

## Grading scheme TU Delft BSc students

### *Dutch grading scale*

The Dutch grading scale, implemented from primary school through to university level, goes from 1 (very poor) to 10 (excellent). At TU Delft final marks are rounded off to whole and half figures. A 6,0 is a pass. Although the scale runs from 1,0 to 10,0, the marks 9,0 and 9,5 are not frequently awarded and 10s are extremely rare. The meaning of the marks is as follows:

Mark	Definition
9,5 - 10,0	Excellent
8,5 - 9,0	Very good
7,5 - 8,0	Good
6,5 - 7,0	More than satisfactory
6,0	Satisfactory
4,5 - 5,5	Nearly satisfactory
3,5 - 4,0	Unsatisfactory
1,0 - 3,0	Very poor

Sometimes a 'V' is awarded instead of a mark to indicate that the requirements for a particular subject have been fulfilled.

'VR' instead of a mark indicates that a student has been exempted from an examination or practical exercise. The board of examiners may decide to exempt students from an examination or practical exercise on the grounds of a previous examination, degree audit or practical exercise completed within the higher education system that corresponds with the subject for which exemption is sought, as regards content and study load, or on the grounds of knowledge and/or skills acquired outside the higher education system.

### *Average results of TU Delft BSc students*

Grading systems and 'grading culture' vary from country to country. In the Netherlands a 1 – 10 grading scale is commonly used. The Dutch grading culture is rather conservative: a 10, or even a 9, is not often awarded. At TU Delft even higher standards are the norm.

### *BSc average grading*

For a better appreciation of TU Delft BSc student results, the overview below shows the distribution of grades obtained by students graduating from September 2019 to August 2022.

Grade	% obtained	% better scores
10	3.6	0.0
9	19.4	3.6
8	39.3	23.0
7	28.2	62.3
6	9.3	90.5
5	0.2	99.8

### ***The ECTS grading system for credit transfer***

In cases where there is a need for international credit transfer (mainly in conjunction with student exchanges) *ECTS grades* can be used. It is good practice to award an ECTS grade, particularly if credit transfer is later required.

The ECTS grading system is based on the relative distribution of the results of the students who have passed an examination. Grades are assigned as follows among students with a pass:

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Relative distribution</b>
A	Best 10 %
B	Next 25 %
C	Next 30 %
D	Next 25 %
E	Next 10 %
FX/F	Fail

A distinction is made between the grades *FX* and *F* which are given to unsuccessful students. *FX* means that in order to pass more work is required and *F* means that considerable further work is required.