# NCCA 

An Chomhairle Náisiúnta Curaclaim agus Measúnachta National Council for Curriculum and Assessment

## Grading in the Leaving Certificate Direction and scenarios

## Majella O’Shea

## The current system

| Grade | Grade | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A1 | 90-100\% |
|  | A2 | 85-89\% |
|  | B1 | 80-84\% |
|  | Ordinary | 75-79\% |
|  |  | 70-74\% |
| C1 | Level(14) | 65-69\% |
| C2 |  | 60-64\% |
| C3 | C3 | 55-59\% |
| D1 | D1 | 50-54\% |
| D2 | D2 | 45-49\% |
| D3 | D3 | 40-44\% |
| E | E | 25-39\% |
| F | F | 10-24\% |
| NG | NG | 0-9\% |

## Practices in other countries



## Teachers' grading practices



> How can you improve this answer?

How do you mark and grade the work of Leaving Certificete students?
Here at the Natoonal Councifor how you mark and grade the worin ourticulum and Assescment of the survey will in pree-Leaving cert your Leaving Cessment, we are intor Certifcate grading contribute to ongoting cate examing certifcate students interested in hearing abours in the The surice grading system on teaching dilscuassions abous, where these are the classrooming about The survey will be avallable untul Friday 18 th
survey.

1. Please tick the appropriate box or boxes.

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## Teachers' use of grades



## Teachers' perspectives on LC grades

Generally positive about the informative value of using the LC grades
Strong rationale for methods of feedback
They mirror the Leaving Certificate
External pressures to 'teach to the exams'

- Students, parents and school mangement


## Why teachers use the LC grading

It gives feedback to the student on how the answer would score in the LC examination
Trying to get the students to see the value of their answers in terms of what is required for the exam

Parents have demanded that this approach to marking be adopted within the school and it was supported by management

## Perceptions of good teaching

... good teaching constituted practising exam papers and focusing precisely on the kinds of knowledge and skills needed to do well in the exam. In this context, an emphasis on broader educational development or on life skills was seen as irrelevant. Indeed, some students negatively contrasted teaching at school with the more narrowly focused approach to exam preparation characteristic of private tuition ('grinds') (Smyth, Banks and Calvert, 2011, p225).

## Modelling of potential new systems

Modelling of potential 'new' grading systems using the results of the 2012 LC cohort on

- 8-point scale

11-point scale

ERC and SEC

## Direction for change

## Reduce the number of grading bands

## But before making any changes

Any new system must be
fair to students
clear
easily explained and understood based on evidence
combined with changes in HE selection motivating for students
Supportive of teaching and learning

## Exploring some scenarios

- Scenario 1: 8point scale
Scenario 2: 11point scale

Scenario 3: 10\% scale (8 points)


## Scenario 1: 8-point scale

|  | \% Awarded | 8-point scale | Grade boundaries |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| '5 <br> Points- <br> Scoring' <br> bands |  |  |  |

## Scenario 2: an 11 point scale

|  | \% Awarded | 11-point scale | Grade boundaries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 90-100 | A1 | 10 |
|  | 85-89 | A2 | 5 |
| 8 <br> 'Pointsscoring' bands | 78-84 | B1 | 7 |
|  | 70-77 | B2 | 8 |
|  | 63-69 | C1 | 7 |
|  | 55-62 | C2 | 8 |
|  | 48-54 | D1 | 7 |
|  | 40-47 | D2 | 8 |
|  | 25-39 | E | 15 |
|  | 10-24 | F | 15 |
|  | 0-9 | NG | 10 |

## Scenario 3: 8-point scale based on 10\% bands

|  | \% Awarded | 8-point scale (10\%) | Grade boundaries | Alternative |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 90-100 | H1 / O1 | 10 | H7 / O7 |
|  | 80-89 | H2 / O2 | 10 | H6 / O6 |
|  | 70-79 | H3 / O3 | 10 | H5 / O5 |
| 6/7 'Pointsscoring' bands | 60-69 | H4/ O4 | 10 | H4 / O4 |
|  | 50-59 | H5 / O5 | 10 | H3 / O3 |
|  | 40-49 | H6 / O6 | 10 | H2 / O2 |
| L | 30-39 | H7/ 07 | 10 | H1 / O1 |
|  | 0-29 | Not achieved | 30 | Not achieved |

## Relating higher and ordinary levels

| Points awarded | Higher (\%) | Ordinary (\%) | Ord - currently |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | H1 (90-100) |  |  |
| 90 | H2 (80-89) |  |  |
| 80 | H3 (70-79) |  |  |
| 70 | $\underline{.4} \mathbf{4}$ ( 60 - 69 ) |  |  |
| 60 | H5 (50-59) |  | A1 |
| 50 | H6 (40-49) | 01 (90-100) | A2 |
| 40 | H7 ( 30-39) | $02(80-89)$ |  |
| 30 | E! | $03(70-79)$ |  |
| 20 |  | 04 (60-69) |  |
| 10 |  | O5 (50-59) | D2 |
| 0 |  | 06 (40-49) |  |

## To sum up

- Moving away from the 14 point grade scale can help change expectations
- Reduction on number of grades awarded - more students on same CAO points
- Broadening grading must be accompanied to broader entry routes to HE
- Relative weightings of levels and grades merits further discussion
- Broadening the grade bands results in some loss of examination data - may need to consider other datacollection strategies


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- Analysis of the teacher consultation


## Questions

- What effect would a broadening of the grading bands have on learners' experience in senior cycle?
- Which scenario has more potential for change and why?
Should the lower grades be combined, for example 0-29\% = not achieved?

