United States Academic Decathlon GPA Calculation Worksheet


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## Instructions for USAD GPA Calculation

YELLOW
Type in name of school.
Type in grade in which the student is currently enrolled.
Type in student LAST NAME.
Type in student FIRST NAME.
At this point, do a "Save As" for your worksheet. Name the file so it clearly indicates your team name (ex: GPA CALCULATION - CityHS). Save your work regularly so you don't have to redo it if your file closes unexpectedly.

Enter semester year information in the cell to the right of "Year." Enter all acceptable courses (for USAD GPA) in the appropriate semester.

Enter letter grade received for each course listed.

Enter points for each course per the key at the bottom of the GPA Calculation Worksheet.

Enter the number of credit hours received for each class listed. Use the following as a guide unless your school's curriculum defines the specific credit hours earned by a course.
1.00 credit hours would be a full year grade.
0.50 credit hours would be a half year grade.
$1 / 3$ credit hours would be a trimester grade. Be sure to type in trimester course credit as $1 / 3$ and NOT as a decimal. The formula will convert it into the appropriate number for calculation.
.25 credit hours would be a quarter year grade.

This field calculates automatically. You DO NOT need to type in any information. The calculation is POINTS x CREDIT HOURS.

## CALCULATED GPA REPRESENTS THE STUDENT'S GPA FOR PURPOSES OF USAD COMPETITION.

These fields are also automatically calculated. The formula uses the USAD accepted cut off GPA's to identify the lowest division in which the student may compete. Students can always compete in a higher division, but may NOT compete in a lower division. The division indicated by YES is the lowest division in which this student may compete in Academic Decathlon.


[^0]:    $\begin{gathered}\text { *POINTS: } \\ \text { Courses graded numerically, should be converted to alpha grades based on the school's official conversion policy. }\end{gathered} \quad \mathbf{A}=\mathbf{0 . 0 0}$

