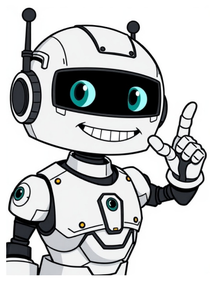
I'm not a robot



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 exam Top score: 50 Pass score: 30 Would 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 exam Maximum score: 50 Pass score: 30 Is 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 exam Maximum score: 50 points Pass 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: Marking Going through a paper to assign marks. Scoring Adding up the marks to get a score for the paper. Grading Assigning 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". how to say the class and grade together ? Grade 1-1 or Class 1 , Grade 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. Wow ! I got it. Thanks so much! Hi. I'm teaching a group of students. They are all first graders and in class one of their school. When introducing themselves, telling others their grade and class, can they say "I'm in class one, grade one". Thanks a lot It's not clear what "class one" means in the above. It depends on the school, and what terms it uses. If the school names their classes 1, 2, 3 etc, then 'class one' sounds right, and if the school uses a grade system, then 'grade one' could be right. Maybe I'm wrong, but I would have expected 'class one' and 'grade one' to be the same things. It depends on the school, and what terms it uses. If the school names their classes 1, 2, 3 etc, then 'class one' sounds right, and if the school uses a grade system, then 'grade one' could be right. Maybe I'm wrong, but I would have expected 'class one' and 'grade one' to be the same things. Chinese elementary school system: Usually an elementary school has six grades, students' ages are from 6 to twelve. In each grade, there are at least 4 classes. (Not the classes they have to take, but a big classroom contains many students.) This year, there are 480 students starting their first grade in this school, they are divided and assigned to 8 classes. One class has 60 students. My group of students are in the first class, number one. They have class 2,3... I wonder if it's natural to say: I'm in class in, grade one. Thanks a lot In American English, we'd say "I'm in first grade" or "I'm in the first grade." If there are many first grade classes at that school, and it's important to identify which of them that pupil is in, I'd identify the class by whatever term the school uses. When I was in first grade (back when dinosaurs walked the earth), at my school, I would have said "I'm in first grade, in Miss Savage's class." If your school uses numbers, "I'm in first grade, in class 1" sounds fine. OK, you are using grade in the North American way to mean year. And in each year, there are several classes. The normal practice in the English-speaking world, is to give the year as a prefix and then the class number or name. So if your 480 pupils in Year 1 are divided into eight classes called 1, 2 and so on, I would expect the classes to be called: Class 1-1, Class 1-2, Class 1-3 and so on for your Year 1 pupils; Class 2-1, Class 2-2 and so on for your Year 2 pupils. OK, you are using grade in the North American way to mean year. And in each year, there are several classes. The normal practice in the English-speaking world, is to give the year as a prefix and then the class number or name. So if your 480 pupils in Year 1 are divided into eight classes called 1, 2 and so on, I would expect the classes to be called: Class 1-1, Class 1-2, Class 1-3 and so on for your Year 1 pupils; Class 2-1, Class 2-2 and so on for your Year 2 pupils. I agree with this. I remember that in first grade I was in class 1-1, in fifth grade I was in 5-4, and in seventh grade I was in 7-2. I agree with this. I remember that in first grade I was in class 1-1, in fifth grade I was in 5-4, and in seventh grade I was in 7-2. I've actually never heard of that. Our classes were simply named after our teachers. I was in Mrs. King's third grade class. I can't imagine 60 children in one class. Is there more than one teacher in charge? Last edited: Oct 18, 2019 Things may have changed now, but classes of 50-60 with one teacher were the norm in north-east China when I was working there in 2002. Things may have changed now, but classes of 50-60 with one teacher were the norm in north-east China when I was working there in 2002. This hasn't changed yet. I agree with this. I remember that in first grade I was in class 1-1, in fifth grade I was in 5-4, and in seventh grade I was in 7-2. This will only happen to high school student (senior, maybe junior high school), I'm not working in a school, but I have some students who are now high school students. They told me, even for me it was the same, that when the second year of senior high school came, we were divided into different classes for liberal art and science classes. Then things will change. This will not happen in elementary schools. I've actually never heard of that. Our classes were simply named after our teachers. I was in Mrs. King's third grade class. I've never heard of that either, neither for my generation nor the generation of my child and her cousins. When I was in primary school in the 1950s, we children referred to 'Miss Maskell's class', though the class number was given on our school report. As we has only one class per year, a single number (no letter) sufficed. As soon as I moved to secondary school, where we had more than one class in each year group, each class was known by a number (for the year) and a letter. When I left teaching in 1998, the only difference was that the first year (of secondary education) had become Year Seven (of compulsory education). I agree with this. I remember that in first grade I was in class 1-1, in fifth grade I was in 5-4, and in seventh grade I was in 7-2. in Vietnam, we also use numbers to name classes. For example: class 4/2 means fourth grade, class 2, so if I say I'm in class 4 slash 2, is it correct? New York and Singapore may indeed use the 1-1 terminology, but it is definitely incorrect to generalize from this to "The normal practice in the English-speaking world, is to give the year as a prefix and then the class number or name." Like Kentix and Roxxanne, I have never heard of this in my area of the US. If there is more than one first grade (which is the US terminology for year one or grade one) in a school, I would expect the identification to be by teacher's name. in Vietnam, we also use numbers to name classes. For example: class 4/2 means fourth grade, class 2, so if I say I'm in class 4 slash 2, is it correct? It may be correct in your system, but it would be incomprehensible to most people in the US without an explanation. in Vietnam, we also use numbers to name classes. For example: class 4/2 means fourth grade, class 2, so if I say I'm in class 4 slash 2, is it correct? Do the class numbers have any significance? For example, are the “best” fourth graders assigned to 4th grade, class 1? Last edited: Jan 20, 2024 It may be correct in your system, but it would be incomprehensible to most people in the US without an explanation. Why should we assume that everything in English is intended to be understood by people in the US? This has nothing to do with people in the US, the UK, Australia, or any other country. The students in Silver's club are discussing the Chinese school system among themselves in an entirely Chinese context. If "I'm in class 1.1" is accurate in that context, and meaningful to the speaker and all the listeners, then that is the appropriate phrasing to use. Thanks a lot for your input, teacher WM. The students in Silver's club are discussing the Chinese school system among themselves in an entirely Chinese context. If "I'm in class 1.1" is accurate in that context, and meaningful to the speaker and all the listeners, then that is the appropriate phrasing to use. Hmm, but that's not idiomatic. I asked the question because I realized that it wasn't idiomatic, so I asked the question here. Class1.1 is weird even in Chinese, because no one knows what the second 1 refer to when there's a period in the middle. Here, we have classes of different grades, yes, but Class1.1 might be misunderstood as an affiliate of Class 1. I've actually never heard of that. Our classes were simply named after our teachers. I was in Mrs. King's third grade class. As far as I know the "grade/year" system is followed everywhere. Elementary school is grade 1 to 6, and so on. But within a grade, using numbers is not standard. In my elementary school, there were 2 classes in each grade (each class had 30 students), but they were not numbered. If they were numbered, some people would assume that class 1 was the "better" class with the "better" students. In Elementary school, students stayed in the same group ("class") all day, and had the same teacher for (almost) all subjects. So using the teacher's name was reasonable. I'm not sure what is done in US elementary schools that have 4 or more classes in every grade. Maybe they use numbers. In the US, the problem doesn't exist in junior high and high school (grades 7-12) because there are no "classes" (groups of students that share courses). Each student has an individual schedule. Each student may take different things. A student attends each class (English, Math, History, Art, etc.) with a different group of students. An addition to @dojibear's post above: in high schools in the US, I believe the general custom is to go to a particular teacher's room at the beginning of the day, where the teacher checks to see who is absent, makes announcements, and so on. After a few minutes, students go off to their first class of the day, in a different room (unless their first class happens to be in that room with that teacher). That "check-in" room is called "home room," and students refer to their home room by the teacher's name: "Mr. Poulin's home room" or "Mrs. Todd's home room." Home rooms have a group identity of sorts, since the people in the homeroom get to know each other by chatting at the beginning of every day. "Class" is used in middle school and high school for the particular subject that a student is talking ("I have Physics class with Mr. Newton") and for the group of students who will all graduate (presumably) in the same year: in high school, the sophomore class or the class of 2026. (I have no idea how modern schools work in any country, but . . .) When I was young, or at least when I was young and reading about schools, the number was the year, and a letter was used if there was more than one class/grade/whatever. So Grade 3 might have 60 or 90 pupils, and they were divided into 3a, 3b, and so on: 3a (3A? probably) was a group in one classroom. 3B was in a different room. (To be honest, my knowledge of schools is mostly from the Molesworth books. They seem much more reliable than my own memory.) It may be correct in your system, but it would be incomprehensible to most people in the US without an explanation. Why should we assume that everything in English is intended to be understood by people in the US? I am assuming nothing except that if Silver and Cath 21 ask questions in this forum, it is because they want to know the opinions of people in countries where English is the first language. They already know all about their own countries. I am being specific rather than claiming that my opinion is valid for "whole English-speaking world." That's all, and I don't feel that your comment is terribly appropriate. This thread would have been shorter if Silver had opened with 'I teach 6- to 7-year old children' (or whatever). The students in Silver's club are discussing the Chinese school system among themselves in an entirely Chinese context. This is not Silver's English club. This is a group of elementary school children that Silver tutors (teaches), as OP explained in post #1: I'm teaching a group of students. They are all first graders and in class one of their school. When introducing themselves, telling others their grade and class, can they say "I'm in class one, grade one". We know, and they know, that in their school they are in the class called "class one, grade one" at that school. So the simple answer (in 2019) was "Yes." If that is the only context that matters, then everything else in this thread has been off-target. If "I'm in class 1.1" is accurate in that context, and meaningful to the speaker and all the listeners, then that is the appropriate phrasing to use. Nobody suggested "1.1" until you did. Nobody said it was meaningful to anyone. OP said "class one, grade one". The problem here is that we don't know for sure from the OP whether their school is "the ony context that matters," to quote @dojibear. Whether someone should say grade one, class one or grade 1A or Mr. Silver's class depends in part on whether it's grammatical, i.e. (for the purposes of this post) whether it sounds like "good English" in general. Once we establish that it's grammatical, the next question has to do with the audience. Within the school that Silver refers to, it would be fine for English learners to say grade one, class one. The issue, though, is whether they are learning American English or British English or a combination of both. If they are learning AmE and/or BrE, then the question that would be most clear is "Is this what AmE speakers and/or BrE speakers say?" If they are learning idioms that exist in regional English dialects outside of China, then it's important for people trying to answer the question to know that. How do we refer to grades in Canadian French -- 9th grade? 10th grade? 9th grade must be "secondaire 4" and 10th "secondaire 5". The thing is, if children are in the little school, it's "maternelle" (his very first year, when they play and not learn much) and after that it's "première année", deuxième année"... until "sixième année". After that, it's the high school (we call it "secondaire"), so it's "secondaire 1", "secondaire 2" until "secondaire 5". Mlle Juju, ça serait intéressant si tu pouvais remplir le tableau qui se trouve dans ce fil school système pour le système canadien ! Donc, si je comprends bien: Am - age - Can ? grade 9 - 14 - secondaire 2 grade 10 - 15 - secondaire 3 grade 11 - 16 - secondaire 4 grade 12 - 17/18 - secondaire 5 Mais je crois que quelque chose ne marche pas dans ce que j'ai fait. La première année commence à 7/8 ans... J'ai dû me tromper quelque part ... Cela me semble correct. La seule chose dont je ne suis pas sûre, c'est s'il y a une année corespondante à la maternelle dans le système américain... Dans ce cas, il faudrait décaler d'une année... Je tenterai de jeter un coup d'oeil au tableau dont tu as parlé. Mais plus tard, puisque je suis présentement au travail (oups!) In Quebec, high school starts at grade seven, which is referred to as secondaire un, and ends at grade eleven, secondaire cinq. However, in elementary school, the grades are referred to as année. For instance. fourth grade is quatrième année. Alors voilà: (Pré-maternelle 4 ans maternelle 5 ans) 1ère année 6 ans (on prends les enfants qui ont 6 ans au 30 sept) 2ème année 7 ans 3ème année 8 ans 4ème année 9 ans 5ème année 10 ans 6ème année 11 ans secondaire 1 (ou première secondaire) 12 ans secondaire 2 (ou deuxième secondaire) 13 ans secondaire 3 (ou troisième secondaire) 14 ans secondaire 4 (ou quatrième secondaire) 15 ans secondaire 5 (ou cinquième secondaire) 16 ans Diplôme d'études secondaire, fin de la scolarité obligatoire. we just say "la neuvième annee" Mais pas au Québec! Il faut expliquer que l'éducation au Canada (contrairement à la France, par exemple) ne relève pas du gouvernement fédéral (à compétence nationale, sinon que du gouvernement de chaque province. Le système est donc différent. Oui, c'est vrai! Ici au Nouveau-Brunswick, nous avons simplement des "années" de 1 à 12. Alors, après Maternelle, nous avons 1e année, 2e année, 3e année, ... 12e année. Très simple! "secondaire 5" is definitely grade 11, so count down from there secondaire 5 = grade 11 secondaire 4 = grade 10 secondaire 3 = grade 9 secondaire 2 = grade 8 secondaire 1 = grade 7 There is no Grade 12 or higher in Québec, because then it's CEGEP (in whichever language) How do we refer to grades in Canadian French -- 9th grade? 10th grade? Actually we use "secondaire 1-5" only in Québec. It may be used elsewhere in Canada but in Ontario we use «année». For example: Neuvième année - 9th grade/grade 9 Dixième année - 10th grade/grade 10 Onzième année - 11th grade/grade 11 Douzième année - 12th grade/grade 12 It is the same for primary school in Ontario (and Québec) except for pre-kindergarden and kindergarden which is «maternelle» and «jardin». I know the person who asked this question wrote it like 10 years ago but I'm just replying to help other people who have the same question and come on this thread to get answers. Bienvenue sur WR , eri1l ! Merci pour ces précisions. Tu as raison, ça sera très utile aux futurs lecteurs. I got a grade A. I got the grade A. Which one is correct? Thanks. I wonder why An 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 like The 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 why An 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.

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