

# The College Application Essay

College Essays are very revealing. They paint a picture for admission officers – not just of your writing ability and thought process, but also about your personality, creativity and values. You are attempting to present aspects of yourself that reach beyond grades, recommendations and test scores. For many students, this is the challenging part of the application process.

One admissions director described 90% of the essays that he read as “MacEssays” - technically correct in that they are organized and have correct sentence structure and spelling, but they are boring. A MacEssay is not wrong, but it is not going to help a student stand out in the admissions process. Your essay is a story about yourself that is not on your application or resume. You have an opportunity to create a portrait of yourself that will make admissions committees want to admit you.

## **Top Ten Tips for Writing a College Essay** (from National Association for College Admissions Counseling)

***Start early.*** *The more time you have, the less stress you'll have. You'll have plenty of time to give the essay your best effort.*

***Be yourself.*** *Take a moment to think about what interests you, what you love to talk about, what makes you sit up and take notice if it's mentioned in class or on TV. Then write about it. One of the biggest mistakes students make is "writing what they think others want to hear, rather than about an issue, event, or person that really had significance for them," says an admission and financial aid official at a New York college. An essay like that is not just boring to write, it's boring to read.*

***Be honest.*** *You're running late (see #1), you can't think of what to write, and someone e-mails you a heartwarming story. With just a tweak here and there, it could be a great essay, you think. It's what you would have written if you'd just had enough time. Don't be fooled! College admission officers have read hundreds, even thousands of essays. They are masters at discovering any form of plagiarism. Adapting an e-mail story, buying an essay from some Internet site, getting someone else to write your essay, admission people have seen it all. Don't risk your college career by taking the easy way out.*

***Take a risk.*** *On the other hand, some risks can pay off. Don't settle for the essay that everyone else is writing. Imagine an admission officer up late, reading the fiftieth essay of the day, yours. Do you want that person to nod off because he or she has already read ten essays on that topic? "The danger lies not in writing bad essays but in writing common essays, the one that admission officers are going to read dozens of," says an associate director at a Pennsylvania high school. "My advice? Ask your friends what they are writing, and then don't write about that!"*

**Keep in focus.** This is your chance to tell admission officers exactly why they should admit you. Unfortunately, some students try to list every single reason, their stellar academic record, their athletic prowess, their community service, all in a page or two. When that happens, the essay looks like a grocery list. Even though the Common Application main essay has a suggested minimum of 650 words, with no limit, every admission officer has a big stack to read every day; he or she expects to spend only a couple of minutes on the essay. If you go over 700 words, you are straining their patience, which no one should want to do. Instead, read the essay question carefully and jot down a few ideas. Then choose the one that looks like the most fun to write about. Stick to that main theme throughout the essay. You don't have to list all your achievements, that's what the rest of the application is for. Use the essay in a creative way to help the admission officers get to know you as a person.

**Write and rewrite.** Don't try to write a masterpiece on your first try. It's not possible, and all that pressure is likely to give you writer's block. For your first draft, write anything that comes to mind about your topic. Don't worry too much about grammar or spelling. Just get it down on paper (or computer screen). Then let it "rest" for a few hours or a few days. When you come back to the draft, look for ways to make it more focused and better written. Some people are "fat" writers: they write long, wordy first drafts that need to be shortened later. Others are "skinny" writers: they write short and simple first drafts and then need to add details or examples to "flesh out" the skeleton. Either way, don't be afraid to make major changes at this stage. Are there details that don't really relate to the topic? Cut them. Do you need another example? Put it in.

Here are two other things to try, suggested by one college counselor.

- Remove the introductory and concluding paragraphs, and then see if your essay seems stronger. These paragraphs are often the most likely to have unnecessary detail.
- Go through the essay and cut out every "very" and every "many." Words like these are vague, and your writing is often stronger without them.

**Get a second opinion.** Even best-selling novelists ask other people to read their manuscripts before they're sent to the publisher. When you've rewritten the essay to your satisfaction, find someone who can give you advice on how to make it even better. Choose a person you respect and who knows something about writing, a favorite English teacher, a parent, or a friend who writes for the school paper. Ask them to tell you what they like best about your essay, and what you can do to improve it. Criticism of your writing can be tough to hear, but try to listen with an open mind. You don't have to make every change suggested, after all, it's your essay and no one else's, but you should seriously consider each suggestion.

**Proofread.** Finally, you're ready to send your essay. Not so fast! Read it over one more time, looking for those little errors that can creep in as you write or edit. If you're using a computer, also run a spell check. Sometimes, it can be difficult to catch minor typos—you've read the essay so many times that you see what should be there rather than what is there. To make sure you catch everything, try reading your essay out loud or having someone else read it out loud to you.

Another strategy is to read the essay backward, from the last sentence to the first. That makes it just unfamiliar enough for errors to stand out.

**Be accurate.** Applying online may feel like you're sending email, but you're not. An Oregon director of admission warns against using informal email language, incorrect capitalization or abbreviations such as BTW or "thanx," which are not appropriate to a formal document. Make sure your online essay represents the best of you.

**Don't expect too much from an essay.** The application essay is important, but it's not the only thing that is considered. "Can [the essay] make a difference in getting the 'thin versus thick' envelope? Absolutely," says the New York director. "But that is the exception rather than the rule." That's because admission officers look at the whole package, your academics, extracurricular activities, standardized tests, and other factors. A great essay rarely makes up for a weak academic record. On the other hand, a mediocre essay won't necessarily consign your application to the "deny" list. So make your essay as well-written as you can, but don't put so much pressure on yourself that the rest of the application fades in importance.

### **More Essay Tips (from the admissions staff at Carleton University)**

**View it as an opportunity.** The essay is one of the few things that you've got complete control over in the application process, especially by the time you're in your senior year. You've already earned most of your grades; you've already made most of your impressions on teachers; and chances are, you've already found a set of activities you're interested in continuing. So when you write the essay, view it as something more than just a page to fill up with writing. View it as a chance to tell the admissions committee about who you are as a person.

**Be yourself.** If you are funny, write a funny essay; if you are serious, write a serious essay. Don't start reinventing yourself with the essay.

**Make it fun.** If you're recounting an amusing and light-hearted anecdote from your childhood, it doesn't have to read like a Congressional Act — make it fun!

**Tell us something different** from what we'll read on your list of extracurricular activities or transcript.

**Take the time to go beyond the obvious.** Think about what most students might write in response to the question and then try something a little different.

**Don't try to take on too much.** Focus on one "most influential person," one event, or one activity. Tackling too much tends to make your essay too watered down or disjointed.

**Concentrate on topics of true significance to you.** Don't be afraid to reveal yourself in your writing. We want to know who you are and how you think.

**Write thoughtfully and from your heart.** *It'll be clear who believes in what they are saying versus those who are simply saying what they think we want to hear.*

**Essays should have a thesis** *that is clear to you and to the reader. Your thesis should indicate where you're going and what you're trying to communicate from the outset.*

**Don't do a history report.** *Some background knowledge is okay, but do not re-hash what other authors have already said or written.*

**Answer each school's essay individually.** Recycled "utility essays" come across as impersonal and sanitized. The one exception is an essay written for and submitted to Common Application member schools.

**Proofread, proofread, proofread.** Nothing says "last-minute essay" like an "are" instead of "our" or a "their" instead of "they're."

**Keep it short** and to the point.

**Limit the number of people** from whom you request feedback on your essay. Too much input creates an essay that sounds as though it has been written by a committee or results in writing that is absent your own voice.

**Appearances count.** Formatting and presentation cannot replace substance, but they can certainly enhance the value of an already well-written essay.