

## 6-6 Graduate School Grade Calculation

### (a) Grade evaluation

As a rule, the academic results are assessed by examination and regular learning achievement. The results are indicated by the rating consisted of “grade point” that is calculated from the raw score (more than 60 out of 100 points is accepted for a credit) and “letter grade (A, B, C, or D, with D constituting a failing grade).” Courses that have been passed are indicated on transcripts and report cards.

The letter grades, the corresponding grade ranges and evaluation criteria are as follows.

A (80 points or higher): Fully achieves the basic goals.

B (70 to 79 points): Achieves the basic goals.

C (60 to 69 points): Achieves the basic goals at the minimum level.

D (Under 60 points: failing grade): Does not achieve the basic goals. Must be retaken.

If an assessment cannot be made because the student has discontinued the course, a failing grade of D will be given. Some courses utilize a raw score calculation and others utilize letter grades. Grades are determined as follows in the case of the latter.

$$A = 90, \quad B = 75, \quad C = 65, \quad D \text{ (failing grade)} = 55$$

### (b) GPA system

The University uses the Grade Point Average (GPA) as an indicator of academic achievement. This indicator is calculated by converting each student's grade in each course (R out of 100) into a grade point (GP) using the calculation method described in 1) above.

The GPA is calculated by 1) converting the student's grade point average (R) into grade points (GP), 2) multiplying the GP by the number of credits for the course, and 3) adding the GP to the total number of credits for the course.

The GP is then multiplied by the number of credits for the course, added together for the number of courses taken, and divided by the total number of credits taken. The GP of a failed course is zero, and the number of credits for that course is added to the denominator of the GPA calculation.

The number of credits for the failed course is added to the denominator of the GPA calculation. Therefore, a failed course results in a significant loss of GPA.

(1)  $GP = (R-55)/10$  However, if  $GP < 0.5$ ,  $GP = 0.0$ . However, R is a 100-point scale with 100 being the maximum number of points

(2)  $GPA = \text{sum of (GP of courses taken} \times \text{number of credits in the course)} / \text{total number of credits taken}$

The total number of credits includes the number of credits for failed courses ( $GP=0$ ).

### (c) Adoption of GPA indicator (f-strictGPA)

In order to fully demonstrate the functional characteristics of the GPA, the University will adopt the f-strict GPA. f-strict GPA is practically compatible with the GPA currently used by many universities.

The f-strict GP (A) has a maximum score of 4.5 and a minimum score of 0.5. On campus

When the GPA is used for various purposes, the f-strict GP(A) is used (which closely reflects the original grade for the entire passing range of grades).

How to convert to f-general GP

By converting f-general GP values of 4.0 or higher (95 or higher on a 100-point scale) to a uniform 4.0, and values of 1.0 or lower or 0.5 or higher to a uniform 1.0,

It can be converted into a GP (f-general GP) that is accepted by domestic and international universities.

### (d) Courses eligible for GPA calculation

All courses are eligible for GPA calculation, except for courses taken at other institutions (including study abroad),

courses for non-degree programs, and courses evaluated at the University for credit recognition rather than letter grades or elementary grades.

All courses are subject to GPA calculation, except for courses taken at other institutions (including study abroad), courses that are not evaluated by letter grades or elementary grades, courses that are evaluated for credit, and courses that are graded on a "pass/fail" basis.

**(e) GPA calculation date**

GPA will be calculated based on the grades determined by the GPA calculation record date. As a rule, the base date for GPA calculation is September 15 for the first semester and March 20 for the second semester.

Courses calculated for the first semester are all courses taken since enrollment, including courses taken in the previous semester, first quarter, and second quarter of the academic year.

The courses calculated for the second semester are those taken in the first semester, the second semester, third quarter, fourth quarter and the entire year of the applicable academic year.

**(f) Listing on transcripts and report cards**

Transcripts and reports cards include both the f-strict GP(A) and the f-general GP(A), as well as an explanation of the purpose.

In addition, an explanation of the GPA calculation method and the number of credits that were not approved are also included, and the consistency between the grades and the GPA is clarified.

**(g) Use of Grading Information**

Grading information may be used for research, study, or academic support in accordance with the University's Guidelines for the Use of Grading Information, etc., and with the utmost care taken to protect personal information.

**(h) Color Code Numbering [CCNum]**

The University clearly indicates the position of all courses, including graduate courses, in the curriculum structure and the different standards in terms of attainment objectives by color code with numerical codes.

The numbering system is based on five numerical codes.

The numerical code (numbering) consists of five digits, with the first digit indicating the position of the subject and the difference in content level, and the second digit indicating the position of the subject and the difference in content level.

The second and third digits indicate the department offering the course in the case of graduate schools.

The fourth digit is currently not used, and the fifth digit indicates the number of credits for the course in hexadecimal notation.

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The numbering system can be used as a guide in planning your course of study.