The College Interview

**The Basics**

A college interview is a chance to show that you're more than just test scores and grades. And it’s an exchange of information — you learn about the college and the college learns about you. Not every college requires an interview: it may be mandatory, optional or not offered at all.

The interview is just one of many factors in the admission decision and it is rarely the deciding one. Still, if a borderline student turns out to be impressive, the interviewer has the authority to write a letter supporting admission.

**Types of Interviews**

Interviews vary depending on the college, student and particular situation. You could find yourself interviewing with an admission officer, a student or an alumnus. Most of these interviews last between 30 and 60 minutes.

There are also other, less formal, interview situations. You may have the opportunity to participate in a group information session with admission staff members and current students. Many high schools hold college fairs, where you can meet with representatives on an individual basis.

If you intend to attend a music, drama or dance institute, you should plan on performing an audition or submitting a portfolio, in addition to taking part in any necessary interview.

**Why Interview?**

Most colleges don't require an interview; however, there are many benefits to meeting face-to-face with an admission officer. Interviews give you the chance to:

* Show that you are seriously interested in attending.
* Convey what you can bring to a campus community.
* Learn more about a college’s programs.
* Explain variations in your record — for example, changes in your grades.

**Be Your Own Best Advocate**

The admission officers learn about you from a group of documents: your transcript, test scores and application. While your essay and recommendations can offer an impression of who you are, words on paper can reveal only so much. The interview is your chance to be your own advocate by talking positively about your interests and enthusiasms, to show your personality, and to boost your chance of admission.

**Discuss Special Circumstances**

The interview is a good time to explain anything unusual in your transcript or discuss any personal circumstances that affected your studies. Any problems that you may find difficult to write about in the application are often easier to discuss with a sympathetic admission counselor. For example:

* You may not be the best math student, but it never stopped you from taking AP® Calculus — tell the interviewer why you persisted despite such difficulties.
* During sophomore year, your parents divorced and your academic work took a downturn.
* You have a learning disability and need to make an extra effort with every assignment.

**Making Your Interview a Positive Experience**

You can’t pass or fail, so don’t be nervous. As long as you've prepared and practiced, you can probably make a good impression. Here are some other tips:

* Accept a college’s offer of an interview.
* Be on time.
* Go into the interview alone, without your parents.
* Be polite to everyone you meet.
* Act naturally.
* Respond conversationally — don’t memorize a speech.
* Use appropriate language and avoid slang.
* Be confident but not arrogant.
* Tell the truth.
* Express interest in the college and its programs.
* Ask questions not covered by the college catalog or website.
* Avoid eating or drinking during the interview.
* Dress neatly and cleanly; don’t wear T-shirts or other casual clothing.

**Be Sure to Ask Questions**

Asking questions shows that you're interested in the college and what the admission officer has to say. You should try to ask questions that indicate you’ve done some research about the college and know why you consider it a good fit for you. Also, asking questions can help you discover characteristics that colleges can't convey in a catalog.

**Regard the interview as a CONVERSATION.** Making it into a conversation means feeling free to ask the interviewer something that relates to the answer you have just given. Example: If an interviewer asks, "Why did you choose Florida University?" reply to her question and then say: "What do you think draws students here?" This sort of question exchange builds rapport because you are engaging the interviewer in a conversation instead of just waiting for the interviewer to ask you the next question on the list.

**GOOD LUCK!**