

# “What am I graduating with?”

How to...

## Calculate Degree Classification

1.

Degrees are worked out as an average from your 2<sup>nd</sup> year (level 5) and 3<sup>rd</sup> year (level 6) modules if you're a BA student, and your 2<sup>nd</sup> year (level 5) if you're an FdA student.

A total mark of 40 is a 3rd class degree, 50 is a lower 2nd class degree (2:2), 60 is an upper 2nd class degree (2:1) and a 70 or above is a 1st class degree.

Module credits are important to consider. You get 120 credits in a year. BA students usually have 6 modules worth 20 credits each. FdA students usually have 8 modules worth 15 credits each. There are exceptions to this, like a Single Honours BA Dissertation which is worth 40 credits.

The following is a list of common alternative credit sizes, and how to adjust them:

BA (20 credits)	FdA (15 Credits)
[10 credit mark] /2	[30 credit mark] x2
[30 credit mark] x1.5	
[40 credit mark] x2	

2.

Example 1 - BA				Example 2 - FdA				
		Credits	Mark	Adjusted Mark		Credits	Mark	
Level 5	Module 1	20	56	118	Level 5	Module 1	15	56
	Module 2	20	61			Module 2	15	61
	Module 3	20	57			Module 3	15	57
	Module 4	20	60			Module 4	15	60
	Module 5	20	66			Module 5	15	66
	Module 6	20	54			Module 6	15	54
Level 6	Module 1	20	61		Module 7	15	66	
	Module 2	20	63		Module 8	15	70	
	Module 3	20	65					
	Module 4	20	60					
	Module 5	40	59					

3.

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all marks}}{\text{Number of standard module equivalents}^*}$$

$$\text{Example 1} = \frac{721}{12} = 60$$

$$\text{Example 2} = \frac{490}{8} = 61$$

\*BA=20, FdA=15. A 40 credit module is seen as two 20 credit modules. In example 1, there are 12 standard module equivalents as module 5 is worth 40 credits so is therefore counted twice.