

Bridges Preparatory School

IGP Packet



Our Mission

Providing students equal access to a high quality K-12 whole child education that maximizes academic excellence and strength of character in a student-centered learning environment created by a faculty of lifelong learners.

High School Courses and Requirements

South Carolina Board of Education (SBE) Regulation 43-234 lists course requirements for public high school students to graduate with a South Carolina High School Diploma.

Requirements for Earning a South Carolina High School Diploma (Grades 9-12)

The student must earn a total of twenty-four (24) units of credit as follows:

Courses	Unit Requirements
English	4
Mathematics	4
Science	3
US History and Constitution	1
Economics	.5
US Government	.5
Other Social Studies	1
Foreign Language*	1
Physical Education or JROTC	1
Computer Science**	1
Fine Arts Elective***	1
Electives	6

*One (1) unit must be earned in a foreign language or CATE; however, students planning to attend college need to take at least two (2) units of a foreign language. (More competitive four-year colleges/universities require at least three (3) units of the same foreign language).

**The required unit of computer science must be on the state approved course list. See link below (https://www.ed.sc.gov/scdoe/assets/File/instruction/cate/ComputerScienceRequirementsNov_15.pdf)

***The fine arts elective is a recommendation for those students who plan to apply to a public, four-year college in South Carolina.

South Carolina Uniform Grading Scale Conversions

The State Board of Education (SBE) adopted a Uniform Grading Policy (UGP) for South Carolina's public schools in December 1999. That policy, which applied to all students who first enrolled in the ninth grade in the 2000–01 school year, was revised in 2007, 2016 (ten- point scale), and 2017.

10 Point Grading Scale

South Carolina Uniform Grading Scale Conversions				
Numerical Average	Letter Grade	College Prep Weighting	Honors Weighting	AP/IB/Dual Credit Weighting
100	A	5.000	5.500	6.000
99	A	4.900	5.400	5.900
98	A	4.800	5.300	5.800
97	A	4.700	5.200	5.700
96	A	4.600	5.100	5.600
95	A	4.500	5.000	5.500
94	A	4.400	4.900	5.400
93	A	4.300	4.800	5.300
92	A	4.200	4.700	5.200
91	A	4.100	4.600	5.100
90	A	4.000	4.500	5.000
89	B	3.900	4.400	4.900
88	B	3.800	4.300	4.800
87	B	3.700	4.200	4.700
86	B	3.600	4.100	4.600
85	B	3.500	4.000	4.500
84	B	3.400	3.900	4.400
83	B	3.300	3.800	4.300
82	B	3.200	3.700	4.200
81	B	3.100	3.600	4.100
80	B	3.000	3.500	4.000
79	C	2.900	3.400	3.900
78	C	2.800	3.300	3.800
77	C	2.700	3.200	3.700
76	C	2.600	3.100	3.600
75	C	2.500	3.000	3.500
74	C	2.400	2.900	3.400
73	C	2.300	2.800	3.300
72	C	2.200	2.700	3.200
71	C	2.100	2.600	3.100
70	C	2.000	2.500	3.000
69	D	1.900	2.400	2.900
68	D	1.800	2.300	2.800
67	D	1.700	2.200	2.700
66	D	1.600	2.100	2.600
65	D	1.500	2.000	2.500
64	D	1.400	1.900	2.400
63	D	1.300	1.800	2.300
62	D	1.200	1.700	2.200
61	D	1.100	1.600	2.100
60	D	1.000	1.500	2.000
59	F	0.900	1.400	1.900
58	F	0.800	1.300	1.800
57	F	0.700	1.200	1.700
56	F	0.600	1.100	1.600
55	F	0.500	1.000	1.500
54	F	0.400	0.900	1.400
53	F	0.300	0.800	1.300
52	F	0.200	0.700	1.200
51	F	0.100	0.600	1.100

South Carolina Scholarships and Grant Programs

This is a brief overview of the State Scholarships and Grants programs. This information is provided from the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education and is based on the Commission's interpretation of the South Carolina Education Lottery Act. SCCHE information may be changed or updated without notice. Changes may also occur anytime during the legislative process. Although SCCHE attempts to provide up-to-date information on their website (www.she.sc.gov), please seek confirmation of information from the appropriate SCCHE office prior to any action taken.

General Eligibility Criteria Scholarships & Grants

- Must be a South Carolina resident*;
- Must be a U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident*;
- Must be enrolled as degree-seeking student at an eligible South Carolina public or independent institution;
- Must not owe a refund or repayment on any State or Federal financial aid and not be in default on a Federal student loan; and
- Must have never been convicted of any felonies and have not been convicted of any second or subsequent alcohol/drug-related misdemeanor offenses within the past academic year (excluding Lottery Tuition Assistance).

*This must be determined at the time of high school graduation for State scholarship eligibility

Palmetto Fellows Scholarship

Full-time students awarded the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship who attend an eligible four-year institution in the State may be eligible for the following:

- Up to \$6,700 during the first academic year of college enrollment.
- Second and subsequent academic years up to \$7,500 per year
- The Palmetto Fellows Scholarship must be applied directly toward the cost of attendance, less any other gift aid received
- The Palmetto Fellows Scholarship is limited to eight (8) consecutive terms at an eligible four-year institution or ten (10) consecutive terms for an approved five-year bachelor's degree program

Initial Eligibility Requirements:

- Students may be eligible to apply during their year of graduation from high school if they meet one of the two following sets of academic requirements:
 - Score at least 1200 on the SAT (27 on the ACT) by the November test administration,
 - earn a minimum 3.50 cumulative GPA on the SC Uniform Grading Policy (UGP) at the end of the junior year, and rank in the top 6% of the class at the end of either the sophomore or the junior year
- OR
- Score at least 1400 on the SAT (32 on the ACT) by the March (of senior year) test administration and
 - earn a minimum 4.00 cumulative GPA on the SC UGP at the end of the junior year

For application information, please contact your high school guidance counselor if you meet the above criteria. Students must also meet general eligibility requirements.

LIFE Scholarship

Eligible full-time students may receive the following:

- Up to \$5,000 (including a \$300 book allowance) each academic year toward the cost of attendance at an eligible four year institution in S.C.
- Funding limited to eight (8) consecutive terms at an eligible four-year institution or ten(10) consecutive terms for an approved five-year bachelor's degree

OR

- Up to the cost of tuition (including a \$300 book allowance) each academic year at an eligible technical college in S.C.
- At the eligible two-year public and independent institutions in the State, students may receive up to the cost of tuition at the USC's Regional Campuses, but cannot exceed the maximum award of \$5,000.
- Funding limited to two (2) consecutive terms for the first one-year program or four (4) consecutive terms for the first associate's degree program or a two-year program that is acceptable as full credit toward a bachelor's degree

Initial Eligibility at Four-year Institutions:

- Students must meet two of the following three criteria:
 - Earn at a least a 3.0 cumulative GPA based on the SC Uniform Grading Policy (UGP) upon high school graduation
 - Rank in the top 30 % of the graduating class
 - Score at least 1100 on the SAT (or 24 on the ACT) through June of the senior year.

Initial Eligibility at Two-year Institutions:

- Graduate from high school with at least a 3.0 cumulative GPA based on the SC UGP

Additional Eligibility Requirements:

- Must be a SC resident at the time of high school graduation AND at the time of college enrollment
- Must not be recipients of the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship, SC HOPE Scholarship or Lottery Tuition Assistance within the same academic year
- Must meet all general eligibility criteria

No application required for the LIFE Scholarship.

SC HOPE Scholarship

It is a one-year merit-based Scholarship created for first-time entering freshman attending eligible four-year institutions in S.C.

Eligible full-time students may receive the following:

- Up to \$2,800 (including a \$300 book allowance) toward the cost of attendance
- Up to two (2) consecutive terms of funding

Initial Eligibility Requirements:

- Earn a minimum 3.0 cumulative GPA on the SC Uniform Grading Policy (UGP) upon high school graduation
- Be a SC resident at the time of high school graduation AND at the time of college enrollment
- Not be recipients of the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship, LIFE Scholarship or Lottery Tuition Assistance in the same academic year
- Meet all general eligibility criteria.

There is no separate application required for the SC HOPE Scholarship. The eligible four-year institution will notify students if they qualify for the Scholarship.

LIFE and Palmetto Fellows Scholarship Enhancements

Recipients of the Palmetto Fellows and LIFE Scholarships attending eligible four-year institutions in S.C. may qualify for:

- Up to \$2,500 in additional funds beginning with their second academic year
- Up to six (6) consecutive terms toward the first bachelor's degree or eight (8) consecutive terms toward the first approved five-year bachelor's degree

Eligibility Requirements:

- Be a recipient of the LIFE or Palmetto Fellows Scholarship
- Earn at least 14 credit hours of instruction in approved mathematics or life and physical sciences or a combination of both by the end of the first year of college enrollment
- Declare an approved major in ***science or mathematics***. For eligible majors, courses and institutions ***For eligible majors, courses and institutions, visit the Commission's Web site at www.che.sc.gov***

Institutions Eligible to Participate in the LIFE Scholarship Program

Four-Year Public Senior Institutions

The Citadel
Clemson University
Coastal Carolina University
College of Charleston
Francis Marion University
Lander University
Medical University of South Carolina
South Carolina State University
USC Aiken
USC Beaufort
USC Columbia
USC Upstate
Winthrop University

Technical Colleges

Aiken
Central Carolina
Denmark
Florence-Darlington
Greenville
Horry/Georgetown
Midlands
Northeastern
Orangeburg/Calhoun
Piedmont
Spartanburg
Technical College of the Lowcountry
Tri-County
Trident
Williamsburg
York

Four-Year Private Senior Institutions

Allen University
Anderson University
Benedict College
Bob Jones University
Charleston Southern University
Claflin University
Coker College
Columbia College
Columbia International University
Converse College
Erskine College
Furman University
Limestone College
Morris College
Newberry College
North Greenville College
Presbyterian College
South University (Cola location)
Southern Wesleyan University
Vorhees College
Wofford

Two-Year Private Institutions

Spartanburg Methodist College

Two-Year Regional Campuses

USC Lancaster
USC Salkehatchie
USC Sumpter
USC Union

PLANNING YOUR FUTURE

Everyone desires the services of well-qualified men and women. While the demand for qualified individuals in some areas is greater than the supply, there are areas where supply for qualified workers is projected to be greater than the demand and graduates will find it necessary to become more thoughtful in career planning.

So.....what do you plan to do after you graduate from high school? Do you plan to attend a four-year institution, a technical college, join the military or go directly into the workforce? Whatever you decide to do, it requires planning on your *part*. *Identify early in your senior year which plan you will pursue.*

TYPES OF SCHOOLS

Education after high school costs you time, money and effort. It is a BIG investment and you should carefully evaluate the schools you are considering. Start early so you will have enough time to carefully evaluate your choices. In this phase of your education, you become a consumer and as in all instances when we make larger purchases, information is key before you sign the promissory note or accept the scholarship award.

Public Colleges

Public colleges are larger than private colleges; they can, therefore, offer a wider variety of majors, courses, and campus activities. Because public colleges are tax-supported, they are also generally less expensive than private colleges. Students must pay out-of-state tuition when they attend public colleges in other states. While out-of-state tuitions vary, they are generally much higher than in-state tuition.

Private Colleges

Although private colleges vary in size, cost, and in their requirements for admissions, as a group, private colleges are smaller and more expensive than public colleges. Because they are smaller, private colleges can offer students more individual attention, smaller class sizes, and greater opportunities to participate in intercollegiate athletics, student government, etc. Private colleges, as a rule, are more generous with financial aid. In fact, almost 75% of the students who attend private colleges receive some form of aid.

Community Colleges

Community colleges are tax-supported two-year colleges designed to meet the needs of their local communities. Because community colleges offer a variety of affordable educational programs, they are becoming an increasingly popular college choice. Community colleges provide career-oriented programs that enable students to begin their careers after two years of college or less. Students

completing short-term programs (one year or less) receive certificates; those completing two-year programs earn associate degrees. Students who want to earn a four-year degree can start at a community college and then transfer to a four-year college.

Career and Technical Schools

Career and technical schools offer short-term training programs in a wide variety of career fields. Some programs last only a few weeks; others take up to two years to complete. There are many excellent career and technical schools. Technical Colleges offer core college credit courses that can transfer to four year colleges and universities.

Some career and technical schools are privately owned and in business to make a profit. While these programs can be expensive, their costs vary greatly depending on the type and length of the program. In some cases, students may be eligible for financial aid.

STEPS IN APPLYING FOR COLLEGE ADMISSION

*The first and most important step in applying for admission into any college is to realize that this responsibility will be **YOURS**.*

College Catalogs/Websites

It is **your** responsibility to investigate various colleges – their admissions requirements, course offerings, costs, and financial aid programs. Every college has a website that is kept up to date, so use it. If you do not find the information you are looking for, then, contact the college and they will give you what you need. Cost for tuition, room and board, and fees are given on these websites, as well as information about financial aid. You will find out from these sites when your applications should be completed and mailed. If for some reason you do not find this information, you should write/email the college (Office of Undergraduate Admissions) and request this information. *Never be afraid to ask questions.*

Should I Apply to More Than One College?

Because of the growing number of students wishing to enter college and the limited physical facilities colleges have, sometimes it is becoming more difficult for students to be accepted into the college of their first choice. This means you will be wise to apply to at least two or three colleges. Some students apply to as many as ten or twelve schools, but it is suggested that you apply to those schools in which you are willing to attend, and are more likely to be accepted.

Standardized Tests and College Admission

One of the requirements for admission to college that should be of special concern to you is that of admissions testing programs. All colleges and universities in the US accept both the SAT and ACT. The College Board Admissions Testing Program developed the five hour SAT, which is composed of Reading,

Math, and Writing. It is an objective test that indicates your developed and native ability. In simple terms, it tests your reasoning ability. The ACT, which was developed by the American College of Testing, consists of English, Math, Reading, Science, and Writing. It, too, is an objective instrument that tests your knowledge. In your junior year, you will participate in SAT or ACT School Day testing.

It will be your responsibility to sign up for additional test dates for the test of your choice.

Some students take both the SAT and the ACT once and then choose the one they feel best about and take that one assessment 2 or 3 more times. Look into “super scoring” and research the policies on super scoring at the colleges and universities you are interested in.

Below are suggested questions to ask college admissions representatives when you meet with them.

- What are your admissions standards? Do they vary by majors, minority status, special abilities, etc.?
- What percent of the freshman class graduates from this school?
- What is the success rate of this college's graduates in postgraduate admissions?
- What facilities are available (library, recreational, etc.) and how accessible are they?
- Do students get to take the courses they want or do they usually fill up quickly?
- Do freshmen get a chance to study with seasoned professors or are they usually assigned to assistants?
- What are the total costs, including tuition, room, board, books, fees, etc.?
- What scholarships or other financial aid are available?
- What special programs such as co-op, internship, etc, are available?
- Is student housing available?
- What are the general characteristics of the school (liberal arts or specialized, coed or single sex, public or private, etc.)?
- How does your academic record (test scores, GPA, etc.) compare to that of the typical student?
- Does it offer the major(s) you are considering?
- Consider aspects of student life that are important to you (fraternities and sororities, intercollegiate and intramural sports, religious opportunities, foreign travel opportunities, etc.). Which of these does this school offer?

STEPS IN SENDING APPLICATIONS

Go online to apply to colleges as 98% of all applications are processed this way.

READ THE DIRECTIONS AND THEN FOLLOW THEM!

Fill in every required field. Credit cards are the most popular means of paying the application fee, but many colleges allow you to send the money later. (They will hold your application until they receive your payment.)

Counselor recommendations and transcripts will have to be sent by the guidance office using the service Parchment.

If the teacher has to send in his/her own recommendation, please **supply them with a stamped envelope with the college's address already written or typed on it.** In order for us here in Guidance to know your activities and interests, please complete the Activities List form (page 12) and give it to your counselor to have on file.

In order for the guidance office to send a transcript to a college or university, you must request an official document via Parchment. The link can be located on our Bridges webpage, under the students tab.

Frequently, colleges may request letters of recommendation or names and addresses of persons whose names you wish to use. Who should you ask? Consider asking people who know you well and will support your case. Also, does your choice of writers make sense in terms of the direction you are headed (major, etc)? It is wise to ask teachers who have had you in major subjects. At the time you request the recommendation, give the writer written information about the purpose of the recommendation (whether for an admissions application, scholarship, etc.). Provide the individual a copy of your extracurricular activity sheet and other notable facts about yourself. If a specific form is not required, also provide the individual written information regarding the recommendation-due date, etc. *Remember the stamped envelope as well. Be kind! Give the writer two weeks to prepare his recommendation. Remember, several students may be requesting recommendations at the same time that you are. Giving the writer only one day's notice is a poor reflection on you.*

When the college receives your completed application forms and supporting documents (official transcripts, references, and test scores), the college admissions office will evaluate your qualifications. Colleges consider you for admission on these points: courses taken, grades, GPA, rank in class, SAT/ACT scores and school/community activities. They also evaluate your essay (if it is required) and recommendations. Remember that your application is a reflection of you. The substance of the application and the presentation of the application are important as the admissions office reviews your application. What you say in your essay can at times sway an admission committee's decision in your favor. The college will be forming its first impression of you from the way you handle your application forms, from the accuracy and completeness of your answers, from the quality of your written English, and, yes, even from your handwriting. Make your first impression a good one.

After you have been notified of acceptance, you are usually given a period of several weeks to reply. During this time, if more than one college has accepted you, you must make your final decision. Usually acceptance is not final until you have notified the college of your intent to study there and have made a deposit.

Keep your counselor informed of your status at all schools to which you have applied and those which have accepted you.

THE ESSAY

Below, you will find some information admissions officers look for when reading your essay as well as tips on writing your essay.

- What is your writing style?
- Is your essay grammatically correct?
- Is the essay consistent with what you say you want to do?
- Tie yourself to the college. Be specific about what this particular school can do for you. Your essay can have different slants for different colleges.
- Don't wait until the last minute. Plan your time so that you can brainstorm, write, go away from it, read a second time, revise, get some other valid feedback, etc. before you submit your essay.
- Make sure you know enough about the topic to make a credible argument.
- If given a specific topic, stick to the subject.
- Never use your essay to repeat information that appears elsewhere in the application. Explore it in more depth, explain it, draw conclusions from the information, but don't repeat it.
- Keep in mind that an admissions officer may read 50 or more applications a day; try not to be boring. Very often your essay will be remembered more if you simply present you as yourself. Focus on an aspect of yourself that will show your best side. You might have overcome some diversity, worked through a difficult project, or profited from a specific incident. A narrow focus is more interesting than broad-based generalizations. Also, if you have an opportunity to write about an unusual hobby or talent that has impacted your life greatly, this may "set you apart" from the other 49 applications the admissions officer has to read. However, make sure the uniqueness is truly a part of you and not some "gimmick" created to impress the college.

There are three common types of essay topics you are likely to encounter on an application:

- The Open-Ended Topic. EXAMPLE: In an essay of between 300 and 500 words, tell us those things about yourself, which will help us to know you better. EXAMPLE: What special interest, experience, or achievement would you most like to share with the admissions committee?
- A Writing-Sample. EXAMPLE: Send us an example of your writing, limited to ten pages. You may send a paper, a description of an experience, a computer program, fiction you have written, a report on some special interest or activity, an autobiographical essay. (Advice to students-Save your papers written for classes that may be used for this type of essay or keep a journal during your high school years so that you may draw information from this for your essays.)
- Specific. EXAMPLE: Write a brief essay of 200-500 words on one of the following topics:
 - A recent development in your community (or school) and your reaction to it.
 - A recent significant action of yours and its consequences.
 - An autobiographical essay. The autobiographical essay would be particularly helpful if there have been unusual circumstances in your life.

FAFSA

Federal law requires the US Department of Education to provide students with the opportunity to apply for federal aid without paying a fee. ***To be considered for student aid, the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) form must be completed and submitted.***

The actual application is made over the internet. In order to complete this through the internet, you and your parents must get a Personal Identification Number (PIN) by going to www.pin.ed.gov. Once you have this, you can complete the form online at www.fafsa.ed.gov. Everyone should complete this as soon as possible, but not before October 1, as this is when it opens for new applicants.

College Planning Calendar for SENIORS

September:

- Narrow your list of colleges to around 5. Meet with your counselor about them and, if you have not done so, download the college application and financial aid forms. Plan to visit as many of these colleges as possible.
- Create a master list or calendar that includes:
 1. Tests you will take and their fees, dates, and registration deadlines.
 2. College application due dates.
 3. Financial aid application forms required and their deadlines. (Note: Aid applications may be due before college applications.)
 4. Other materials you'll need (recommendations, transcripts, etc.)
 5. Your high school's own application processing deadlines.
- If you can't afford application or test fees, a counselor can help you request a fee waiver.
- Register to take the SAT or ACT and have your scores sent to the colleges to which you are applying.

October:

- Complete FAFSA! It opens on October 1.
- Try to finalize your college choices.
- Prepare Early Decision (applying for Early Decision means that if accepted, you will attend this college), Early Action, or rolling admissions applications as soon as possible.
- Ask for counselor or teacher recommendations if you need them. Give each teacher or counselor an outline of your academic record and your extracurricular activities. For each recommendation, provide a stamped, addressed envelope, and any other college forms required.
- If you're submitting essays, write first drafts and ask teachers and others to read them. If you are applying for Early Decision, finish the essays for that application now.
- If you have not had your test scores sent to the college to which you are applying, be sure to contact the College Board or ACT to have them sent.

November:

- For Early Decision admissions, college may require test scores and applications between November 1-15. If you need to take the SAT or ACT again, now is the time to register for these tests.
- Complete your college applications by Thanksgiving.
- Counselors send transcripts to colleges. Give counselors the proper forms at least two weeks before colleges require them.
- If you did not complete the FAFSA, do so this month!

December:

- As you finish and send your applications and essays, be sure to keep copies.
- If your college wants to see your seventh-semester grades, be sure you give the form to your counselor.

January:

- If you apply to college during this month or next, be sure to have your high school send a transcript – it goes to colleges separately.

February:

- No SENIORITIS! Accepting colleges do look at second-semester senior grades.
- All applications should be completed during this month!

March:

- Keep active in school. If you are wait-listed, the college will want to know what you have accomplished between the time you applied and learned of its decision.

April:

- You should receive acceptance letters and financial aid offers by mid-April. If you have not done so yet, visit your final choice of college before accepting. As soon as you decide, notify your counselor of your choice.
- If you have questions about housing offers, talk to your counselor or call the college.

May:

- May 1: Colleges cannot require a deposit or commitment to attend before May 1. By that postmarked date, you must inform every college of your acceptance or rejection of the offer of admission and/or financial aid. (Questions? Ask your counselor.)
- Send your deposit to one college only.
- Wait-listed by a college? If you will enroll if accepted, tell the admissions director your intent and ask how to strengthen your application. Need financial aid? Ask whether funds will be available if you're accepted.
- Work with a counselor to resolve any admissions or financial aid problems.

June:

- Request a final transcript to be sent to the college you plan to attend.

SAT and ACT

The SAT and SAT Subject tests are used by colleges, to varying degrees, as admissions factors when evaluating your application. The biggest difference is that unlike the SAT, which tests general knowledge and critical reasoning, SAT Subject Tests are designed to measure knowledge in specific areas, such as biology, history, French, or math. Many colleges require SAT/ACT scores as part of a complete application. A smaller portion of colleges require or recommend SAT Subject Test scores, though most schools will consider your scores if you submit them!

Think of your Subject Test scores as another piece of admissions information (like taking Honors or AP classes) that helps give colleges a complete picture of who you are and what you're interested in. Destined to become a biology major? Taking the SAT Biology test demonstrates your abilities and enthusiasm.

[Good SAT Subject Test scores](#) can even exempt students from certain college requirements like a first-year composition class or foreign language requirement.

The ACT is an entrance exam used by most colleges and universities to make admissions decisions. It is a multiple-choice, pencil-and-paper test administered by ACT, Inc.

The purpose of the ACT test is to measure a high school student's readiness for college, and provide colleges with one common data point that can be used to compare all applicants. College admissions officers will review standardized test scores alongside your high school GPA, the classes you took in high school, letters of recommendation from teachers or mentors, extracurricular activities, admissions interviews, and personal essays. How important ACT scores are in the college application process varies from school to school.

Most colleges and universities will accept scores from either the SAT or ACT, and do not favor one test over the other. That said, college-bound students are increasingly taking [both the SAT and ACT](#). Changes made to the SAT in 2016 have made it easier than ever to prep for both tests concurrently—and earn competitive scores on both! The best way to decide if taking the SAT, ACT, or both tests is right for you is to take a timed [full-length practice test](#) of each type. Since the content and style of the SAT and ACT are very similar, factors like how you handle time pressure and what types of questions you find most challenging can help you determine which test is a better fit. Try our [QUIZ: SAT, ACT, or Both?](#) to learn more

Your student will take either the SAT on SAT School Day or the ACT at Bridges Preparatory School during the spring of their junior year. After receiving those scores, it is recommended to make a plan to follow up with retaking one or both of the exams.

Fee Waivers are available to students who qualify based on lunch status.

SAT: www.collegeboard.org ACT: www.act.org BPS AI/SCHOOL CODE: 417590

ACTIVITIES LIST

Name _____

Date _____

List honors/awards received (school or community):

List school activities – include offices held, club memberships, athletic participation, etc:

Activity _____ Office Held _____ Grade _____

Community Activities – include church membership and activities, participation in civic, service, and athletic organizations:

Activity _____ Office Held _____ Grade _____

Employment Record – work experience:

Position _____ Dates of Employment _____

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION REQUEST

(Request recommendations from teachers/counselors **at least two weeks** before the deadline)

Name _____

Date _____

I am applying for _____

Please write a recommendation for me and return it to me in a sealed envelope by: _____

I am including some information that may be helpful to you in writing this letter:

Activities:

Honors:

Interests:

Intended Major: _____

College Preferences: _____



TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF THE LOWCOUNTRY

Admissions Checklist For Dual Enrollment

Apply

Complete application online at: www.tcl.edu/apply for Dual Enrollment

Take Placement Test

Contact your school counselor and take the placement test at your High School

OR if your school DOES NOT have a testing date coming up, please call the appropriate Testing Center closest to you and make an appointment: (Please let them know you are a dual enrolled student)

- Beaufort: 843-470-8400
- New River (Bluffton): 843-470-6040
- Hampton: 803-943-4262

**Do you have any SAT, ACT or AP test scores available? You may NOT need to take the placement test. Email ehazel@tcl.edu or ecco@tcl.edu to confirm if they are qualifying scores.*

Residency Declaration

Submit Dual Enrollment Residency Declaration.

Form can be found at <http://www.tcl.edu/ecco-college-credit>.

Dual Enrollment Agreement

Submit a Dual Enrollment Agreement with all three signatures to your School Counselor.

Form can be found at <http://www.tcl.edu/ecco-college-credit>.

Registration

Once you have submitted your TCL application, submitted your test scores to TCL or tested with qualifying scores, and submitted your Dual Enrollment Agreement form to your school counselor, please contact the ECCO Coordinator for an advising appointment. **Beaufort County Public Schools must see School Counselor for Registration**

If you have any further questions, please contact:

E.C. Hazel, Dual Enrollment Coordinator

843-525-8336 (Beaufort) / 843-470-6038 (New River) ehazel@tcl.edu / dualenrollment@tcl.edu

IMPORTANT WEBSITES

SAT Registration	www.sat.collegeboard.org
ACT Registration	www.actstudent.org
Career Clusters	www.reces.sc.gov
Study Guides for Purchase	www.testprop.com
Colleges/Majors and Loan Information	www.sccango.com
Financial Aid Information	www.fafsa.ed.gov
SC Lottery Scholarship Information	www.che.sc.gov
Virtual SC State Library	www.scdiscus.org
Online Scholarship and Loans	www.salliemae.com
Job Training	www.works.org
Employment	www.scworks.org

Military Contacts

NAVY	Petty Officer Harrelson	Cell 843-870-9963 Office 843-524-1426	john.harrelson@navy.mil
MARINES	Sergeant Fernandez	Cell 912-414-1446 Office 843-524-6881	diego.fernandez@mariens.usmc.mil
ARMY	Sergeant McFadden	Cell 843-473-5427	marvin.mcfadden2.mil@mail.mil
AIR FORCE	Sergeant Rehbein	Cell 843-321-2105	BRANDON.REHBEIN@US.AF.MIL
COAST GUARD	Petty Officer Stanley	Cell 912-660-3220	tobie.j.stanley@uscg.mil
NATIONAL GUARD	Staff Sergeant Garrett	Cell 843-441-4780	jonathan.d.garrett.mil@mail.mil

