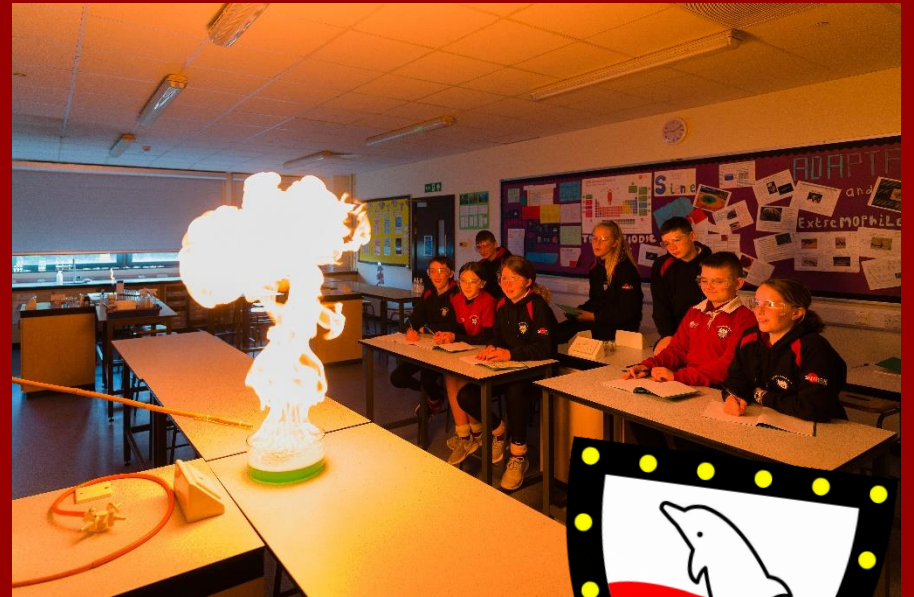


Welcome

GCSE Triple Science

Revision



Exam Board: AQA

GCSE Biology 8461

GCSE Chemistry 8462

GCSE Physics 8463

11th May 2027

Biology

Paper 1

100 marks

1 hour 45 min

17th May 2027

Chemistry

Paper 1

100 marks

1 hour 45 min

25th May 2027

Physics

Paper 1

100 marks

1 hour 45 min

10th June 2027

Biology

Paper 2

100 marks

1 hour 45 min

15th June 2027

Chemistry

Paper 2

100 marks

1 hour 45 min

18th June 2027

Physics

Paper 2

100 marks

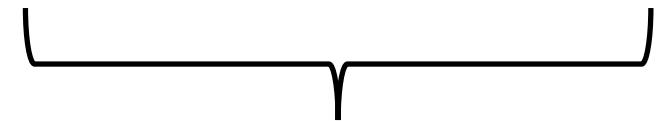
1 hour 45 min



**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 Grading	
New Grading Structure	Old Grading Structure
9	A*
8	
7	A
6	B
5	
Standard Pass → 4	C
3	D E F
2	
1	
U	G
	U

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

GCSE Grading	
New Grading Structure	Old Grading Structure
9	A*
8	
7	
6	B
5	
Standard Pass → 4	C
3	D E F
2	
1	
U	G
	U

Year 11 Mock Exams

Week commencing:
Monday 2nd
November

Paper 1 Biology
Paper 1 Chemistry
Paper 1 Physics

Week commencing:
Monday 22nd
February

Paper 2 Biology
Paper 2 Chemistry
Paper 2 Physics



[Home](#) > [Subjects](#) > [Physics](#) > [GCSE Physics](#)

GCSE Physics 8463

[Specification](#) [Planning resources](#) [Teaching resources](#) **[Assessment resources](#)** [Key dates](#)

[Hide filters](#) 

<

1

2

3

4

>

Select an option 

Items per page 10 



Showing 180 results

Resource Type

—

- ☐ Centre Declaration Forms (4)
- ☐ Examiner Reports (19)
- ☐ Examiners Reports (4)
- ☐ Grade Descriptors (1)
- ☐ Mark Schemes (29)
- ☐ Notes and Guidance (4)

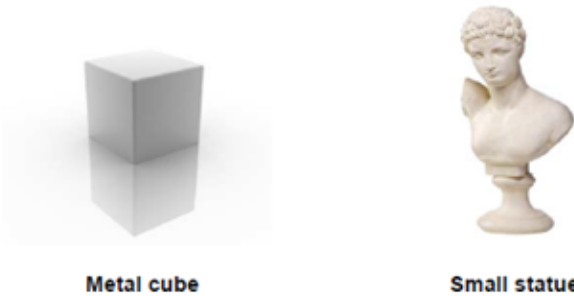
	Using our assessment tools to plan and teach /resources/assess/using-our-assessment-tools	 Add to favourites
	Physics - Question paper (Higher) : Paper 2 - June 2023 Published 07 Dec 2024 2.37 MB PDF	 Add to favourites
	Physics - Question paper (Higher) : Paper 1 - June 2022 Published 14 Jul 2023 603.85 KB PDF	 Add to favourites

Question Style

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

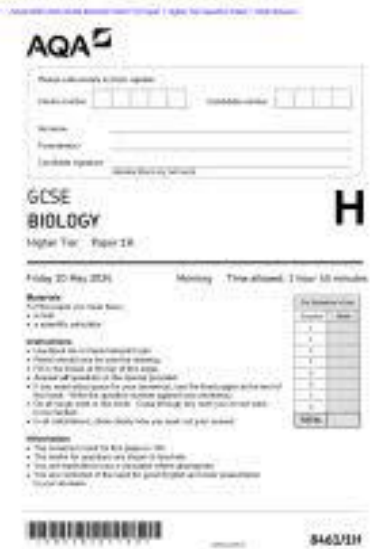
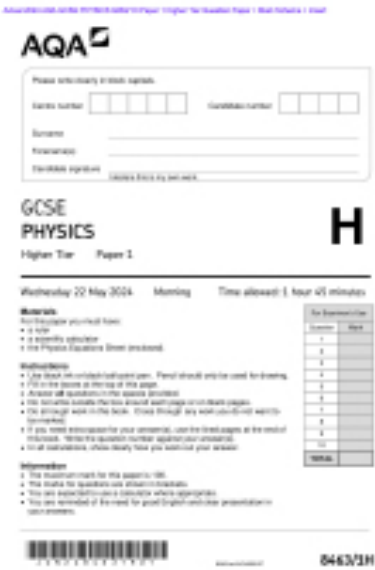
There are 21 Required Practicals across the 3 disciplines. Students will be examined on a selection of these practicals.

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



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

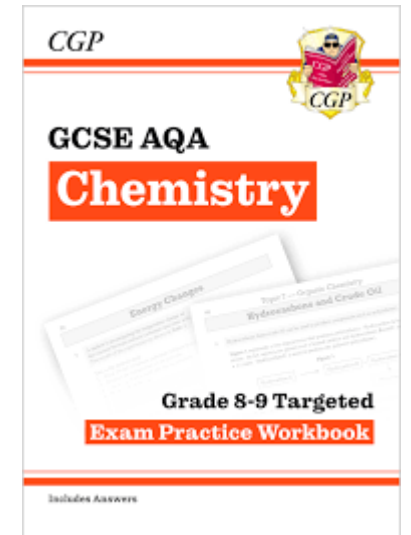
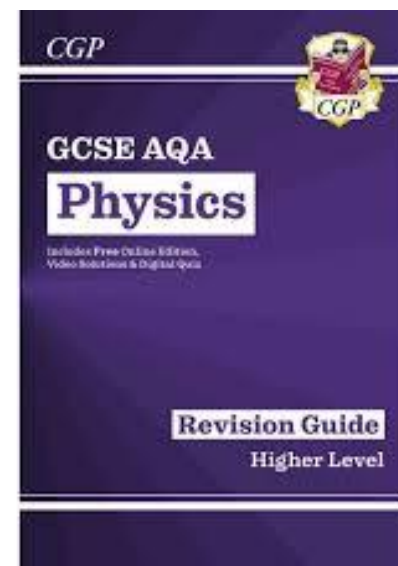
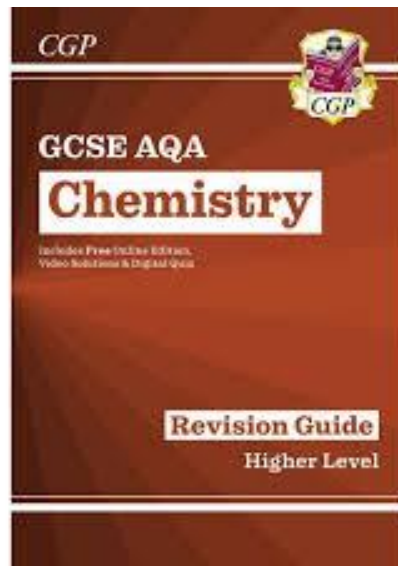
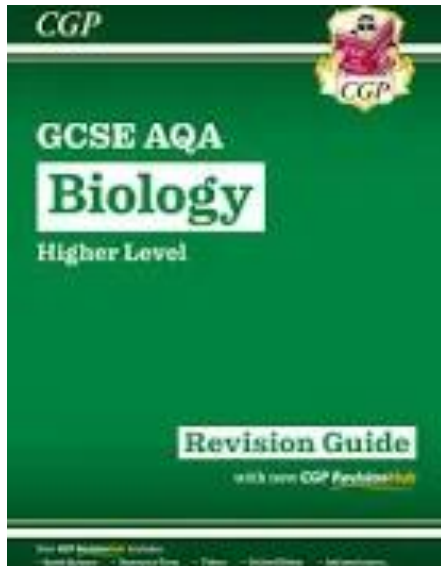
HT = Higher Tier only equations

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

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

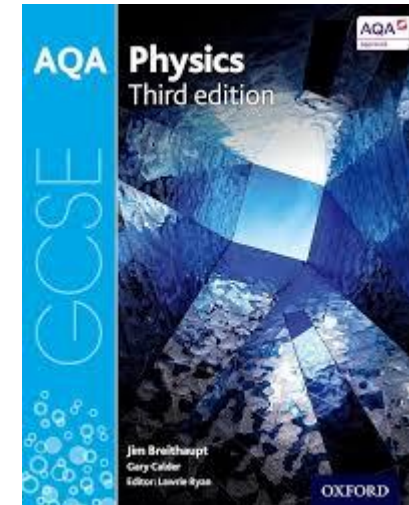
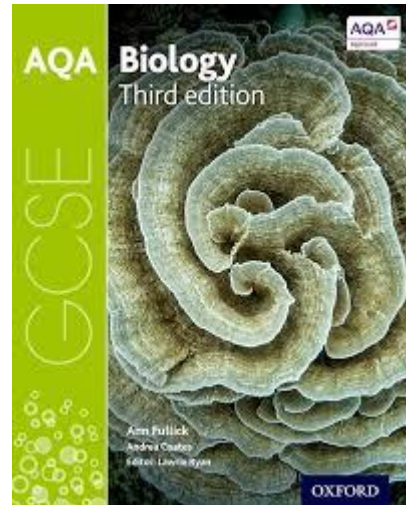
Revision guides available on ParentPay for £11.50 (set of 3)

Grade 8-9 Workbooks are also available on ParentPay for £10.50 (set of 3)





Online textbooks are available to view on the Kerboodle website



Sparx Science

Personalised
science homework
for every student

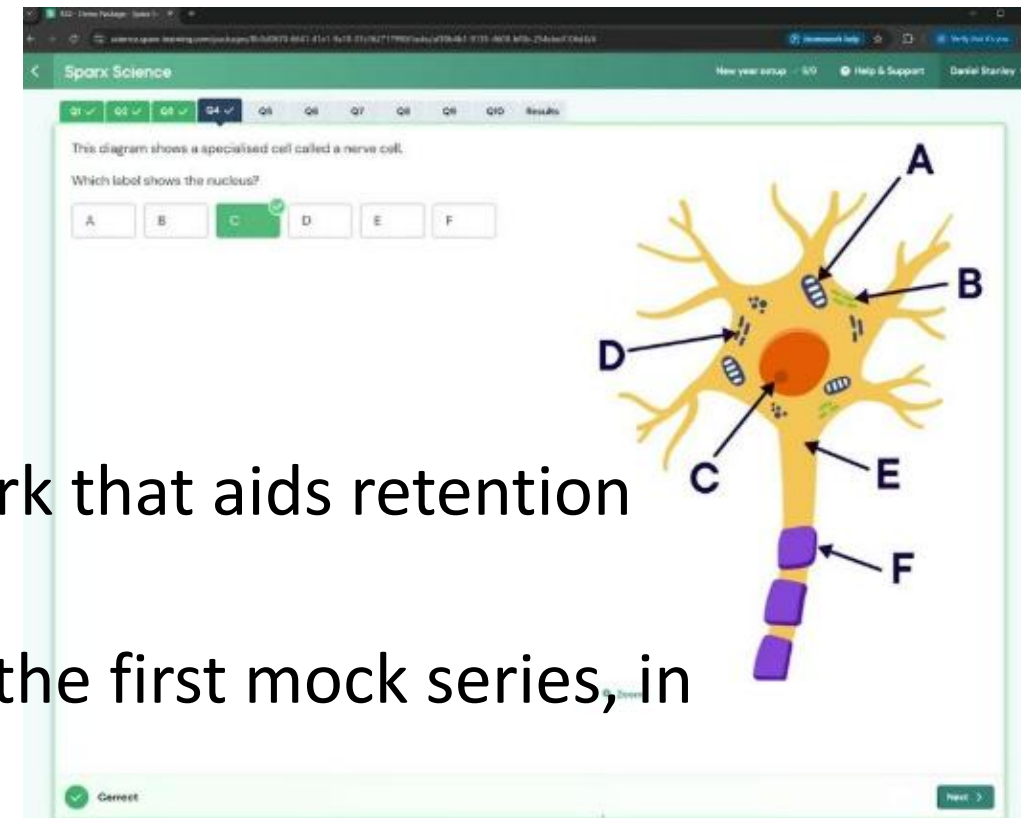
The screenshot displays the Sparx Science interface for a student named Adam Smith. The top navigation bar includes the Sparx Science logo, a dropdown menu for '10x/Sc2', a 'Need help?' link, and the student's name. The main content area is titled 'Hand-in' and shows a progress bar with weeks 28 to 39. Below this, a table lists homework completion status, working time, completion day, and answers.

Name	Completion	Working time	Completion day	Answers
Adam Smith	0%	0h 0m	Incomplete	View >
Adam Smith	0%	0h 0m	Incomplete	View >
Adam Smith	0%	0h 47m	Incomplete	View >
Adam Smith	100%	1h 26m	2 days early	View >
Adam Smith	100%	0h 56m	1 day early	View >
Adam Smith	100%	0h 46m	1 day early	View >
Adam Smith	100%	0h 42m	Hand-in day	View >
Adam Smith	100%	1h 17m	1 day early	View >
Adam Smith	100%	1h 44m	2 days early	View >
Adam Smith	100%	1h 52m	1 day early	View >
Adam Smith	100%	1h 16m	1 day early	View >
Adam Smith	100%	1h 1m	1 day early	View >

The bottom section shows a question about a plant cell diagram. The diagram is a rectangular cell with various organelles labeled A through G. Question 7 asks: 'Look at the diagram of a plant cell. a) Name the part of the plant where photosynthesis happens. Enter answer...' and 'b) Which label shows this part of the cell?'. Below the questions are input fields for labels A through F, an 'I don't know' button, a 'Periodic Table' link, and a 'Submit' button.

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.



Encourage your child to start their homework early so they can get support before the deadline if they are stuck.

Provide a quiet space for your child to focus on their homework, minimising distractions where possible.

How can you help?

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

Monday Week B from 3 to 4pm

Choice of room available.