

## Appendix 13: BEP procedures for IMC-related Part 4 award classification (non-CPD)

1. In all cases, the Board of Examiners for Programmes must:
  - a. Bring forward any Part 4 IMC-flagged units (*i.e.*, those units not given deferred assessment), noting that, in respect of IMC-affected units:
    - DPCs cannot be in question since they will have been dealt with by deadline extensions;
    - No Part 4 DEU result can have been admitted with a failing mark (*i.e.*, non-P1/P2);
    - No Part 4 non-DEU result can have been admitted with a mark below the condonable threshold (*i.e.*, C1/C2);
    - Therefore, only the *extent* of impaired passing or condonable failing performances can be in question from Part 4.
  - b. Evaluate the evidence in relation to classification parameters (using the scenarios/boundaries spreadsheet — see Appendix 14: BEP IMC-related Part 4 award classification scenarios/boundaries (non-CPD)).
    - By calculating award classification from marks achieved in all (including IMC-affected) units in the normal way.
    - By considering the extent of any lowering influence of IMC-affected units from Part 4, as appropriate.
2. Subject to the provisions of para. 1 of this Appendix, and after due consideration of the valid IMCs' significant effects on assessment, the following detailed IMC criteria will be applied in sequence in relation to award classification:
  - a. In cases where the evidence before, and the judgement of, the Board of Examiners support it, the Board of Examiners for Programmes making a classification decision for an individual student *may* promote the student's award to the grade above (as defined in Appendix 3: Concepts & terms within & outside the NFA and subject to no more than the equivalent of an uplift of 10% of the marks for the programme as a whole).

*For example:*

*A student on a PGT Master programme being assessed within the NFA has an uncharacteristically low narrow fail mark (C1) for a unit worth 12 credits from the taught stage of the programme (60 credits), but has passed all other units including the dissertation/project unit with high marks. Using the marks the student actually achieved, the key aggregations of marks give:*

- overall programme average (OPA) = 59.33%
- dissertation/project average (DPA) = 79.00%
- taught stage(s) average (TSA) = 49.50%

*meaning that a pass grade would normally be awarded.*

*The boundary evidence provided in the spreadsheet suggests that if the student had obtained 40% for the C1 unit instead of the narrow failing mark, the key aggregations of marks would give:*

- overall programme average (OPA) = 59.47%
- dissertation/project average (DPA) = 79.00%
- taught stage(s) average (TSA) = 49.70%

*meaning that a pass grade would normally be awarded.*

*The other boundary evidence shows that, in the unlikely event that the student had obtained 100% for the C1 unit, the key aggregations of marks would give:*

- overall programme average (OPA) = 67.47%
- dissertation/project average (DPA) = 79.00%
- taught stage(s) average (TSA) = 61.70%

*meaning that a merit grade would normally be awarded.*

*In the judgement of the Board of Examiners for Programmes, the student would have been very likely to have obtained an mark of at least 50% had the C1 unit not been affected by IMCs (based on coursework successfully completed and the comparative evidence of the other units taken), and this minimum plausible mark would take the key aggregations of marks give:*

- overall programme average (OPA) = 60.80%
- dissertation/project average (DPA) = 79.00%
- taught stage(s) average (TSA) = 51.70%

*meaning that a merit grade could be awarded. The 40% boundary and the 50% minimum plausible mark indicators convince the Board of Examiners for Programmes that the award of a merit grade would be fully justified. See Appendix 14: BEP IMC-related Part 4 award classification scenarios/boundaries (non-CPD).*

- b.** In very many cases, the evidence before, and the judgement of, the Board of Examiners will indicate that the IMCs have had too slight an influence on the overall outcome for a promotion of grade to be appropriate: the Board of Examiners for Programmes making a classification decision for an individual student will therefore make the classification decision according to the unadjusted, normal classification criteria.

*For example:*

*A student on a PGT Master programme being assessed within the NFA has a low narrow fail marks (C1) for two units worth 18 credits from the taught stage of the programme (60 credits), but has passed all other units including the dissertation/project unit with modest marks. Using the marks the student actually achieved, the key aggregations of marks give:*

- overall programme average (OPA) = 42.90%
- dissertation/project average (DPA) = 46.00%
- taught stage(s) average (TSA) = 41.35%

*meaning that a pass grade would normally be awarded.*

*The boundary evidence provided in the spreadsheet suggests that if the student had obtained 40% for the C1 units instead of the narrow failing marks, the key aggregations of marks would give:*

- overall programme average (OPA) = 43.10%
- dissertation/project average (DPA) = 46.00%
- taught stage(s) average (TSA) = 41.65%

*meaning that a pass grade would normally be awarded.*

*The other boundary evidence shows that, in the unlikely event that the student had obtained 100% for the C1 units, the key aggregations of marks would give:*

- overall programme average (OPA) = 55.10%
- dissertation/project average (DPA) = 46.00%
- taught stage(s) average (TSA) = 59.65%

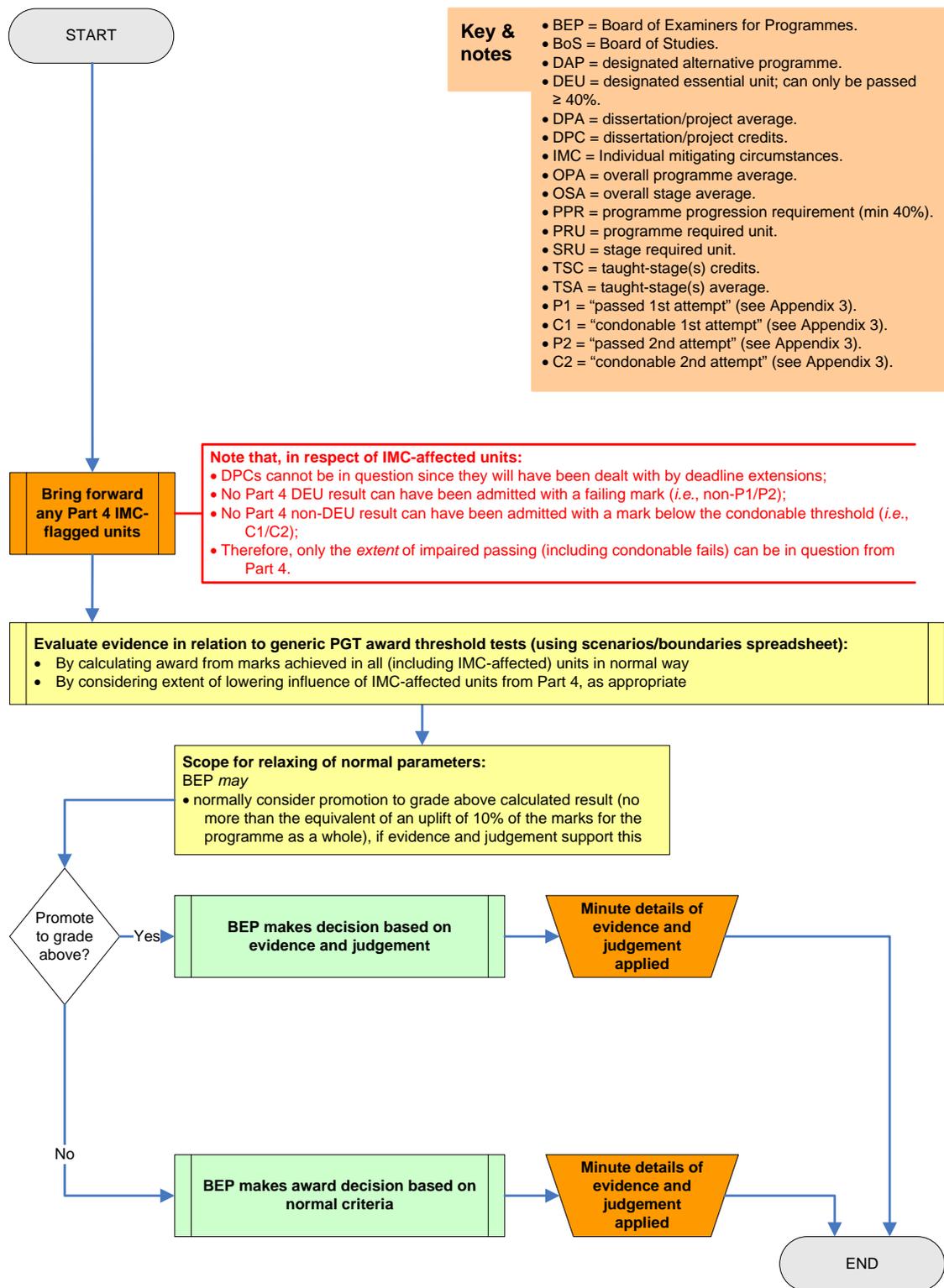
*meaning that a pass grade would normally be awarded.*

*In the judgement of the Board of Examiners for Programmes, the student would have been very unlikely to have obtained marks higher than 42% had the C1 units not been affected by IMCs (based on coursework successfully completed and the comparative evidence of the other units taken), and this minimum plausible mark would take the key aggregations of marks give:*

- overall programme average (OPA) = 43.50%
- dissertation/project average (DPA) = 46.00%
- taught stage(s) average (TSA) = 42.25%

*meaning that a merit grade could be awarded. The 100% boundary and the 42% maximum plausible mark indicators convince the Board of Examiners for Programmes that the award of a pass grade would be the appropriate outcome. See Appendix 14: BEP IMC-related Part 4 award classification scenarios/boundaries (non-CPD).*

**Figure 11: BEP procedures for IMC-related Part 4 award classification (non-CPD)**



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