



New GCSE – Grade Conversion

For Maths, English Language and English Literature, as you may already be aware, students in **Year 10** will be graded using the new numerical system 9 to 1 (with 9 being the highest grade and 1 being the lowest, 0 for ungraded/fail).

There has been some guidance about the link between old letter grades and new numerical grades (see below) but they don't match as simply as a number directly replacing a grade (9 numbers replace 8 grades!).

From the Ofqual (government) Consultation document

The Ofqual document provides an indication of the standards which could be adopted for some of the grades as follows:

Ofqual Document	What this means at TGS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A grade 4 or higher will be achieved by the same proportion of pupils who currently attain a grade C or higher. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last year, at TGS, in English Language 78% of students gained an A*-C grade, in Maths the figure was 83%. If results are maintained with the current year 10 cohort, then the same percentage of students will gain grade 4's or above.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A grade 5 is intended to act as a benchmark against international standards. The proposal is to set this at between half and two-thirds of a grade above the minimum required for a current grade C. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is essentially saying that you need to achieve the equivalent of what was previously a high C to reach the new benchmark. Where sixth forms/colleges/employers may currently ask "how many A*-C grades did you achieve?", in future they could be asking "how many grade 5's and above did you achieve".
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A grade 7 should be set such that the proportion achieving at grades 7, 8 or 9 should be the same as those who were awarded A or A* in the last year of current GCSE examinations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last year in English Language 23% of students achieved an A* or A, for Maths the figure was 29%. If these figures are maintained with current year 10, this will be the percentage of students achieving grade 9, 8 or 7 (essentially less students will be gaining one of the top two grades)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately half of the proportion awarded A* should achieve a grade 9. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lower percentage of students will achieve the top grade (only those who would have achieved a strong A* under the previous system).

As an easy ready reckoner we have looked at what this means by way of a simple conversion table. In old grade terms B+ would represent a strong B, B represents a mid-grade B and B- represents a lower end grade B

	New Numerical Grade	Current GCSE Grade
	9	A*+/A*
	8	A*- / A+
	7	A/A-
	6	B+/B
New National Benchmark →	5	B-/C+
	4	C/C-
	3	D
	2	E
	1	F/G
	0	U