

Start 18 months before your projected enrollment. Why do you want to study in the United States? What type of school suits you best? Will you need financial assistance? What are the application deadlines? Identify sources of financial aid and prepare for tests such as the Scholastic Aptitude Test and an English language proficiency test. Go to your nearest EducationUSA Center (www. EducationUSA.state.gov) for help.

## RESEARCH YOUR OPTIONS



## FINANCE YOUR STUDIES



While the cost of living varies by region, studying in the United States can be affordable and yield high

returns on your investment. Start your financial planning early. If you have good grades, think about applying for an international student scholarship. Applications for financial aid are submitted along with applications for admission.

# PREPARE FOR DEPARTURE



Consult an EducationUSA
Advising Center in your
country and the international
student adviser at your chosen
U.S. school. Advisers and students
who have returned from the United
States can help you prepare for
new experiences and challenges.
Discuss changes from your
home environment, U.S.
academic systems and
expectations, housing
and coping in a
new school and
culture.

EducationUSA's
Five Steps to
U.S. Study

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# APPLY FOR YOUR STUDENT VISA



Learn about the student visa requirements in your country and allow time to prepare your application. You need an admission letter and a certificate of eligibility for nonimmigrant student status from a U.S.

school before you can apply for a visa. The U.S. Department of State issues visas at U.S. embassies and consulates. Visit www.travel. state.gov for information about student visas for non-U.S. citizens.

# COMPLETE YOUR APPLICATION



Send an original transcript or certified copy of your academic records from your secondary school, as well as your standardized test scores. Submit recommendation letters from people who know you well: your principal, counselor, teacher or job supervisor. Your recommenders should discuss your potential to do well in college. Include a personal essay; it's often one of the most important parts of your application.

U.S. colleges and universities differ widely in the academic programs and degrees they offer, as well as in campus life. Some campuses are huge, some tiny. Some are urban, some rural. Some have warm weather, some have cold. But all U.S. colleges strive to provide students a safe, secure environment for studying with good food and housing, activities outside the classroom and opportunities to meet Americans from all regions of the United States as well as students from around the world.









### **Learning in a Safe Environment**

Ana Isabel Lozano 

Colombia

Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina, a historically black liberal arts college on an urban campus

Since I came to Benedict 19 months ago as a nondegree student, I have had the most wonderful experience. I have always felt safe living here on campus and going into the city, and my peers tell me they feel the same way. The college has an on-campus police department committed to providing a safe environment for students, faculty, staff and visitors. I am very happy to have the opportunity to come to the United States to improve my English skills in such a safe, comfortable setting.

### **Bonds of Friendship**

Right from the day I got admitted into Carleton, questions about the U.S. floated in my mind, questions my family could not answer. Luckily enough, when I got to Carleton, my roommate, Jonah, was ready to answer all of them. Our bonding as two freshmen excited for college was strengthened by the fact that we had lived thousands of kilometers apart. In the deep night hours, we found ourselves chatting about the legends of African kings or the difference between a bagel and a doughnut. Enduring Minnesota's bitterly cold winter, I find comfort knowing that when I open my door, there is someone else from a warmer climate who understands me when I say it's freezing. I have done my best to share my cultural experiences and clarify some ideas about Africa Jonah had. The U.S. is a very big melting pot of cultures, emotions, ideas, views and rights; my roommate and I spend lots of time exchanging knowledge from two different continents and finding some common ground. My dormitory is now my home.



 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Jonah Tuchow} (roommate\ of\ Sabastian\ Mugazambi),} & \oplus \ United\ States \\ \textbf{Carleton\ College,\ Northfield,\ Minnesota} \end{tabular}$ 

I had mixed feelings when I first found out that my roommate, Sabastian, was from Zimbabwe — I knew embarrassingly little about the culture or what it was like to live in Harare, and, frankly, I didn't know what to expect. However, when we first introduced ourselves, it turned out that we had a number of shared interests ranging from soccer to the study of higher mathematics. Having grown up in California, I was not used to Minnesota's freezing cold weather either, so learning to deal with life in the snow together was a really positive experience for both of us. The exchange of cultural experiences has broadened my view of the world beyond U.S. borders, and now I know several things about Zimbabwe that my geography class did not teach me. Having the chance to live closely with someone from such a different background is a rare experience, so I'm very fortunate.



### What I Wish I Had Known

Agnieszka Cenzartowicz 

Poland

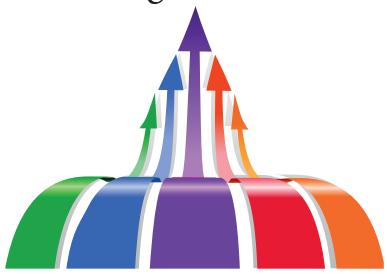
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago-Kent College of Law, Chicago, Illinois, a Ph.D.-granting research university; Loyola University Chicago, the largest Roman Catholic Jesuit university in the United States

Before I went to law school in the United States, I wish I had known how to respond when people asked me "How are you?" Instead of responding to that question with a quick "Fine, thank you," I went into a quite lengthy

description of whatever was on my agenda, including the mood I was experiencing at the time. People looked quite confused, if not shocked. I learned my mistake thanks to a classmate who had traveled a bit and understood the cultural difference. Now I know you usually just give a quick "fine" or "OK" since Americans are typically so casual.



# Finding the Best Fit



### CHOICES, FLEXIBILITY AND QUALITY

The undergraduate are the cornerstones of undergraduate degree, also known as study in the United States.

In the end, the best college or university is the one that is best for

a bachelor's degree, is awarded after completing a specified number of credits in a major field of study. Every course confers a certain number of credits, and each institution has its own requirement for the total number of credits needed to graduate. The bachelor's degree is usually completed in four years of full-time study. An associate's degree requires fewer credits for graduation and can be earned at U.S. community colleges usually after two years of

Prospective students can choose from more than 4,700 accredited colleges and universities in the United States. High school (secondary school) graduates can pursue a wide range of study options, from astronomy to zoology, in a variety of academic settings — public or private, small or large, urban or rural.

full-time study. The credits earned for an associate's

degree can usually be applied toward a bachelor's degree.

each student and best meets his or her requirements — academic, financial and personal.

While there is no officially recognized ranking system for colleges and universities in the United States, U.S. schools are considered among the world's best and are often found at the top of world rankings because of their academic rigor and their commitment to helping students achieve their full potential. A U.S. degree is highly valued in many countries and can be the key to a successful career.







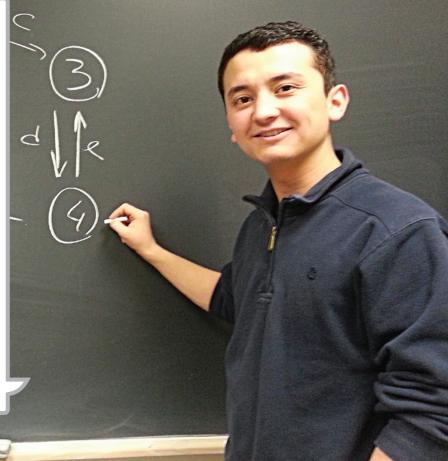


### **Learning by Teaching**

**Inom Mirzaev (4)** Tajikistan

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, a large research university on an urban campus

Working as a teaching assistant and researcher in the applied mathematics Ph.D. program has been a good experience for me. I have not only improved my communication skills by teaching others, but also improved my own understanding of math. As a result of my research on the math involved in biochemical reactions between different species, I was able to publish my first contribution to science in a prestigious journal. All these opportunities have helped me decide that I intend to earn a doctorate degree in applied mathematics with an emphasis on mathematical biology, then do research as a postdoctorate to ultimately start a career in academia.



### **Women as Leaders**

Attending an all-woman liberal arts college is preparing me well for studying science. Bryn Mawr College lets me see women in powerful positions performing all kinds of research, making me confident that women have a bright future in science and technology. The liberal arts part of my education is giving me a more critical view of the world. The curriculum is allowing me the time to choose a major wisely. I am able to take both physics and chemistry now so that I can decide in my sophomore year which one to major in.

### **Approachable Teachers**

Nilma Barsallo 

Panama

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech), Blacksburg, Virginia, a large research university on a rural campus

There is such a difference between my professors at Virginia Tech and professors at other schools I have attended outside the USA. Virginia Tech professors are always helpful during the class, never turning aside a good question. During office hours outside of class they are even more approachable, willing to spend considerable time answering exceedingly technical questions about every aspect of the course. Similarly, my advisers for my master's degree are always ready to discuss my ideas about performing every aspect of my research. I don't hesitate to approach faculty members at Virginia Tech.



### **Classroom Interaction, Critical Thinking**

Chatura Randeniya 

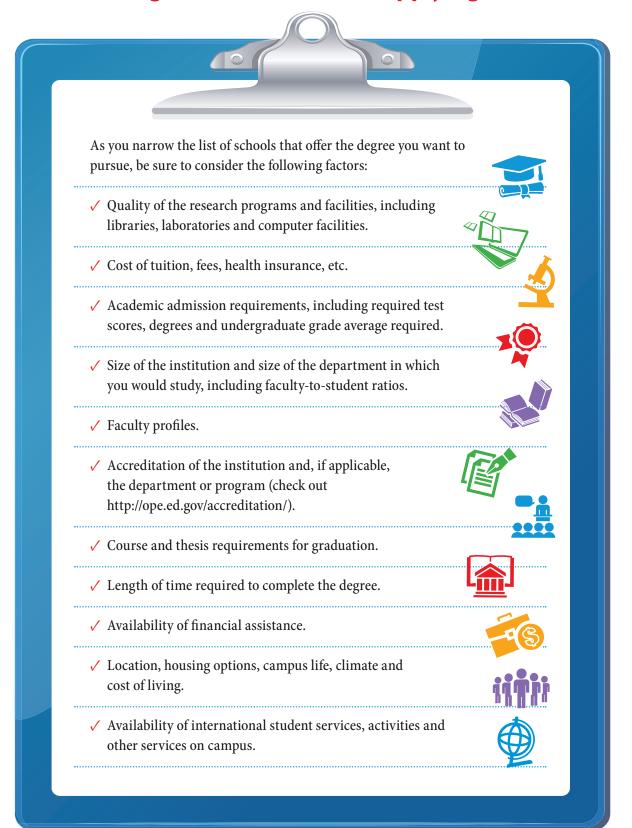
Sri Lanka

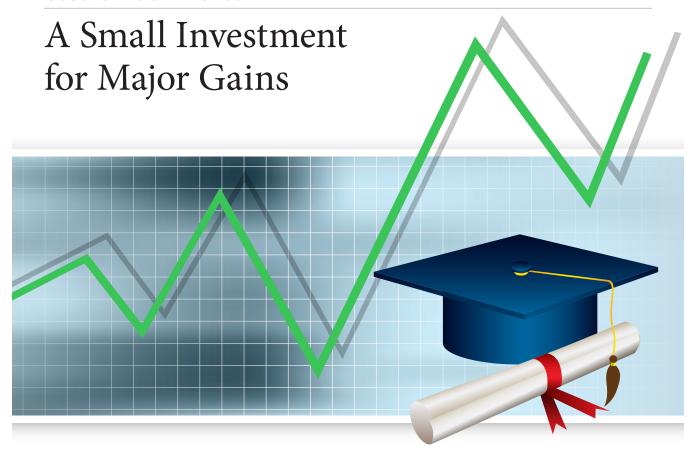
Harvard Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, the oldest operating law school in the United States, on an urban campus

Harvard Law School introduced me to the Socratic method of teaching, where the teacher does not give information directly, but asks the student a series of questions based on reading material given in advance. Through this process, the student is guided towards the knowledge the teacher wishes to impart, and in the process the student obtains a deeper understanding of the subject. It was a wholly new experience for me, as my previous academic experience was one of attending lectures where the teacher would directly give information, with less extensive interaction.

I found the Socratic method to be a powerful tool in fostering critical thinking, something I found useful not only in academics, but also in my work as a legal practitioner. All this, of course, came at a cost; at the end of my first semester, I had to purchase my first pair of spectacles. I cannot state with certainty whether this was the result of the volume of academic reading or my advancing years, but if it was the former, it was well worth the price.

# Some Things to Consider When Applying to School





DECIDING TO PURSUE A GRADUATE EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES IS A BIG DECISION. More than 1,000 U.S. colleges and universities offer programs leading to a graduate degree in a wide range of fields.

The two main graduate degrees in the United States are the master's degree and the doctoral degree. Both degrees involve a combination of research and coursework. Compared with undergraduate programs, graduate-level study and learning are more self-directed.

The U.S. higher education system is different from systems in many other countries in that it is decentralized. U.S. colleges and universities design their own curricula and can pursue accreditation through an accrediting agency that is recognized by the U.S. Department of

Education. To help select the best graduate program for you, first define your educational and career goals.

A U.S. graduate degree is highly valued in many countries. Consult educators, government officials, working professionals and labor statistics in your country to learn how the value of a U.S. graduate degree — including any increased earning potential — offsets the expense. In addition to the monetary value, you should consider the intangible value of exposure to new ideas and living in a different culture.



University in Pennsylvania, working as a member of the NASA/Swift team. I currently work as a postdoctoral researcher and member of the NASA/Fermi team in gamma-ray astronomy for the National Space Science and Technology Center at the University of Alabama at

Huntsville. My opportunities as a graduate student in the

United States would be difficult to find anywhere else.









# **TOP 10 REASONS**

# to Choose a U.S. Community College

The United States has a strong tradition of community colleges. There are currently more than 1,100 accredited community colleges, which are mostly two-year schools that offer associate degrees. Community college fields of study that are especially popular among international students include business, computer science, computer graphics, Internet technology, multimedia, hotel management, restaurant management, psychology, accounting, early childhood education and environmental conservation.

What are the top 10 reasons for attending a community college in the United States?

### 1. Lower cost

Tuition and fees at community colleges are significantly lower than at four-year colleges and universities. Students can often lower the overall cost of a bachelor's degree by earning the first two years of course credits at a community college.

### 2. Excellent transfer opportunities

Most community colleges have articulation agreements with four-year colleges and universities, which allow students to use their community college credits toward a university degree. Community colleges offer programs in all major fields of study that can transfer to four-year colleges and universities. Some community colleges also offer bachelor's degrees in specific fields of study.

### 3. Flexible English proficiency requirements

Because community colleges provide their own assessments and often offer Intensive English Programs (IEPs) to students who need additional English proficiency, scores from standardized English language proficiency tests, such as the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL), are not always required for admission to a community college.

### 4. Focus on teaching and student success

Community colleges emphasize teaching rather than research as the primary responsibility of faculty. Community college

students can enjoy a great deal of personal attention from their professors; extra help and support are available when you need it.

### 5. Small class sizes

The average community college class size is between 15 and 20 students, which allows professors to devote more time to individual students and students to interact with each other.

### 6. Additional year of hands-on training

International students with F-1 visa status may be eligible to complete one year of practical training in their fields of study immediately following completion of an associate degree, and a second year of training immediately following completion of a bachelor's degree.

### 7. The latest technologies

Because of their strong ties with business and industry, many community colleges have state-of-the-art computer and other technologies in classrooms and facilities.

### 8. Flexible admissions requirements

Many community colleges do not require standardized admissions tests and allow students to enroll throughout the year.

### 9. Opportunities to experience U.S. culture

Like other U.S. campuses, community colleges have strong ties to their surrounding communities, which offer international students both a rich academic environment and an opportunity to experience many aspects of life in the United States — both on and off campus.

### 10. Excellent student support services

Community colleges are committed to attracting a diverse student population and ensuring that all students succeed.

# More than Just Study: Getting Involved

Colette Bishogo 

South Africa

Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, a research university on an urban campus

I am majoring in African studies with a minor in economics as well as studying Arabic. Outside of class, I am the publications chair of the Black Students Association, the secretary of the finance committee of the undergraduate council and a member of the planning committee for the Harvard African Student Association's Africa Week. This past winter I co-directed a service trip to the Navajo Nation in New Mexico. Because I have a lot of liberty with making my own timetable, I schedule all my classes for the morning and typically leave some free time in the afternoon to do other activities and then carry on studying in the evening. Having activities outside of class allows me to be actively involved in my community. Being able to participate in a wide range of extracurricular activities, while still fully engaging in all my classes, is the aspect of college life in the United States that I value the most.



# appalachian state.

# Flexibility to Pursue Courses of Interest

Hiroki Kato @ Japan

Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina, a regional comprehensive university on a rural campus

I really wanted to take a debate-style class, but, because I delayed my decision, the class was already full when I tried to get in. I asked the professor whether I could join the class anyway. The professor gave me permission to join the class, without asking any questions. Flexibility to switch classes or even change your field of major study seems to be pretty common at U.S. schools. I found from my own experience that, even if there is some problem of class size or prerequisite requirements, at least some professors will allow you to join their classes if you show the proper enthusiasm.







University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, Mississippi, the health sciences schools of a research university on an urban campus

Since my undergraduate study at the University of Dhaka (Bangladesh), it was my dream to study microbiology in the USA to become a researcher in this field. Among several admission offers from U.S. universities, I decided to come to UMMC because of its reputation. As a research assistant, I am working on a project aiming to understand the mechanism that human cytomegalovirus (CMV) uses to cause disease; CMV mostly afflicts people with deficient immunity, such as people with HIV. I believe this work will help me start a career in microbiology research. What most attracted me to a U.S. graduate school was the high recognition of a U.S. degree for getting a research job in Bangladesh, better financial support for study compared to what was available in other countries and the multicultural U.S. lifestyle.



Yusif Iddirisu @ Ghana

University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, a research university on an urban campus

The United States is synonymous with business, and, once I decided on pursuing an MBA in finance, the question for me was more about which U.S. schools to apply to rather than which country to pursue it in. The quality of resources in the form of professors, infrastructure and the business environment in general makes the learning experience in the United States like no other. Studying outside my home country of Ghana, I wanted a place where I would feel welcome and easily fit in the school and community at large. The United States, being the most diverse country, offered the best opportunity. Most importantly, the credibility and global recognition of a U.S. degree open up uncountable opportunities beyond national boundaries.



# The J-1 Visa Exchange Visitor Program

### What is the J-1 Visa Exchange Visitor Program?

The J-1 Visa Exchange Visitor Program (EVP) allows some 275,000 foreign visitors to come to the United States each year to experience U.S. society and culture and interact with Americans. The EVP offers 13 different types of exchange programs, of which the college and university student category is just one.

# How can I pursue post-secondary studies under the J-1 Visa Program?

Under the J-1 Visa Program, foreign students have the opportunity to study at American degree-granting post-secondary accredited academic institutions. They also may participate in a student internship program that fulfills the educational objectives of the student's degree program in his or her home country. Students may pursue degree-granting programs in the U.S. until completion or nondegree granting programs for up to two years.

# How many post-secondary students participate in the J-1 Visa Program?

In the last calendar year, around 45,000 students from nearly 180 countries and territories at various stages of their academic careers came to the United States as J-1 Visa college/university students.

# What is the role of J-1 Visa Program designated sponsors?

More than 1,400 for-profit, nonprofit, and federal, state and local government entities have been selected by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau

of Educational and Cultural Affairs to serve as sponsors for the overall J-1 Visa Program. There are currently around 800 sponsors working with the U.S. Department of State in the college and university student category of J-1 Visa exchange.

# How can I apply to study in the United States on the J-1 Visa Program?

Students may apply to the J-1 Visa Program through any of the sponsors that have been designated by the U.S. Department of State to offer the college and university program. Students must meet all program eligibility requirements to apply and be selected.

# How are J-1 Visa Program exchange visitors financed?

In the college and university student category of the J-1 Visa Program, students are financed directly or indirectly by the U.S. government, the government of their home country or an international organization of which the United States is a member, or they are supported substantially by funding from another source other than personal or family funds.

For more information on studying in the United States through the J-1 Visa Exchange Visitor Program, please visit www.Jlvisa.state.gov. For more information on U.S. Department of State-sponsored exchange programs, please visit www.exchanges.state.gov.

# Study in the USA

For more information go to: www.EducationUSA.state.gov





