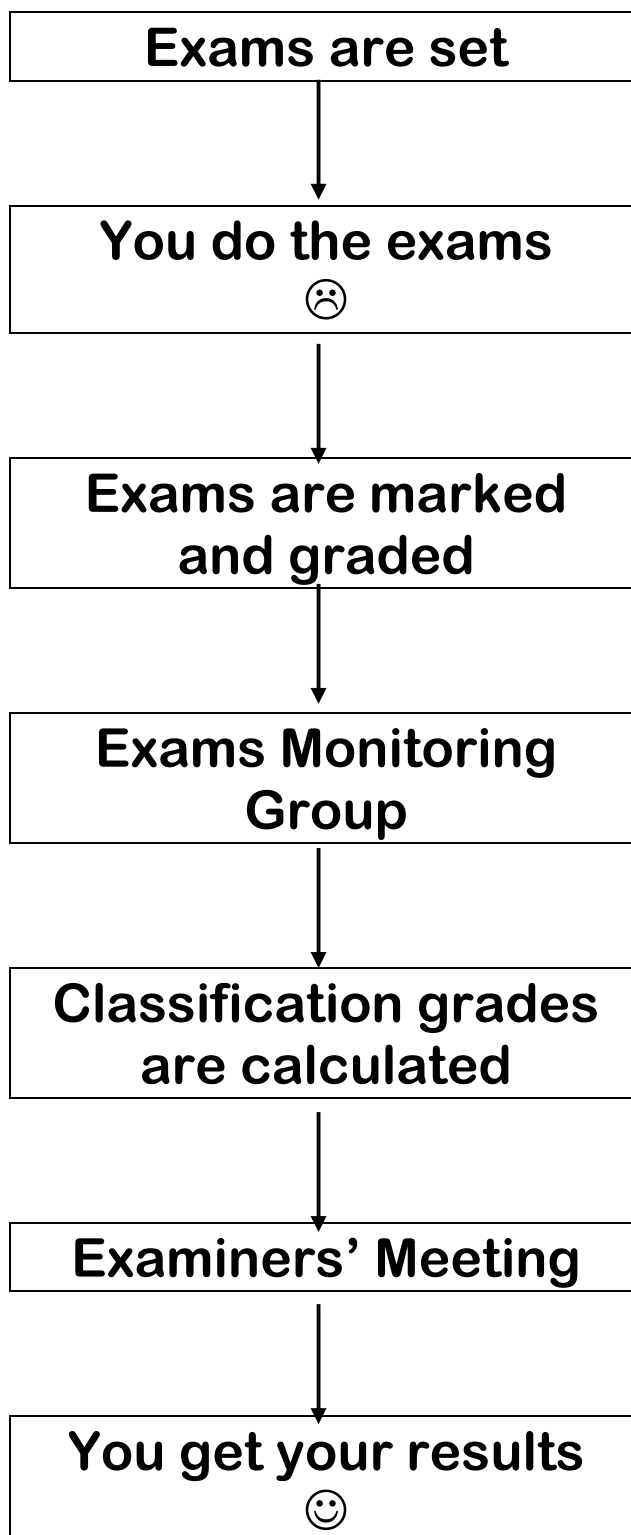
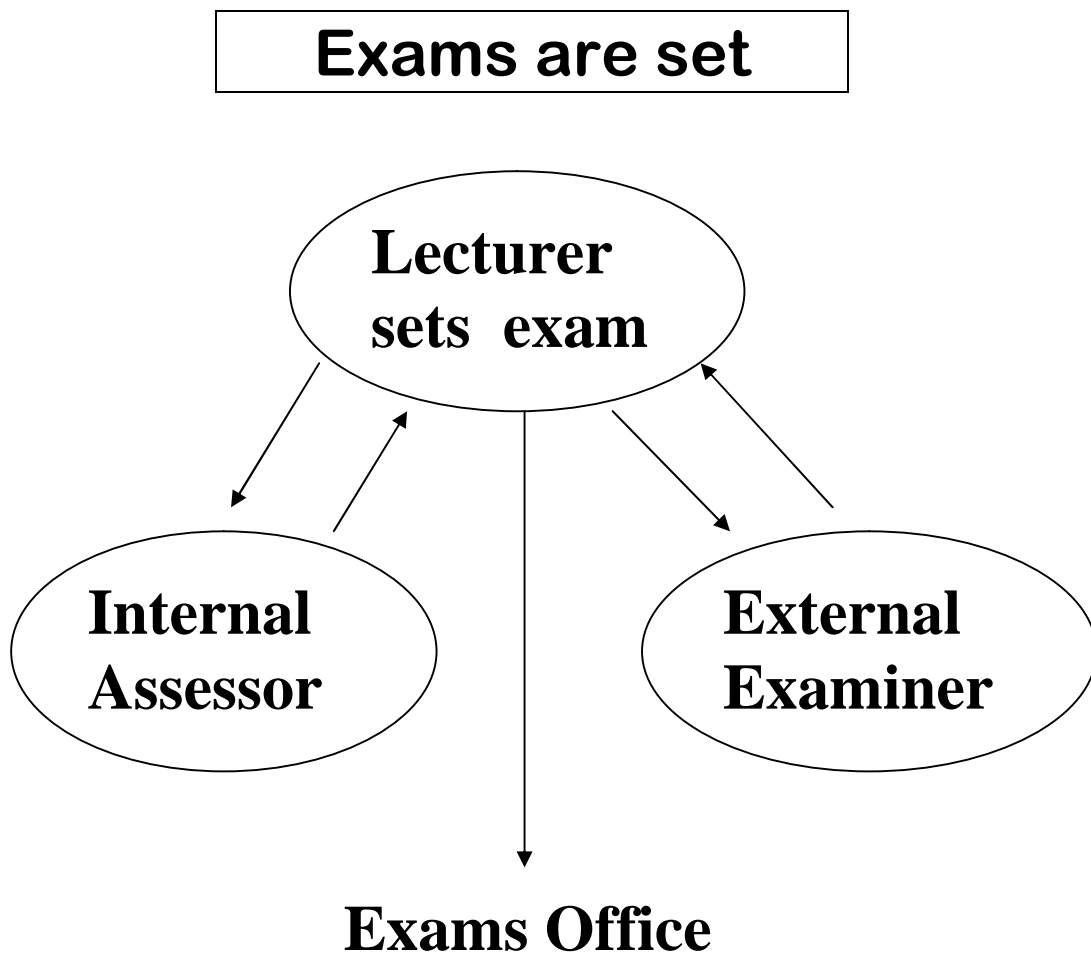


How your degree is classified



How your degree is classified

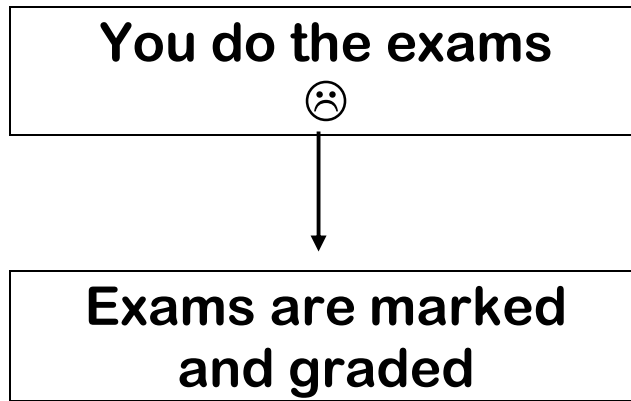


Currently our External Examiners are

Pure Mathematics: tbd

Applied Mathematics: Professor Peter Ashwin
(University of Exeter)

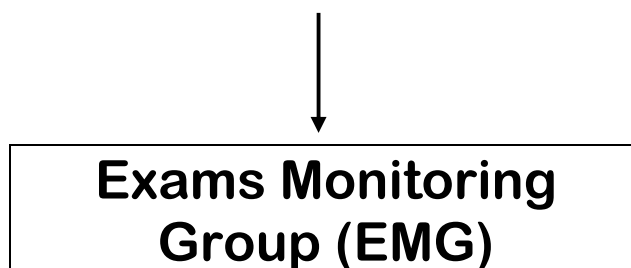
Statistics: tbd



Your percentage marks (raw marks) are often scaled taking into account an academic judgement about the difficulty of the paper.

Here are some examples from last year:

Module code	Scaled Grades			
	40	50	60	70
	% raw marks			
MATH 3000	40	53	66	80
MATH 3024	35	47	60	76
MATH 3044	29	41	55	70
MATH 3171	33	45	55	65
MATH 3512	40	50	60	70



The EMG looks at a statistical analysis of module results and may ask examiners to reconsider their scaling when results seem out of line.

How Classification averages are calculated

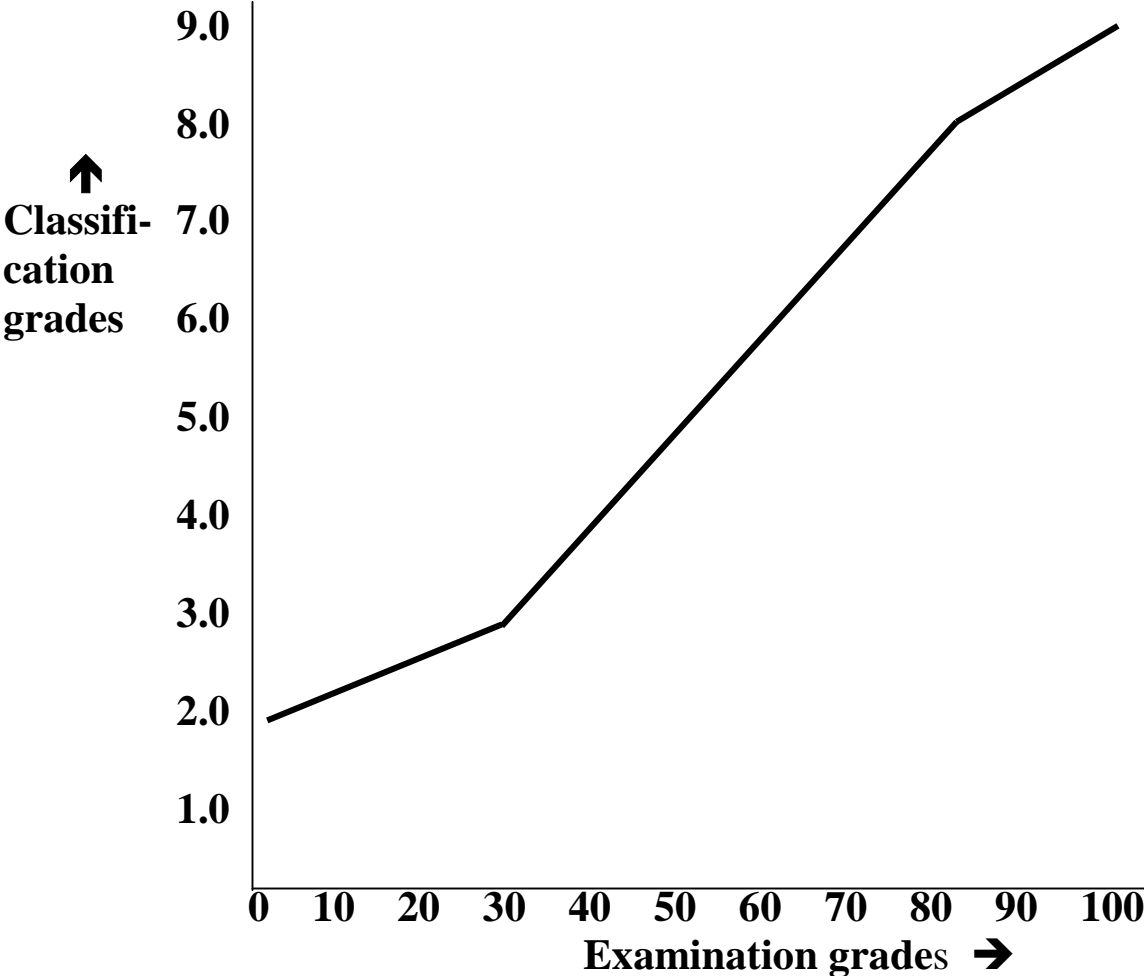
Classification grades

Marks on the 0-100 scale are mapped to classification grades on a 2.0-9.0 scale. Special rules apply for marks given as a penalty for plagiarism.

Marks from 0 to 29 are mapped linearly to 2.0 to 3.0.

Marks in the range 30-80 are divided by 10.

Marks from 81 to 100 are mapped linearly to 8.0 to 9.0.



0-100 scale	0 or AB	1	2-4	5-7	8-10	11-13	14-16	17-19	20-22	23-25	26-28	29
2.0-9.0 scale	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0

0-100 scale	81	82-3	84-5	86-7	88-9	90-1	92-3	94-5	96-7	98-9	100
2.0-9.0 scale	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0

Classification averages

For Years 2 and 3 (and Year 4 where relevant) your *classification average* is the credit weighted average of your classification grades.

This average includes grades for any module that you fail or are absent from.

Worked example

Module	C = credits	Exam grade	G = Class. Grade	C×G
LUBS 2140	10	63	6.3	63.0
MATH 3000	10	94	8.7	87.0
MATH 3071	15	28	2.9	43.5
MATH 3102	15	12	2.4	36.0
MATH 3142	10	87	8.3	83.0
MATH 3374	15	62	6.2	93.0
MATH 3564	15	58	5.8	87.0
MATH 3713	15	48	4.8	72.0
MATH 3792	10	64	6.4	64.0
MATH 3792	10	63	6.3	63.0
<i>Totals</i>	125			691.5

Thus the Classification Average is

$$Y_3 = 691.5 \div 125 = 5.53$$

Exercise 1

Here is one for you to try

Module	C = credits	Exam grade	G = Class. Grade	C×G
EAST 2250	20	61		
MATH 3000	10	56		
MATH 3032	10	12		
MATH 3123	15	42		
MATH 3142	10	68		
MATH 3374	15	90		
MATH 3564	15	88		
MATH 3713	15	25		
MATH 3792	10	72		
<i>Totals</i>				

$$Y_3 = \Sigma C \times G \div \Sigma C$$

=

Overall classification averages

Your Classification Average is a weighted average which depends both on the year in which you take a module and the number of credits. In the following formulas, for simplicity, it is assumed that you take 120 credits in each year. If you take 125 credits in one year, then the weighting for that year is multiplied by $\frac{125}{120}$.

For students on a three-year degree programme your overall classification average is the *better* of a 1:1 average and the 1:2 average of your Year 2 and Year 3 averages. That is, it is the higher of

$$\frac{1}{2}Y_2 + \frac{1}{2}Y_3 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{3}Y_2 + \frac{2}{3}Y_3 \quad (\text{see note below})^1$$

Examples	Year 2 average	Year 3 average	Overall average
Student 1	5.83	6.35	6.18
Student 2	6.82	5.04	5.93
Student 3	6.54	6.42	
Student 4	5.82	7.14	
Student 5	4.12	5.12	
Student 6	7.14	6.73	

Exercise 2: Complete this table.

Four year courses

BSc (American/European/Industry)

Your overall classification average is the *better* of a 1:1 average and the 1:2 average of your Year 2 and Year 4 averages.

MMath or MMath,BSc

Your overall classification average is the *better* of a 1:1:1 average and the 1:2:2 average of your Year 2, Year 3 and Year 4 averages.

MMath (American/European)

Your overall classification average is the *better* of a 1:1:1 average and the 1:1:2 average of your Year 2, Year 3 and Year 4 averages.

Examiners' Meeting

¹ If you take 120 credits in Year 2 and 125 credits in Year 3 these formulas become

$\frac{24}{49}Y_2 + \frac{25}{49}Y_3$ and $\frac{12}{37}Y_2 + \frac{25}{37}Y_3$, respectively.

To qualify for a **BSc Honours degree** in *Mathematics, Mathematics & Statistics, Statistics, Mathematical Studies, Mathematics with Finance, or Actuarial Mathematics*, apart from meeting the specific programme requirements, you need to have passed

at least 280 credits overall, of which
at least 180 must come from levels 2 and 3, and
at least 80 must come from level 3, and
your overall classification average must be at least 4.0.

To qualify for a **BSc Honours degree** in *Biology & Mathematics, Biology & Statistics, Economics & Mathematics, Economics & Statistics, Geography & Mathematics (& BA), Geography & Statistics, Management & Mathematics, or Mathematics & Music*, apart from meeting the specific programme requirements, you need to have passed

at least 300 credits overall, of which
at least 200 must come from levels 2 and 3, and
at least 100 must come from level 3, and
your overall classification average must be at least 4.0

For all Joint Honours programmes, to obtain an Honours degree, you must have passed at least 80 credits of level 2 and 3 modules with at least 40 credits at level 3 in each subject.

To qualify for an **MMath, BSc degree** in *Mathematics or Statistics*, apart from meeting the specific programme requirements, you need to have passed

at least 400 credits, of which
at least 100 credits are at level 1,
at least 100 credits are at level 2,
at least 100 credits are at level 3, and
at least 100 credits are at level 5, and
your overall classification average must be at least 4.0
(Higher level credit can replace lower level credit, but
cannot be counted twice.),
and for students having entered the programme in
2009/10 or after, the average over 120 level 5 credits
must be at least 50%.

If you meet this criterion you will *at least* get the class of degree corresponding to your overall classification average.

Degree class	Classification average
1	6.85 - 9.00
2.1	5.90 - 6.84
2.2	4.95 - 5.89
3	4.00 - 4.94
Fail	below 4.00

To qualify for an **Ordinary BSc degree** in *Mathematics, Mathematics & Statistics, Statistics, Mathematical Studies, Mathematics with Finance, Actuarial Mathematics, Biology*

& Mathematics, Geography & Mathematics, or Mathematics & Music, you need to have passed

at least 240 credits overall, of which at least 160 must come from levels 2 and 3, and at least 60 must come from level 3, and your overall classification average across 200 credits in Year 2 and 3 must be at least 4.0.

There is no ordinary degree award for BSc Economics & Mathematics and BSc Management & Mathematics.

You cannot normally take resits to raise the class of your degree, but you can do resits

- if you are an Honours degree student and fail to get an Honours degree or
- if you fail to get a degree.

The Examiners have the discretion to raise degree classes in the cases described below.

The Examiners' Meeting can use its discretion to move you up to a higher degree class in each of the following cases:

Borderline discretion

Your overall classification grade is at most 0.05 *below* the thresholds shown above.

Final Year discretion

Important! This only applies to UG students who have entered the penultimate year of their programme in 2009 or earlier.

Your *final year* classification grade is at least 0.25 above the thresholds shown above.

Degree Class	Threshold	Borderline discretion	Final Year Discretion
1	6.85	≥ 6.80	≥ 7.10
2.1	5.90	≥ 5.85	≥ 6.15
2.2	4.95	≥ 4.90	≥ 5.20

The main factors taken into account for *Borderline and Final Year* discretion are:

- a) The External Examiners' comments on your examination scripts
- b) Your grade profile.

Medical and other Personal circumstances

“.... we are unlikely to award the student a higher degree class unless the student has shown sufficient achievement at that level.”

Some Examples

	Year 2 average	Year 3 average	Overall average	Degree class
Student 1	7.10	6.80	6.95	
Student 2	5.83	6.35	6.18	
Student 3	6.82	5.04	5.93	
Student 4	6.70	5.04	5.87	
Student 5	5.04	6.30	5.88	
Student 6	5.20	6.30	5.93	
Student 7	4.80	6.30	5.80	

Exercise 3: Complete the table above, assuming that the examiners don't use their discretion to move a student up. Which of these students would count as possible candidates for *borderline* or *final year* discretion?

Exercise 4: A student has a year 2 average of 6.00. What is the minimum average they need in Year 3 to guarantee a) a 1st, and b) a 2.1 degree?

Exercise 5: A student has a year 2 average of 5.00. What is the minimum average they need in Year 3 to guarantee a) a 2.1 degree, and b) a 2.2 degree?



You get your results

Note that if you think you have been treated unfairly, you have the right of appeal to the University. The details of the appeals procedure may be found in the Taught Student Handbook on the web.

Answers to the Exercises

1.

Module	C = credits	Exam grade	G = Class. Grade	C×G
EAST 2250	20	61	6.1	122.0
MATH 3000	10	56	5.6	56.0
MATH 3000	10	12	2.4	24.0
MATH 3123	15	42	4.2	63.0
MATH 3142	10	68	6.8	68.0
MATH 3374	15	90	8.5	127.5
MATH 3564	15	88	8.4	126.0
MATH 3713	15	25	2.8	42.0
MATH 3792	10	72	7.2	72.0
<i>Totals</i>				700.5

$$Y_3 = \Sigma C \times G \div \Sigma C = \frac{700.5}{120} = \mathbf{5.84}$$

2. Student 3: $\frac{1}{2}6.54 + \frac{1}{2}6.42 = 6.48.$

Student 4: $\frac{1}{3}5.82 + \frac{2}{3}7.14 = 6.70.$

Student 5: $\frac{1}{3}4.12 + \frac{2}{3}5.12 = 4.79.$

Student 6: $\frac{1}{2}7.14 + \frac{1}{2}6.73 = 6.94.$

Answers to the Exercises (continued)

3. Student 1: 1
 Student 2: 2.1
 Student 3: 2.1
 Student 4: 2.2 (borderline for a 2.1)

Student 5: 2.2 (borderline for a 2.1 and also eligible for *Final Year* discretion.)

Student 6: 2.1

Student 7: 2.2 (eligible for *Final Year* discretion.)

4. a) To guarantee a first, the student needs to do better in Year 3 than in Year 2, so his/her classification average will be $\frac{1}{3}Y_2 + \frac{2}{3}Y_3 = \frac{1}{3}6.0 + \frac{2}{3}Y_3$ and hence he/she needs to have $\frac{1}{3}6.0 + \frac{2}{3}Y_3 \geq 6.85$. Hence he/she needs to have his/her Year 3 average, $Y_3 \geq 7.28$.

b) This student can get a 2.1 even if he/she does worse in Year 3 than in Year 2. So the student needs to have $\frac{1}{2}Y_2 + \frac{1}{2}Y_3 \geq 5.90$, that is, $\frac{1}{2}6.0 + \frac{1}{2}Y_3 \geq 5.90$, giving $Y_3 \geq 5.80$.

5. a) To be sure of a 2.1 this student needs to have $\frac{1}{3}5.0 + \frac{2}{3}Y_3 \geq 5.90$, giving $Y_3 \geq 6.35$.

b) To be sure of a 2.2 this student needs to have $\frac{1}{2}5.0 + \frac{1}{2}Y_3 \geq 4.95$, giving $Y_3 \geq 4.90$.