

Biology Course Description Ap Central College Board File PDF

biology course description ap central college board

Are you interested in exploring the fundamental principles of life and gaining a solid foundation in biological sciences? The AP Biology course offered through the College Board's AP Central provides high school students with an in-depth, college-level biology experience. This comprehensive course aims to foster scientific literacy, critical thinking, and a deeper understanding of living systems, preparing students for both advanced study and future careers in science, health, and related fields.

Overview of AP Biology Course Description

AP Biology is designed to cover core biological concepts through a structured curriculum that emphasizes inquiry-based learning, scientific reasoning, and hands-on experimentation. The course aligns with college-level biology coursework, enabling students to earn college credit or placement if they perform well on the AP exam.

Goals and Objectives

The primary objectives of the AP Biology course include:

- Developing a conceptual understanding of core biological principles
- Applying scientific methods to analyze biological phenomena
- Enhancing skills in data collection, analysis, and interpretation
- Fostering inquiry and experimentation
- Preparing students for college-level biology coursework and careers in science

Who Should Enroll?

This course is suitable for high school students with a strong interest in science, particularly those who have completed prerequisites such as biology and chemistry. It is ideal for students planning to pursue STEM fields, medicine, environmental science, or related disciplines.

Course Content and Units

The AP Biology course is structured around four main big ideas, which encapsulate the core themes of the curriculum. Each big idea encompasses several essential knowledge topics, offering a cohesive framework for learning.

The Four Big Ideas

- Evolution (Big Idea 1)
- Energy and Matter (Big Idea 2)
- Cells (Big Idea 3)
- Genetics and Information Transfer (Big Idea 4)

Big Idea 1: Evolution (How populations change over time)

- Natural selection and evolutionary mechanisms
- Evidence for evolution
- Population genetics
- Speciation and phylogenetics

Big Idea 2: Energy and Matter (How biological systems acquire and use energy)

- Photosynthesis and cellular respiration
- Enzymes and metabolic pathways
- Energy transfer in ecosystems
- Nutrient cycles

Big Idea 3: Cells (Structure and function of cellular components)

- Cell structure and function
- Membrane dynamics
- Cell communication
- Cell division and reproductive processes

Big Idea 4: Genetics and Information Transfer

- Mendelian genetics
- Molecular genetics

- Gene expression and regulation
- Biotechnology and genetic engineering

Course Skills and Scientific Practices

To succeed in AP Biology, students must develop specific scientific skills aligned with the College Board's scientific practices:

- Using representations and models to communicate scientific phenomena
- Analyzing and interpreting data
- Developing and supporting scientific arguments
- Engaging in scientific questioning and designing investigations
- Connecting core concepts to real-world issues

Laboratory Component and Inquiry-Based Learning

A significant portion of the AP Biology course involves laboratory investigations, emphasizing inquiry-based experiments that promote critical thinking and hands-on learning.

Lab Skills Covered

- Experimental design
- Data collection and analysis
- Hypothesis testing
- Use of scientific equipment and techniques

List of Required Labs

The College Board stipulates specific labs that students must complete, including but not limited to:

- Investigating Biological Systems
- Photosynthesis
- Cellular Respiration
- Mitosis and Meiosis
- Mendelian Genetics
- Genetic Engineering
- Ecology and Population Dynamics

These labs are designed to reinforce theoretical concepts through practical application.

Assessment and Exam Structure

The AP Biology exam assesses students' understanding across multiple dimensions, including knowledge recall, application, and analysis.

Exam Format

- Multiple Choice Section (50%)
- 60 questions testing recall, comprehension, and application
- Free Response Section (50%)
- 6 questions requiring written explanations, data analysis, and experimental design

Scoring and College Credit

- Scores range from 1 to 5
- A score of 3 or higher typically earns college credit or advanced placement, depending on the institution

Preparing for the AP Biology Exam

To excel in the course and on the exam, students should:

- Review the College Board's official course description and framework
- Engage actively in laboratory investigations
- Practice with past exam questions and sample tests
- Develop strong note-taking and study habits
- Collaborate with peers and seek guidance from teachers

Resources and Support

AP Central, the College Board's official portal for AP courses, offers comprehensive resources such as:

- Course and exam descriptions
- Sample questions and scoring guidelines

- Laboratory manuals and investigations
- Teacher training materials
- Study guides and review books

Students are encouraged to utilize these materials to deepen their understanding and enhance their readiness.

Benefits of Taking AP Biology

Enrolling in AP Biology offers numerous advantages:

- College credit and placement advantages
- Enhanced understanding of biological sciences
- Development of critical thinking and scientific skills
- Preparation for STEM careers
- Recognition of academic rigor on college applications

Conclusion

The biology course description AP Central College Board encapsulates a rigorous, inquiry-driven curriculum designed to cultivate a deep understanding of living systems. By focusing on core concepts, scientific practices, and laboratory investigations, the course prepares high school students for college-level biology and careers in science. Whether you are a student passionate about biology or a parent seeking educational opportunities, AP Biology offers a challenging and rewarding pathway into the world of biological sciences.

Additional Tips for Success

- Stay organized with notes and lab reports
- Regularly review key concepts and vocabulary
- Participate actively in class discussions and labs
- Utilize online resources and practice exams
- Seek support from teachers and peers when needed

Embarking on the AP Biology journey can be a transformative experience that opens doors to higher education and scientific discovery. Prepare diligently, stay curious, and embrace the complexities of life sciences!

Biology Course Description AP Central College Board: An In-Depth Overview

Understanding the intricacies of biology at an advanced level is vital for students aspiring to pursue science, health, or environmental careers. The College Board's AP Biology course, accessible via AP Central, provides a comprehensive, college-level curriculum designed to foster deep scientific understanding, critical thinking, and analytical skills. This article offers an in-depth review of the AP Biology course description, exploring its structure, content areas, learning objectives, assessment methods, and the pedagogical philosophy underpinning it.

Introduction to AP Biology and Its Significance

What Is AP Biology?

AP Biology is a rigorous, college-level course administered by the College Board, aimed at high school students interested in biology, medicine, biotechnology, environmental science, and related fields. The course is designed to mirror introductory college biology courses, emphasizing inquiry-based learning, scientific reasoning, and data analysis. Successful completion of the AP Biology exam can earn students college credit or advanced placement, giving them a head start in higher education.

The Purpose and Goals of the Course

The overarching goal of AP Biology is to develop students' understanding of biological concepts and processes, as well as their ability to apply scientific methods. The course aims to:

- Foster scientific literacy and inquiry skills.
- Promote understanding of core biological principles.
- Encourage critical thinking and problem-solving.
- Prepare students for college coursework and careers in STEM.

Structure and Content Overview

Curriculum Framework and Learning Goals

The AP Biology course is structured around a detailed curriculum framework released annually by the College Board. This framework delineates the core concepts, enduring understandings, science practices, and skills students should acquire. The course is organized into four major Big Ideas, each representing fundamental themes in biology:

- Big Idea 1: Evolution
- Big Idea 2: Cellular Processes: Energy and Communication

- Big Idea 3: Genetics and Information Transfer
- Big Idea 4: Interactions

Each Big Idea encompasses specific learning objectives and scientific practices, ensuring a comprehensive approach to biological understanding.

The Four Big Ideas Explained

Big Idea 1: Evolution

- Focuses on the mechanisms and evidence of evolution, including natural selection, genetic drift, gene flow, and speciation.
- Emphasizes the unity and diversity of life and understanding evolutionary processes as the core of biological science.

Big Idea 2: Cellular Processes: Energy and Communication

- Covers cell structure and function, membrane dynamics, enzyme activity, and metabolic pathways.
- Explores cellular communication, signal transduction, and homeostasis mechanisms.

Big Idea 3: Genetics and Information Transfer

- Addresses inheritance, gene expression, biotechnology, and the molecular basis of heredity.
- Examines how genetic information is transmitted and manipulated.

Big Idea 4: Interactions

- Focuses on ecological relationships, population dynamics, and biological systems interactions.
- Includes human impacts on ecosystems and conservation biology.

Detailed Content Areas and Key Concepts

1. Chemistry of Life (Foundational Concepts)

Understanding biological molecules?carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, nucleic acids?is fundamental. The course emphasizes:

- Molecular structures and functions.
- Enzymatic activity and regulation.
- Water's role in biological systems.

2. Cell Structure and Function

Students explore:

- Prokaryotic vs. eukaryotic cells.
- Organelles and their functions.
- Membrane structure and transport mechanisms.
- Cell cycle, division, and regulation.

3. Cellular Energetics and Metabolism

This section covers:

- Photosynthesis and cellular respiration.
- Energy transfer and ATP synthesis.
- Enzymatic control of metabolic pathways.

4. Cell Communication and Signal Transduction

Understanding how cells communicate involves:

- Signal reception and transduction pathways.
- Hormonal regulation.
- Response mechanisms.

5. Genetics and Heredity

Core topics include:

- Mendelian genetics.
- Chromosomal inheritance.
- Biotechnology and genetic engineering.
- Population genetics.

6. Evolutionary Biology

Students analyze:

- Evidence supporting evolution.
- Mechanisms driving evolution.
- Phylogenetics and cladistics.

7. Ecology and Interactions

Topics include:

- Ecosystem dynamics.
- Population ecology.
- Community interactions.
- Human impacts and conservation.

Scientific Practices and Inquiry Skills

The AP Biology course integrates science practices that foster inquiry and analytical reasoning. These include:

- Developing and supporting scientific hypotheses.
- Designing experiments and controlling variables.
- Analyzing and interpreting data.
- Constructing scientific explanations and models.
- Engaging in collaborative investigations.

The emphasis on these practices ensures students are not only memorizing facts but also developing the skills necessary for scientific reasoning.

Assessment and Examination Structure

AP Biology Exam Format

The AP Biology exam assesses students' understanding through two main sections:

- Multiple Choice Section (50%)
 - Consists of 60 questions.
 - Includes standalone questions and data/set-based questions.
 - Focuses on applying knowledge and reasoning.
- Free Response Section (50%)
 - Comprises 6 questions.
 - Includes long and short-answer prompts.
 - Requires students to analyze data, design experiments, and construct explanations.

The exam duration is approximately 3 hours, including a 10-minute break.

Scoring and Grade Distribution

- The exam is scored on a scale of 1 to 5.
- Scores of 3 or higher typically qualify for college credit, depending on the institution.
- The College Board provides statistical data on score distributions annually, reflecting the exam's difficulty and student preparedness.

AP Classroom and Practice Resources

The College Board offers AP Classroom, a digital platform providing practice questions, progress checks, and instructional resources aligned with the course framework. These tools help teachers and students prepare effectively for the exam.

Pedagogical Philosophy and Instructional Approaches

The AP Biology curriculum emphasizes inquiry-based learning, emphasizing student engagement in scientific investigations. Key pedagogical features include:

- Emphasis on understanding concepts rather than rote memorization.
- Use of real-world data and experimental design.
- Integration of technology for data analysis and modeling.
- Encouraging collaborative learning and discussion.

This approach aims to develop not only content knowledge but also critical scientific skills, preparing students for college-level coursework and careers in STEM fields.

Conclusion: The Value and Impact of AP Biology

The AP Biology course, as detailed through the College Board's course description, offers a comprehensive, challenging, and enriching science education experience. Its focus on core biological concepts, scientific practices, and inquiry skills equips students with a robust foundation for higher education and future careers. Moreover, the course's emphasis on understanding the interconnectedness of biological systems fosters a holistic view of life sciences, encouraging students to think critically about the biological challenges facing society today.

In an era increasingly driven by scientific innovation and environmental awareness, AP Biology stands as a vital gateway for aspiring scientists, health professionals, educators, and informed citizens. Its rigorous curriculum and assessment model ensure that students are well-prepared to excel in college and beyond, making it an invaluable component of the high school science landscape.

Question What topics are covered in the AP Biology course description from College Board? The AP Biology course covers core topics such as evolution, cellular processes, genetics, ecology, and organismal biology, emphasizing scientific inquiry and reasoning skills. **Answer** How does the College Board outline the learning objectives in the AP Biology course? The College Board specifies learning objectives focused on scientific practices, understanding core concepts, and applying knowledge through inquiry-based activities and assessments. Are there specific lab requirements in the AP Biology course according to College Board? Yes, the AP Biology course includes a required 8-lab practical component designed to develop skills in scientific investigation and experimental design. How can students use the AP Biology course description to prepare for the exam? Students can review the course description to understand key concepts, skills, and lab requirements, enabling targeted study and practice aligned with College Board's expectations. What are the recommended prerequisites for enrolling in AP Biology as per College Board guidelines? College Board recommends that students have completed a laboratory science course such as biology or chemistry with a strong foundation in scientific reasoning and skills. How does the AP Biology course description emphasize scientific practices? The course emphasizes scientific practices like developing hypotheses, designing experiments, analyzing data, and constructing explanations to foster a deeper understanding of biological concepts. Where can teachers find the official AP Biology course description from College Board? Teachers can access the official course description on the College Board's AP Central website, which provides detailed curriculum frameworks, learning objectives, and exam information.

Related keywords: biology course overview, AP Biology syllabus, college board AP curriculum, biology course outline, AP Biology exam details, college prep biology, advanced placement biology,

biology coursework requirements, AP Biology learning objectives, college board biology resources

Chapter 4 the college board

Chapter 4 The College Board

Chapter 4 The College Board: Understanding Its Role and Impact on Your Academic

Journey

chapter 4 the college board is an essential topic for students, educators, and parents

navigating the complex landscape of college admissions and standardized testing. As an organization that plays a pivotal role in shaping the academic path of millions of students annually, understanding what the College Board does, especially the insights encapsulated in chapter 4 of related guides or textbooks, can offer valuable clarity.

Whether you're preparing for the SAT, AP exams, or exploring college application strategies, this chapter sheds light on the mechanisms and resources the College Board provides.

What Is The College Board and Why It Matters

The College Board is a not-for-profit organization widely known for administering standardized tests like the SAT and Advanced Placement (AP) exams. Its mission is to connect students to college success and opportunity by providing assessments, curricula, and support services. When diving into chapter 4 the college board, you'll often find detailed explanations about how this organization influences not only testing but also

college readiness and admissions processes.

Many students feel overwhelmed by the College Board's extensive offerings and the pressure of performing well on their exams. However, understanding the organization's broader goals and resources can demystify the process and empower students to make informed decisions about their education.

The Evolution of the College Board

Since its founding in 1900, the College Board has evolved from a simple college entrance exam provider to a comprehensive educational organization. Chapter 4 often highlights this evolution, explaining how the College Board has adapted to changes in educational standards, technology, and student needs. For example, the introduction of the SAT Subject Tests, the expansion of AP courses, and the development of digital tools for college planning are milestones that showcase the board's commitment to innovation. Understanding this history can help students appreciate why the College Board's tests and services hold significant weight in the college admissions process.

Chapter 4 The College Board: Key Components Explained

Chapter 4 typically focuses on breaking down the core components of the College Board's services, which include standardized testing, college planning resources, and scholarship opportunities. Let's explore these components in more depth.

The SAT and Its Significance

The SAT remains one of the most well-known standardized tests administered by the

College Board. Chapter 4 the college board often discusses how the SAT evaluates students' readiness for college through sections on evidence-based reading, writing, and math. It also covers structural changes like the optional essay and score choice policies. For students preparing for the SAT, insights from this chapter can guide effective study habits, time management strategies, and test-day tips. Additionally, understanding the scoring system and how colleges interpret SAT results can reduce anxiety and improve performance.

Advanced Placement (AP) Exams and College Credit

One of the College Board's significant contributions to high school education is the Advanced Placement program. AP courses and exams allow students to undertake college-level studies while still in high school. Chapter 4 the college board often delves into how AP exams work, their scoring system, and how earning high AP scores can translate into college credit or advanced placement in university courses.

This section is particularly useful for students deciding which AP classes to take and how to balance workload with other academic commitments. It also provides insight into how colleges view AP achievements during admissions.

College Planning Tools and Resources

Beyond testing, the College Board offers a suite of resources aimed at helping students plan for college effectively. Chapter 4 often highlights tools like the BigFuture platform, where students can explore colleges, scholarships, and financial aid options tailored to their profiles.

These resources help demystify the college search and application process, providing personalized guidance that can save time and alleviate stress. Learning about these tools encourages students to take proactive steps in their college journey.

How Chapter 4 The College Board Helps Students Navigate

College Admissions

One of the most valuable aspects of chapter 4 the college board is its focus on practical guidance for admissions. This section often explains how standardized test scores fit into the holistic review process many colleges use and what other factors play a role.

Understanding Test-Optional Policies

In recent years, many colleges have adopted test-optional policies, meaning that submitting SAT or ACT scores is not mandatory. Chapter 4 the college board addresses how this shift affects students' application strategies. It explains when it makes sense to submit scores and when focusing on other parts of the application might be more beneficial.

This advice helps students make strategic decisions, ensuring their application highlights their strengths without relying solely on test performance.

Financial Aid and Scholarships Through the College Board

Another critical focus in chapter 4 is the College Board's role in facilitating access to financial aid. Programs like the CSS Profile, which many colleges use to assess eligibility for institutional aid, are administered by the College Board. Understanding how to

navigate these applications can significantly impact a student's ability to afford college.

Additionally, the College Board offers scholarship search tools that match students with opportunities based on their interests and qualifications. This section provides tips on maximizing aid potential and avoiding common pitfalls in the financial aid process.

Tips for Making the Most of Chapter 4 The College Board

To fully benefit from the insights provided in chapter 4 the college board, here are some practical tips for students and educators:

Start Early: Familiarize yourself with the College Board's resources well before test

1.

dates and application deadlines to avoid last-minute stress.

Utilize Official Practice Materials: The College Board offers free practice tests

2.

and study guides, which are invaluable for targeted preparation.

Explore College Match Tools: Use platforms like BigFuture to narrow down

3.

colleges based on your preferences and academic profile.

Stay Updated: Policies and exam formats can change, so regularly check the

4.

College Board website for the latest information.

Seek Support: Don't hesitate to ask school counselors or join study groups to

5.

enhance your understanding of the College Board's offerings.

Understanding the Broader Impact of the College Board on Education

While chapter 4 the college board often centers on student-facing aspects, it's also important to recognize the organization's influence on educational standards nationwide.

The College Board collaborates with educators to develop curricula that align with college readiness benchmarks, influencing high school teaching and assessment practices.

This broader impact means that the College Board not only tests knowledge but also helps shape what and how students learn. Being aware of this connection can help students contextualize their studies and appreciate the relevance of their coursework.

Navigating the world of college admissions can feel overwhelming, but diving into chapter 4 the college board offers a roadmap to understanding the critical role this organization plays. From standardized testing and AP courses to college planning and financial aid, the College Board's resources are designed to support students every step of the way.

Embracing these insights can transform the college application experience from daunting to manageable, opening doors to higher education opportunities.

Question

Answer

What is the main focus of Chapter

4 in The College Board materials?

Chapter 4 primarily focuses on the application process and strategies for college admissions.

How does Chapter 4 of The College

Board help students prepare for standardized tests?

It provides detailed guidance on test formats, study tips, and practice resources to improve student performance on exams like the SAT.

What role does Chapter 4 assign to extracurricular activities in college applications?

Chapter 4 emphasizes the importance of extracurricular activities in showcasing a student's interests and leadership skills to admissions committees.

Does Chapter 4 of The College

Board discuss financial aid options?

Yes, it outlines various financial aid opportunities, including scholarships, grants, and loans, and explains how to apply for them.

What advice does Chapter 4 give
about writing college application
essays?

The chapter offers tips on selecting topics,
structuring essays, and expressing authentic
personal stories to make applications stand out.

Are there any tips in Chapter 4 for
preparing for college interviews?

Yes, Chapter 4 includes strategies for interview
preparation, such as researching schools,
practicing answers, and presenting oneself
confidently.

How does Chapter 4 address the
importance of recommendation
letters?

It highlights how strong recommendation letters
from teachers or mentors can significantly
enhance a student's application.

What information does Chapter 4
provide about campus visits?

Chapter 4 encourages students to visit campuses

to better understand college environments and

suggests questions to ask during visits.

Does Chapter 4 explain how to

choose the right college?

Yes, it guides students in evaluating factors like

academic programs, campus culture, location, and

financial considerations to select a suitable

college.

Chapter 4 The College Board: An In-Depth Examination of Its Role and Impact

chapter 4 the college board delves into the multifaceted operations and influence of

one of the most prominent organizations in American education. As an entity responsible

for administering standardized tests such as the SAT and Advanced Placement (AP)

programs, the College Board plays a pivotal role in shaping college admissions and

academic preparation nationwide. This chapter provides a comprehensive understanding

of the College Board's structure, services, and the controversies and challenges it faces in

today's evolving educational landscape.

Understanding the College Board's Core Functions

The College Board is a non-profit organization founded in 1900 with the primary mission to

expand access to higher education. Over the decades, it has become synonymous with

standardized testing and college readiness assessments. Chapter 4 the college board

highlights how the organization's core responsibilities include managing the SAT, PSAT, AP exams, and the CSS Profile, which is used for financial aid applications.

In recent years, the College Board has expanded its digital presence and introduced tools aimed at helping students navigate college planning and scholarship searches. These efforts reflect a broader commitment to equity and access, although critics argue about the efficacy and fairness of standardized tests as gatekeepers to college admissions.

The SAT and Its Evolution

One of the College Board's most well-known products is the SAT, a standardized test designed to assess students' readiness for college. Chapter 4 the college board reviews the SAT's historical changes – from content modifications to scoring scales – and its ongoing adaptations in response to criticism.

Originally conceived as a measure of aptitude, the SAT has shifted towards testing learned skills in math, reading, and writing. The College Board has introduced optional sections, essay components, and most notably, test-optional policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and growing debates over equity in testing.

Advanced Placement (AP) Program

Another critical component discussed in chapter 4 the college board is the AP program, which offers college-level curricula and examinations to high school students. This program allows students to earn college credit based on their AP exam scores, potentially saving time and tuition costs.

The College Board continuously updates AP course content to reflect current academic standards and college expectations. However, disparities in AP course availability and access, especially in underserved communities, remain a significant concern. Chapter 4 the college board investigates these gaps and the organization's initiatives to increase inclusivity in AP programs.

Impact on College Admissions and Equity

The College Board's influence extends deeply into college admissions processes. Many institutions rely heavily on SAT scores and AP exam results to make admissions decisions and award scholarships. While these metrics provide a standardized way to compare applicants, they also raise questions about fairness and socioeconomic bias.

Chapter 4 the college board critically examines data showing that students from higher-income families tend to perform better on standardized tests, partly due to access to test preparation resources. This disparity has fueled discussions about the College Board's role in perpetuating educational inequality and the growing movement toward test-optional admissions policies.

Financial Aid and the CSS Profile

Beyond testing, the College Board administers the CSS Profile, a financial aid application used by many colleges to determine institutional aid eligibility. This tool collects detailed financial information beyond the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), aiming to provide a more nuanced picture of a family's financial situation.

Chapter 4 the college board explores how the CSS Profile enhances financial aid

distribution but also critiques its complexity and the burden it places on applicants. The College Board has taken steps to simplify the process and waive fees for low-income students, reflecting efforts to improve accessibility.

Technological Innovations and Digital Transition

In response to changing educational environments, the College Board has embraced technology to improve student experience and accessibility. Chapter 4 the college board highlights the transition to digital SAT administrations and the expansion of online resources for test preparation and college planning.

These technological advances offer greater flexibility and immediate feedback but also introduce challenges such as digital access disparities. The College Board's approach to balancing innovation with inclusivity remains a key focus of ongoing analysis.

Pros and Cons of the College Board's Approach

Pros: Provides standardized measures for college readiness; offers extensive

1.
resources and programs; facilitates scholarship and financial aid applications; continuously adapts to educational trends.

Cons: Faces criticism for socioeconomic biases inherent in testing; complex

2.
financial aid application processes; challenges in ensuring equitable access to AP courses and digital tools.

Chapter 4 the college board presents a balanced view, acknowledging the organization's significant contributions to education while scrutinizing areas needing reform.

Looking Ahead: Challenges and Opportunities

The future of the College Board involves navigating increased scrutiny over standardized testing's role in admissions, expanding equitable access to advanced coursework, and leveraging technology to support diverse student populations. Chapter 4 the college board underscores the importance of ongoing reforms and partnerships with educational institutions to address systemic inequities.

As more colleges adopt test-optional policies and seek holistic admissions approaches, the College Board must redefine its value proposition. Its ability to innovate responsibly and inclusively will determine its continued relevance in the higher education ecosystem.

Through this detailed examination, chapter 4 the college board offers vital insights into how this organization shapes and is shaped by the complex dynamics of college admissions, student success, and educational equity.

chapter 4 summary, The College Board, college readiness, SAT preparation, AP courses, college admissions, standardized testing, college planning, financial aid, student resources

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