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I got a grade A.I got the grade A.Which one is correct? Thanks. I wonder whyAn 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 likeThe 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 whyAn 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. Hola, Estuve buscando de un equivalente para lo que nosotros le llamamos en America Latina, nuestro cum acumulativo al final de graduarse de la Universidad. CUM (palabra en Latin) DE 9.5 -La cual esta libre de defensa y elaboracion de tesis- Es lo mismo de decir GPA -Grade Point Average-??? y si alguien me dice que significa en latin CUM! Gracias! "Con" viene de la palabra "cum." No entiendo el significado literal aqu. Lo de "GPA" me parece bastante correcto, pero debe saber que el GPA en los EE. UU. siempre queda entre 0.0 y 4.0. Algo superior de cuatro no est. posible. No es "con" que pregunto, la palabra exacta es "CUM" y se que es palabra que viene del Latin, pero no se que significa exactamente he buscado pero solo sale CUM LAUDE, ETC. Ahora que bueno que mencionas eso de el rango 0.0 a 4.0, porque nosotros si tenemos desde 0.00 a 10.00 como dije antes un promedio arriba del 8.5 la tesis es exonerada. solo se realiza el anteproyecto y estas listo para recibirte. Por eso mi pregunta que cual era lo equivalente en Norte America. Gracias CUM se refiere a la palabra CUMulative en "Cumulative Grade Point Average" (CUM GPA). Despus de cada semestre cumplido, se calcula la media de TODOS los puntos acumulados hacia un titulo. Eso es un Cumulative Grade Point Average. Es diferente al Term GPA que es la media de los puntos de un solo semestre. Aqu en los EE.UU funciona as:A=4 puntos cada crditoB=3 puntos cada crditoC=2 puntos cada crditoD=1 punto cada crditoF=0 puntos La palabra latina Cum se encuentra cuando se concede un titulo con honores basados en los "Cumulative Grade Point Averages": Summa Cum Laude: 3.9-4.0 (ingls-With highest honor, espaol-Con el ms alto honor.)Magna Cum Laude: 3.80-3.89 (ingls-With great honour, espaol-Con gran honor.)Cum Laude: 3.65-3.79 (ingls-With honor, espaol-Con honor.) Last edited: May 11, 2010 Hello everyone,When talking about "high school" or "college" in the U.S., I know that you can say "She's a freshman", "He's a sophomore", "I'm a junior", "She's a senior". I also know that I can say "She's in her first year of high school/college", "He's in his second year of high school/college", "I'm in my third year of high school/college", "She's in her fourth year of high school/college". My question: Is there a difference between "freshman/sophomore/junior/senior" and "in the first/second/third/year" as in the examples that I made up?Thank you in advance! No there's no difference in meaning, but using the ordinal number emphasizes the number of years the person has been in college. But 'freshman' is on its way out of fashion (or perhaps it's already out of fashion), at least in American colleges and universities. The gender-linked -man ending is annoying. The new term is 'first-year student.' 'First-year' is also used as a noun: "I have three first-years, two sophomores, and a junior in my Math 430 class." "She's in her first year of high school/college", "He's in his second year of high school/college" I never heard anything like that when I was in high school quite a few years ago. The two possibilities were saying someone was a freshman, sophomore, junior, senior or they were in 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th grade. With that, there was never any need to talk about the number of years. Everyone knew which was which. "My son is in 11th grade/is a junior." Everyone knows that's the second to last year. But 'freshman' is on its way out of fashion (or perhaps it's already out of fashion I don't think so - at least, not here. Several of the local school systems have started building "freshman centers". The 9th graders are such special, unique snowflakes that they can't be in the same building with upper classes any more.The "first year" system could get confusing. In another local school system, "high school" is 9th and 10th grade and "senior high school" is 11th and 12th grade. Are the 11th graders first year students at their school? My high school started in 10th grade so we didn't have any freshmen. Note that in today's world, many U.S. college students earn their degrees by studying part time while holding down a full-time job and perhaps raising a family. Portland State University reports that 62 percent of its students are part time, which defies such terms as first-year, second-year.(I think I graduated from the University of Colorado as an eighth-year student if the school had adoped that ordinal means of classification.) On this side of the pond the terms sophomore/junior/senior are not used at all. We do use "fresher" (no 'man') for a first-year university student (never in high school), but it tends to be limited to introductory events held near the beginning of term. After that, they're just first-years. If you finish your graduation requirements early, it's possible to be a third-year senior. I was just at a friend's house and asked their high school age kids and they said freshman is still used here. If you finish your graduation requirements early, it's possible to be a third-year senior. That would presumably also apply in the case of a college course that was designed from the outset to last only three years.Would you then be a second-year junior too? I don't remember hearing any of these terms when I was at school in Canada (Alberta). I've a feeling kids in senior high school would simply have described themselves in the same way as at junior high, as being "in grade X", where 7