

Glossary of College and Financial Aid Terms

Below are some terms you should know. Terms that are defined elsewhere are in ***bold italics***.



A

ACT

The test required or accepted at all public and many private universities in Kentucky. It has four sections — English, math, reading and science reasoning — and an optional writing exam. Scores are used for admissions purposes, awarding scholarships and placing students in special programs and honors courses.

Alternative loan

See private loan.

Associate's degree

Awarded after 15 months to 2 years of study. Associate's degrees include:

- Associate of arts (AA) or associate of science (AS), often transferable to four-year colleges. Courses can be applied toward a bachelor's degree.

- Associate in applied science (AAS) in a technical area meant to lead directly to a job. Most courses cannot be applied toward a four-year degree.
- Associate in applied technology (AAT) in a technical area meant to lead directly to a job. Most courses cannot be applied toward a four-year degree.

B

Bachelor's degree

Generally awarded after four to five years of study. The most common are bachelor of arts (BA) and bachelor of science (BS).

C

Capitalization

Adding the interest on an unsubsidized ***loan*** to the ***principal*** instead of paying it while you're in school. This means your principal will be more, and so will your monthly payments.

Certificate

(1) Given in a nondegree program, usually in a vocational or technical area, to prepare for a specific occupation. Certificate programs generally last 6 to 12 months.

(2) Given in a specialized field at the postgraduate level, as in certain fields of medicine.

CLEP

The College-Level Examination Program offers subject tests and general exams. Some colleges use the scores to award ***credit by examination*** to entering freshmen.

College

A school that offers ***postsecondary*** education or a large subdivision of a ***university***, like the College of Business or the College of Arts and Sciences.

Commuter students

Students who live at home instead of on campus.

Consolidation

Lets you combine several student ***loans*** into one loan. It can lower monthly payments and extend the ***repayment*** period, but you'll probably pay more ***interest***.

Conversion scholarship/loan

Requires recipients to provide certain services or pay back the funds received with ***interest***.

Cosigner

Someone other than you who may be required to sign your ***promissory note***. The cosigner has to pay the ***loan*** back if you don't. Sometimes called endorser.

Credit by examination

Process in which students can earn credit for college-level knowledge by passing a test. ***CLEP*** lets students earn college credit this way.

Credit hour or clock hour

Unit of measurement for an educational program. While most community colleges and four-year colleges and universities use credit hours, some ***proprietary schools*** use clock hours.

D

Default

If you don't repay a **loan** according to the terms agreed upon when you signed the **promissory note**, you're in default.

Deferment

Lets you put off paying **principal** and/or **interest** for a while, depending on your type of **loan**.

Delinquency

When **loan** payments are late or missed. After 30 days, delinquency is reported to a credit bureau, which will hurt you if you try to borrow for a car or a house.

Diploma

Given in a nondegree program, usually a vocational or technical field, to prepare for a job. Diploma programs are generally 9 to 18 months long. This diploma is not the same as the diploma you receive when you graduate from high school.

Doctorate

A degree that usually takes three or more years after a **bachelor's** to complete.

E

Entrance/exit counseling

Counseling sessions required before you get a federal student **loan** and when you leave school. They help you learn more about **repayment** and **deferment** options and what happens if you don't repay your loans.

Expected family contribution (EFC)

Amount you and your family are expected to pay toward yearly college costs. The EFC is derived from **need analysis** of the family's income and assets.

F

FAFSA

The Free Application for Federal Student Aid is the **need analysis** form all students must complete when applying for federal and state student aid. Some colleges also use the FAFSA to award **scholarships**.

Federal default fee

A fee charged to insure federal student **loans** in case you die, **default** or become permanently disabled.

Financial aid

Money from state and federal governments, colleges, private organizations, associations and companies to help pay the costs of a college education or technical training.

Financial aid package

Total financial aid a college awards a student. It may consist of several types of aid, including **grants**, **scholarships**, **loans**, **work-study** programs and others. **Financial need**, availability of funds, institutional aid policies and the number of students who need financial assistance all influence a financial aid package.

Financial need

The amount of higher education expenses that your **expected family contribution (EFC)** falls short of paying. Financial need equals the cost of education minus the EFC.

Forbearance

A period of time when the **lender** lets you suspend your payments or makes other financial arrangements based on your circumstances. Forbearance is granted at the lender's discretion. **Interest** continues to accrue.

G

GPA

A grade point average is the sum of the graded points earned (usually A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, F=0) divided by the numbers of hours attempted for courses taken during a semester.

Grace period

The time between your leaving school and having to start paying back your student **loans**. It's usually six months, so it gives you time to begin work and establish cash flow before you have to make the first payment.

Graduate student

Student who has earned a **bachelor's degree** and is working toward a **master's degree**, **doctorate** or **professional** degree.

Grant

Financial aid award, generally based on **financial need**, to help pay the cost of higher education. A grant generally does not have to be repaid.

H

Higher education

Any education after high school.

I

Institution

Often used to refer to a school that offers **higher education**.

Institutional aid

Student **financial aid** administered by the school.

Interest

A charge for a **loan**, usually a percentage of the amount borrowed.

K

Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority (KHEAA)
State agency that helps students plan and pay for college by providing **financial aid** programs and free materials and information.

L

Lender
Whoever loans you money for **higher education**. It can be the federal government, a college, a bank, a nonprofit state corporation, a credit union or some other financial institution.

Loan
Money borrowed to help pay higher education costs. Loans must be repaid with **interest**.

Loan Servicer
Whoever collects the money you pay on a student **loan**. It may not be the **lender**.

M

Major
Primary academic field of study in college.

Master's
A degree that takes at least a year after the **bachelor's** to complete.

Matriculation
Another word for enrollment.

Merit-based
Financial aid based on academic, athletic or some other type of achievement.

Minor
Secondary academic field of study in college.

MPN
The Master Promissory Note, a **promissory note** good for 10 years if you don't change schools.

N

Need analysis
Used to determine how much students and their families can reasonably be expected to pay toward college expenses. Updated each year to reflect changes in the economy.

Need-based
Financial aid based on the government's **need analysis** formula.

Notification
The process by which the school or **lender** tells you about your loan type and amounts. You have to accept, reject or adjust the type or amount of the **loan**.

O

Origination fee
A fee charged by the lender.

P

Plain language disclosure
A statement that discloses loan terms and conditions that must be provided to you before or at the time of **disbursement** on a federal student **loan**.

Postbaccalaureate
After a **bachelor's** degree.

Postsecondary
"After high school." Postsecondary education can be received at a **college**, **university**, community and technical college, **proprietary school** or off campus.

Pre-college curriculum
Specific credits high school students are required to complete for admission into Kentucky's public universities.

Prepayment
Making **loan** payments before the due date. All or part of a student

loan may be prepaid without penalty. Also called accelerated payment.

Principal
The basic amount of a **loan** before **interest** is added and/or fees are deducted. Also called the face amount.

Private loan
A **loan** from a bank or **lender** other than the federal government.

Professional degree
A degree in such fields as dentistry, law and medicine. These usually take at least six years to complete.

Promissory note
A legally binding contract between you and the lender. It establishes the conditions under which you borrow money and the terms under which you have to repay it.

Proprietary schools
Privately owned schools that provide a wide range of courses of study, such as cosmetology, business and broadcasting. Programs range from 2 to 24 months and lead to **certificates**, **diplomas** or degrees in a variety of subjects.

R

Repayment schedule
A repayment summary that discloses your monthly payment amount, the due date for payments, the interest rate, the total amount you owe and the length of the repayment term. The holder of the loan sends this to you.

S

SAT
A college entrance exam accepted at many Kentucky colleges. This multiple choice test has two sections — math and reading/

writing. A written essay is optional. Scores are used for admissions purposes and in awarding **scholarships**.

SAT Subject Test

A one-hour test in a specific subject such as mathematics, science, English or foreign languages. More selective schools require two or three for freshman placement.

Satisfactory academic progress

A school's written standard of how it expects students to progress. To continue receiving federal student aid, you have to meet certain requirements regarding grade level, credits earned and **grade point average**.

Scholarship

A **financial aid** award to help pay for higher education. Scholarships generally do not have to be repaid and are normally based on ability, talent or achievement.

School certification

The process a school uses to document your eligibility for a student **loan**. It is required for all federal student loans and for some private loans.

Student Aid Report (SAR)

Document produced from information provided on the **FAFSA** and sent to the student. The SAR reports the student's eligibility for aid and **expected family contribution (EFC)**.

T

Technical school

A school that provides training in technical fields. Often called a trade school.

Transcript

Cumulative academic record that lists courses taken, grades

received and credits or **credit hours** received.

Tuition

The amount schools charge for instruction and for the use of certain school facilities, such as libraries.

U

Undergraduate

College student who has not yet earned a degree.

University

A school that offers degrees beyond a **bachelor's**, such as a **master's** or a **doctorate**.

W

Waiver

Arrangement under which a school does not charge specific costs if a student meets certain qualifications.

Work-study

Employment that lets students earn money to help pay the cost of higher education.

