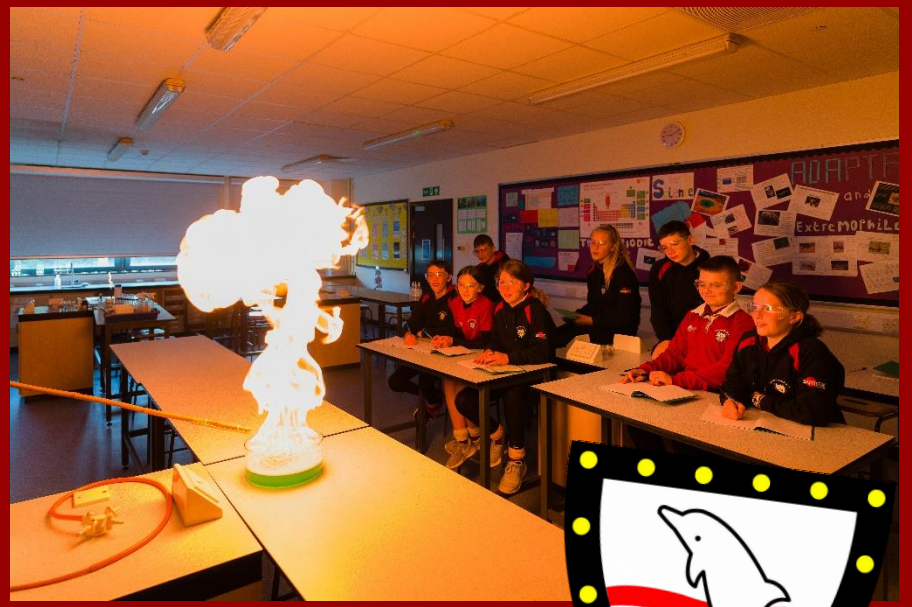
Welcome

GCSE Triple Science Revision



Exam Board: **AQA**

GCSE Biology 8461

GCSE Chemistry 8462

GCSE Physics 8463

AQA

12th May 2026
Biology
Paper 1
100 marks
1 hour 45 min

18th May 2026
Chemistry
Paper 1
100 marks
1 hour 45 min

2nd June 2026
Physics
Paper 1
100 marks
1 hour 45 min

8th June 2026
Biology
Paper 2
100 marks
1 hour 45 min

12th June 2026
Chemistry
Paper 2
100 marks
1 hour 45 min

15th June 2026
Physics
Paper 2
100 marks
1 hour 45 min

One GCSE Grade 9-1

One GCSE Grade 9-1

One GCSE Grade 9-1

AQA GCSE: Triple Biology

Biology Paper 1

B1 = Cell structure and transport
B2 = Cell division
B3 = Organisation and the digestive system
B4 =Organising animals and plants
B5 = Communicable diseases
B6 = Preventing and treating disease
B7 = Non-communicable diseases
B8 = Photosynthesis
B9 = Respiration

Biology Paper 2

B10 = The human nervous system
B11 = Hormonal co-ordination
B12 Homeostasis in action
B13 = Reproduction
B14 = Variation and evolution
B15 = Genetics and evolution
B16 = Adaptations, interdependence and competition
B17 = Organising an ecosystem
B18 = Biodiversity and ecosystems

AQA GCSE: Triple Chemistry

Chemistry Paper 1

C1 = Atomic structure
C2 = The periodic table
C3 = Structure and bonding
C4 = Chemical calculations
C5 = Chemical changes
C6 = Electrolysis
C7 = Energy Changes

Chemistry Paper 2

C8 = Rates and equilibrium
C9 = Crude oil and fuels
C10 = Organic reactions
C11 Polymers
C12 = Chemical analysis
C13 = The Earth's atmosphere
C14 = The Earth's resources
C15 = Using our resources

AQA GCSE: Triple Physics

Physics Paper 1

P1 = Conservation and dissipation of energy
P2 = Energy transfer by heating
P3 = Energy resources
P4 = Electric circuits
P5 = Electricity in the home
P6 = Molecules and matter
P7 = Radioactivity

Physics Paper 2

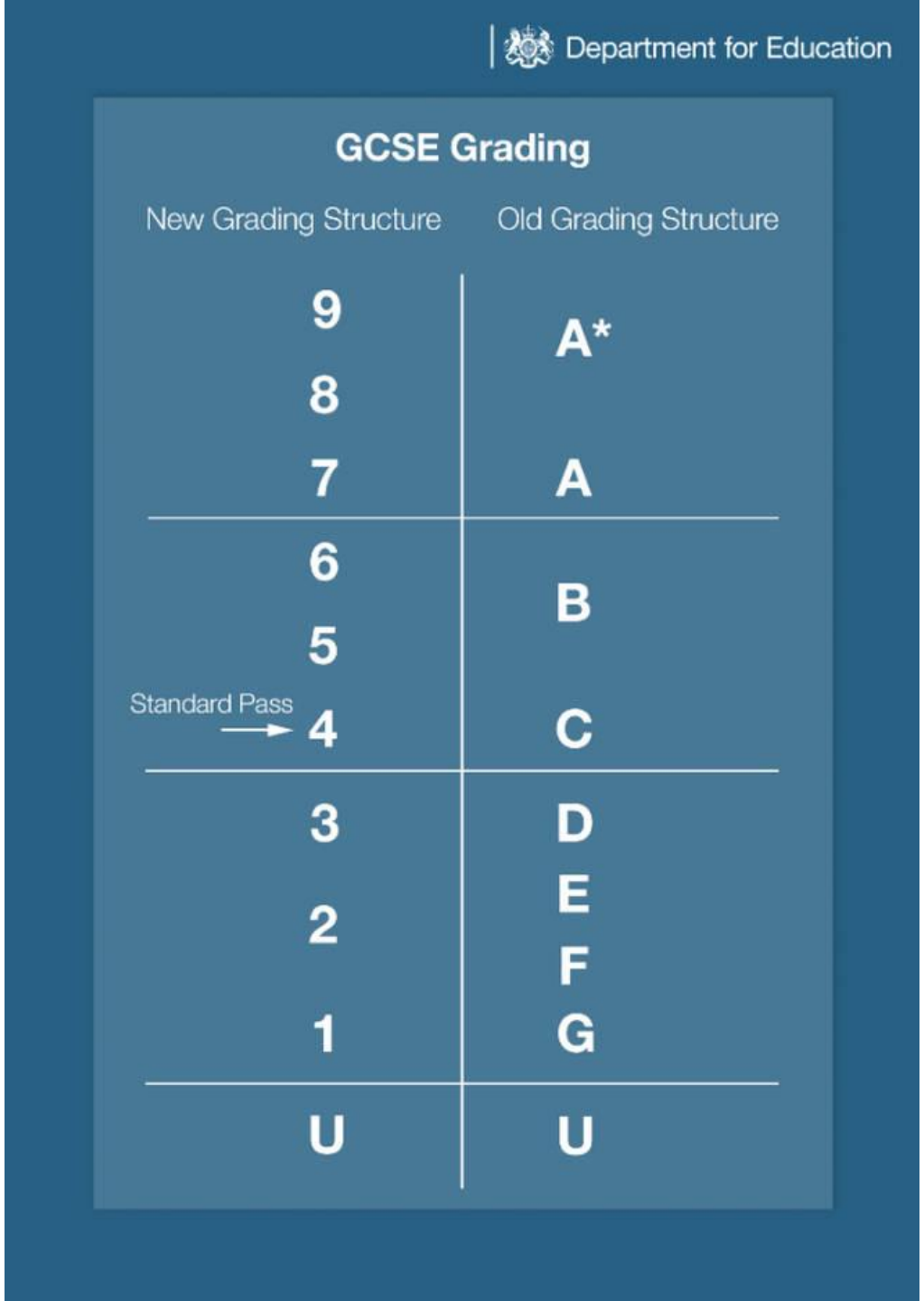
P8 = Forces in balance P9 = Motion
P10 = Forces and motion
P11 = Force and pressure
P12 = Wave properties
P13 = Electromagnetic waves
P14 = Light
P15 = Electromagnetism
P16 = Space

GCSE Triple Science Grading

Students will be awarded 3 separate science GCSEs – Biology, Chemistry and Physics.

The marks from both exam papers (e.g. biology) are added up to give a mark out of 200.

This score out of 200 generates the final grade.

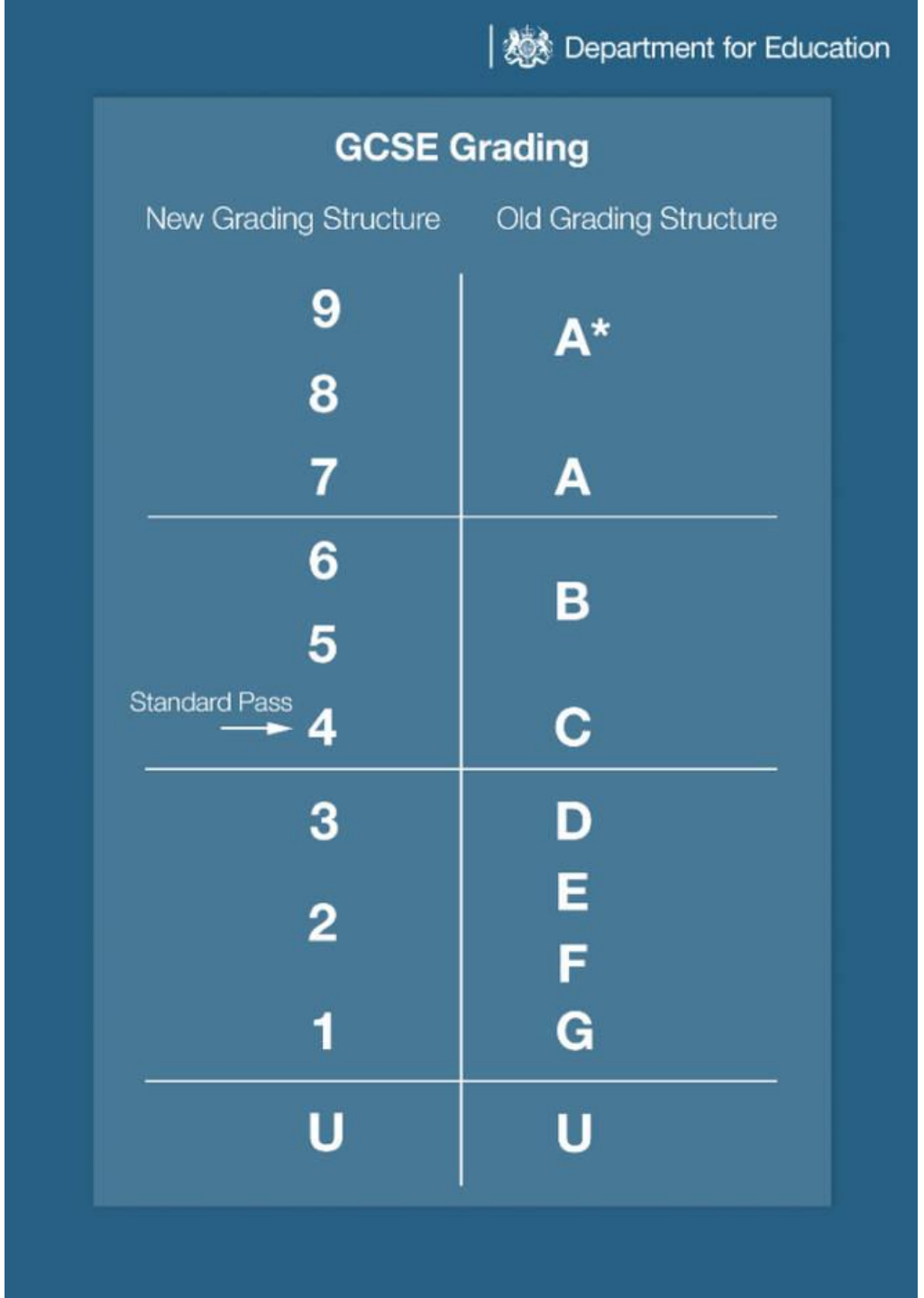


GCSE Triple Science Grading

Tiers of Entry

Higher Tier - Students can be awarded grades from 9 to 3

Foundation tier- Students can be awarded grades from 5 to 1

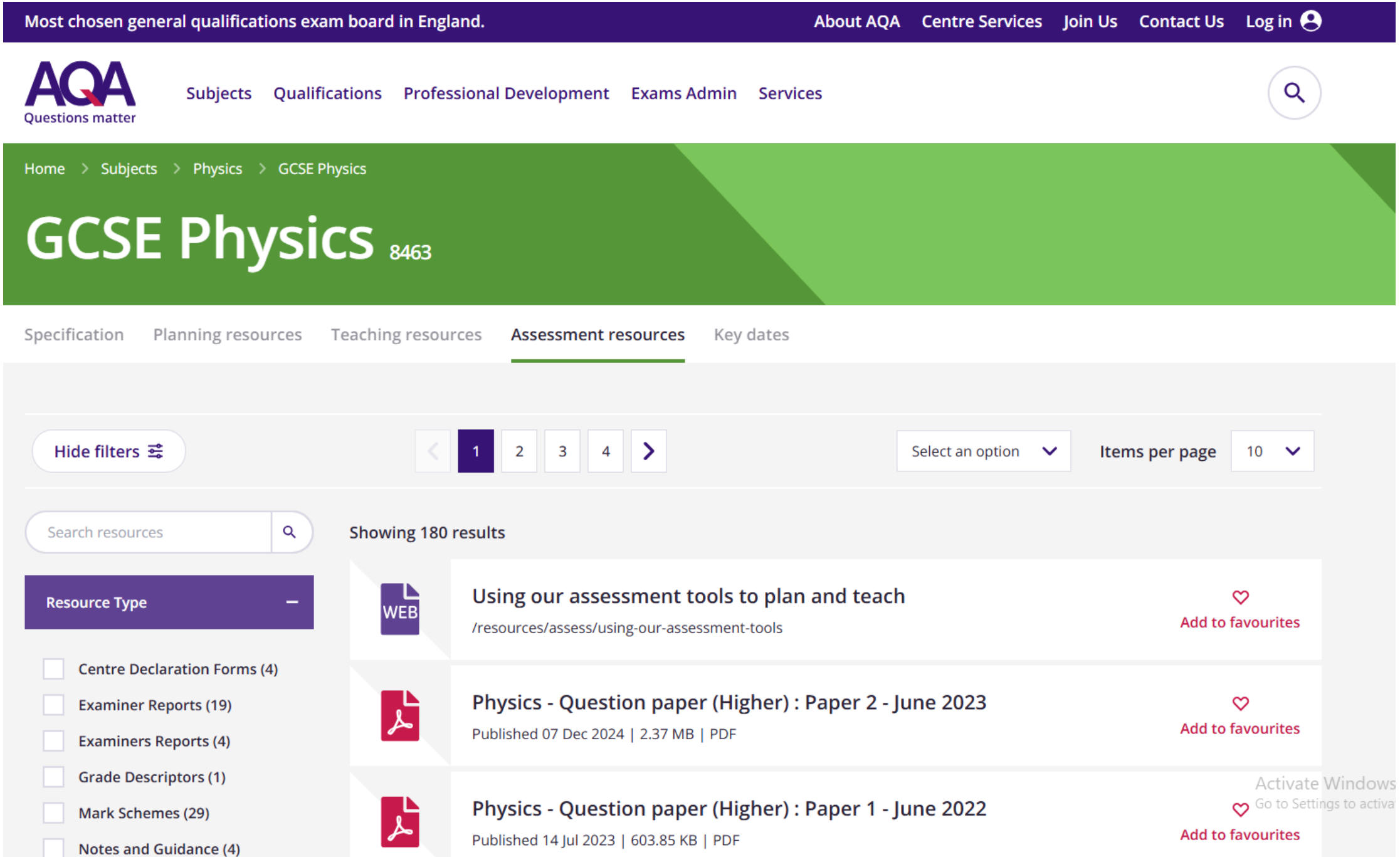


Year 11 Mock Exams

w/c Monday 3rd November Paper 1 Biology, Paper 1 Chemistry, Paper 1 Physics

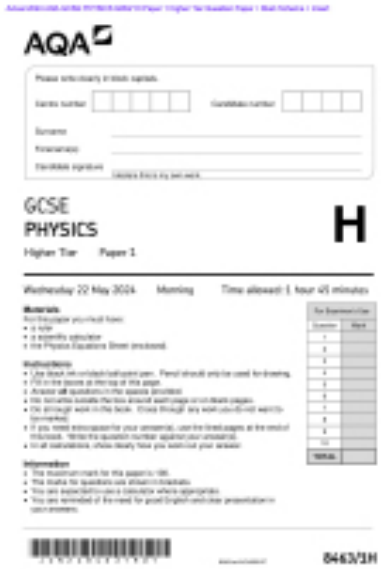
w/c Monday 23rd February Paper 2 Biology, Paper 2 Chemistry, Paper 2 Physics

Past papers and mark schemes are available from www.aqa.org



Question Style
Mixture of multiple choice, structured, closed short answer, and open response.

There are 28 Required Practicals across the 3 disciplines. Students will be examined on a selection of these practicals.


AQA

GCSE
PHYSICS
H

8463/1H


AQA

GCSE
BIOLOGY
H

8463/1H

Q1.
A student wants to calculate the density of the two objects shown in the figure below.

Metal cube **Small statue**

Describe the methods that the student should use to calculate the densities of the two objects.

(Total 6 marks)

Physics Equations Sheet
GCSE Physics (8463)
FOR USE IN JUNE 2024 ONLY

HT = Higher Tier only equations

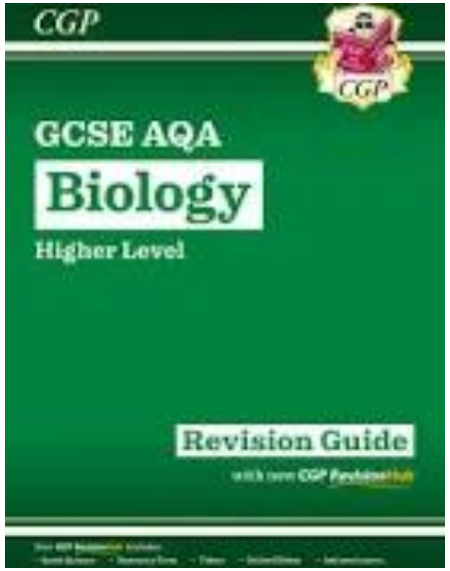
kinetic energy = 0.5 × mass × (speed)^2	$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$
elastic potential energy = 0.5 × spring constant × (extension)^2	$E_e = \frac{1}{2} k e^2$
gravitational potential energy = mass × gravitational field strength × height	$E_p = m g h$
change in thermal energy = mass × specific heat capacity × temperature change	$\Delta E = m c \Delta\theta$
power = $\frac{\text{energy transferred}}{\text{time}}$	$P = \frac{E}{t}$
power = $\frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time}}$	$P = \frac{W}{t}$
efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful output energy transfer}}{\text{total input energy transfer}}$	
efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful power output}}{\text{total power input}}$	
charge flow = current × time	$Q = I t$
potential difference = current × resistance	$V = I R$
power = potential difference × current	$P = V I$
power = (current)^2 × resistance	$P = I^2 R$
energy transferred = power × time	$E = P t$
energy transferred = charge flow × potential difference	$E = Q V$
density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$	$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$

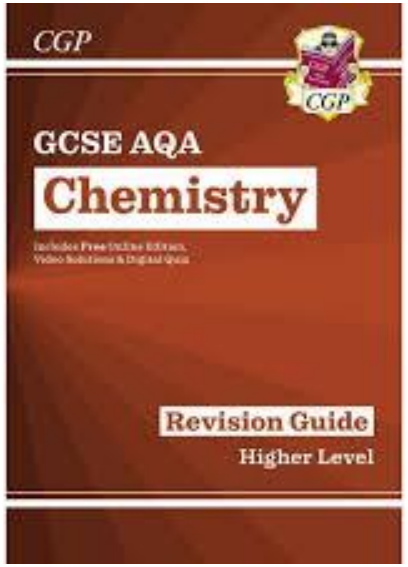
Turn over ►

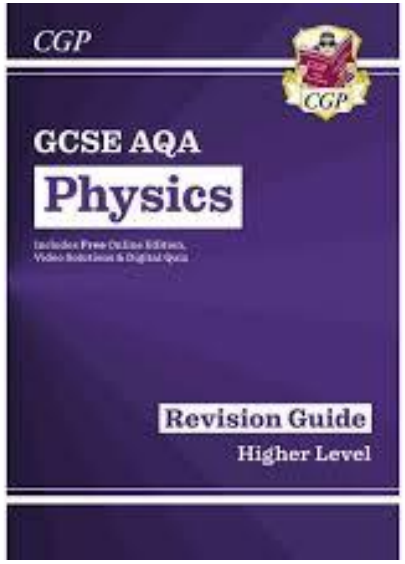
	thermal energy for a change of state = mass × specific latent heat	$E = m L$
	For gases: pressure × volume = constant	$p V = constant$
	weight = mass × gravitational field strength	$W = m g$
	work done = force × distance (along the line of action of the force)	$W = F s$
	force = spring constant × extension	$F = k e$
	moment of a force = force × distance (normal to direction of force)	$M = F d$
	pressure = $\frac{\text{force normal to a surface}}{\text{area of that surface}}$	$p = \frac{F}{A}$
HT	**pressure due to a column of liquid = height of column × density of liquid × gravitational field strength**	$\boldsymbol{p = h \rho g}$
	distance travelled = speed × time	$s = v t$
	acceleration = $\frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time taken}}$	$a = \frac{\Delta v}{t}$
	(final velocity)^2 – (initial velocity)^2 = 2 × acceleration × distance	$v^2 - u^2 = 2 a s$
	resultant force = mass × acceleration	$F = m a$
HT	**momentum = mass × velocity**	$\boldsymbol{p = m v}$
HT	**force = $\frac{\text{change in momentum}}{\text{time taken}}$**	$\boldsymbol{F = \frac{m \Delta v}{\Delta t}}$
	period = $\frac{1}{\text{frequency}}$	$T = \frac{1}{f}$
	wave speed = frequency × wavelength	$v = f \lambda$
	magnification = $\frac{\text{image height}}{\text{object height}}$	
HT	**force on a conductor (at right angles to a magnetic field) carrying a current = magnetic flux density × current × length**	$\boldsymbol{F = B I l}$
HT	**$\frac{\text{potential difference across primary coil}}{\text{potential difference across secondary coil}} = \frac{\text{number of turns in primary coil}}{\text{number of turns in secondary coil}}$**	$\boldsymbol{\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{n_p}{n_s}}$
HT	**potential difference across primary coil × current in primary coil = potential difference across secondary coil × current in secondary coil**	$\boldsymbol{V_p I_p = V_s I_s}$

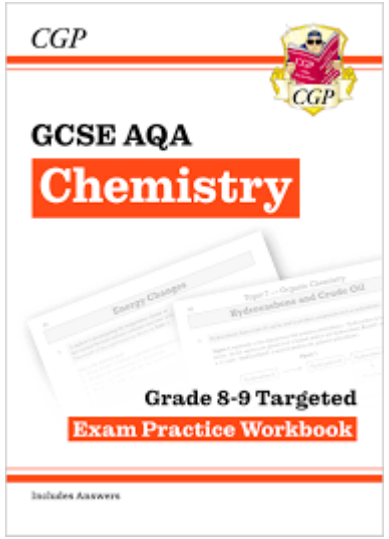
Revision guides available on ParentPay for £10.75 (set of 3)

Grade 8-9 Workbooks are also available on ParentPay for £10.75 (set of 3)



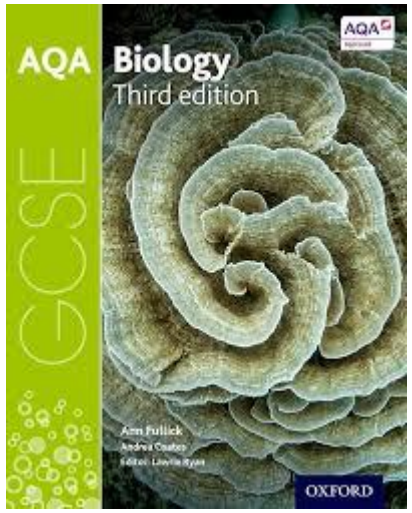


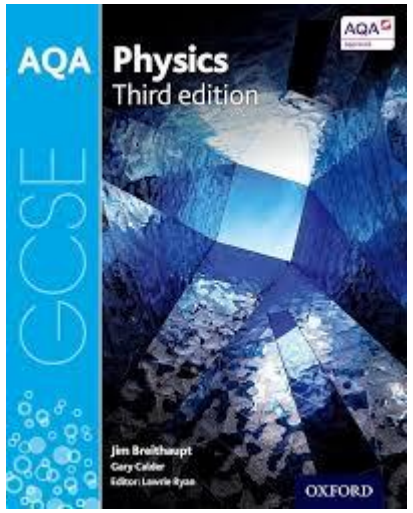




www.kerboodle.com

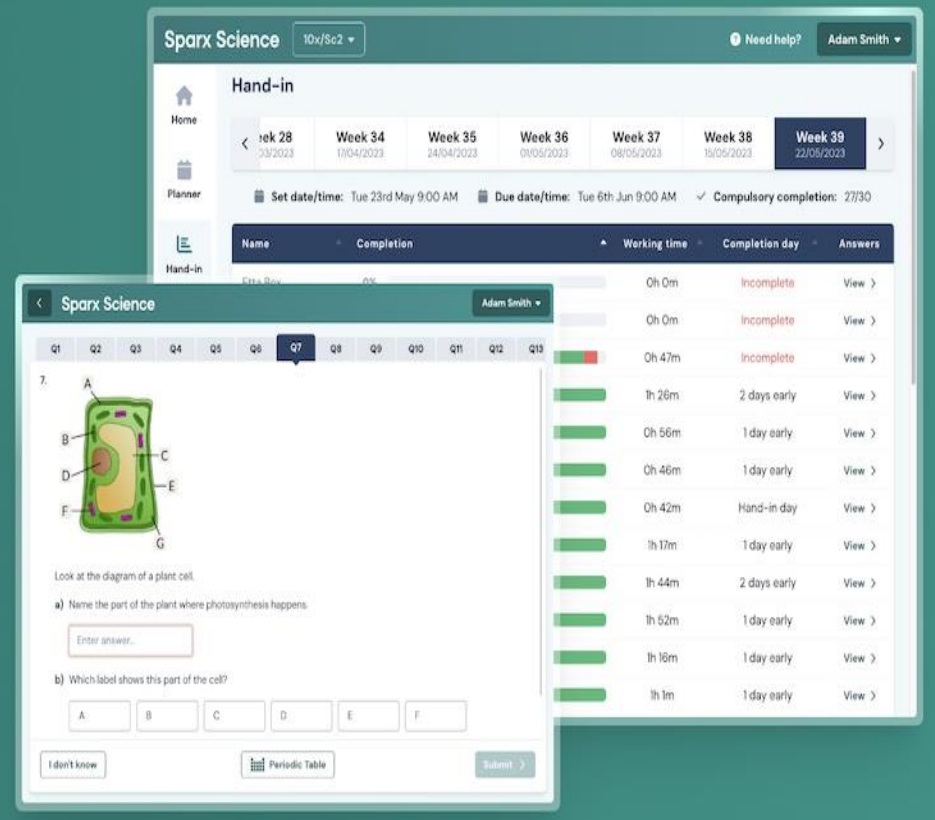
Online textbooks are available to view on the Kerboodle website



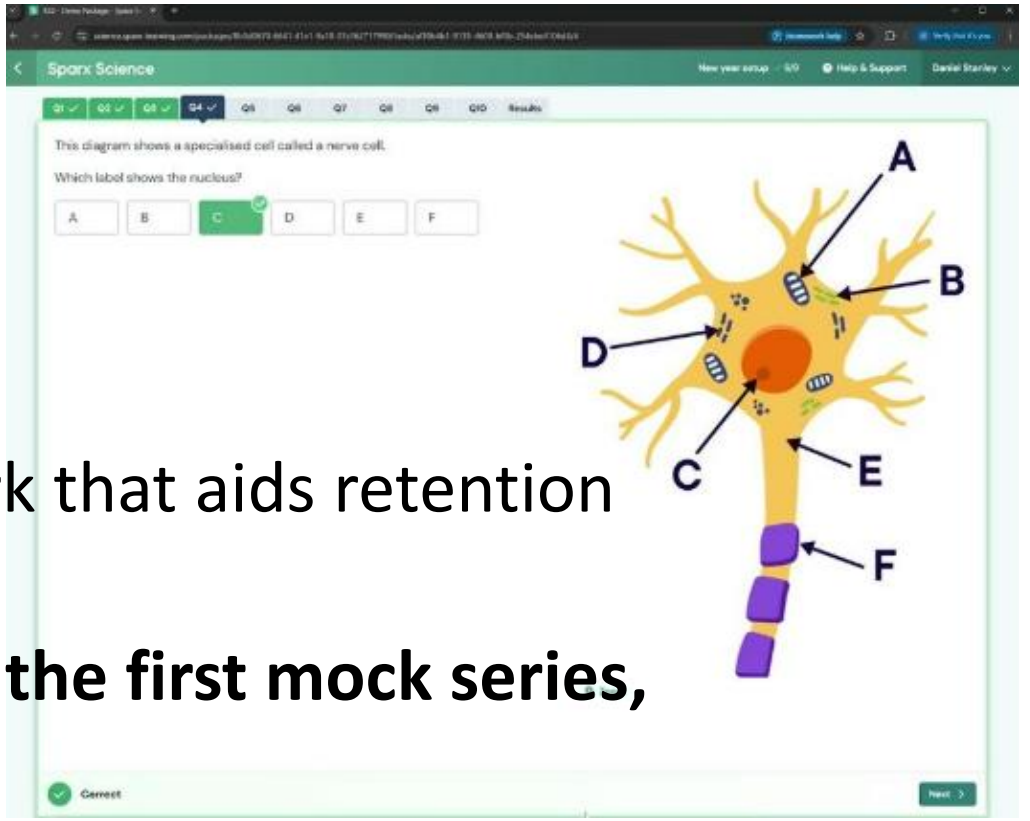


Sparx Science

Personalised
science homework
for every student



What is Sparx Science?



- Sparx Science provides personalised homework that aids retention and recall.
- **Teachers will set topics that are coming up in the first mock series, in November.**
- Sometimes science questions may challenge students, however where this is the case Sparx provides unique support to fill knowledge gaps or guide them through application of scientific ideas.

How can you help?

- Provide a quiet space for your child to focus on their homework, minimising distractions where possible.
- Encourage your child to start their homework early so they can get support before the deadline if they are stuck.
- Sparx Science will automatically adjust the level of questions based on your child's answers, please try not to answer the questions for them, instead ensure they are carefully reading the support and using this information to answer the questions.

Key details

- Students log in at app.sparx-learning.com. They will need to find their school and log in using their Sparx Maths details.

- **Homework will be handed out on Tuesday every week, and collected on Monday**

- Each Sparx Science homework should take 1 hour.

After School Science Revision Classes

Every Monday 3pm-4pm starting this Monday 22nd September.