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Which one is correct ' in' or 'on' in front of the test? I had a bad grade in/on English test. I'd use either depending on what mood I was in.English test needs to be qualified by an, my, that, the etc. I would say that I got bad grade on the English test, and a bad grade in English (meaning the class or the subject).I speak American English, and often American English and British English differ in their choice of prepositions. (I agree with relic5.2 that there needs to be determiner such as "the" before "test".)Here is an earlier thread that confirms that the answer depends on whether you speak AE or BE: in the test vs. on the test.If you put in on test in the search box at the top of the page, you will find a few others. Hello everybody, I am a bit confused by the usage of these three words referring to the results of an exam. Are these phrases correct? You got a grade 10 in maths in April.My marks at school are not very good this year. Any other examples on the correct way of using these....? Thank you for any help..... Score:A number correct out of a total.Scoring is a fairly mechanical process. Grade:A general assessment based to an extent on subjective assessment, and perhaps involving a number of different aspects of performance.Could be a number, a letter - to be honest, it could even be a colour as long as someone has set out the significance of each result. Mark:A number, typically xx%.A pseudo-scientific version of grade Please do not regard any of these as being absolute truths - they are comments based on my personal experience. You got a grade 10 in maths in April.You got a B in maths in April.You got 87% in maths in April. My marks at school are not very good this year.The sentence is fine, shame about the marks. A mark is something you get in a test or exam or even on your homework. I got a mark of 75% in the last exam.My marks are not very good because I haven't been reading enough.The teacher gave me a good mark for my last piece of homework. A grade is - as far as I'm aware - used specifically for the letters that recognise particular levels of achievement. We use A-E for passes, F for a fail, N for the so-called "near miss" (if you nearly pass) and a U for something that's so bad it can't be corrected. He got an A grade in the exam.40% of pupils passed with grades A to C. Of course this only applies to England and Wales, as I know usage is different in other English-speaking countries. Hope that helps! Wonderful help, thank you very much to you both.....! It's a little ambiguous unless you know how they are graded. It might be marks out of 10 or 100 or there could be grades 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and e.g. to achieve a grade 1 you have a certain mark, say, over 80% It's interesting that all the English speakers who have discussed marks are BE speakers. We hardly ever refer to a "mark" in AE. It's usually a score on an exam if it's objective, a grade on an exam if it's not, and a grade in a course. (The verb "to mark" is still heard once in a while in this context, as in the statement "I'm marking exams.")Also, "maths" is BE. In AE, the short form of "mathematics" is "math." I use all three more or less interchangeably, but "mark" is the least common of the three in my neck of the woods. Score:A number correct out of a total.Scoring is a fairly mechanical process. Grade:A general assessment based to an extent on subjective assessment, and perhaps involving a number of different aspects of performance.Could be a number, a letter - to be honest, it could even be a colour as long as someone has set out the significance of each result. Mark:A number, typically xx%.A pseudo-scientific version of grade Please do not regard any of these as being absolute truths - they are comments based on my personal experience. You got a grade 10 in maths in April.You got a B in maths in April.You got 87% in maths in April. My marks at school are not very good this year.The sentence is fine, shame about the marks. Is it natural to say my grades are not very good this year. Score:A number correct out of a total.Scoring is a fairly mechanical process. Grade:A general assessment based to an extent on subjective assessment, and perhaps involving a number of different aspects of performance.Could be a number, a letter - to be honest, it could even be a colour as long as someone has set out the significance of each result. Mark:A number, typically xx%.A pseudo-scientific version of grade Please do not regard any of these as being absolute truths - they are comments based on my personal experience. You got a grade 10 in maths in April.You got a B in maths in April.You got 87% in maths in April. My marks at school are not very good this year.The sentence is fine, shame about the marks. Is there a difference between "My score is 80 in maths" and "My mark is 80 in maths"? Last edited: Jan 18, 2015 When I was a schoolboy, we never said "My mark is ...". We said, "I got 80 in maths." When I was a schoolboy, we never said "My mark is ...". We said, "I got 80 in maths." Thank you. How to ask the performance of someone in maths. As you said, would you say "What did you get in maths" and never say how many marks you got? Yes, you would often hear "What did you get in maths?" at my school. What if I want to say that the maximum score you can get on this exam is 50? Could I say the exam's score is 50? Or would I say grade (or a different word completely)? I would say either "the top score in the exam is 50", or more probably, "the maximum number of marks is 50". You can't say "The exam's score is 50": that sounds odd.If the candidates in the exam get grades rather than marks, then you would say "the top grade is an A" (although in the UK some exams now have an A* grade). Thanks, DonnyB.One more thing: if the passing grade for the course is 60%, could I say the top score is 50 and the average is 30? Or "average" is not used in this context? Hi felipenor If the maximum score is 50 and you need 60% to pass, I'd say "the pass mark is 30"."Average" is something quite different. If two people took the course and one scored 50 while the other scored 0, the average mark was (50+0)/2 ie 25. ----Note: I'm a speaker of British English; so is DonnyB. Given that you're from Brazil, I suspect you speak American English - so I hope some AmE-speakers will give you their comments soon. As you'll see from some of the posts above, AmE usage in this area differs from BrE usage. If the maximum is 50 marks, I might also say that the test or exam is marked out of 50. I would not use score in this context, but that's because I use BrE style English. I've heard AmE speakers use score and also points. Thanks for the answers, guys. I'm an English teacher in Brazil, and I need to write the header (I'm not sure that's the correct name) in English, so I nees a simple way to put this information. As in: English examTop score: 50Pass score: 30Would that be correct? I think maximum is better than top. Top mark for me is the highest mark achieved. I say, 'The top mark is 82' for a test marked out of 100, for example. Thank you, natkretep. So: English examMaximum score: 50Pass score: 30Is that correct? Is it preferable if I use maximum mark and pass mark instead? Given Egmont's post 7 and ribran's post 8, I think you should probably avoid "mark" - assuming, that is, you speak and teach American English. I was wondering whether it is natural to say my grades are not very good this year. One more question. Can I say: English examMaximum score: 50 pointsPass score: 30 points As a BrE-style speaker, I use points for competitions, quizzes or games but not for exams. Let's wait for an AmE speaker's response to this. I was wondering whether it is natural to say my grades are not very good this year. Yes, that's perfectly OK, assuming that the results of your exams are expressed as grades rather than actual marks (or scores). Yes, that's perfectly OK, assuming that the results of your exams are expressed as grades rather than actual marks (or scores). Got it. Thank you very much. < Off topic. > Off-topic comment removed: Cagey, moderator. Last edited by a moderator: Aug 17, 2015 So Yes, that's perfectly OK, assuming that the results of your exams are expressed as grades rather than actual marks (or scores). So "My grades are not good" can't be said if your school uses points (0 to 100) to assess learning? In my experience in school, exam papers are returned with marks (0 to 100, 0 to 60, and so on), but the assumption is always that these marks 'translate' to some grade (distinction/merit/pass/fail, or A/B/C etc, or 1/2/3 etc), and because of that grade still works for me. In my experience in school, exam papers are returned with marks (0 to 100, 0 to 60, and so on), but the assumption is always that these marks 'translate' to some grade (distinction/merit/pass/fail, or A/B/C etc, or 1/2/3 etc), and because of that grade still works for me. And for me. So "My grades are not good" can't be said if your school uses points (0 to 100) to assess learning? Well, when I was at school, our exam "marks" were always expressed as percentages, so I'd say something like "I always got very good marks for French".It wasn't until we took our GCEs (which were public exams), that bands of marks were 'translated' into grades. So I'd then say "For French, I got an O level grade 1, and an A level grade A". I was wondering whether it is natural to say my grades are not very good this year. That would sound very natural to me if said by an AmE speaker, and not at all natural from a BrE speaker. In my experience, as Donny said, we (BrE) don't talk about grades in the context of year-by-year performance at school (or indeed of performance throughout a given year): we'd say "marks". (Disclaimer: Unless things have changed since my day! Actually, they have: there are now National Curriculum tests ('SATs') in primary schools, and they don't have 'marks', 'grades', 'scores', or 'points': they have 'levels'.)Ws That would sound very natural to me if said by an AmE speaker, and not at all natural from a BrE speaker. In my experience, as Donny said, we (BrE) don't talk about grades in the context of year-by-year performance at school (or indeed of performance throughout a given year): we'd say "marks".(Disclaimer: Unless things have changed since my day! Actually, they have: there are now National Curriculum tests ('SATs') in primary schools, and they don't have 'marks', 'grades', 'scores', or 'points': they have 'levels'.)Ws Got it. Thank you very much. In my experience, as Donny said, we (BrE) don't talk about grades in the context of year-by-year performance at school (or indeed of performance throughout a given year): we'd say "marks". But there are grades for GCSE and A level subjects, aren't there? ASA (the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance), for example has explanations about converting raw marks to UMS (uniform mark scale) marks, which can be converted to a grade. Because of that it doesn't sound totally un-British to talk about grades. But there are grades for GCSE and A level subjects, aren't there? [...] Because of that it doesn't sound totally un-British to talk about grades. I quite agree, Nat. Donny had already made that point about GCEs (and therefore GCSEs) in #37, and I fully agree: there we do talk about grades.I was picking up on Sun's particular question about "my grades are not very good this year", which is likely to refer to internal school assessments, either once a year or even throughout the year. The key words in my comment were the ones I've bolded below. I was wondering whether it is natural to say my grades are not very good this year. [...] In my experience, as Donny said, we (BrE) don't talk about grades in the context of year-by-year performance at school (or indeed of performance throughout a given year): we'd say "marks". So "I got good grades in my A levels" is perfectly BrE; but I still reckon that "My grades aren't good this year" or "Johnny's getting poor grades this semester" would be pretty un-British statements.Ws Last edited: Aug 20, 2015 Maybe the easier way to appreciate the distinction is to compare the processes:MarkingGoing through a paper to assign marks. ScoringAdding up the marks to get a score for the paper.GradingAssigning the score to broad categories known as grades, e.g. A,B,C, 1,2,3 etc. Although marks and scores can be used interchangeably in some cases, in others, there is a clear distinction. e.g. I lost a mark for that wrong question. But not... *I lost a score for that wrong question. The exam is marked out of 50. The sentence above is British (also mentioned in post #21). How would Americans say the green sentence?Thank you. I would say something like "There are 50 points possible in this exam." The students might say things like "I got 45 [points] out of 50." This is commonly written on the exam paper as "45/50." I would not say 'scored out of 50', but perhaps someone else would. I would probably say "graded out of 50 points," but I'd consider "scored out of 50" to be an acceptable alternative. This post and the following ones have been added to a previous thread covering the same topic. Please read down from the top. DonnyB - moderator.Hi!I'm confused about which of the following sentences is correct:My grades have improved.My scores have improved.My marks have improved.thx! Last edited by a moderator: May 23, 2019 In the US we would normally use "grades" for schoolwork, but "scores" for standardized tests like the SAT. I would say either "the top score in the exam is 50", or more probably, "the maximum number of marks is 50". You can't say "The exam's score is 50": that sounds odd.If the candidates in the exam get grades rather than marks, then you would say "the top grade is an A" (although in the UK some exams now have an A* grade). My heart got broken into 10 pieces and 10 is also the mark or score or number or point that I had got in every subject? Last edited: Sep 11, 2019 Page 2 My heart got broken into 10 pieces and 10 is also the mark or score or number or point that I had got in every subject? I'm struggling to understand your question, in part because it is not clear what your question is.You can say you 'got ten marks' or maybe 'a score of ten' in every subject. I associate 'score' more with games. You can't say 'I got a number of ten' because that isn't correct English. Saying 'I got ten points' is more usual for a game score than a school test or exam.Mostly we don't specify a name for what we got. We usually answer a question, such as -"What did you get in the English test?"- "I got (a) ten". - "That's awful! You failed!" -"No I didn't - the top mark is ten!" I'm struggling to understand your question, in part because it is not clear what your question is.You can say you 'got ten marks' or maybe 'a score of ten' in every subject. I associate 'score' more with games. You can't say 'I got a number of ten' because that isn't correct English. Saying 'I got ten points' is more usual for a game score than a school test or exam.Mostly we don't specify a name for what we got. We usually answer a question, such as-"What did you get in the English test?"- "I got (a) ten".- "That's awful! You failed!"-"No I didn't - the top mark is ten!" "My heart got broken into 10 pieces and 10 is also the mark that I had got in every subject." Is this sentence correct? Hello, everyone!I have to revive this thread.Given the following statement... It's usually a score on an exam if it's objective, a grade on an exam if it's not, and a grade in a course. ..., I'd like to ask if, according to American English, it is grammatical to say "Your score/grade/mark on Unit 3 was..." or "Your score/grade/mark for Unit 3 was...".If not, could you please provide the preposition that you consider the most adequate?Thank you in advance. "Your score/grade/mark for Unit 3 was...". Hello. Score and grade sound normal and likely to me. People typically use score with numbers: Your score on the exam was 98. They typically use grade with letters: Your grade on Unit 3 was a B. Hello. Score and grade sound normal and likely to me. People typically use score with numbers: Your score on the exam was 98. They typically use grade with letters: Your grade on Unit 3 was a B. Thank you, Owlman!I am sorry to insist. Given that you took the sentence in which I used "for" but you gave feedback about "on", I understood that the usage of "on" is correct, but I still do not know if the usage of "for" is also correct in that context, not considering mark anymore. You're welcome. I understood that the usage of "on" is correct, but I still do not know if the usage of "for" is also correct in that context, not considering mark anymore. For sounds reasonable to me. I really appreciate your help. In American schools in American English by far the most common preposition is "on", in my experience, for everyday work. You get a grade on a paper in English class which might be an essay or some other composition. You get a score on a test in a science class that has a number of different questions. You might get an A on a project you were assigned to do. The main place were "on" is not used is the final grade for an entire course/class. In that context it's usually "in" and sometimes "for".- My final grade in chemistry was a B+. My heart got broken into 10 pieces and 10 is also the mark or score or number or point that I had got in every subject? "10" can be a mark (more likely in BrE) or a score (more likely in AmE, I assume). 'Number' doesn't work in this context.'Point' has to be plural. For example, "I got 10 points in my geography test". Hola!!!!!!!!!!!! He estado mirando cmo traducir "Nota", me refiero a las notas del colegio pero he encontrado "Mark" y "Grade", lo que no me aclaro cul es la que se utiliza en UK y cul en US, alguien me ayuda? Gracias!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Sheyla Hola!!!!!!!!!!!! He estado mirando cmo traducir "Nota", me refiero a las notas del colegio pero he encontrado "Mark" y "Grade", lo que no me aclaro cul es la que se utiliza en UK y cul en US, alguien me ayuda? Gracias!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Sheyla In the US, we use both. In my neck of the woods, it's "grade." Creo que "mark" se utiliza en UK, y "grade" en los EE.UU. (Vivo en Gran Bretaa, y "mark" es lo que mi tutores todavia me repiten!) Hello everybody!Do you think you can help me with the difference between mark and grade? I mean what you get in an exam or an evaluation. Or both words mean the same? Or do you use mark for the number and grade for the letter?Thank you very much in advance for all your help! Hello. In general, as I use and hear the terms used, they are synonyms. There may be areas of the country where one is more common than the other. To me, personally, grades is the more common term and it is used for both what you get on a test and what is earned at the end of a course. Hope this helps. In the US, student evaluations are usually called grades (as are the class levels by year, which I suppose can be confusing). "Johnny got good grades this year."There is also a set phrase "to get high marks for (something)," which means to receive praise for some job that has been done. Mark: 1,2,3, etc.Grade: A, B, C, etc. Mark: 1,2,3, etc.Grade: A, B, C, etc. I can't speak for BrEn, but that is not true in the US. Mr. Webster says: grade6. A number, letter, or symbol indicating a student's level of accomplishment: a passing grade in history. -I got a 98 on my physics test.-Wow, that's a good grade! MARKS= BEGRADES= AE Means the same = Notas I can't speak for BrEn, but that is not true in the US. Mr. Webster says: grade6. A number, letter, or symbol indicating a student's level of accomplishment: a passing grade in history. -I got a 98 on my physics test.-Wow, that's a good grade! According to my experience, MARK and GRADE can be considered grammatically as synonyms and both are frequently used in American and British English, but into the education field, teachers usually use MARK to evaluate individual tasks or assessments (in most cases with a number [0-100]) and GRADE for exams and the overall evaluation, ie the sum of each mark (usually using a letter [A, B, C+, etc.]). According to my experience, MARK and GRADE can be considered grammatically as synonyms and both are frequently used in American and British English, but into the education field, teachers usually use MARK to evaluate individual tasks or assessments (in most cases with a number [0-100]) and GRADE for exams and the overall evaluation, ie the sum of each mark (usually using a letter [A, B, C+, etc.]). That is certainly not the case in California. Although I do hear "marks" (plural) used occasionally, we almost always use "grade(s)," whether for an individual assessment or an overall one, and whether it is expressed as a number or a letter. Hola por favor alguien que me pueda decir como traducir below grade, above grade, level grade, on grade, en un contexto sobre instalaci de maderas como piso o paredes en casas y tambien por favor a que se refieren con BLIND NAIL Y FACE NAIL, se que es mucho pedir, pero estoy realmente ignornate de todos estos trminos y me urgen para terminar una traduccin y poder entregarla. Mil gracias anticipadas TRADUCIR ES UN ARTE POR SI SOLO, ES EL PROCESO RECREATIVO DE TRASLADAR LO MGICO DE UN IDIOMA A LO MGICO DE OTRO. Gibrn Jalil Gibrn Below grade = de calidad inferiorAbove grade = de calidad superiorAunque grade puede ser nivel, no necesariamente calidad; mira lo que dice el glosario del Building Energy Codes Resource Center: "Grade: The finished ground level adjoining a building at all exterior walls" Yo pienso que necesitamos contexto para poderte ayudar.Saludos Ilt Te Lo Agradezco, Creo Que Esta Perfecto , No Tengo Un Gran Contexto Es Como Un Glosario Donde No Viene Mas Que La Palabra Pero Si La Definicin Y Bueno Mil Gracias. Itl;Perdona, no se si viste o no mi respuesta es que como te repito soy nueva en esto, pero te agradezco tus consejos y sugerencias.Saludos Si tienes la definicin de cada trmino se es el mejor contexto que nos puedes dar. Conociendo qu significa cada palabra es ms fcil buscar su equivalente en ingls.Te esperamos. ms bien parece asociado a la ingeniera civil, grade se podra traducir como "suelo". Sobre el nivel de suelo, bajo el nivel de suelo, a nivel de suelo y sobre el suelo how to say the class and grade togetherGrade 1-1 or Class 1Grade 1 It will depend entirely on the English-speaking country in which you find yourself. We all have different school systems. Hello Zhong. Welcome to the forum. In the US, we say "grade 1" thru "grade 12" to talk about the 12 years of schooling. In grades 1-6, students stay in the same class all day. Each "class" is 20-30 students. There is no official rule for naming the classes, but a large school (with 4 classes in each grade) might number them 1,2,3,4 and say:Thomas is a grade 1 student in class 4. Thomas is in class 4 of grade 1.In grades 7-12, this makes no sense. Students each have a different schedule, which is based on the courses they are studying. A student has different classmates in every class. There aren't any numbered classes. Hello Zhong. Welcome to the forum. In the US, we say "grade 1" thru "grade 12" to talk about the 12 years of schooling. In grades 1-6, students stay in the same class all day. Each "class" is 20-30 students. There is no official rule for naming the classes, but a large school (with 4 classes in each grade) might number them 1,2,3,4 and say:Thomas is a grade 1 student in class 4. Thomas is in class 4 of grade 1.In grades 7-12, this makes no sense. Students each have a different schedule, which is based on the courses they are studying. A student has different classmates in every class. There aren't any numbered classes. Thank you so much. Can I say it like that? Thomas is in Grade 1-5. Can I say it like that? Thomas is in Grade 1-5. No, you can't. I don't know what that means. Does it mean class 1 in 5th grade? Or does it mean class 5 in first grade?Each school has its own terminology. There is no "English" standard. No, you can't. I don't know what that means.Does it mean class 1 in 5th grade?Or does it mean class 5 in first grade?Each school has its own terminology. There is no "English" standard. Thank you. I got it. The British system uses letters. Grade or year 4 might have classes 4A, 4B, and 4C. The label for the year varies. When I grew up we used terms like 'standard' or 'form'. In much of the UK (except Scotland) and Australia, 'year' is used.The classes within the year can also be named differently. When I started primary school, the classes we called Standard 1A1, Standard 1A2. Then they disliked the numbers, and we went into Standard 3 Red, Standard 3 Yellow. When we went to secondary school, we had letters, Form 1A, Form 1B and so on. The label for the year varies. When I grew up we used terms like 'standard' or 'form'. In much of the UK (except Scotland) and Australia, 'year' is used.The classes within the year can also be named differently. When I started primary school, the classes we called Standard 1A1, Standard 1A2. Then they disliked the numbers, and we went into Standard 3 Red, Standard 3 Yellow. When we went to secondary school, we had letters, Form 1A, Form 1B and so on. WowI got it. Thanks so much! I got a grade A.I got the grade A.Which one is correct? Thanks. I wonder whyAn A but the grade A. Would it be correct not to use an article at all? Grade A In BE:I got a grade A. I got the grade A. I got an A. Seems likeThe grade A is good in American English, but not as good in British English. "A" is a grade. So the phrases "an A" and "a grade" are natural. But "a grade A" is not natural. It is saying the same thing twice. We usually don't do that. Here's an example of doing that:Yesterday I ate a meal breakfast, then I saw an animal dog, then I drove a vehicle car. 'I got the grade A' sounds very strange -- even foreign -- to me. I'd expect "I got an A." or, more formally, "I received a grade of A." "A" is a grade. So the phrases "an A" and "a grade" are natural. But "a grade A" is not natural. It is saying the same thing twice. We usually don't do that. Here's an example of doing that:Yesterday I ate a meal breakfast, then I saw an animal dog, then I drove a vehicle car. But you would say:Do you see a word grade on this page? No. We's say 'Do you see the word "grade" (anywhere) on this page?' The is used when you see it yourself. But if you don't, then a. Moreover, your confirmation shows that there is a reason to wonder why "the grade "A"" is not possible. The is used when you see it yourself. But if you don't, then a. I'd use 'the' regardless of whether I could physically see the page (or the word) or not. I could ask you about a page in front of you right now, and ask if you can see the word 'horse' (or whatever) on it. I would not say 'Can you see a word 'horse' on it?' Are you asking about a "letter grade"? That's what we call A, B, C, etc. in AE.When it's numbers, we usually call it a score, not a grade. Because it's not what we say. Can you see the word 'grade'? I got the grade A. Maybe it's because 'grade A' is a unit, or singular noun. And so we say 'a grade A.' We might say we got three grade As and two grade Bs. Or more likely, 'I got three As and two Bs. We just say, "I got an A." "My grade on the test was an A." is possible. Context could change it a little.X: I heard your grade was a B.Y: No, it was an A.Buy Y could still say, "No, I got an A." The only use for "I got the grade A" in US-English would be if you were purchasing something, like milk, that is graded A and B. (Grade A milk refers to milk produced under sufficiently sanitary conditions to qualify for drinking. Grade B milk is used for things like cheese.) Thanks. I wonder whyAn A but the grade A. It does work, but only in limited contexts. For example, someone could ask me "I thought you got a Grade A for 'A' level Latin?" And I might reply: "No, I only got the Grade A for French, I only got a C for Latin. Dear all, I doubt whether the preposition "at" or "in" suits this situation.He is studying at Grade 10 B. orHe is studying in Grade 10 B.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ In Sri Lankan schools, there are several classes of the same level i.e. Grade 10 A, 10 B, 10 C etc. I feel that Grade 10 alone is a level which deserves the preposition at. (at grade 10). But Grade 10 B being a particular place (that particular classroom where he studied in) does it need the preposition "in"? Please comment.Thanks. Last edited by a moderator: Jan 24, 2014 We don't have such an arrangement, but from what you describe, we would say: He is a student in grade 10B. We would tend to use "in" when talking about the equivalent of this in an English school, but we'd also omit "studying".So we'd end up with something like "He's in Year 10" or "He's in Class 10 B". Last edited: Jan 24, 2014 I doubt whether the preposition "at" or "in" suits this situation.He is studying at Grade 10 B. orHe is studying in Grade 10 B.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ In Sri Lankan schools, there are several classes of the same level i.e. Grade 10 A, 10 B, 10 C etc. I feel that Grade 10 alone is a level which deserves the preposition at. (at grade 10).But Grade 10 B being a particular place (that particular classroom where he studied in) does it need the preposition "in"? Correct.He is studying at grade 10. (at a level)He is studying in Grade 10 B. (in a room) As a side note, 'I doubt whether the preposition "at" or "in" suits this situation' means that you do not think either of those prepositions is correct. What you want is 'I wonder whether...' or 'I have a question as to whether....' .As a side note, 'I doubt whether the preposition "at" or "in" suits this situation' means that you do not think either of those prepositions is correct. What you want is 'I wonder whether...' or 'I have a question as to whether....' Thanks very much. That's a very useful comment. Cul es la diferencia entre Degree y Grade, a nivel universitario? Estoy completando un formulario donde aparece: "Degree" y "Grade", en diferentes campos. Soy Licenciada en Biologia, est bien si coloco "Licenciatura" en el campo "Degree" y "Biologia" en el campo "Grade"? grade tiene que ver con los estudiantes en la escuela kinder-secondaria.KinderFirst gradeSecond grade..eleventh gradetwelth grade Despues de pasar unos anos en un colegio, cada estudiante gana un "Degree" I have a degree in biology. (B.S. Degree)She has a degree in mathamatics. She has a masters degree in biology.(M.S. Degree) She as a doctorate degree in psychology. (Ph.D. Degree) Espero que te ayude. Grade puede significar el ao en que ests (nivel) o la calificacin que recibiste, una nota. Biologia no puede caber en ninguno de estos posibilidades. Grade: Freshsman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior o como una nota A+, A, A-, B+,B,B-....etcetera Degree es como Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate= Ph.D Licenciatura es la primera no? Se equivaldra a Bachelor's. Tambien puede decir el sujeto por cual recibe el degree. Espero que te ayude. Grade puede significar el ao en que ests (nivel) o la calificacin que recibiste, una nota. Biologia no puede caber en ninguno de estos posibilidades. Grade: Freshsman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior o como una nota A+, A, A-, B+,B,B-....etcetera Degree es como Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate= Ph.D Licenciatura es la primera no? Se equivaldra a Bachelor's. Tambien puede decir el sujeto por cual recibe el degree. Espero que te ayude. Bien explicado Jessi. Grade puede significar el ao en que ests (nivel) o la calificacin que recibiste, una nota. Biologia no puede caber en ninguno de estos posibilidades. Grade: Freshsman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior o como una nota A+, A, A-, B+,B,B-....etcetera Degree es como Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate= Ph.D Licenciatura es la primera no? Se equivaldra a Bachelor's. Tambien puede decir el sujeto por cual recibe el degree. Espero que te ayude. Muchas gracias!! Hola Elizabeth8a2000 y bienvenida al foro. Yo dira as.Saludos. It would depend upon the target audience.If British: Degree would mean BA hons, BSc etc. Grade: First, Upper Second, Lower Second etc. i.e. the level of degree that you achieved. It would depend upon the target audience.If British: Degree would mean BA hons, BSc etc. Grade: First, Upper Second, Lower Second etc. i.e. the level of degree that you achieved. Lo cual adaptado al sistema espaol, sera: Degree: tipo de titulacin (en tu caso Licenciatura, Beluchi) Grade: nivel de titulacin. Lo ms parecido sera la nota media. Hola, Estuve buscando de un equibalente para lo que nosotros le llamamos en America Latina, nuestro cum acumulativo al final de graduarse de la Universidad. CUM (palabra en Latin) DE 9.5 -La cual esta libre de defensa y elaboracion de tesis- Es lo mismo de decir GPA -Grade Point Average-???? y si alguien me dice que significa en latin CUM! Gracias! "Con" viene de la palabra "cum." No entiendo el significado literal aqu. Lo de "GPA" me parece bastante correcto, pero debe saber que el GPA en los EE. UU. siempre queda entre 0.0 y 4.0. Algo superior de cuatro no est posible. No es "con" que pregunto, la palabra exacta es "CUM" y se que es palabra que viene del Latin, pero no se que significa exactamente he buscado pero solo sale CUM LAUDE, ETC. Ahora que bueno que mencionas eso de el rango 0.0 a 4.0, porque nosotros si tenemos desde 0.00 a 10.00 como dije antes un promedio arriba del 8.5 la tesis es exonerada. solo se realiza el anteproyecto y estas listo para recibirte. Por eso mi pregunta que cual era lo equivalente en Norte America. Gracias CUM se refiere a la palabra CUMulative, en "Cumulative Grade Point Average" (CUM GPA). Despus de cada semestre cumplido, se calcula la media de TODOS los puntos acumulados hacia un titulo. Eso es un Cumulative Grade Point Average. Es diferente al Term GPA que es la media de los puntos de un solo semestre. Aqu en los EE.UU funciona as:A=4 puntos cada crditoB=3 puntos cada crditoC=2 puntos cada crditoD=1 punto cada crditoF=0 puntos La palabra latina Cum se encuentra cuando se concede un titulo con honores basados en los "Cumulative Grade Point Averages": Summa Cum Laude: 3.9-4.0 (ingls-With highest honor, espaol-Con el ms alto honor.)Magna Cum Laude: 3.80-3.89 (ingls-With great honour, espaol-Con gran honor.)Cum Laude: 3.65-3.79 (ingls-With honor, espaol-Con honor.) Last edited: May 11, 2010

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