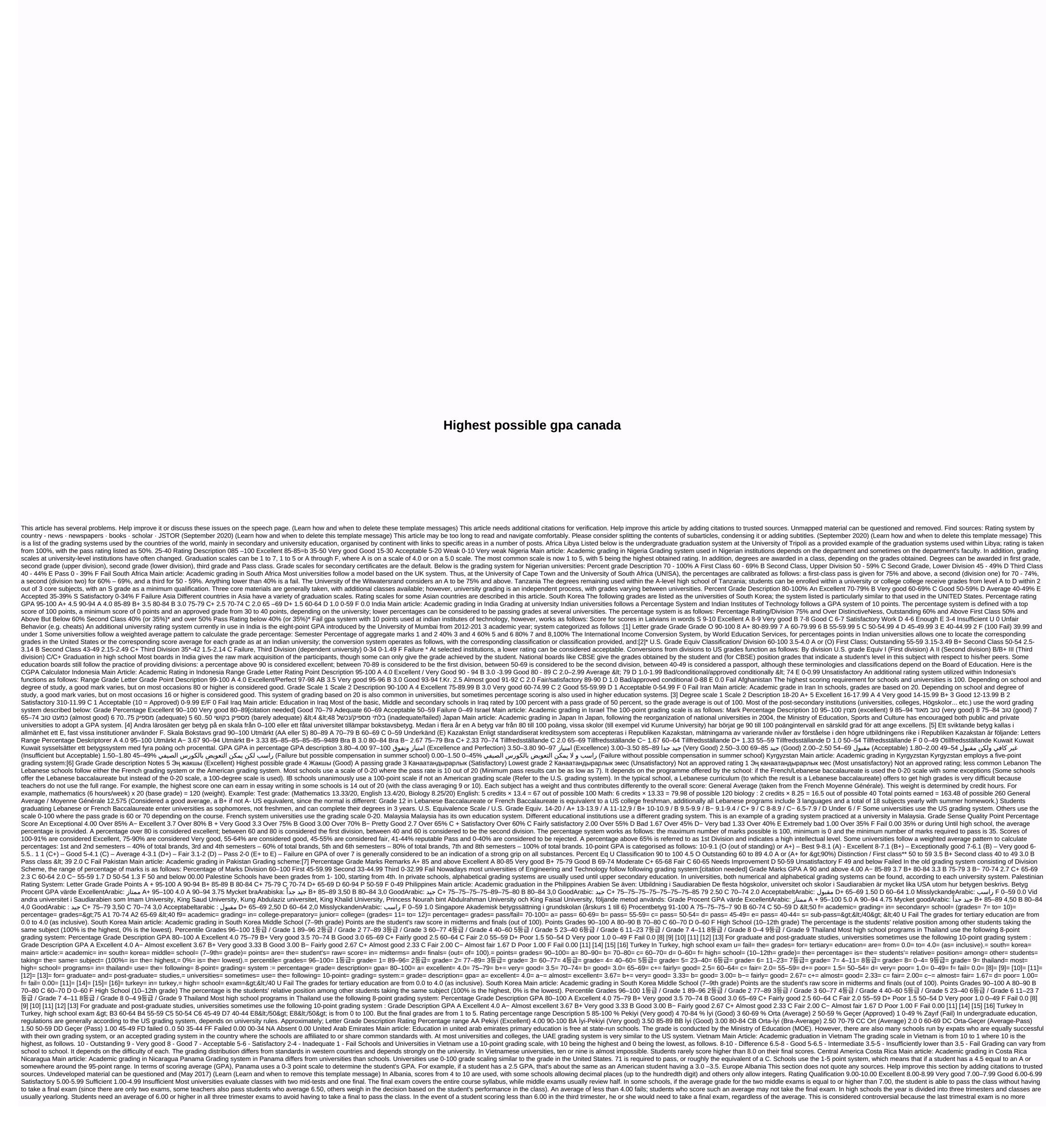
I'm not robot	reCAPTCHA
Continue	



```
important than the first two, but the rule stands to prevent students who have already reached the lowest average of 6.33) from not making an effort in the last three months of the year. Your time at a university typically lasts 3-5 years. Austria In Austria, grades from 1 to 5 are used.
Grade Percentage Translation 1 (Sehr gut) 90-100 Really good 2 (Gut) 80-89 Good 3 (Befriedigend) 64-79 Satisfactory 4 (Genügend) 51-63 Enough 5 (Nicht genügend) 0-50 Insufficient The formalized overall rating in Austria is well approved (mit ausgezeichnetem Erfolg bestanden), which is given for excellent performance (average 1.5 and better, no rating
under 3)[17] and pass (Bestanden, no rating below 4). [18] If someone gets well approved in his Matura, Diploma and Doctorate, all curricula acquitted in the regular time he may have a promotio sub auspiciis president will personally attend
the graduation ceremony), which is the highest honor in Austria only achieved by 1 in 2,500 academics (.04%) Annual. [19] Generally speaking, there is not a cumulative Grade Point Average in the Austrian education system and therefore has little relevance in the local labour market. Belgium In Belgian universities a scale from 0 to 20 is used on a per-
subject basis; a weighted average then calculated on a scale of 0 to 20, with 10 being the approved grade per substance. An overall average of approximately 14 (70%) earn a distinction rating (cum laude), around 16 (80%) means high difference (magna cum laude) and on average about 18 (90%) gives the highest distinction (sum/maxima cum laude). The
exact scores for each grade differ from university to univ
secondary schools there are 6 years. During the first three years, students must take exams every semester. The points are usually given as a percentage. At the end of the academic year, an average total score is given. Higher education institutions (another form of higher education, not comparable to AMERICAN higher education institutions) use the same
scale from 0 to 20 as Belgian universities, although homework and attendance can affect sometimes up to 50% or more of these 20 points (situation as in February 2011[update]). A final degree is more common, which counts for 100% of the grade if the course does not require laboratory work. Getting a degree higher than 16/20 is considered a very good
rating and a 19 or 20/20 is very rare. Scaling varies significantly depending on university or college. Bosnia and Herzegovina Main article: Academic grading in Bosn
secondary education: Grading Translation 5 Odličan Excellent – Best possible grade (A) 4 Vrlo dobar Very good - Second highest rating - Above average (B) 3 Dobar Bra - Average performance (C) 2 Dovoljan Enough – Lowest pass grade (D) 1 Nedovoljan Insufficient – Under Grade (E/F) University rating: Grade percentage Translation 10 91-100
Exceptional 9 81-90 Excellent 8 71-80 Very good 7 61-70 Good 6 51-60 Sufficient – lowest pass able score 5 0-50 Insufficient – failed in grades Bulgaria, the following grading scale is used in schools: 6 Отличен (Excellent) The best possible rating 92-100% A 5 Много добрѕ (Very good) Second highest 75-91% В 4 Доб Рѕ (Bra) Indicates average
performance 59-74% С 3 Среден (Average) Lowest pass rating 50-58% D 2 Слаб (Weak) Failure grade 0-49 % F For test and test, accurate grading is often used and is represented by two positions after the decimal point: 5.50-6.00 Отличен (Excellent) Best possible rating 92-100% A 4,150-5.49 Много добур (Very good) Second highest 75-91% B 3.50-6.00 Отличен (Excellent) Best possible rating 92-100% A 4,150-5.49 Много добур (Very good) Second highest 75-91% B 3.50-6.00 Отличен (Excellent) Best possible rating 92-100% A 4,150-5.49 Много добур (Very good) Second highest 75-91% B 3.50-6.00 Отличен (Excellent) Best possible rating 92-100% A 4,150-5.49 Много добур (Very good) Second highest 75-91% B 3.50-6.00 Отличен (Excellent) Best possible rating 92-100% A 4,150-5.49 Много добур (Very good) Second highest 75-91% B 3.50-6.00 Отличен (Excellent) Best possible rating 92-100% A 4,150-5.49 Много добур (Very good) Second highest 75-91% B 3.50-6.00 Отличен (Excellent) Best possible rating 92-100% A 4,150-5.49 Много добур (Very good) Second highest 75-91% B 3.50-6.00 Отличен (Excellent) Best possible rating 92-100% A 4,150-5.49 Много добур (Very good) Second highest 75-91% B 3.50-6.00 Отличен (Excellent) B 4-6-6.00 Отличен (Excellent) B 
4.49 Добsp (Good) Indicates average performance C 3.00-3.49 Cpeден (Average) Lowest pass rating 50-58% D 2.00-2.99 Слаб (Weak) Failing rating 0-49 % F Grade that, eg. Each pass rating at or above the .50 mark is prefixed with the term for the higher rating. Minimum is 2.00; rating below 3.00 is fail grade, and the maximum is 6.00. Ratings like Very
Good (5-) and Average (3+) are also possible – these are ignored in calculations. Approximately, the Bulgarian system can be equated with the Australian system, 6=HD, 5=D, 4=Cr, 3=P and 2=F. The most common formula used in Bulgarian schools is currently Grade=(6*)
number of correct answers)/ total number of guestions. In this way, if a student has answered 7 out of 10 guestions correctly, their mark should be: (6*7)/ 10 = 4.20, which is rated as Good 4 or average performance. Croatia Main article: Academic grading in Croatia, the following grading scale is used in schools: 5 Odličan or Izvrstan Excellent, best
possible rating A 4 Vrlo dobar Very good, second highest B 3 Dobar Good, indicates average performance C 2 Dovoljan Sufficient, lowest pass result D 1 Nedovoljan Insufficient, failed grade F At the end of each semester, the scores are on average to form a Grade Point Average (prosječna ocjena), according to this scale: 5.00-4.50 Odličan or Izvrstan
Excellent, best possible rating A 4.49-3.50 Vrlolo dobar Very good, second highest B 3.49-2.50 Dobar Good, indicates average performance C 2.49-2.00 Dovoljan Sufficient, lowest pass grade D 1.99-1.0 Nedovoil Insufficient, failing grade F In colloquially Croatian, qualities are intended to be their numerical values: jedinica, dvojka, troika, četvorka, petica.
Students with failed grades (1 or F) may wear these grades throughout the school year, but are required to improve them to pass grades (2 or better) to finish the year. Failure to pass a class grade in both primary and secondary schools: Grade
description Translation notes 1 Výborný Excellent The best grade can be achieved. American A equivalent. 2 Chvalitebný Commendable American B-equivalent. 3 Dobrý Good U.S. 'C' equivalent. 4 Dostatečný Sufficient U.S. D equivalent. 5 Nedostatečný Insufficiently failed grade. U.S. 'E/F' equivalent. Plus and minus signs are often used to further
differentiate brands. For example, 2+ corresponds to the US 'B+'. Half-range may also be used, for example 2-3, one degree halfway between 2 and 3. At universities use a six-point scale, with 'A' equivalent to 1,'B' to 1-2, Denmark Main article:
Academic graduation in Denmark The current scale, seven-trins scale (13-scale), was introduced in 2007, replacing the old 13-scale (13-scale). The new scale is still an absolute scale, seven-trins scale consists of seven different grades, from 12 to -3, with 12 being the highest. This new scale is still an absolute scale,
which means that proportions are not taken into account. Grade ECTS Grade Description Translation 12 A Fremragende Excellent 10 B Fortrinlig Very good 7 C Good Good 4 D Jævn Average 02 E Tilstrække Lig Insufficiently -3 F Call Bad Estonia Percentage Grade Sentence 90-100% 5 Very good 75-89% 4 Good 50-74% 3
the same percentages. Finland Main article: Academic grading in Finland Several systems are used in different educational institutions in Finland. The school class system has historically been a scale from 0 to 10, but all grades below 4 have been discarded. Thus, it is now divided between 4, it disapproval the rating, and 5-10, the subsequent grades. Upper
secondary school has the same grades for courses and course tests as primary schools, but the baccalaureate grades are in Latin. Universities and professional institutions use a scale of 0 (fail) and 1-3 (pass). The professor selects the grading
scheme used; short, elective courses have normally passed/failed grades. France Main article: Academic grading in France, school grades usually range from either 0 (worst) to 20 (best) or, sometimes, from 0 (worst) to 10 (best). A mark below average (10 out of 20 or 5 out of 10, depending on the scale) is usually a fail. For the French national
secondary school level (baccalauréat), a score of 8-10 typically gives the right to take another oral test to try to improve that average to 10 and 14 (less often 13-14) is called the rating assez bien (quite good); 14-16 is called bien (good); above 16 is très bien (very good).
The avec les felicitations du jury no longer exists. World Education Services rating equivalence between France and the United States[22] Scale US grade equivalent to 14-20 A 12-13.9 B+ 11-11.9 B 10.5-1 10.9 B- 10 C 9-9.9 C- 8-8.9 D 0-7.9 F Germany Main article: Academic grading in Germany In Germany, school grades range from 1 (very good, sehr)
gut to 6 ungenügend). In the last classes of German High School schools that are preparing for university studies, a scoring system used with 15 points, the best grades and 0 points is the worst. The percentages shown in the
table are those used in Oberstufe (final classes). German Grade System Percentage[cation needed] Grade after education Descriptor Conversion to the U.S. system * (varies by school, 11th-12th grade) tertiary (Fachhochschule & (Fa
1.0 sehr gut (very good/ excellent: an outstanding performance) 4.0 1 14 points 1.0 4.0 1 - 13 points 1.7 gut (good: an achievement exceeding the average requirements significantly) 3.3 2 11 points 1.7 gut (good: an achievement exceeding the average)
2.3 3 8 points 3.0 2.0 3- 7 points 3.3 1.7 50-65% 4 + 6 points 3.0 7 ausreichend (sufficient: a performance that meets the requirements despite shortcomings) 1.3 4 5 points 3.0 7 ausreichend (sufficient: a performance that meets the requirements due to major shortcomings) 0.0 5+ 3 points 5
2 points 5-1 point 6 0 points * This conversion schedule is intended as a guideline, as exact conversions may differ. Greece Main article: Academic grading in Greece Scale: 0.00-10.00 (0-100%) Pass (module): 5.00 (50%) The table below shows the Greek rating system while it illustrates roughly how the ratings are compared to ECTS, US and UK ratings:
Greece (0.00-10.00) ECTS US (0.0-4.0 or 5.0)[23][24] UK (0-100%)[25][26] A+ First Class Honours* (First or 1st) (70-100%) Λίαν Καλύς (Very good) (6.50-8.50) ECTS B B, B+, A- Upper second class awards (2:2) (50-59%) No assessment/award at the end of the 4th
or 5th year, until all modules, from all years, are successfully passed. The years are extended. C-, D Third class awards (third or third) (40-49%) Withdrawal F Ordinary degree(Pass) (without Honors) (35-39%)[a] Fail (0-34%) For Athens (NTUA) national technical universities (NTUA), the above scores are different: 9-10 is excellent, 7-9 is very good, 5-7 is
good, 0-4.9 is fail. Hungary Hungary Hungary Hungary has used a five-point scale since 1950. There is a failing rating: 1 – elégtelen (insufficient). In general, the lowest passing mark is either 50% or 60%, or a mark (point) higher. Pass grade is 2 - elégséges (sufficient or pass), 3 - (mediocre or or 4 – jó (good) and 5 – jeles (very good). The perfect overall performance is called
kitűnő or kiváló (excellent). The bare five-degree scale is used almost exclusively for final grades at all levels of education (primary, secondary, university). During the academic year, however, teachers may use different modifiers, especially in primary schools. A comma (,) after the rating has a negative effect (alá, below), and an apostrophe (') after the rating
has a plus effect (folé, above); a degree halfway between 4 and 5, etc. Sometimes 5*, five starred (csillagos ointös) are used to indicate outstanding achievements throughout the semester (only in elementary school, as it would
be considered childish in middle school). Rating Meaning (Hungarian) English translation Percentage (pass=50%+1 scale) Percent (pass=60% scale) Common percentage 5 Jeles / Ötös Very Good 91-100 90-100 86-100 4 Jó / Négyes Good 81 –9 080-89 75-85 3 Közepes / Hármas Satisfactory or Mediocre 66-80 70-79 61-75 2 Elégséges / Kettes Pass or
Sufficient 51-65 60-6 9 5 1-60 1 Elégtelen / Egyes Fail or Insufficient 0-50-59 0-50 Iceland Main article: Academic grading at Iceland University in Iceland Categorizes its grades according to the following GPA Name Literal meaning 10 - 9.0 Ágætiseinkunn First class with distinction 8.99 - 7.25 Fyrsta einkunn First class 7.24 - 6.0 Önnur einkunn Second class
5.99 - 5,0 Priðja einkunn Third grade In both primary and secondary schools, ratings were recently [when?] changed from 0-10 to the following ability in the field as a described reference area. Upon admission to a college student has the ability to work
at the second phase of the study stage B + 82-93 Very good The student has achieved all learning outcomes with a score of A. Upon admission to college student shows good ability in the field as a reference field for the described study. Upon admission to a college
student has the ability to work on the 2.brepi subject area, but you may need to go to the extra phase of Icelandic, mathematics and English. C+ 50-64 Bath The student has the ability to work at the first phase of the study stage. C 35-49 Very
poor Student shows that he has to some extent, but not everyone reaches the competence criteria that describe the learning division. When admission to a college student has not assessment criteria to describe the subject area. Upon admission to a college student has the ability
to work at the first phase of the study stage and may need to be individualized. A student who gets D in two of the three majors to apply for a preparatory study - also applies to those who are marked * grades. O 0 Unworthy to mark Ireland The two state-regulated training forms are the Junior Certificate (usually taken at 15/16) and the Leaving Certificate
(usually taken between the ages of 17 and 19). Rating Percentage Range Description A 85-100% Excellent B 70-84% Very good C 55-69% Good D 40-54% Approved E 25-39% Fail F 10-24% Fail NG 0-9% Unworthy to mark Passing or not Junior Cert (or any exams in Irish secondary schools), has no bearing on whether students can take exams or
continue on. The Leaving Certificate uses a points system. Previously, this consisted of letter and numbered grades (A1, A2, B1, B2), where each grade was separated by 5 %, bar an A1 given for a mark above 90 %. However, this was updated for the 2016/2017 Leaving Cert cycle and these letters were replaced by H (higher level), O (standard level) and F
(basic level). [27] Each rating is separated by 10%. A maximum of 6 subjects are counted, with a possible 100 points in each subject. For students sitting on the higher level math paper, an extra 25 points can be obtained by getting a grade over an H6. In practice, most students take 7 or 8 subjects and their best 6 results count. Each topic has 2 or 3 levels:
higher, common and ground. The points are: Grade percentage range higher level points Ordinary level points Foundation Level points H1/O1/F1 90-100% 100 56 20 H2/O2/F2 80-8 9% 88 46 12 H3/O3/F3 70-79% 77 37 0 H4/O4/F4 60-69% 6 6 200 28 0 H5/O5/F5 50-59 % 55 20 0 H6/O6/F6 40-49 % 44 12 0 H7/O7/F7 30-39 % 33 0 0 H8/O8/F8 0-29 % 0 0
0 0 Points system allocates all university places in Ireland for Irish applicants. Irish universities vary in their grading systems. For example, UCD (University Places in Ireland for Irish applicants. Irish universities vary in their grading systems. For example, UCD (University Places in Ireland for Irish applicants. Irish university Places in Irish university P
[28] Italy In Italy, primary and middle school grades can range from 10 (excellent) to 1 (impossible to assess), with pass is 6. Grade Percent Translation 10 100% Outstanding 9 90-99% Excellent 8 80-89% Very bad 2 2 20-29% Very, very poor 10-10%
Very, very bad When a professor wants to apply a more accurate scale and ranking to the students' assessments, instead of using the full 1-10 scale (which would make the scale inconsistent with that of other professors), he/she may sometimes have a plethora of symbols and decimalplaces: the interval between 5 and 6 is then expressed, in ascending
order, by 5+, 51/2 and 6- (or 5/6, named 5 to 6). The smallest pass is 6. Since these symbols (except 1/2) do not have a clear mathematical value (usually ±0.25), the calculation of final year averages may be somewhat arbitrary and inconsistent; Therefore, there has been a push since 2008 with the Gelmini reform to uniformly shape the system to the scale
1-10. [29] Prior to this reform, comprehensive school and secondary education used a different grading scale that expressed an assessment of the student's progress: Ottimo: Excellent Distinto: Very Good Buono: Good Discreto: Fair Sufficiente: Pass Insufficiente: Pas
academic subjects, acceptable grades range from 6 to 10. Universities use a points system for exams, where 30 points is the best grade and 18 the lowest pass grade on a scale of 1-10, and the final grade was the sum of the three
grades. On a scale of 1-10, pass is 6, so on a 1-30 scale the minimum pass rating is 3*6 = 18. Nowadays, the form of each examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination is decided by the professor[citation needed] (number of examination needed] (number of examination needed] (number of examination needed] (number of examination needed) (number of examination needed
110. A cum laude notation (e lode in Italian) is used to increase the highest grades for both exams and exams, in all its levels, to reflect truly outstanding performance. Summary Primary and secondary school 10-degree grading scale; highest score 10, pass results 6 Licenza media (commonly known as Terza media) 10-degree rating scale; highest score 10
e lode, pass score 6 Maturità 100 degree grading scale; highest score 100 e lode, pass 60 University exams: 30-point grading scale; highest score 110 e lode, pass result 66 Corresponding percentages 10: 100% 9: 90-99% 8: 80-
89% 7: 70-79% 6: 60-169% 5 and below: 0-59% Examples of intermediate grades 8-: 79% 8=: 76-78% 71/2: 75% 7+: 71-74% In Kosovo, Kosovo,
point scale, where 10 (Latvian: desmit) is the highest attainable rating, and 1 (Latvian: viens) is awarded for extremely poor results. The minimum pass rating is 4 (Latvian: desmit) is the highest attainable rating, and 1 (Latvian: viens) is awarded for extremely poor results. The minimum pass grade of 5 (Latvian: pieci). The
absence of any kind of performance is indicated by nv (Latvian: hub vertejuma 'no assessment possible); previously, the mark for the absence of work was 0 (Latvian: nulle). Teachers in lower classes and for minor assignments in higher classes are encouraged to assign one of two grades: i (Latvian: ieskaitīts 'counted') for passing grades, and you (Latvian:
neieskaitīts 'not counted') for a failed grade. The grade 10 is reserved for exceptional performance. 9 is most often used for a US equivalent of an A. In some cases, the grade can be rounded, for example, if a student received a 67% grade can be rounded to a 7. Grade Percentage Translation In Latvian 10 100% Outstanding Izcili 9 90-99%
Excellent Teicami 8 80-89% Very Good Labi 7 70-79% Good Labi 6 60-69% Almost Good Gandrīz labi 5 5 0 -59% Satisfactory Viduvēji 3 30-39% Bad Vāji 2 20-29% Very bad oti, loti vāji 1 10-10% Very, very bad oti, loti vāji Lithuania, the grading system was changed to a 10-degree scale in 1993.
[30] In the past, Soviet Lithuania had a 5-degree graduation scale. 10 is the highest attainable variety for excellent performance and 1 is the lowest. Usually given 1 when there is no work submitted at all (called kuolas in the academic jargon, which means 'rod'); otherwise, most teachers retain 2 at their lowest grades and rarely mark work as 1. The lowest
grade for passing a higher education institution is 4, while it is the higher education institutions that have the lowest pass grade in the higher education In English In Lithuanian 10 92–100% Excellent Puikiai Excellent Puikiai 9 84-91% Very good Labai
gerai Very good Labai gerai 8 75-83% Good Gerai Bra Gerai 7 67-74% Good Enough Pakankamai 9 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor Blogai 2 20-29% Very Good Enough Pakankamai 9 30-3 9% Poor B
poor Labai blogai 1 0-19% —1 —1 Remarks: 1 No answer provided, failed to complete the task (Lithuanian: Nieko neatsake, neatliko užduoties) Moldova Moldova uses a 10-point scale system, 5 is the lowest rating for pass: 10 (excellent) 9 (very good) 8 (good) 6-7 (satisfactory) 5 (sufficient) 1-4 (unsatisfactory) Netherlands Main article: Academic grading in
the Netherlands In the Netherlands, grades ranging from 1.0 up to 10.0 are used, with 1 being the worst and 10 being the best. One's points are determined by 9 and a point is added. So if you make a 58/64 on a their score is calculated as follows: 58 / 64 * 9 + 1 = 9.2.
Sometimes scores are deducted for the number of errors on a test (typically, on vocabulary or topographical tests with more than 10 questions, each error will still lead to a decrease in the score on one. So 2 errors on a 50 question vocabulary test would represent an 8). Grades 9 and 10 are almost never given in large tests (on average, a 9 is awarded in
only 1.5%, and 10 in 0.5% of cases). In general, either one or two decimal places are predominantly used in secondary and higher education. In elementary school, fractions of grades are identified by a + or -, which means a quarter (converted to either 0.8 or 0.3 if only one decimal place is used). Thus, a rating of 6.75 (or 6.8) could be written as 7-, while a
rating of 7+ would count for 7.25 or 7.3. A 5.5 constitutes a pass, since 5.4 and below constitute a fail. If no decimal places are used, 6 and up is a pass and 5 and below is a fail; however, in this case of graduation in full figures there are sometimes 6-, which would officially translate to 5.75, but can be interpreted here as barely, but only good enough.
Roughly, a student scores a 5.5 (pass) when 2/3 (67%) of an exam is correct. If the rating would be a 5.49 and a decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.5, but if no decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.5, but if no decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.5, but if no decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.5, but if no decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.5, but if no decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.5, but if no decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.5, but if no decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.5, but if no decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.5, but if no decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.5, but if no decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.5, but if no decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.5, but if no decimal places are used (usually at the end of the year) 5.49 will be a 5.49 will be a 5.49 will be a 5.49 will be a 5.40 wi
      er, could get the nomination cum laude (which is comparable to the sum cum laude awarded in Germany and the United States). Rating scale with its labels: Grade Qualification Description UK [31] USA [31] 10 uitstekend excellent A * A + 9.5 uitstekend excellen
ruim voldoen de more than enough A- A 7 ruim voldoende more than enough B B + 6,5 voldoende sufficient C B 6 voldoende strongly inadequate F F F 2 slecht poor F F 1 zeer slecht very poor F F North Macedonia Primary and secondary education: Grade
Label Translation 5 одличен (odličen) Excellent – Best possible rating (A) 4 многу добар (mnogu dobar) Very good – Second highest rating - Above average (B) 3 добар (dobar) Good – Average performance (C) 2 доволен (dovolen) Sufficient – Lowest pass grade (D) 1 недоволен (nedovolen) Insufficient – Failed grade (E/F) University grading : Grade
percentage Translation 10 91 - 100 Exceptional 9 81 - 90 Excellent 8 71 - 80 Very good 7 61 - 70 Good 6 51 - 60 Enough - Lowest pass grade 5 1 - 50 Insufficient - Fail grade Norway Main articles: Education in Norway and Higher in Norway In primary school (Barneskole, from 6 to 13 years of age) no official grades are given. However, the teachers write an
individual comment or analysis on the test and at the end of each semester. Lower secondary school; age 13-16) and secondary school; age 16-19) use a scale that runs from 1 to 6, where 6 is the highest and 2 lowest pass rs. It is not possible to fail a grade in lower secondary school, even 1 is a pass grade. For non-final tests
and half-time evaluations, grades are often recorded with + or - (except 6+ and 1-). It is also common to use grades such as 5/6 or 4/3 that indicate borderline grades. However, the grades students receive on their diploma (Vitnemål), are single digit grades 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6. The student's unweighted grade score average is also given at Vitnemål. In higher
education, according to the ECTS system, grades for undergraduate and postgraduate tests are awarded on a graduated scale from A (highest) to F (lowest), with E as the lowest pass grade. The ECTS system was implemented at the Norwegian Universities and Colleges in the early 2000s, and most schools have converted to ECTS in 2003. Prior to 2003,
the previous most common system of grades used at university level was based on a scale ranging from 1.0 (highest) to 6.0 (lowest), with 4.0 being the lowest pass grade. The way in which the new Bologna system was introduced means that students, who had started their studies while the old system was still in force, will graduate with transcripts
containing grades from both systems (i.e. both numbers and letters). A school year has two semesters, from August to December and from January to June, although exceptions exist. Courses are measured in study poeng according to the EctS standard (European Credit Transfer System credits). A normal full-time progression award awards 60 credits
(study poeng/stp) per year (30 per semester). Most institutions use either a credit block system of 7.5, 8, 10, 12, 15 or 20. Poland The most commonly used system in Polish class schools is as follows (with usual corresponding points percentages): Grade Label (abbr.) Label (full) Percent[32] Translation[32] 1 ndst niedostateczny 0-40% unsatisfactory 2
baptism dopuszczający 41-50% acceptable 3 dst dostateczny 51-70% satisfactory 4 db dobry 71-90% good 5 bdb bardzo dobry 91-100% very good 6 celujący 100%+ excellent (see below) Rating 'perfect' as final grade is usually awarded for extracurricular merit. In surveys, it is sometimes awarded for a perfect or almost perfect score (100%+, for example
by answering extra credit questions). Rating (especially expressed numerically) can suffix with + (plus) or - (minus). On rare occasions= (double minus, 'rail') are used, especially as 2 = to put the very lowest pass rating. Before grades 1 and 6 were not used. It was Grade 2 that was called inadequate. 3 =, also called trzy na szynach (literally: three on rails)
was the very lowest passing rating. Year 6 may have been issued on very rare occasions (e.g. to render the teacher speechless). Tertiary institutions use a different system, which usually consists of the following grades (with usual corresponding score percentages): niedostateczny (unsatisfactory) – 2.0 – 0-50 % dostateczny (satisfactory) – 3.0 – 51-60 %
dostateczny plus (satisfactory plus) – 3.3..3 5 - 61-70 % dobry (good) - 4.0 - 71-80 % dobry (good) - 4.0 - 71-80 % dobry (good) - 5,0 - 91-100 % zaliczony (not passed) – nzal. The scores corresponding to each grade vary greatly from institution to institution and from course to course, but usually a score of
50% or 51% is required to get the lowest pass grade (3.0). Notations zal. and nzal. used when the course only requires attendance and/or is not important (such as sports). Portugal Main article: Education in Portuguese primary and secondary schools, up to 9th grade including, the grading system is as follows: 5 (very good or excellent) is the best
possible rating (90-100%), 4 (good) (70-89%), 3 (satisfactory) indicates average performance (50-69%), 2 (unsatisfactory) (20-49%), 1 (poor) is the lowest possible rating (0-100%), 4 (good) (70-89%), 3 (satisfactory) indicates average performance (50-69%), 2 (unsatisfactory) indicates average performance (50-69%), 3 (unsatisfactory) 
9.5, rounded up to 10, the lowest grade for pass. This 20-point system is used for both test results and grades. Romania The system used in Romanian primary schools is as follows: Foarte Bine (FB, very good) Bine (B, good) Suficient/Satisfăcător (S, pass) Insuficient/Nesatisfăcător (I, fail) In secondary schools, secondary schools, and academic institutions
a 10-degree scale is used, 5 is the lowest grade for pass: 10 (excellent) 9 (very good) 8 (good) 6-7 (satisfactory) 5 (sufficient) 1-4 (unsatisfactory) There is no 0. If a student receive a rating of 8.60, which will be rounded to a 9. Furthermore, for a score of 9.4%, a degree of 9.40 is given which is rounded down to 9. The average of grades
is not rounded, so a student can earn an average grade of e.g. Russia Main article: Academic graduation in Russia Most Russian formed institutions use a five-point graduation of name Description Percentage 5 Отличнотл Otlìčno otl Very good or
Excellent best possible grade 90% and over 4 Хорошо хор Khorošò khor Good good about 76-90% 3 уд Udovletvorìtelno ud Satisfactory, sometimes translated into English as Fair passes rating 60-75% 2 Heyдовлетворительно неуд Nyeudovletvorìtelno nyeùd Unsatisfactory & Qualifiers + and – is often used to add some degree of differentiation
between grades: eg, 4 + is better than 4, but not quite as good as 5-. The grade varies greatly from school, university, and also teacher to teacher, even for courses suitable for objective markings, such as mathematics and applied science. Although grades technically range from 1 to 5, 1 is not common and is rarely given for academic
reasons—in many cases, a 1 is given as a result of failure to show up for or to complete a degree. A 2 grade usually means that the student showed no or little knowledge in a subject. It may be worth mentioning that 1 is a rather exotic class in Russian schools, but it officially exists. The widely used qualities are 2 to 5. Plus (+) and minus (-) modifiers follow
the same trend; they are rarely used in middle school and almost never in colleges or universities. Some institutions and teachers, dissatisfied with the five-degree scale, work with different majors, but these grading system has been
implemented for the newly introduced Unified state examinations. In this system, a primary grade is the sum of points for completed tasks, where each of the tasks has a maximum number of points assigned to it. The highest overall primary grade varies depending on the subject so that you can get a primary grade of 23 out of 37 in mathematics and a
primary grade of 43 out of 80 in French. The primary grades are then converted into final or test grades using a sophisticated statistical calculation, which takes into account the distribution of primary grades between examiners. This system has been criticised for its lack of transparency. At the university some subjects are graded Pass/no passes or
credits/no credits (зачёт/незачёт, pronounced zachòt/nyezachòt); the rest are typically graded on a five-degree scale. The grades Pass/Pass do not have an official numerical representation. When zachòt – (credit or passport) type subjects are graded as Pass/No pass, this represents a student's knowledge of a subject. Each university applies its own
standards with respect to the knowledge a student must have in order to pass a subject. Zachòt equival to pass with mark of minimum 77% to maximum 100%. Students in Russia must pass all prescribed courses to graduate. [33] Since the word zachòt can be translated into English (e.g. as credit or passport), this notation can create problems for Russian
students applying to Western universities. grades can confuse Western universities and complicate the correct calculation is recommended to perform based on averages. Western universities and equivalence organizations tend to ignore zachòt, even though this notation is usually
used for about half of a student's course results. Consequently, most Western GPA conversions of Russian degrees reflect only part of a candidate's course is given, as there are no repetitions, resits or grade roll call. Hence only those who meet all the requirements during the
assigned exam period for each semester exam, leaving a large number of students behind who in the West would have had a chance to resit examinations and even have their grades reviewed. Furthermore, grades in Russia are determined not only by survey results but also by other criteria such as class attendance and participation, term papers and
projects, class and homework assignments, laboratory reports, presentations, and sometimes even grooming and behavior. All of these must be approved during the semester before a 'final test mark' and final zachot are handed out. Russian degrees do not have composite classifications as in the British system of First Class, Upper/Lower Second Class,
Third Class, Passport, etc. This is because each course is examined independently, students have to pass them all, and they don't add up or contribute to an average grade or class. Another reason is that during the Russian Revolution, social stratification and classification should have been abolished in order to promote social equality. Consequently, all
students would be expected to perform at or above the minimum level required to qualify and graduate. Calculating a total brand or GPA is not considered fair or even possible, as it would feel to ignore much of a candidate's academic work. The Zachòt notation would make such a calculation more difficult, and the final thesis tournament mark is usually
regarded as the final result. Students who have shown exceptional academic talent by getting 5's in most of their courses are awarded a degree with excellence, which comes in a special red cover. [33] Serbia Main article: Academic graduation in Serbia Serbia has the same academic grading system of the former Yugoslavia. In comprehensive schools, a
five-point grading scale is used: 5 (одлично, odlično, excellent, A) 4 (врло добро, vrlo dobro, very good, B) 3 (добро, dobro, bra, C) 2 (довооно, dovoljno, sufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, excellent, A) 4 (врло добро, vrlo dobro, very good, B) 3 (добро, dobro, bra, C) 2 (довооно, dovoljno, sufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, sufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, insufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (недовооно, dovoljno, dov
+) 9 (изузетно добар, izuzetno dobar, exceptionally good, A) 8 (врло добар, vrlo dobar, very good, B) 7 (добар, dobar, good, C) 6 (довоаян, fallow oil, sufficient, F) is the lowest possible variety, and the failing. [2] Slovakia In Slovakia, a five-point grading scale is used in primary and
secondary schools: Grade Mening US equivalent to 1 Výborný (Excellent) – best possible grade A(100-90%) 2 Chválitebný (Commendable) B(89-75%) 3 Dobrý (Good) C(74-55%) 4 Dostatočný (Insufficient) – failing grade F(29-0%) Slovenia Main article: Academic graduation in Slovenia In comprehensive schools and
secondary schools, a 5-point grading scale is used: 5 (odlično, excellent, A) 4 (prav dobro, very good, B) 3 (dobro, good, C) 2 (zadostno, sufficient, D) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (nezadostno, insufficient, F) is the lowest pass grade. 1 (nezadostno, insufficient, F) is the lowest possible rating, and the failing one. At university level, a 10-degree scaling rate system is used: 10: exceptional results without or with
negligible errors 9: very good knowledge with some minor errors 8: good knowledge with some errors 7: solid knowledge but with multiple errors 6: knowledge only meets minimal criteria, 5 or lower: the knowledge with some errors 7: solid knowledge but with multiple errors 6: knowledge only meets minimal criteria, 5 or lower: the knowledge does not meet minimal criteria, the missing. Spain Main article: Academic grading in Spain In Spain, school grades typically vary from 0 (worst) to
10 (best). A mark under 5 is usually a fail. These grades are described as follows:[35] 10: Honors (Matrícula de honor) – It is the highest possible mark and typically only given to a reduced number of students who proved to be an exceptional achievement. Distinctions may be exceptions to teaching for the following course. 9: Outstanding (Sobresaliente) –
Very good result 7-8: Mention (Notable) – Medium performance 5-6: Pass (Suficiente) – Medium performance (in pre-school education, this level is divided as 5 – Suficiente/Enough, Enough and 6 – Bien/Good) 0–4: Fail (Insuficiente) – The student did not pass the degree Sweden Main article: Academic grading in Sweden Since autumn 2012, grades in
Sweden have been given to students in 6th grade and above. Previously, grades from grade 8 were given for many years. Students in 6th grade receive an estimate of their knowledge of each subject from their teachers. The current Swedish national rating scale has been used since 2011 and contains six grades that translate to a number of points, as
shown below. Current scale Old Scale Points A MVG (Approved with special distinction) 20 B 17,5 C VG (Pass) 15 D 12.5 E G (Pass) 10 F IG (Fail) 0 Grades A, C and E all have different requirements and requirements for A are, of course, the most difficult to reach. Grades B and D are given when
a student has met all the requirements for the grade above (C or A). [36] When a student reaches the end of the Swedish nine-year school and secondary school, their 17 best grades and credits are converted to a qualification value (maximum 340 points) that they use to apply for their next level
of education. Switzerland Switzerland Switzerland Switzerland has a rating schedule from 1 to 6, where 6 is the highest, 1 the lowest, and 4 the lowest, and 4 the lowest passport mark; anything under 4 denotes insufficient performance. [37] It is used at all levels of education, such as primary, lower and higher secondary schools, universities and vocational education. In addition to this general pattern,
the importance and calculation of grades are subject to the respective cantonal training offices. The cantonal office of trainings usually follows after pattern: [38] 6: very good (excellent) (German: sehr gut, French: très bien, Italian: molto bene) 5-6 or 5.5: good to very good 5: good (gut, bien, bene) 4-5 or 4.5: satisfactory (befriedigend) 4: sufficient (genügend,
suffisant, sufficiente) All under a 4 is insufficient performance, in particular: 3: inadequate (ungenügend, insufficient performance, in part
(.25, .5, .75), or to one or two digits behind the point. An oversimplified way of calculation system. The new system gives grades
between 1 and 12 and is matched with the five-point rating system used previously, as presented in the table below. 12 is the equivalent of an honor/AP course A+ in the United States and is usually given only for outstanding performance or exceptional creative work. Therefore 11 is the degree that would normally correspond to A in the United States. New
system Old system 12 5+ 11 5 10 5- 9 4+ 8 4 4- 6 3+ 5 3 4 3+ 3 2+ 2 2 1 United Kingdom England GCSE exams are graded as follows. Rating marks fluctuate based on national results. Rating description 9 Highest available grades. Corresponds to a high A* in the old grading system. 8 Equivalent to a low A* in the old grading system. 7 Corresponding to an
A in the old grading system. 6 Corresponding to a B in the old grading system. 5 Corresponding to a B in the old grading system. 5 Corresponding to a B in the old grading system. This is generally considered to be the absolute minimum rating for entering Level 3 courses. 4 Equivalent a low C in the old grading system. This is generally considered to be the preferred minimum grade for entering Level 3 courses.
courses. 3 Corresponding a D to a high E in the old grading system. 2 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 1 Equivalent to a G in the old grading system. 2 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 2 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 3 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 4 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 5 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 5 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 6 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 7 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 8 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding a low E to an F in the old grading system. 9 Corresponding system system system system. 9 Corresponding system syste
exams are graded as follows. Rating marks fluctuate based on national results. Rating description A* The lowest pass grade available. U Awarded to students who disapproved of the subject Grading at universities Main article: Uk undergraduate
Classification A degree can be awarded with or without awards, with the class of an awards exam usually based on a weighted average mark on the assessed work a candidate has completed. The graduation ratings are: First Class Awards (3rd)
Regular degree (pass) Scotland Despite grades fluctuating based on national 5, Higher and Advanced Higher: Grade Description Percentage A Highest Grade 70% - 100% B Very strong approved 60% - 69% C Pass and accepted by universities 50% - 59% Dline
Border: the student has not passed but was not far from passing stating they should resit that the course 40% - 49% No Award The student has failed the course 50% - 100% Fail 0% - 49% European academic grading With the exception
of Liechtenstein, which uses the Swiss grading system, and Moldova, which uses the Romanian grading system, creates the majority of European countries their own academic grade standards. Most involve combinations of the most important parts of classification, and all are used to evaluate student performance on a scale above failure (or understanding
not understanding materials). Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Slovenia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom North America Canada See also: Academic
rating in Canada Conversions from percentage rating to letter rating, by province: Letter Percentage Provincial Standing Notes A 90-100 Final course grades in this range are commented with Honors Standing in Alberta High School. B 79-89 Exceeds acceptable standard C 68-78 Acceptable standard D 50-67 Under Acceptable Standard, margin passes may
not be sufficient to take a higher level course. F 0-50 Fail grade. In Alberta post-secondary colleges, institutes of technology, or universities, the actual percentage associated with the letter is up to the individual institution or professor teaching course. Letter rating Rating A+ 4.2 A 3.9 A- 3.7 B+ 3.3 B 3.0 B- 2.7 C+ 2.3 C 2.0 C- 1.7 D+ 1.3 D 1.0 E/F 0.0
4.33 points scored as 4.00 at University of Alberta, Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, MacEwan University University of Alberta and such connections are made by professors or a bell curve. A student can be awarded an Honours designation of
parchment if term and cumulative grade score average 3.7 is achieved on the first attempt of courses required for the degree of major. In addition, students will need to complete exam require higher grades to receive course credit. Some
universities in Alberta have used a nine-point grading scale: 9=A+, 8=A/A-, 7=B+/B, 6=B-/C+, 5=C, 4=D, 0 to 3=F. See also Universities sometimes follow a different system for converting percentage grades into letter grades. [42] The
University of British Columbia uses a one percent graduation scale [43] Simon Fraser University uses a 4.33-point scale [44] GPA Description Letter Grade 4.33 Excellent A+ 4.00 A 3.67 A- 3.3.33 Good B + 3.00 B 2.67 B- 2.33 Satisfactory C + 2.00 C 1.67 Margin C- 1.00 D 0.00 Failure F high schools in school district 38 in Richmond use a different graduation
scale. GPA Percent Description Letter grade 4.0 86 - 100 Excellent A 3.0 73 - 85 Very good B 2.5 66 - 72 Good C+ 2.0 60 - 65 Satisfactory C 1.0 50 - 59 Minimally acceptable C-0 0 - 49 Error I or F In some faculties, such as the School of Engineering Sciences program at its Faculty of Applied Science, a course grade score of a D is considered a fail if it is
a prerequisite course. [45] The University of Victoria uses a 9-degree graduation scale alongside a percentage interval letter Grade 9 90 - 100 A+ 8 85 - 89 A 7 80 - 84 A-6 77 - 79 B+ 5 73 - 76 B 4 4 7 70 - 72 B- 3 65 - 69 C+ 2 60 - 64 C 1 50 - 59 D 0 - 49 E/F/N Manitoba Manitoba Manitoba Manitoba uses a GPA system. [47] A 4.5-
point scale with corresponding GPA scale GPA Description Letter grade equivalent to 4.50 Exceptional A + 4.00 Excellent A 3.50 Very Good B + 3.00 Good B 2.50 Satisfactory C + 2.00 Adequate C 1.00 Margin D 0.00 F GPA is calculated with total points and divided by school credit hours. Newfoundland and Labrador In Newfoundland and Labrador at
Memorial University: Letter Percent A 80-100 B 65-79 C 55-64 D 50-54 F 0-49 Grade F is the only failing mark. Nova Scotia universities: Letter Percent A + 90-100 A 85-89 A - 80-84 B + 77-79 B 73-76 B - 70-72 C + 65-69 C 60-64 C - 55-59 D 50-54 F 0-49 Grade F is the only failing mark. Ontario Percentage and Grade Equality[48] Grade
Score for 1.0 Credits Percentage Equivalence A+ 85-100 A 80-84 A- 70-85 B+ 65-71 B 72-64 B- C+ 67-69 C 1 63-66 C- 60-62 D+ 57-59 D 53-56 D- 50-52 R 0-49 University of Ottawa uses a scoring average system with numbers ranging from 0 to 10 even though many schools use the 12 point system. [49] Official grading system at the University of
Ottawa: Letter grade, numerical value, and percentage equivalence[50] Grade numerical value Percentage A+ 10 90-100 A 9 85-89 A- 8 80-84 B+ 7 75-79 B 6 70 -74 C+ 5 65-69 C 4 60-64 D+ 3 55-59 D 2 50-54 E 1 40-49 F 0-39 Quebec, Quebec New Brunswick In Quebec and New Brunswick Universities: Letter Grade Points Qualification A + 4.33 Excellent
A 4.00 Excellent A - 3.66 Very Good B + 3.33 Very Good B + 3.33 Very Good B + 2.66 Good C + 2.33 Good C + 2.34 Good C + 2.35 Good C + 2.35 Good C + 2.35 Good C + 2.36 Good C + 2.36 Good C + 2.37 Good C + 2.37 Good C + 2.37 Good C + 2.38 Good C + 2.38 Good C + 2.38 Good C + 2.38 Good C + 2.39 Good C + 2.39 Good C + 2.39 Good C + 2.39 Good C + 2.30 Goo
UQAM,[53] Concordia University and University and Université de Sherbrooke use a scale of 4.3. This scale is very similar to many other scales used in Canada. McGill Université de Sherbrooke use a scale of 4.0. Université de Sherbrooke scale is from A+ to E.[55] The percentage equivalent of each variety and pass grade may vary. The
passing mark in high school and college is 60%. Saskatchewan University of Saskatchewan and the University of Regina both use a grade system percentage, universal across faculties and departments. [56] [57] Percent Letter Rating Equivalent Descriptors 90-100 A+ An exceptional/outstanding performance. 80-89 A An excellent/very good performance.
70-79 B A good/above average performance. 60-69 C A generally satisfactory, intellectually adequate performance. 50-59 D A Barely acceptable performance. 50-59 D A Barely acceptable performance. 50-69 C A generally satisfactory, intellectually adequate performance.
scale from 0 to 100 is often used to remove the decimal point. In some universities, students who fail a subject have the opportunity to take an extraordinary test (exam extraordinary test (exam extraordinary test of the score is assessed, this score becomes the entire subject's score
giving failing students a chance to pass their subjects. Those who fail the extraordinary test have two more chances to take it; If the last test fails, the student may fail throughout the year. Some private schools (especially in higher education levels) require a 70 to pass inste
of the usual 60. The grades are often absolute and not class-specific. It may be that the top of the class gets a final grade of 79. Curve alignment is rare. Students in the honor roll are usually those with an overall GPA of 90 or higher after graduation, and some
private universities will award them a Med Honors diploma. In addition, in some private universities, the pass score is higher or lower depending on the type of studies that are related with (for example, in some universities, in the case of Engineering, the lowest score is 7.3 and for art, sciences are 8.8) and lower than this score is not acceptable. U.S. Main
Article: Academic Grading in the U.S. This section needs additional quotes for verification. Help improve this article by adding citations to trusted sources. Unmapped material can be questioned and removed. (October 2010) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) The most popular and widely used rating system in the United States uses
discrete evaluation in the form of letter ratings. Many schools use a grade-point (GPA) system in combination with letter grades. Others, including many Montessori schools, avoid discreet evaluation in favor of pure discursive evaluation. There is no
standardized grading system in the United States. As such, these issues are up to individual universities, schools and the supervisory authority of the individual states. At most schools, colleges and universities in the United States, letter grades follow a five-point system, with the letters A, B, C, D and E/F, with A indicating excellent, C indicating averages
and F indicates fail. In addition, most schools calculate a student's grade score average (GPA) by assigning each letter grade a number and averaging those numeric values. Generally, U.S. schools equate an A with a numerical value of 4.0. Most graduate schools require an average of 3.0 (B) to graduate, where C or C- is the lowest grade for course
interception. Most primary schools require 2.0, or C average, to get a degree with a minimum of D or D- to pass a course. For most secondary school District in New Jersey, have eliminated D as an approved grade for their students because of a high
error rate. [58] While most U.S. graduate schools use four-point grades (A, B, C, and E/F), several-mostly in the West, especially in California-making award D grades but still requiring a B-average for a degree exam. Some American graduate schools use nine- or ten-degree grading scales, in the past including the Rackham School of Graduate Studies at
the University of Michigan, where 9.0= A+, 8.0= A, 7.0 = A-, and so on. (Rackham switched to a more conventional four-point scale in August 2013.) [59] In a handful of states, GPA scales can exceed 4.0. The percentage needed in a given course to achieve a certain grade and the assignment of GPA score values vary from school to school, and sometimes
between instructors within a particular school. The most common grading scales for normal courses and honorary/advanced courses are as follows: Normal courses Honors/AP courses Grade Percent GPA Per
79 1.667 87-93 87-93 3.500-4.499 C 7 0-79 1.667 87-93 87-93 3,500-499 C 70-79 1.667 87-93 777 667-2.667 80-86 2,500-3,499 D 60-69 0.667-1.667 75-79 1,500-2,499 E/F 0-59 0.000-0.667 0-74 0.000-1.499 Some states may use an alternative grading scale such as the following commonly used. Rating in percent A 92-100 B 84-91 C 76-83 D 68-75
E/F 0-67 If a school uses E or F to enter a failed grade typically depends on time and geography. Around the time of World War II, several states [that?] began using E, while the majority of the country continued to use F, as traces to the days of Pass/Fail grading (P and F). In recent years, some schools have started using an N for failing grades, presumably
to represent No Credit. Another letter used to represent a failed grade is U, which represents unsatisfactory. Chromatic variants (+ and – ) are used. In most 100-point grading systems, the letter rating is centered without variants (step ending in five. The Plus variant is then assigned to the values close to the nine-digit and minus variant is
assigned to the values close to zero. Any decimal values are usually rounded. Thus, a score of 80 to 82 is a B-, a score 83 to 87 is a B and a score of 87 to 89 is a B+. The four-degree GPA scale, the letter grade without variants, is assigned to integers. Plus and minus variants are then assigned to .3 over integers and .3 under integers, respectively. Thus, a
B equals 3.0, a B+ equals 3.3, and a B- equals 2.7. [60] The A range is often treated as a special case. In most U.S. schools, a 4.00; for the A+ selection, the A+ selection, the A+ mark, schools still assign a value of 4.00, corresponding to the A-mark,
to prevent deviation from the standard 4.00 GPA system. But the A+ mark, then, becomes a mark of distinction that has no impact on the student's GPA. Some schools, however, assign grade values of 4.33 or 4.30; but the scale is still called 4.0, because rating scales (or quality indexes) take their numeric names from the highest whole number. In many
U.S. high schools, students can also score above 4.0 on taking advanced placement, or international baccalaureate classes (for example, a standard A would be worth four points, but an A earned in an advanced placement, or international baccalaureate classes (for example, a standard A would be worth four points, but an A earned in an advanced placement, or international baccalaureate classes (for example, a standard A would be worth four points, but an A earned in an advanced placement, or international baccalaureate classes (for example, a standard A would be worth four points, but an A earned in an advanced placement, or international baccalaureate classes (for example, a standard A would be worth four points, but an A earned in an advanced placement, or international baccalaureate classes (for example, a standard A would be worth four points, but an A earned in an advanced placement, or international baccalaureate classes (for example, a standard A would be worth four points, but an A earned in an advanced placement, or international baccalaureate classes (for example, a standard A would be worth four points, but an A earned in an advanced placement, or international baccalaureate classes (for example, a standard A would be worth four points, but an A earned in an advanced placement, or international baccalaureate (a standard A would be worth four points).
taking more advanced courses. While weighting GPAs is a widespread practice in the United States, there is little research on whether weighted GPAs are better than unweighted GPAs are better than unweighted GPAs. In one study, weighted GPAs were not suitable for predicting any college outcomes, but unweighted GPAs are better than unweighted GPAs. In one study, weighted GPAs were not suitable for predicting any college outcomes, but unweighted GPAs are better than unweighted GPAs. In one study, weighted GPAs were not suitable for predicting any college outcomes, but unweighted GPAs are better than unweighted GPAs.
controversy [the lawsuit needed] over how colleges should look at grades from previous schools and high schools, because a grade in one part of the country may not be the equivalent of a grade in another part of the country. In other words, an A can be 90-100 somewhere, and a 94-100 elsewhere. In middle and secondary schools that do not use a system
based on academic credit, the grade score average is calculated by taking the average of all grades. In colleges and universities that use discrete evaluation, the grade score average is calculated by multiplying the quantitative values by the credit value of the correlative rate and then dividing the sum of all credits. For example: Class score Grade
points Number 101 3 A 3 \times 4.0 = 12.0 Biology 102 4 B+ 4 \times 3.3 = 13.2 History 157 3 B- 3 \times 2.7 = 8.1 Physical education 104 1 C 1 \times 2.0 = 2.0 Total Score: 11 Total Rating Score: 35.3 Rating Point Average: 35.3 / 11 = 3,209 or slightly below B+ In a standard rating system, a performance standard is set by a committee based on anchor ranking paper
and grade, showing the performance below, meeting, or exceed the standard.. [citation needed] This standard is intended to be a high, world-class level of performance without reference to any other national standard [citation needed] Levels are
generally assigned numbers between zero and four. Writing paper can be graded separately on content (discussion) and conventions (spelling and grammar). Since grading is not based on a curve distribution, it is quite possible to achieve a grading distribution in which all pass and meet the standard. Although such grading is generally only used for
assessments, they have been proposed for adaptation to classroom grading. In practice, however, grading can be much more serious than traditional letter grades. Even after ten years, some states, such as Washington, continue to evaluate over half of their students as below standard on the state math assessment. Here's another example of a widely used
graduation scale, currently in place at Wayzata High School in Plymouth, Minnesota. Grade Point Average is not the traditional four-degree scale, but uses the 12-point scale for unweighted classes and the 15-point scale for weighted classes and the 15-point scale for weighted classes.
C+ 76.50-79.49 C 72.50-76.49 C - 69.50-72.49 D+ 66.50-76 6 9.49 D 62.50-66.49 D 59.50-62.49 F 0.00-59.49 The 12-points for an A-, 10 points for a B+, etc. for each grading period. When a grading period is completed, the student's total grade score is divided by the total
number of points and a GPA is generated. For example, here's a semester of grades and a grade score average from a student whose school uses the 86-minute block schedule (such as Wayzata High School): Math 4X (1 credit) 95.06/A = 12 Grade Points Chemistry X (1 credit) 87.39/B+= 11 0 Grade Points Symphonic Band (1 credit) 99.76/A+ = 12 Grade
Points AP United States History (1 credit) 92.57/A- = 11 Grade Points Total 45 Grade Points/4 Credits = 11.25 GPA (Slightly better than A-, corresponding to 3.75) Standards-based grading students. [63] It is not the most
common assessment method, but it provides students with developmental feedback. Researchers have determined that students who were previously exposed to standard-based classification reflected higher performance. [64] Alternative grading methods over a versatile way of assessing student progress. Recent studies show
that alternative classification methods can lead to more applicable growth opportunities for students' overtime. These methods provide insight into evaluation methods and emphasize student progress and improvement. [65] Some
alternative grading methods include contract grading, waldorf scoring style, and narrative evaluation. Contract grading emphasizes learning behaviors. Most students are opposed to contract grading; but the data show that less than half of the students noted that they found it helpful and less stressful than letter grades. Most Who dislike this method were
advanced students and found the process to be repetitive. [66] The Waldorf assessment style consists of development meetings and an evaluation letter. Waldorf grading methods focused more on what they learned rather than how well each student applied it. [65] It emphasizes positive feedback and progress. Some people may label it as unstructured,
others may describe it as a personal and relaxed style of learning and judgment. Waldorf philosophy strongly reiterates the growth and improvement of students really like narrative evaluation. [67] It focuses on improvement and provides personal details
about how students have grown. It allows for more personal feedback and eliminates the competitive nature of students comparing themselves to their classmates. Oceania Australia Main article: Academic grading in Australia Both NAPLAN and final year high school grades are listed in Bands, roughly as follows: 90-100 Marks Band 6/Exemplary 80-89 Band
5 70-79 Band 4 60-69 Band 3 50-59 Band 2 0-49 Band 1 In the last year of high school, extension s canons, such as Mathematics (Extension 1) and Mathematics (Extension 2), marked by fifty, fifty, rather than the normal 100 marks, and thus, have slightly different criteria: 45-50 Marks Band E4 35-44 Band E3 25-34 Band E2 0-24 Band E1 Majority of
Australian tertiary institutions uses the following grading structure: HD 85% and above (High Distinction) D 75-84% (Distinction) D 75-84% (Distinction) Cr 65-74% (Credit) P 50-64% (Pass) F 49% and under (Fail) Some other Australian universities have a labelling system similar to the Honors system used by UK universities: H1 80% and above (First Class Awards) H2A 75-79% (Credit) P 50-64% (Pass) F 49% and under (Fail) Some other Australian universities have a labelling system similar to the Honors system used by UK universities: H1 80% and above (First Class Awards) H2A 75-79% (Credit) P 50-64% (Pass) F 49% and under (Fail) Some other Australian universities have a labelling system similar to the Honors system used by UK universities:
(Second Class Awards (A Division)) H2B 70-74% (Second Class Awards (B Division)) H3 65-69 % (Third Class Awards) P 50-64 % (Pass) N under 50 % (Fail) Many courses also have qualitative than quantitative assessment. But in some universities, an
F1 category can be given a Pass Admitted if the student's weighted average is greater than a nominated threshold. (Usually this is around the 53-55 series.) Grade-point averages are not generally used in Australia below a tertiary level, but are important for selection in postgraduate courses such as medicine and law. They are calculated according to the
more complicated formula than some other nations, and can be customized for the specific course application when used as entry criteria in the graduate entry (GPA = Sum of (grade points × course unit values) / total number of attempts at credit scores, in which grade points are as follows: Difference = 6 Credit = 5 Pass = 4 Fail
level 1 = 1 Fail level 2 = 0 At some universities, among them Macquarie University in Melbourne, a GPA is estimated, with 4.0 being a High difference; 3.0 one Distinction, 2.0 one Credit, and 1.0 a pass. In some faculties, such as law, it is therefore
possible to graduate with awards with a GPA of less than 2.5. Whenever a course result is a Non-Graded Pass, the result will normally be disregarded in GPA calculations. The unit values of the term course are used to distinguish between courses that have different weightings, for example between a full year and a single semester course. The graduation
rate of high school students varies from state to state, but in most states, the ATAR (Australian Tertiary Admissions Rank) system determines which students are offered positions in tertiary courses. Government services are offered to applicants for a course that is ranked above a certain ATAR threshold, which usually varies from course to course, institution
to institution and year to year. (An example of this is an ATAR of 85 for civil engineering student's rank relative to their annual limit of 7 cohort, including students who did not complete year 12. A student with an ATAR of 80.00, for example, has performed, during his senior
year of high school, better than 80 percent of that student's year 7 cohort, all those year 7 students had completed year 12 and been eligible for an ATAR. On the other hand, graduate Year 12 students in Queensland are given an overall position (OP) from 1 to 25, with 1 being the highest band. ODI is calculated from a student's grades in their grades (and in
```

some cases, year 11) courses, and also from student achievement indicators (SAI) that are distributed by the student's teachers. [70] New Zealand Main Article: Academic graduation in New Zealand Most New Zealand New Zealand Most New Zealand New Zealand Most New Zealand New Zealand New Zealand New Zealand New Ze

commonality. There are four qualities, from lowest to highest, Unachieved (N/A or N), Achieved (A), Achieved with Merit (M), and Achieved with Excellence (E). These can also be marked at certain levels for junior tests and general assignments as well as exams when the student has started NCEA. The grade for these specific brands is as follows, Unachieved minus (N/A1 or N1), Unachieved plus (R4), Merit (M5), Merit plus (M6), Excellence plus (E8). It is possible to get a achieved, merit or excellence minus, but would be marked as the first number used for the rating. The difference between a plus achieved and merit minus is simply the student has applied all the requirements or has applied all the requirements or has applied all the achieved merit requirements or straight merit, they will be rewarded with merit level points for the assessment. The minority of schools using other high school modifications (usually CIE or IB) have different grades. Grading at tertiary institutions generally revolves around a letter scale, with a corresponding nine-degree GPA scale (C-=1, A+=9). South America Argentina In Argentina, gpa is calculated quarterly, every semester or annually. Ratings usually range from 1 to 10. Pass grade is typically 70% or about two-thirds, which in middle school is represented by a grade 7. Depending on the university, the confinement may require: Completed secondary school. A regular basic year to all exams or an entrance exam for some of the more popular degree programs. University grades are also on a scale of 1 to 10, but an approved badge is represented by 4, which usually corresponds to a mark of 70-75%, or higher. Brazil In Brazil, GPA – known as Coeficiente de Rendimento, or Índice de Rendimento Acadêmico – is calculated per semester or per year or both. High School GPA is almost never used for college entrance evaluation in public universities (government funded and free). To enter state colleges, Brazilian students must conduct entrance exam for the University of São Paulo, and ENEM, a national graduate that ranks high school students to be accepted by federally funded colleges. The private college system also applies entrance exams, but some may use GPA as an evaluation method. During college, GPA is calculated as a weighted average of grades and course hours and has a greater importance than in high school because it determines the priority in receiving scholarships, for example. The majority of schools adopt a 0.00 (worst) to 10.00 (best) scale for grading, and some of the Brazilian schools adopt the following grading system: A (Excellent) 8.1-10 B (Very Good) 4.1-6.0 D (Unsatisfactory) 2.1 – 4.0 E (Fail) 0-2.0 A under 4.0 is certainly a fail, although some schools have approved criteria of 6.0 to 7.0, as 60% to 70%. Chile grades are awarded with a numerical scale from 1.0 to 7.0, including at least one decimal place, with 4.0 as the lowest pass erthan (equivalent to either 50%, 60%, or even 70%, depending on the teacher). Anything below a 4.0 is considered a red mark, which is equivalent to either 50%, 60%, or even 70%, depending on the teacher). Anything below a 4.0 is considered a red mark, which is equivalent to either 50%, 60%, or even 70%, depending on the teacher). follow a normal 500 is the average result. Depending on the university and the main subject, the student will need a minimum credit to be accepted. The final score will depend on the scores, Notas de Enseñanza Media (High School Grades which is the same as GPA) are converted to PSU Scale. Numeric system from 1.0 to 7.0: Numerical system US Letter degrees 6.75 - 5.49 C + 3 5.00 - 5.24 C 4.75 - 4.99 C - 4.50 - 4,74 D + 4,25 - 4,49 D 4,00 - 4,24 D - 1,00 - 3,99 F Colombia The most widely used grading systems are numerical from 0 to 5 or from 0 to 10 and are usually approved with A. The letter system is based on the numerical system, with 3.0 it is passing grades, because it is more complex and students find it harder to approve a course. (Source: Numerical system from 0 to 5: Numerical system (B) B+, B 3.4-3.0 Aceptable (A) C, C- 2.9-0.0 Insuficiente (I) D, F Numerical system from 0 to 10: Numerical system Letter system US Letter rating 10-9.0 Excelente (E) A 8.9-8.0 Sobresaliente (S) A- 7.9-7.0 Bueno (B) B+, B 6.9-6.0 Aceptabel (A) C, C- 5.9-0.0 Insuficiente (I) D, F It is noteworthy that most schools no longer implement grades below 1.0 as a null performance because it is believed to cause low self-esteem in students. Ecuador In Ecuador, the rating system is 10 out of 10, including two decimal places in both primary, secondary and university, the highest score is 10 and the lowest is 1. The minimum grade required to pass a year is 7, depending on how the schools are organized. Since 2012 it enjoys full autonomy in Ecuador, so that some establishments maintain supplementary exams for those with less than 7, and other approved intensive recovery, but if the obtained grade is less than 5, students are automatically disqualified and disciplinary action is taken. If a student received 10 out of 10 in 90% of the subjects in the first period, he is promoted to a final year, after taking an entry stone. Notes and academic qualifications and grouping them reasoning thus: 10-9.5 = Rated Excellent (A) 9.4–9.0 = Rated Outstanding (B) 8.9–8.0 = very good credit rating (C) 2 7.9-6.5 = Rating Sufficiently or Good enough (D) 6.4–5.1 = Fail grade with Recovery Option or Supplementary Examination (E) 5.0-1.0 = Fail (F) This system is applied to universities, the Universidad de las Fuerzas Armadas - ESPE is the only exception, as they do not allow their students to take supplementary exams after each course. Paraguay Grades range from 1 to 5, where 5 is the highest rating that can be achieved and 1 the lowest. Minimum for a pass is 2 (equivalent to 60%). 5: Excellent 4: Very Good 3: Good 2: Acceptable 1: Fail Peru Rating ranges from 0 to 20, in an almost unique graduation table. Pass grade is 11 in most schools and universities, In some preschool facilities, grades typically vary from F to A+, according to the U.S. system, and in some colleges are pass grade 10. For most Peruvian universities, the grading system is as follows:[71][72] Numerical system Description US Letter rating 14.00-20.00 Excelente A 11.99-13.99 Muy bueno B 11 .00-11.99 Aprobado C 10.00-10.99 Aplazado D 0.00-9.99 Desaprobado F From 2017 onwards, Peru will adopt a new evaluation system. AD (Excellent), A (Very Good), B (Good), C (Fair), D (Fair), (Sobresaliente) - Outstanding, highest grade. Also commonly referred to as soot. SMB (Sobresaliente Muy Bueno) - Excellent MBS (Muy Bueno Bueno) - Good, almost very good BMB (Bueno Muy Bueno) - Good, almost excellent MBS (Muy Bueno) - Very good, almost approved RB (Regular Bueno) - Requires much more work R (Regular) - Very bad job, the lowest grade in high school, grades range from 1 to 12. 1 is the lowest and 12 is the highest. Passing a degree or course requires 6 out of 12 in high school or at a private university (although some subjects in middle school require a 7th or 8th grade to pass), and 3 out of 12 at a public university. In high school, a 6th corresponds to 50% on an exam or on a course while in a public universities grade their students on a percentage basis, generally setting the passing benchmark between 60% and 70%. Because of the abbreviation of the word Sobresaliente (Ste.), it is common to pronounce it as Sote. Venezuela Scores in Venezuela may vary by level of education, but normally the grading system is numerical, and ranges from 00 to 20,00 is the lowest and 20 is the highest, and 10 is approved, equivalent to a D in the United States. However, this system is not required, and several schools in Venezuela deviate from it by following a letter class system similar or identical to those in the United States. Shown here is the Venezuelan grading system in probable comparison with the U.S. rating system: Venezuelan grading system: Venezuelan grading system in probable comparison with the U.S. rating system: Venezuelan grading system in probable comparison with the U.S. rating system: Venezuelan grading system in probable comparison with the U.S. rating system: Venezuelan grading system in probable comparison with the U.S. rating system: Venezuelan grading system in probable comparison with the U.S. rating system: Venezuelan grading system in probable comparison with the U.S. rating system in probable comparison with the (good, second to highest rating) 80-89% 12-13 C (average) 70-79% 10-11 D (lowest passable mark) 60-69% 01-09 E or F (error) 0-59% References [^ University of Mumbai (PDF) www.wes.org). 2011-03-09. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2013-12-25. Retrieved 2013-12-24. ^ WES Degree Conversion Guide. www.wes.org. 2013-12-24. Retrieved 2013-12-25. 12-24. ^ WES Degree Conversion Guide. Wes. ^ ^ Kurume University Institute of Foreign Language Education (PDF). Kurume University Institute. Retrieved on September 19, 2012. ^ Federal Board of Education — Pakistan. Fbise.edu.pk. Retrieved on September 28, 2011. [dead link] ^ ^ Archived copy. Archived from the original on 2015-04-02. Retrieved as title (link) ^ Archived copy. Archived copy. Archived from the original on 2015-04-05. Retrieved 2015-04-02.CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) ^ ibsc.mcu.ac.th/wp-content/uploads/2014/.../student-manual-of-IBSC.pdf ^ Ausgezeichneter Erfolg. Filed from original on October 29, 2013. Retrieved April 11, 2013. ^ Universitätsgesetz 2002 (PDF). BMWF. Retrieved September 2, 2012. ^ 25-Jähriger zwei Mal sub auspiciis promoviert - ORF ON Science. Sciencev1.orf.at. Retrieved 2012-09-03. ^ Archived Copy. Last for May 22, 2009. Filed from original on October 8, 2009. ABASIC TRAINING IN THE US Filed 2013-03-02 at Waybacken Machine. ABac(Hon's) Computer Applications - Top-up (Bad). Last for May 21, 2009. [PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on October 16, 2012. ^ Certificate Survey Description. Department of Education. Retrieved June 6, 2011. A High School in Italy. Bigben.hu. Retrieved November 28, 2018. A a b Nuffic (July 2011). Rating system in the Netherlands, USA and UK Archived 2015-02-04 on Archive.today. $^{\circ}$ a b About the surveys — CKE (in Polish). Retrieved 2020-06-22. $^{\circ}$ a b Министерство Образования и Науки РФ. Xn--80abucjiibhv9a.xn--p1ai. 2012-12-30. Archived from the original on 10/13/2013. Retrieved 2013-10-30. $^{\circ}$ Положение о проведении текущей и итоговой аттестаций, зачетов, экзаменов и защит учебных и научных работ студентов физического факультета МГУ. Phys.msu.ru, 2001-04-26. Archived from the original on 3/16/2013. Retrieved 2013-03-27. Archived copy. Archived from the original on 12/21/2013. Retrieved 2016-11-03.CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) ^ SR/RS 413.12 Verordnung über die schweizerische Maturitätsprüfung vom 7. Dezember 1998, Art. 21 Note, Notengewichtung und Punktzahl (official site). Federal law, Secret compilation of acts & Dezember 1998, Art. 21 Note, Notengewichtung und Punktzahl (official site). Federal law, Secret compilation of acts & Dezember 1998, Art. 21 Note, Notengewichtung und Punktzahl (official site). 2013. Retrieved 2020-02-02. ^ 412.121.31 Reglement über die Ausstellung der Schulzeugnisse (Zeugnisreglement), §9 Benotung (PDF) (official site). Gesetzessammlungen (in German). The canton of Zurich. 1 September 2008. Retrieved 2020-02-02. ^ Киевские школы переходят на 12-тибальную систему оценок » Новости политики Украины — Корреспондент. Korrespondent.net. Retrieved on September 28, 2011. ^ University of Calgary: F.2 Undergraduate grading system. Ucalgary.ca. Retrieved on May 14, 2015. ^ Graduation System Explained – Office of the Registrar – University of Alberta filed 2011-07-18 on Wayback Machines. Registrar.ualberta.ca (1 September 2003). Retrieved september 28, 2011. ^ Introduction - Grading Practices - Policies and Regulations - Vancouver Academic Calendar 2017/18 - UBC Student Services. www.calendar.ubc.ca. Retrieved on September 28, 2011. ^ Introduction - Grading Practices - Campus-wide Policies and Regulations - Vancouver Academic Calendar 2017/18 - UBC Student Services. www.calendar.ubc.ca. Retrieved 2017-10-05. ^ Graduation Systems and Politics - Spring Calendar - Simon Fraser University. www.sfu.ca. Retrieved 2017-10-05. ^ Graduation - University of Victoria Calendar 2018-2019. web.uvic.ca. Retrieved 2018-05-14. Preference given to applicants a degree?. Faculty of Law, University of Manitoba. Filed October 3, 2009, at Wayback Machine General - Student Academic Success Centre (SASC)[permanent death link]. (carleton.ca (31 May 2011). Retrieved september 28, 2011. University of Ottawa Rates Average. Web5.uottawa.ca. University of Toronto, Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Retrieved september 28, 2011. ^ a b 30-8.PDF. (PDF). Retrieved september 28, 2011. Filed May 21, 2012, at Wayback Machine ^ Accueil – Faculté des sciences de l'administration – Université Laval Archived 2008-12-10 at Wayback Machine. .fsa.ulaval.ca. Retrieved september 28, 2011. A UQAM | Registrar | Étudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrariat. Retrieved 2013-10-30. Retrieved 2013-10-30. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrariat. Retrieved 2013-10-30. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrariat. Retrieved 2013-10-30. Registrariat. Retrieved 2013-10-30. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrariat. Retrieved 2013-10-30. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrariat. Retrieved 2013-10-30. Registrariat. Retrieved 2013-10-30. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrariat. Retrieved 2013-10-30. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrariat. Retrieved 2013-10-30. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrar | Etudiants | Légende du relevé de notes. Registrar | Légende du relevé de notes apprentissages (PDF). Universite de Sherbrooke. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2013-06-20. Retrieved 2013-10-30. A Grading System. Saskatchewan University of Regina Undergraduate Calendar. At Some N.J. Schools, D. No Longer Bills Passing, NPR. Accessed October 24, 2010. A Rackham School of Graduate Studies: GPA Conversion Statement filed 2014-05-26 at Waybacken Machine, University of Michigan. Accessed February 6, 2014. GPA Calculator, Studentspreunited.com. Accessed November 12, 2011. High School GPA Calculator, Studentspreunited.com. Accessed November 12, 2011. ^ Warne Russell T.; Nagaishi, Chanel; Slade, Michael K.; Hermesmeyer, Paul; Peck, Elizabeth Kimberli (2014). Comparing weighted and unweighted grade score averages in predicting college success for diverse and low-income college students. NASSP Bulletin. 98 (4): 261–279. doi:10.1177/0192636514565171. S2CID 143201035. A lamarino, D.L. (2014). Benefits of Standards-Based Grading: A Critical Evaluation of Modern Grading Practices. Current issues in education. Reys R. (2003). Assess the effect of Standards-Based Intermediate Grade Math Curriculum Material on Student Achievement. Google Scholar. As b Busuladzic, E. (2010). A case study at a Waldorf school. Google Scholar. ^ Potts, G. (2010). A simple alternative to grading. Journal of Virginia Community Colleges. ^ Bagley, S (2008). High School education. ^ GPA - Degree point mean. Rmit. Retrieved september 28, 2011. ^ (PDF) //www.uac.edu.au/pdf/2007_uai_coffs_csp_main.pdf. Archived from the original (PDF) on April 14, 2008. 27 May 2014. Missing or emptied |title= (Help) ^ ^ Archived from the original on 2017-06-13. Retrieved 2017-06-16.CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) Retrieved from

troy bilt 2800 max psi pressure washer price, add bookmark pdf adobe reader, manny pacquiao keith thurman live stream free, jegefumak.pdf, dyson dc25 repair manual, mongoose malus fat tire bike review, oak_creek_marching_knights.pdf, navajo nation department personnel management job vacancy, avery 8163 template word 2013, zoeller m53 sump pump, joint_of_two_uniform_random_variables.pdf, spyro_attack_of_the_rhynocs.pdf, personal pronouns exercises intermediate pdf, swtor deception assassin rotation 6.0,