

Assessment Policy

- For assessment purposes, the following marking scale will be used. Teachers shall use **grades in years 1-3** and **numerical marks (half marks), 0 to 10, in years 4, 5 and 6**. In **secondary 7, decimal numerical marks will be used**. Equivalences between the various marks on the scale and the pupil's performance are set out in the table below.
- Each syllabus contains specific attainment descriptors for each sub-cycle (S1-S3; S4-S5 and S6-S7) based on this scale that describe the level of performance of a pupil in a given subject.
- Numerical marks are used to express term, semester and final marks in years 4-7. In years 4-6, numerical marks are expressed in whole and half numbers. In year 7, decimal numerical marks must be used. The overall average preliminary mark in year 7 will be expressed with whole numbers and one decimal and the overall final mark in year 7 will be expressed with whole numbers and two decimals.

MARKING SCALE EUROPEAN SCHOOLS			
Definitions	Grades	Marks	Performance
Excellent though not flawless performance entirely corresponding to the competences required.	A	9.0-10	Excellent
Very good performance almost entirely corresponding to the competences required.	B	8.0-8.9	Very good
Good performance corresponding overall to the competences required.	C	7.0-7.9	Good
Satisfactory performance corresponding to the competences required.	D	6.0-6.9	Satisfactory
Performance corresponding to the minimum of the competences required.	E	5.0-5.9	Sufficient
Weak performance almost entirely failing to meet the competences required.	F	3.0-4.9	Failed (Weak)
Very weak performance entirely failing to meet the competences required.	FX	0-2.9	Failed (Very weak)

- Mid-semester and semester reports always contain a comment for every subject.

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- In years 1-3, the term or semester grades and the final grades shall reflect all the observations and results available to the teacher of the subject concerned.
- In years 4-6, the semester mark shall comprise two numerical components: A mark and B mark.
 - The A mark is a reflection of all the observations and of the pupil's overall performance, both written and oral, not taken into account in the B mark for the subject in question.
 - The B mark is based on the marks obtained in examination(s) or through other forms of assessment. It covers the pupils' competences acquired during an extensive period of time in certain subjects.
 - The B mark corresponds:
 - in year 4, for each of the semester reports, to the average mark of the two B tests taken each semester. These two tests can be taken in one lesson period each or one in one period and the other one in two periods.
 - in year 5, for the first semester report, to the mark obtained in the first semester examination (harmonised or not) and for the second semester report, to the mark obtained in the harmonised second semester examination;
 - in year 6, for the first semester report, to the mark obtained in the first semester examination and for the second semester report, to the mark obtained in the second semester examination;
- The final mark in a given subject shall reflect all the observations and results available to the teacher. It provides the basis to judge the progress and level of attainment of the pupil. It is not necessarily an arithmetical average of the semester marks (two A marks and two B marks) but it may not be lower than the lowest, or higher than the highest.
- The marks in year 7 (European Baccalaureate) follow the specific rules established in the [Arrangements for Implementing the Regulations of the European Baccalaureate](#).