



SEAG SCORES/BANDS

BAND

1 = 207 or higher

2 = 200 - 206

3 = 193 - 199

4 = 185 - 192

5 = 176 - 184

6 = 175 or lower

EASY GUIDE: SEAG BAND SCORING SYSTEM

After your child takes the SEAG test, you don't get a percentage or a grade like "A" or "B." Instead, SEAG gives every pupil a Band based on their TSAS score (Total Standardised Age Score). This makes results fairer for children of different ages.

Here's what it all means in very easy language:

1. WHAT IS A TSAS SCORE?

- Your child's test answers are turned into a standardised score.
- This score takes into account your child's age, so younger children aren't disadvantaged.
- You don't need to understand the maths behind it — SEAG uses it to keep things fair.

2. WHAT ARE THE BANDS?

SEAG places each child into a Band.
Bands go from Band 1 (highest) to Band 6 (lowest).

Here are the exact score ranges:

- **Band 1:** 207 or higher
 - **Band 2:** 200 – 206
 - **Band 3:** 193 – 199
 - **Band 4:** 185 – 192
 - **Band 5:** 176 – 184
 - **Band 6:** 175 or lower
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3. WHAT DOES THE BAND MEAN?

Think of Bands like *levels*:

- **Band 1** = Top level (strong chance for grammar school places that need high scores)
- **Band 2–3** = Middle levels (accepted by many grammar schools depending on demand)
- **Band 4–6** = Lower levels (may struggle to meet grammar school score requirements, depending on the school)

Each grammar school has its own rules for how they use Bands when giving out places.

4. WHAT ELSE DO PARENTS RECEIVE?

Along with the Band, SEAG also gives:

- A percentile rank (shows how your child did compared to all others nationally)
- The full standardised score (TSAS)

These extra details help explain the Band more clearly.

5. SIMPLE EXPLANATION FOR PARENTS

Here's the easiest way to understand it:

- Your child takes the test.
- SEAG turns their score into a number that is fair for their age.
- That number is placed into a Band.
- Grammar schools look at the Band when deciding who gets a place.

That's it — you don't need to calculate anything yourself.

SEAG BANDS – ULTRA SIMPLE GUIDE

After your child does the SEAG test, you get a Band.
This Band shows how well your child did.

SEAG uses 6 Bands:

- Band 1 – very high score
- Band 2 – high
- Band 3 – above average
- Band 4 – average
- Band 5 – below average
- Band 6 – lower score

THINK OF IT LIKE STEPS ON A LADDER

- Top step = Band 1
- Bottom step = Band 6

The higher the Band, the stronger the result.

WHY IT MATTERS

Grammar schools look at the Band when choosing pupils.

- Band 1 & 2 = best chance
- Band 3 & 4 = depends on the school
- Band 5 & 6 = less chance, but still possible in some schools

WHAT YOU NEED TO REMEMBER

- ★ The Band is JUST a number to help schools decide.
- ★ It does NOT mean your child is failing or not smart.

★ Every child gets a Band based on their test and their age (to keep it fair).