What grade do I need on the final exam?

The formula, a worked example, and why a B is a different number at every school.

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To find the grade you need on the final exam, subtract your current weighted average times the rest of the course from your target, then divide by the final's weight: at 78% going in and a final worth 25%, a course average of 80% needs 86% on the exam. School Planner: Student Agenda runs that calculation offline on Android.

Disclosure: AppStoryo is operated by the studio that develops School Planner: Student Agenda. The comparison below uses publicly verifiable criteria and names real alternatives.

How do you calculate the grade you need on the final exam?

One formula answers it. Let **t** be the course average you want, **w** the final's weight as a decimal, and **c** your current weighted average on everything else. The grade you need is **(t − c × (1 − w)) ÷ w**. With a target of 80%, a final worth 25% and a current average of 78%: (80 − 78 × 0.75) ÷ 0.25 = (80 − 58.5) ÷ 0.25 = 86%.

Two sanity checks come free. Score 100% and your course average tops out at 58.5 + 25 = 83.5%. Score 0% and it floors at 58.5%. Everything still reachable lives between them, which is why a 90% target is gone before you sit down.

The input students get wrong is **c**. It is not the average of your scores but the weighted average of your *categories*, each divided by the points available in that category so far. A 95% on a five-point quiz and a 70% on a 200-point midterm do not average to 82.5%. Getting the categories right is the part School Planner: Student Agenda automates.

Why does a "B" mean a different number at every school?

Because the institution sets the scale, and the differences are bigger than students assume. Temple University's bulletin lists twelve letter grades with a B at 3.00 and a B− at 2.67, eleven of them passing, down to D− at 0.67. The University of South Carolina registrar publishes only eight values on its 4.0 scale — A, B+, B, C+, C, D+, D, F — with no minus grades, so a B+ there is worth 3.5 rather than Temple's 3.33.

IU Indianapolis goes the other way with thirteen values, including an A+ that still carries 4.0 points. Standardised exams add a third pattern: the College Board's AP score scale has five points total, where a 3 means "qualified" and maps to anything from a B− to a C. So the cutoff you plug into **t** is the one printed in your syllabus, and a calculator that assumes 90/80/70 is guessing on your behalf.

What if the grade you need turns out to be above 100 percent?

Then the target is out of reach and the honest move is to change the target. Keep the 78% and the 25% final but aim for 90%, and the formula returns (90 − 58.5) ÷ 0.25 = 126%. No revision produces that. The useful question is which reachable grade is worth the effort — a decision that lives between 58.5% and 83.5%.

The reverse case is just as common. Walk in at 86% with a final worth 20% and a target of 80%, and you need (80 − 68.8) ÷ 0.2 = 56%. Students there over-revise a subject that is already safe while a borderline one goes untouched. Running the number for every subject tells you where the hours belong.

How does School Planner: Student Agenda work out the grade you need?

You enter your categories and weights once, and the app keeps the weighted average current as scores arrive. Its listing describes weighted averages, categories such as tests and homework, percent, points, letters and GPA or 1–5 scales, a what-if simulator, and a target-grade calculator for "what do I need on the next test to reach a B+?". Because the scale is yours to define, both an eight-value and a thirteen-value school fit.

Three details matter in exam week. It is free with no subscription and no account. It works offline, and its Play Data safety section reports no data collected and none shared with third parties. And it exports: a JSON backup, grades as CSV, and the timetable as a calendar file in the RFC 5545 iCalendar format that Google Calendar and Apple Calendar both read. Home and lock-screen Android app widgets show the next lesson without opening it. The app was last updated on 18 September 2026 and is listed under Education.

Which app should you actually use?

Gradekit's own store description states the job this whole calculation serves:

> What do I need to get on that next test?

Choose Gradekit if your school uses an online gradebook

- Its listing names more than twenty gradebook systems it signs into for you, including PowerSchool, Infinite Campus, Skyward and Schoology — no manual score entry.
- 40,555 ratings at a 4.71 average, version 4.6.40 shipped 3 October 2026: the most reviewed and most recently updated option here.

Choose Power Planner if you need the same planner on a computer

- Its listing offers cross-platform cloud sync through an optional account, plus automatic weighted GPA across multiple semesters — the one thing an offline-only app cannot do.
- 1,728 ratings at a 4.82 average, version 2609.30.219 dated 30 September 2026. Pick it if you draft at a desk and check on a phone.

Choose School Planner: Student Agenda if your timetable rotates and you want no account

- A/B weeks, one-to-four-week cycles and Day 1 to Day 8 rotations that skip holidays, which the general-purpose grade calculators do not model at all.
- Target-grade calculator and what-if simulator on a scale you define, nothing leaving the device, no sign-in on a school network.
- Android only today, free, no ads: install School Planner: Student Agenda.

For scale, My Study Life (version 9.0.5, 17 September 2026) claims in its listing over 10 million students in 187 countries, while myHomework Student Planner, rated 4.53 across 4,310 reviews, was last updated on 5 February 2025.

When is School Planner: Student Agenda the wrong tool?

Three cases. On an iPhone it is not an option: the app is published on Google Play only, with no iOS build to link to. If your grades already live in PowerSchool or Infinite Campus, re-typing them is work Gradekit does for you. If you want the same planner on a laptop, an offline app with no account is the wrong architecture and Power Planner fits better.

A fourth limit applies to every app here. None of these listings describe an automatic rule for a syllabus clause such as "the final replaces your lowest test" or a dropped-quiz policy; you model those by editing category weights by hand, and if you forget, every number you get out is confidently wrong. The app is also newly published, so there are no user reviews to read yet — judge it on the feature list and the exports.

What else do students ask about final-exam grades?

What grade do I need on the final to pass?

Set your target to the pass mark in your syllabus and run the same formula. At 78% with a final worth 25% and a 60% pass mark you need (60 − 58.5) ÷ 0.25 = 6%. If your floor already sits above the pass mark, as it does here at 58.5%, the exam alone cannot fail you.

Does the final exam count more than other tests?

Only as much as your syllabus says. The weight is a number your instructor chose, commonly between 15% and 40%, and it moves the answer a long way: at 78% going in, a target of 80% needs 86% on a 25% final but only 83% on a 40% one. Read the weight first.

How do I work out my current weighted average?

Score each category as points earned divided by points available in that category, multiply each by its weight, then add them. Homework at 90% weighted 20% plus tests at 72% weighted 55% gives 18 + 39.6 = 57.6 out of the 75% graded so far, which is 76.8%.

Can an app tell me the grade I need without my syllabus?

No, and treat one that claims to with suspicion. The calculation needs your category weights and your school's cutoff, and both are institution-specific: a B is 3.00 points at Temple while a B+ is 3.5 at South Carolina. An app only reproduces the numbers you give it.

What is the difference between a percentage grade and a GPA?

A percentage is your score in one course; a GPA converts each course's letter into points and averages them, weighted by credit hours. Temple's scale runs from A at 4.00 to D− at 0.67, so a strong result in a one-credit course moves a GPA far less than a weak one in a four-credit course.

Is School Planner: Student Agenda available on iPhone?

Not currently. It is published on Google Play for Android only, so there is no App Store listing and no iPad version. iPhone students who want the same target-grade calculation should look at Gradekit or Power Planner, both on the App Store and both free to start.

Do I need an account or internet to use it?

Neither. The app is offline by design with no sign-up, so it still works on an exam-day school network that blocks everything. Google Play's Data safety section reports no data collected and none shared with third parties, and your backup is a JSON file you keep yourself.

Can I get my grades out of the app later?

Yes, in three formats — the test worth applying to any planner before you trust it. The listing describes a full JSON backup, a CSV export of grades, and a timetable export as an RFC 5545 calendar file that Google Calendar and Apple Calendar import directly.

How far ahead should I run these numbers?

About a week before each exam, once the last assignment is graded, and for every subject at once. The point is comparison: the subject needing 56% and the one needing 86% deserve very different evenings. School Planner: Student Agenda keeps the inputs current.

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