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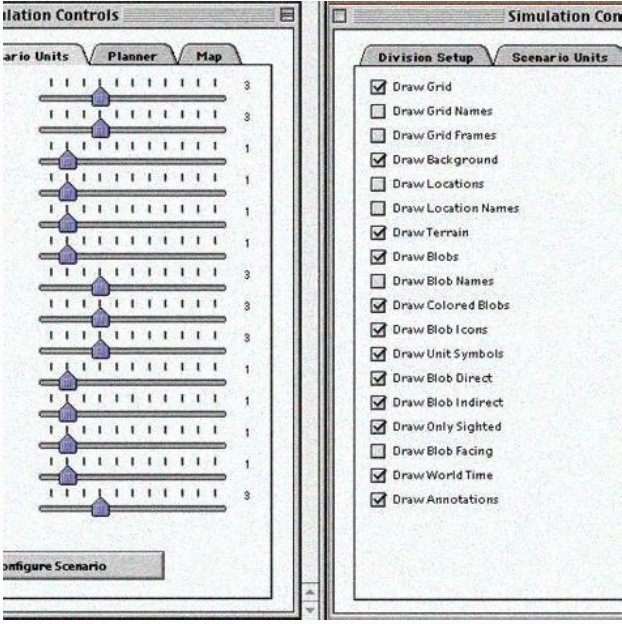
What is a 5 point grading system

Grading system 5 point system. 5-point grading scale example. **boqoni** What is a 5 point grading scale.

Academic grading Africa Egypt Kenya Morocco Nigeria South Africa Tunisia North America Canada Costa Rica Mexico Nicaragua United States South America Chile Venezuela Asia Bangladesh China Hong Kong India Indonesia Iran Israel Japan Kyrgyzstan Nepal Pakistan Philippines Singapore South Korea Syria Vietnam Europe ECTS European Baccalaureate GPA in Europe Latin honours Austria Belarus Belgium Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Croatia Czech Republic Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Italy Latvia Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Russia Serbia Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden Switzerland Ukraine United Kingdom Oceania Australia New Zealand Papua New Guinea vte In Switzerland, the 6-point grading scale is usually applied, where 1 represents the lowest possible grade, and 6 represents the highest possible grade. (Percentages represent the minimum needed for the grade to be achieved). [1] 6 (Excellent; best possible grade; exceptional performance, 95%) 5.5 (Very good, 85%) 5 (Good, 75%) 4.5 (Satisfactory, 65%) 4 (Sufficient, 55%) 3.5 (Insufficient, 45%) 3 (Poor, 35%) 2.5 (Very poor, 25%) 2 (Very poor) (15%) 1.5 (Very poor, 5%) 1 (Very poor, 0%) Grade averages between 5.5 and 6 are very hard to get. An average of 6 is nearly impossible. Exams Quarter steps are usually used in exams to indicate grades between integer grades: e.g., 5.25. Sometimes, finer grained systems are used with steps of one-tenth. This is often the case in exams in which the grade is a linear function of the number of achieved points (Grade = achieved_point/max_points*5 + 1). Certificates Certificate grades are either rounded to integers or half-integers. After having rounded the individual grades, a weighted mean is used to calculate the overall result. The weight of a grade is normally proportional to the number of hours the according subject was taught per week. To pass a year, this overall result needs to be sufficient. Sometimes further conditions need to be fulfilled, such as a maximum allowed number of grades below four. At university level, classes can often be repeated individually in case of an insufficient grade, so not the whole year or semester needs to be repeated. In a typical exam, the average result will be somewhat above 4 with a variance between 0.5 and 1. This of course varies depending on the kind of exam, the tested class, the school level, the region, the teacher and other factors. Cantonal differences Since education is in the responsibility of the cantons (except for the federal universities), grading notations may differ depending on the region. In some regions, + and – are used to indicate marks below or above an integer.

Comparison of					
Traditional Grading Scale		vs.	4-Point Grading Scale		
Point Range	Percentage of Points Earned		Average of Points Earned	Point Range	
1 Point	100%	A+	4	1 Point	
10 Points	90-99%	A	3.3-3.9	7 Points	
10 Points	80-89%	B	2.5-3.2	8 Points	
10 Points	70-79%	C	1.6-2.4	9 Points	
10 Points	60-69%	D	0.8-1.5	8 Points	
60 Points	0-59%	F	0-0.7	8 Points	
Grading based on % completion and/or compliance in following directions.			Grading based on measuring learning and mastery of the learning objective found in the rubric.		

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Sometimes the – is used to indicate a better grade if it stands after the grade and a lower grade if it stands before the grade (in which case – is a symbol for 'bis', e.g. 'to', rather than 'minus'), for example –5 (4.75) is lower than 5 which is lower than 5– (5.25) in that system. In some regions, decimal grades are used: 5.5, 4.5, etc. Universities At university level, in some cases, Latin expressions are used. The Latin grades for a passed final exam in law at the University of Zurich, for example, are "summa cum laude" (excellent), "magna cum laude" (very good), "cum laude" (good) and "rite" (sufficient).[2] References ^ "Grading System". Retrieved December 13, 2013. ^ "Promotionsordnung der Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät (German)". Retrieved August 5, 2005. Retrieved from " Overview of grading systems around the world This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Grading systems by country" – news – newspapers – books – scholar · JSTOR (September 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) This is a list of grading systems used by countries of the world, primarily within the fields of secondary education and university education, organized by continent with links to specifics in numerous entries. Africa Angola The grading system is depended on the districts in Angola. However, this is the most common used grading system: Title / US Equivalent Percentage Tier I A+ 96-100 Passing(top) Tier II B+ / A- 87-95 Passing Tier III B- / B 80-86 Passing Tier IV C / C+ 73-79 Passing (bottom) Tier V D- / D / D+ 61-72 Borderline Tier VI E / F 0-60 Failing All schools in Angola have 6 tiers and are given based on student's performance. Kenya The grading system employed throughout Kenya differs based on the level of institution. The secondary school grading award system ranges from grade A to E with grade thresholds changing each year depending on the intensity of the exam. Institutes and colleges award the results of examinations depending on the KNEC grading system in 4 classes (Distinction, Credit, Pass, Fail) with 7 grades of 1 to 7. The university grading system awards degrees in terms of class (First Class, Second Class - Upper Division, Second Class - Lower Division and Pass Class). A breakdown of the undergraduate degree grading system for Kenyan universities is: Percent Grade Class 70-100 A First Class 60-69.9 B Second Class - Upper Division 50-59.9 C Second Class - Lower Division 40-49.9 D Pass Below 40 E Fail The grading system for Kenyan colleges is: Percent Grade Class 80-100 1 Distinction 75-79 2 Distinction 70-74 3 Credit 60-69 4 Credit 50-59 5 Pass 40-49 6 Pass 0-39 7 Fail The general base grading system used for the grading system in Kenyan secondary schools is: Percent Grade Points 81-100% A 12 74-80% A- 11 68-73% B+ 10 63-67% B 9 53-62% B- 8 55-59% C+ 7 50-54% C 6 45-49% C- 5 40-44% D+ 4 35-39% D 3 30-34% D- 2 0-29% E 1 Nigeria Main article: Academic grading in Nigeria The choice of grading system at Nigerian schools depends on the institution and sometimes on the faculty of the institution. sikamahozasu In addition, grading scales at university-level institutions have changed frequently. Grading scales can be 1 to 8, 1 to 4, or A through G, where A is on a 4.0 scale or on a 5.0 scale. The most common scale is now 1 to 7, with 9 being the highest grade obtained. In addition, degrees are awarded in a Class, depending on the grades received. Degrees may be awarded in the First Class, Second Class (Upper Division), Second Class (Lower Division), Third Class, and Pass Class. Grading scales for secondary certificates are standard. Below is the grading system of Nigerian universities: Percentage Grade Description 75-100 A First class 70-74.9 B Second class, Upper Division 50-69.9 C Second Class, Lower Division 45-49 D Third Class 40-44 E Pass Class 30-39 F Fail South Africa Main article: Academic grading in South Africa In South Africa, some universities follow a model based on the British system. Thus at the University of Cape Town and the University of South Africa (UNISA), the percentages are calibrated as follows: a first-class pass is given for 75% and above, a second (division one) for 70-74%, a second (division two) for 60-69%, and a third for 50-59%. Any lower than 40% is a fail. The University of the Witwatersrand considers an A to be 75% and above.It is important to pass your matriculation test known as the NBT's to get to a college/university. Tanzania The provided grades are used within the A-level secondary education system of Tanzania; students may be enrolled within a university or college upon receiving grades from level A to D within 2 of 3 core subjects, with an S grade as a minimum qualification. foxagoge Three core subjects are generally taken, with additional classes available; grading in universities, however, is an independent process, with grades varying between universities. Percentage Grade Description 80-100 A Significantly above average 70-79 B Above average 60-69 C Average 50-59 D Pass 40-49 E Below average 35-39 S Significantly below average 0-34 F Fail Asia Different countries in Asia have a variety of grading scales. Grading scales for some countries in Asia are described. Afghanistan academic Grading System In Afghanistan, the highest score awarded at schools is 100, the minimum passing score is 40, the highest score in universities is 100 and the minimum passing score is 55 (before 2016 it was 50).



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Current Grading Scale			Ten Point Grading Scale		
Numerical	Letter	Grade Point Average	Numerical	Letter	Grade Point Average
94-100	A	4	90-100	A	4
86-93	B	3	80-89	B	3
78-85	C	2	70-79	C	2
70-77	D	1	60-69	D	1
0-69	F	0	0-59	F	0

Exams Quarter steps are usually used in exams to indicate grades between integer grades: e.g., 5.25. Sometimes, finer grained systems are used with steps of one-tenth. This is often the case in exams in which the grade is a linear function of the number of achieved points (Grade = achieved_point/max_points*5 + 1). Certificates Certificate grades are either rounded to integers or half-integers. After having rounded the individual grades, a weighted mean is used to calculate the overall result. The weight of a grade is normally proportional to the number of hours the according subject was taught per week. To pass a year, this overall result needs to be sufficient. Sometimes further conditions need to be fulfilled, such as a maximum allowed number of grades below four.

5 POINT GRADING SCALE FOR ASSESSING CO-SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENTS	
Grade	Grade Points
A	4.1 – 5.0
B	3.1 -4.0
C	2.1 – 3.0
D	1.1 – 2.0
E	0 – 1.0

While unweighted GPAs are most commonly used, many high schools use weighted GPAs to better represent the accomplishments of students who have chosen to take more challenging classes, such as AP or college-level courses. Is a 4.0 GPA good? A 4.0 is an entire point higher than the national average GPA. In general, a 4.0 is the ideal GPA, as it means you've worked hard to achieve A's in all of your classes. In the case of unweighted GPAs, a 4.0 is as good as it gets. If your school uses a weighted grading scale, taking the difficulty level of the classes into consideration, the highest GPA would be a 4.5 or even 5.0. What does a 4.0 mean for high school students? If you're in high school and have a 4.0, what does this mean for you? For those of you looking to continue on to college, you're in a great place! Overall, you can expect to receive positive feedback from most universities.

At this point, the most important factor is for you to continue to work hard and maintain your high scores across all of your classes. A 4.0 also puts you in a unique position to potentially earn additional financial aid from scholarships that are based on academic merit. So don't let senioritis sneak up on you now! Keep up the hard work and you'll be able to reap all of the benefits. With that in mind, it is important to point out that your GPA isn't the only factor that college admissions teams take into consideration. These committees also spend considerable time analyzing your standardized test scores, the types of classes you've elected to take, and what type of, if any, leadership positions you've held during your four years of high school. Still, a 4.0 is a huge checkmark for students going through the application process and you'll have a long list of programs to choose from. Safety Schools A 4.0 makes you an attractive candidate for most colleges as you've proven that you're willing to put in the work it takes to succeed. Here is a list of schools that are likely to look favorably at a student who's earned such a high GPA. School Name Average GPA University of Chicago 4 Franklin W. Olin College of Engineering 3.9 Worcester Polytechnic Institute 3.9 Davidson College 3.9 Kenyon College 3.9 Reed College 3.9 Lewis & Clark College 3.9 University of Pennsylvania 3.9 The University of Texas at Dallas 3.9 Converse College 3.89 University of San Diego 3.88 United States Air Force Academy 3.88 Florida State University 3.88 California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo 3.87 Brandeis University 3.87 Princeton University 3.87 University of California Berkeley 3.86 Soka University of America 3.86 University of South Florida Main Campus 3.86 Stetson University 3.86 University of Georgia 3.86 Villanova University 3.86 Pitzer College 3.85 The University of Tennessee 3.85 Florida International University 3.84 Barnard College 3.84 College of Charleston 3.84 University of Wisconsin Madison 3.84 University of Michigan 3.82 University of North Carolina at Charlotte 3.82 University of Dallas 3.82 University of Central Florida 3.81 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 3.81 Winthrop University 3.81 Westmont College 3.8 Colorado School of Mines 3.8 Emory University 3.8 Vassar College 3.8 University of Rochester 3.8 Stony Brook University 3.8 SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry 3.8 University of Tulsa 3.8 Brigham Young University Provo 3.8 Target Schools On average, these schools accept students with an average GPA of 4.0 or close to it. If you apply to the schools on this list, your chances of being accepted are pretty decent. School Name Average GPA Elizabeth City State University 4 University of California Davis 3.99 Elon University 3.99 University of North Carolina at Asheville 3.98 University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh Campus 3.97 University of California Santa Barbara 3.96 Rose Hulman Institute of Technology 3.96 Georgia Institute of Technology Main Campus 3.95 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University 3.95 Hendrix College 3.94 University of California Irvine 3.92 New College of Florida 3.92 Illinois Institute of Technology 3.92 Smith College 3.92 Dream Schools As we mentioned above, a 4.0 alone isn't a guarantee to get into just any school. Some universities, particularly ivy league schools, have low acceptance rates meaning they only accept a small number of the applications they receive each year. These programs often have additional enrollment requirements beyond GPA including specific ACT or SAT scores and essay requirements, among other prerequisites. School Name Average GPA University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill 4.6 North Carolina State University at Raleigh 4.37 University of California Los Angeles 4.29 University of Virginia Main Campus 4.22 University of Miami 4.2 Stanford University 4.18 Clemson University 4.18 University of South Carolina Columbia 4.15 Scripps College 4.13 College of William and Mary 4.12 University of Maryland College Park 4.11 University of Florida 4.1 University of North Carolina at Wilmington 4.06 Appalachian State University 4.05 Harvard University 4.04 What does a 4.0 mean for college students? If you're finishing up your college career, what's a 4.0 mean for your future? The answer depends on what your next steps are: continue on to graduate school or jump into the job market? Though requirements vary by graduate program, the average GPA needed to be accepted is a 3.0. So with a 4.0, you're already in great shape! This score can vary widely on the exact program you're hoping to apply for though, so it's important to research the cutoff score for not only your program type but for the specific university you're hoping to apply to. A cutoff score is the absolute lowest GPA a grad school will accept when taking your application into consideration. So if you're looking to earn a Masters in Finance, you'll need to research for not only the average cutoff score for all MFIN programs but for your target programs as well. It's also important to find out the timeline of these GPAs. For instance, some programs will require a 3.0 but for junior and senior years of college only. In short: do your research! There are some schools that don't require a cutoff GPA and instead will take your application as a whole into consideration. For instance, they'll look at your GRE score, the types of classes you've taken, any internship positions you've had, and more. Even schools such as Stanford don't require a cutoff. So if you're GPA isn't exactly where you'd like it to be, it doesn't necessarily mean you have to limit yourself to lesser schools. But perhaps you're looking to go directly into the job market instead of pursuing a graduate degree. If that's the case, good news for you—most companies do not require a minimum GPA to apply. Instead, they look at the bigger picture, focusing on qualitative factors your GPA can't capture such as your skills and leadership experience. With that being said, requiring a minimum GPA is still a common practice in some cases. Most often this happens in highly competitive industries such as engineering, finance, or accounting. In these instances, companies use your GPA to gauge your general competency of information you should have learned in college. Another reason a GPA requirement might be used is when a company regularly hires a lot of recent graduates. In this case, a minimum GPA is an easy way for their recruiting teams to move more quickly through applications and narrow down the number of applicants they're considering to fill a role. In the instance you do find yourself considering a job that requires a minimum GPA, what should you do? The first step is, of course, to find out the exact minimum required along with any other requirements and measure these up against your own current standing and qualifications. If you find your GPA doesn't quite match up to what's being asked, it's not necessarily a sign that you should walk away. Remember your GPA is only one factor that companies will consider when evaluating your potential. Look through your full transcript and try to discover why your GPA has landed where it has. Did you take on too many challenging courses at one point hurting your GPA? Were you juggling too many responsibilities at once—such as a job and internship on top of classes? Maybe you had a little too much fun your freshman year. In these instances, look for places in your transcript where your GPA improved. This can show a potential employer that you're able to learn from your mistakes and work hard to improve. It's also important to add extra emphasis to your other accomplishments. For instance, if you did hold multiple internships or jobs while going to school be sure to heavily emphasize that point. Being able to juggle multiple responsibilities while still earning a degree exhibits some impressive skills that potential employers are looking for. You might also consider highlighting particular classes that are relevant, awards you've received, and student organizations you participated in. How can I raise my GPA? Assuming your school uses an unweighted GPA scale, there's nothing you can do to raise your GPA—you're already at the top! Instead, your focus should be on staying diligent and continuing to work hard to maintain your grades: Make a schedule and mark blocks of time in which you can study Focus on developing your extracurricular participation and standardized test scores Ensure you understand class concepts thoroughly with extra studying and practice work How can I earn a 4.0? Improving your GPA is possible for students who are willing to put in extra focus and work into their studies. Here are a few strategies that can help raise your GPA. Calculate Your GPA and Track Progress Over Time The first step towards earning higher grades is to make sure you have a clear understanding of where you stand now. Start by calculating your current GPA. From here, you'll have a better understanding of how far you have to go in order to reach your goals. Create a Study Strategy Once you know where you stand, it's time to start moving forward. The best way to do this is to create a study strategy for yourself. The best time for building a strategy is at the beginning of the semester when you're able to plan ahead for your classes in entirety; however, it's never too late! This can be done during any part of the year. Start by reading the syllabi for each class; after all, you can't create a game plan unless you know what's coming up. Be sure to mark down all upcoming assignments, projects, and exams on your calendar. This practice will help make sure you're not missing anything and that you'll be able to anticipate when you'll need to start studying. It will also help you understand where you'll need to spend the majority of your time and when. Next, take a look at the content you'll need to understand and create a plan for understanding it. This includes chapters you'll need to read and projects you'll need to complete. Look out for anything that's confusing or surprising. If something doesn't make sense, ask! Creating a strategy for the semester will help set you up for success from the get-go. Find your Ideal Study Environment Good grades start with great study habits. Though it may be tempting to study from the comfort and warmth of your dorm room bed, this isn't very likely to lead to successful progress. Instead, it's important to take some time and understand what type of environment you work best in. This will help make sure that you're not only studying hard but studying smart and using your valuable time as efficiently as possible. Does silence seem deafening to you when you're trying to focus? Then studying in a quiet room by yourself where you'll easily get distracted probably isn't the right fit for you. Alternatively, if even the slightest noise throws you off, maybe avoid busy coffee shops and give your school's library a try instead. Also, pay attention to who you study the best with. Though it may be tempting to study with friends, you may get more done alone. Finding organized study groups is also an option. Finally, figure out the time of day where your brain is most "on". Reach Out for Help Early On When a class or a subject doesn't come easily or naturally, a common reaction is to avoid it for as long as possible. But avoidance can take us into a downward spiral with grades that are hard, if not impossible, to recover from before the end of the semester. So when a class is coming up that you know might be challenging for you, it's best to reach out for help as early on as possible. This means making a beginning-of-the-semester stop at your school's tutoring center. You can also try approaching your TA for office hours or find fellow students with a stronger grasp on the topic to act as your study buddies. Making sure you get the help you need to understand the material as early as possible will help ensure that you secure the highest grade possible. Moreover, it will help make the material more understandable and the semester much less stressful. And who knows, you might even discover that you actually do enjoy a class you thought you wouldn't! Practice Self-Care Get enough sleep, exercise regularly, and eat well. Sounds easy enough, right? But perhaps it's no surprise that many college students struggle to keep up with basic self-care. They stay up into the late hours of the night cramming for an upcoming exam. When schedules get too busy, the first thing to get cut out is a trip to the gym. And a healthy balanced diet looks more like ramen and meal-replacement bars. But without covering the basics of self-care, there's almost no hope of doing well in school. In fact, one recent study found students who didn't maintain a regular sleep schedule had lower grades on average. In fact, some students lacked so much sleep that their bodies behaved as though they were in a different time zone altogether! Pile on lack of exercise and poor eating habits and all together you have unhealthy habits that can have long-lasting negative effects. So the first step to maintaining and improving a GPA? Take care of yourself! Find consistency in your sleep schedule, leave time for the gym a few times a week, and eat a balanced diet. Parting Words Having a 4.0 GPA puts you in an excellent position for next steps, regardless of what stage you're currently at! If you're a high school student with a 4.0, you can expect to receive positive feedback from most universities you apply to. But be aware that there are other application prerequisites, such as essays and standardized test scores, that also require your attention. If you're a current college student, a 4.0 also puts you in an excellent position for your next steps after graduation. A 4.0 is well above the cutoff score for most graduate programs, but be sure to clearly read through all application requirements. A 4.0 is also not required for most jobs out of college; however, it can move your application to the top of the pile and help you stand out from other applicants. Finally, if your GPA isn't quite at a 4.0 just yet, there are steps you can take to help raise your grades. Keeping track of your GPA over time, creating a study strategy, asking for help, and taking care of yourself are all steps that can help make improving your GPA possible. Page 3 A 3.0 GPA, or Grade Point Average, is equivalent to a B letter grade on a 4.0 GPA scale, and a percentage grade of 83-86. A 3.0 GPA is the national average GPA. This is a solid starting point, but you'll want to raise it as much as you can to set yourself apart. Focus on classes where your grades are lagging to bring your GPA even higher. For high school students A 3.0 GPA is high enough to apply to all but the most top-tier schools. It shows you have a decent work ethic and that you care about your studies. However, you'll need a solid roster of extracurricular activities and a good standardized test score to round out your application. For college students If you're considering applying to a graduate school program, a 3.0 GPA is more than sufficient. Of course, graduate school isn't the only path. If you have a career you'd like to pursue, consider entering that field. How Can I Raise My GPA? The higher your GPA is, the more difficult it will be to raise it. You must strive for perfection in your studies and assignments. Review assignments or questions you answered incorrectly. Make sure you understand where you went wrong and how to arrive at the correct answer next time. Ask your instructor for additional or extra credit work. If you've met the requirements for graduation, perhaps consider taking classes that won't be difficult for you. More Calculators! Helpful Guides Letter A+ A- A- B+ B- C+ C- D+ D- F Percent 100 99 98 97 96 95 94 93 92 91 90 89 88 87 86 85 84 83 82 81 80 79 78 77 76 75 74 73 72 71 70 69 68 67 66 65 64 63 62 61 60 Grade A+ A- B+ B- C+ C- D+ D- F Weight Regular Honors AP / IB College