve Jobs	Co-founder, Apple Computer	Reed College (did not graduate)
Warren Buffett	Investor and Philanthropist	University of Nebraska

Other

Cokie Roberts	Reporter, Author	Wellesley College
Dian Fossey	Gorilla Researcher	San Jose State University
James Pawelczyk	Astronaut, NASA	University of Rochester
Joycelyn Elders	US Surgeon General	Philander Smith College (AR)
Kate Middleton	Duchess of Cambridge	Marlborough College
Linus Pauling	Chemist and Nobel Prize Winner	Oregon State University
Martin Luther King, Jr.	Civil Rights Activist	Morehouse College
Mia Hamm	Athlete	University of North Carolina
Ruth Simmons	President of Brown University	Dillard University (New Orleans)

The Competitive Landscape

The following is a sampling of admission statistics at well-known colleges. Data are from the class entering in 2012. The test scores represent the range in the middle half of the freshman class. The scores should not be viewed as cutoffs or qualifying scores. Not all colleges report (or use) scores from the SAT Writing section.

The Acceptance Rate and Yield columns remind students and parents that college admissions is a two-way street. Students want to gain admission to their top choice schools, and colleges want to entice their admitted candidates to attend. Even very competitive schools such as Duke, New York University, and Pomona end up enrolling about 40% of their admitted candidates.

The % Submitting SAT and ACT columns provide a sense of how popular the use of SAT scores versus ACT scores is at a particular institution (compare the University of Michigan to the UC system, for example), and how often students choose to submit scores even at test optional colleges such as Bowdoin.

School	Acceptance Rate	Yield	SAT Mid-50%	ACT Mid-50%	% Submitting SAT	ACT
Amherst College	13%	42%	CR: 670-770 M: 670-760 W: 670-760	30-34	69%	34%
Arizona State University	88%	34%	CR: 480-610 M: 500-630	21-27	67%	52%
Boston College	29%	25%	CR: 620-710 M: 640-740 W: 640-730	29-32	79%	44%
Boston University	46%	19%	CR: 570-670 M: 610-720 W: 600-690	26-30	84%	40%
Bowdoin College	16%	46%	CR: 670-760 M: 670-760 W: 670-760	31-33	65%	30%
Brandeis University	39%	25%	CR: 610-710 M: 620-740 W: 620-710	28-32	77%	26%
Brown University	10%	56%	CR: 660-760 M: 660-770 W: 670-780	29-34	79%	37%
Bryn Mawr College	41%	34%	CR: 600-710 M: 590-720 W: 610-710	26-30	84%	28%
Bucknell University	27%	41%	CR: 580-680 M: 620-710 W: 590-690	27-31	85%	41%
California Institute of Technology	12%	41%	CR: 720-780 M: 770-800 W: 730-800	34-35	90%	47%
California State University System						
California Maritime Academy, Vallejo	75%	30%	CR: 470-580 M: 490-610	21-26	86%	46%
California State Poly, Pomona	52%	21%	CR: 450-570 M: 490-620	20-26	95%	27%
California State Poly, San Luis Obispo	31%	32%	CR: 540-650 M: 580-680	25-30	88%	62%
California State Univ, Bakersfield	62%	29%	CR: 400-500 M: 390-510	16-21	90%	24%
California State Univ, Channel Islands	67%	16%	CR: 410-540 M: 410-540	18-23	71%	19%
California State Univ, Chico	79%	22%	CR: 450-550 M: 460-570	19-24	90%	36%
California State Univ, Dominguez Hills	87%	15%	CR: 380-470 M: 380-470	15-20	80%	20%
California State Univ, East Bay	58%	23%	CR: 400-500 M: 400-520	16-22	97%	32%
California State Univ, Fresno	58%	33%	CR: 400-510 M: 410-530	16-22	89%	39%
California State Univ, Fullerton	46%	25%	CR: 450-550 M: 470-580	19-24	95%	34%
California State Univ, Long Beach	31%	25%	CR: 440-550 M: 460-590	18-24	95%	33%
California State Univ, Los Angeles	68%	16%	CR: 380-480 M: 390-510	15-20	95%	32%
California State Univ, Monterey Bay	44%	16%	CR: 430-540 M: 430-540	18-24	93%	40%
California State Univ, Northridge	46%	31%	CR: 400-510 M: 400-530	16-22	91%	25%
California State Univ, Sacramento	70%	23%	CR: 410-520 M: 430-540	17-22	92%	34%
California State Univ, San Bernardino	58%	34%	CR: 390-490 M: 400-510	16-20	94%	37%
California State Univ, San Marcos	62%	27%	CR: 430-530 M: 430-540	16-20	95%	37%
California State Univ, Stanislaus	72%	27%	CR: 400-510 M: 410-520	16-22	86%	35%
Humboldt State University	80%	16%	CR: 450-560 M: 440-580	18-24	93%	37%
San Diego State University	31%	26%	CR: 480-590 M: 500-610	21-26	91%	42%
San Francisco State University	64%	19%	CR: 430-550 M: 450-560	19-24	93%	23%
San Jose State University	64%	21%	CR: 440-550 M: 470-600	19-25	94%	24%
Sonoma State University	82%	16%	CR: 440-550 M: 450-560	18-23	94%	39%
Carleton College	26%	35%	CR: 670-760 M: 670-760 W: 660-750	29-33	63%	57%
Carnegie Mellon University	28%	29%	CR: 630-730 M: 690-790 W: 650-740	29-33	92%	34%
Chapman University	44%	28%	CR: 550-650 M: 560-660 W: 570-670	25-29	81%	49%
Claremont McKenna College	14%	42%	CR: 650-750 M: 660-760 W: 660-740	29-32	68%	32%
Colby College	29%	32%	CR: 610-710 M: 630-720 W: 610-710	29-32	71%	35%
Colorado College	23%	40%	CR: 630-720 M: 610-710 W: 620-720	28-32	31%	31%
Columbia University	7%	60%	CR: 690-780 M: 700-790 W: 690-780	31-34	90%	32%
Connecticut College	36%	29%	CR: 620-710 M: 620-700 W: 640-730	28-31	29%	19%
Cornell University	17%	51%	CR: 640-740 M: 670-780	30-33	86%	37%
Dartmouth College	10%	49%	CR: 670-780 M: 680-780 W: 680-790	30-34	69%	31%
DePaul University	62%	23%	CR: 530-640 M: 510-630	23-28	22%	86%
Duke University	13%	42%	CR: 670-760 M: 690-790 W: 680-780	30-34	79%	45%
Emory University	26%	30%	CR: 620-710 M: 650-750 W: 640-730	29-32	76%	45%
George Washington University	33%	33%	CR: 600-690 M: 600-700 W: 610-700	27-31	75%	37%
Georgetown University	17%	46%	CR: 650-750 M: 660-750	29-33	87%	35%
Grinnell College	36%	30%	CR: 630-750 M: 650-750	29-33	52%	48%

School	Acceptance Rate	Yield	SAT Mid-50%	ACT Mid-50%	% Submitting SAT	ACT
Harvard University	6%	80%	CR: 700-800 M: 710-790 W: 710-800	32-35	89%	31%
Harvey Mudd College	19%	31%	CR: 680-770 M: 740-800 W: 680-760	33-35	94%	41%
Haverford College	23%	39%	CR: 650-760 M: 660-760 W: 670-760	29-33	82%	34%
Howard University	57%	24%	CR: 490-600 M: 490-590 W: 490-600	21-26	73%	49%
Indiana University, Bloomington	74%	29%	CR: 510-620 M: 540-660 W: 510-610	24-29	75%	60%
Johns Hopkins University	18%	37%	CR: 640-740 M: 670-770 W: 650-760	30-34	70%	30%
Kenyon College	36%	31%	CR: 630-730 M: 610-680 W: 630-720	28-32	68%	44%
Lewis & Clark College	64%	13%	CR: 600-700 M: 590-670 W: 590-690	26-31	61%	38%
Loyola Marymount University	50%	21%	CR: 550-640 M: 560-660 W: 560-660	24-29	81%	44%
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9%	70%	CR: 670-770 M: 740-800 W: 680-780	32-35	87%	38%
Michigan State University	71%	39%	CR: 430-590 M: 540-680 W: 460-580	23-28	13%	80%
Middlebury College	17%	39%	CR: 640-740 M: 640-740 W: 650-750	31-33	73%	41%
Mills College	63%	16%	CR: 540-660 M: 510-620 W: 530-640	23-27	76%	24%
New York University	35%	34%	CR: 620-710 M: 630-740 W: 640-730	28-32	82%	17%
Northwestern University	15%	41%	CR: 690-760 M: 700-790 W: 690-770	30-35	64%	60%
Occidental College	39%	22%	CR: 600-700 M: 600-700 W: 610-700	28-32	69%	31%
Penn State, University Park	54%	30%	CR: 530-630 M: 590-670 W: 540-640	25-29	78%	14%
Pepperdine University	39%	24%	CR: 550-660 M: 570-680 W: 560-670	25-30	78%	49%
Pitzer College	16%	38%	CR: 580-710 M: 590-680	24-30	37%	19%
Pomona College	13%	41%	CR: 680-770 M: 680-760 W: 680-780	29-34	82%	41%
Princeton University	8%	65%	CR: 700-790 M: 710-800 W: 710-800	31-35	89%	31%
Reed College	49%	25%	CR: 660-750 M: 620-720 W: 640-720	28-33	84%	36%
Rice University	17%	37%	CR: 660-750 M: 700-780 W: 660-760	30-34	79%	54%
St. Mary's College of California	66%	18%	CR: 500-600 M: 500-610	22-27	86%	40%
Santa Clara University	51%	17%	CR: 590-680 M: 610-700	27-31	79%	49%
Scripps College	32%	31%	CR: 640-730 M: 620-700 W: 650-730	28-32	79%	39%
Smith College	42%	35%	CR: 610-720 M: 600-710 W: 620-720	27-31	62%	23%
Stanford University	7%	73%	CR: 680-780 M: 700-790 W: 700-780	31-34	88%	41%
Swarthmore College	14%	40%	CR: 680-780 M: 670-770 W: 680-770	30-33	85%	39%
Syracuse University	51%	26%	CR: 510-620 M: 540-650 W: 520-630	23-28	83%	35%
Trinity College (CT)	34%	23%	CR: 590-690 M: 600-700 W: 600-700	26-30	60%	26%
Tufts University	21%	37%	CR: 670-760 M: 680-760 W: 680-760	30-33	66%	34%
United States Naval Academy	7%	87%	CR: 560-670 M: 600-700	25-32	83%	71%
University of Arizona	77%	37%	CR: 480-600 M: 500-630 W: 480-590	21-27	66%	52%
University of California, Berkeley	18%	37%	CR: 590-720 M: 630-770 W: 620-750	27-33	92%	38%
University of California, Davis	46%	23%	CR: 520-640 M: 570-690 W: 540-660	24-30	72%	26%
University of California, Irvine	42%	21%	CR: 470-610 M: 540-670 W: 490-620	21-27	100%	41%
University of California, Los Angeles	22%	35%	CR: 570-690 M: 610-760 W: 600-720	24-31	93%	43%
University of California, Merced	65%	16%	CR: 450-540 M: 460-580 W: 450-540	18-24	94%	45%
University of California, Riverside	63%	21%	CR: 470-580 M: 500-630 W: 480-590	20-25	97%	40%
University of California, San Diego	38%	20%	CR: 550-660 M: 620-730 W: 580-680	26-31	93%	40%
University of California, Santa Barbara	44%	20%	CR: 540-660 M: 570-690 W: 560-670	24-29	93%	48%
University of California, Santa Cruz	61%	19%	CR: 470-610 M: 490-630 W: 480-620	20-27	93%	38%
University of Chicago	13%	46%	CR: 710-780 M: 710-790 W: 700-780	31-34	70%	50%
University of Colorado, Boulder	84%	30%	CR: 530-630 M: 540-650	24-29	47%	78%
University of Florida	44%	52%	CR: 580-670 M: 590-690	26-31	68%	31%
University of Miami (FL)	40%	18%	CR: 600-700 M: 630-720 W: 590-690	28-32	52%	38%
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	37%	40%	CR: 610-700 M: 650-760 W: 620-720	28-32	35%	79%
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	28%	50%	CR: 590-590 M: 610-710 W: 580-690	27-32	92%	37%
University of Notre Dame	23%	51%	CR: 660-750 M: 680-770 W: 650-750	31-34	48%	52%
University of the Pacific	38%	10%	CR: 520-650 M: 550-690 W: 520-650	23-29	89%	38%
University of Pennsylvania	13%	63%	CR: 660-760 M: 690-780 W: 680-770	30-34	85%	36%
University of Puget Sound	83%	17%	CR: 570-690 M: 580-660 W: 560-670	26-30	79%	42%
University of Redlands	69%	24%	CR: 520-620 M: 530-620 W: 510-610	22-26	66%	49%
University of Rochester	35%	24%	CR: 600-700 M: 640-740 W: 620-700	28-32	72%	37%
University of San Diego	43%	15%	CR: 550-650 M: 570-670 W: 560-660	25-30	75%	53%
University of San Francisco	69%	17%	CR: 510-620 M: 530-630 W: 520-620	22-27	79%	41%
University of Southern California	20%	33%	CR: 620-720 M: 650-760 W: 640-740	29-33	81%	41%
University of Texas, Austin	47%	49%	CR: 550-670 M: 580-710 W: 540-680	25-31	84%	54%
University of Virginia	30%	42%	CR: 620-720 M: 640-740 W: 630-730	28-32	91%	34%
University of Washington	59%	39%	CR: 520-650 M: 580-700 W: 530-640	24-30	86%	32%
University of Wisconsin, Madison	55%	40%	CR: 530-650 M: 630-750 W: 570-670	26-30	22%	85%
Vanderbilt University	14%	40%	CR: 690-770 M: 710-790 W: 670-770	32-34	46%	63%
Vassar College	23%	37%	CR: 660-750 M: 650-740 W: 650-750	29-32	75%	25%
Washington University in St. Louis	18%	34%	CR: 700-770 M: 720-790 W: 690-780	32-34	61%	59%
Wellesley College	30%	43%	CR: 650-740 M: 640-740 W: 650-750	29-32	81%	37%
Wesleyan University (CT)	21%	36%	CR: 640-740 M: 660-740 W: 650-750	29-33	80%	41%
Williams College	17%	45%	CR: 670-780 M: 660-780 W: 680-780	30-34	86%	37%
Yale University	7%	66%	CR: 700-800 M: 710-790 W: 710-800	32-35	84%	35%

Admission Testing SAT and PSAT ACT and Aspire SAT Subject Tests (SAT IIs) Test Planning and Dates UC Eligibility

Admission Testing SAT and PSAT ACT and Aspire SAT Subject Tests (SAT IIs) Test Planning and Dates UC Eligibility References and Resources

About This Guide

For the complete version of this guide and a complimentary consultation with a director, please submit your request to www.compassprep.com/contact or contact Compass Education Group's Southern or Northern California offices.

Southern California

(310) 550-0300
socal@compassprep.com

Northern California

(415) 464-8600
norcal@compassprep.com

www.compassprep.com/contact



This is a preview of the Guide.