



RIDGEWOOD
SCHOOL

AQA GCSE Trilogy

Students following AQA Trilogy Science (Combined) will receive two GCSE grades. This specification covers topics from physics, chemistry and biology.

With the new courses there is no longer a controlled assessment or coursework element, meaning the entire course is externally assessed by the exam board. The coursework element has been replaced with 21 'required practical' activities which will be assessed in the exams.

How is it examined at the end of Year 11?

There are six papers: two biology, two chemistry and two physics. Each of the papers will assess knowledge and understanding from distinct topic areas.

Trilogy (combined Science) two GCSE's

6 x 1 hour 15 minutes exams

Biology Paper 1	Chemistry Paper 1	Physics Paper 1
+	+	+
Biology Paper 2	Chemistry Paper 2	Physics Paper 2

Each exam will contribute 16.7% to the GCSE grade (9-1).

Paper 1 and paper 2 will contribute towards each of the two GCSE grades.

Questions based on the knowledge, understanding and skills of the required practical elements will contribute to at least 15% of the marks for each exam.

Biology paper 1: Biology topics 1-4

Biology paper 2: Biology topics 5-7

Chemistry paper 1: Chemistry topics 8-12

Chemistry paper 2: Chemistry topics 13-17

Physics paper 1: Physics topics 8-12

Physics paper 2: Physics topics 22-24

What is studied?

Biology

- 1 Cell biology (Year 9)
- 2 Organisation (Year 9)
- 3 Infection and response (Year 9)
- 4 Bioenergetics (Year 9)
- 5 Homeostasis and response (Year 10)
- 6 Inheritance, variation and evolution (Year 10)
- 7 Ecology (Year 10)

Chemistry

- 9 Atomic structure and the periodic table (Year 9)
- 10 Bonding, structure, and the properties of matter (Year 9)
- 11 Quantitative chemistry (Year 9)
- 12 Chemical changes (Year 9)
- 13 Energy changes (Year 9)
- 14 The rate and extent of chemical change (Year 10)
- 15 Organic chemistry (Year 10)
- 16 Chemical analysis (Year 10)

17 Chemistry of the atmosphere (Year 10)

18 Using resources (Year 10)

Physics

- 20 Energy (Year 9)
- 21 Electricity (Year 9)
- 22 Particle model of matter (Year 9)
- 23 Atomic structure (Year 9)
- 24 Forces (Year 10)
- 25 Waves (Year 10)
- 26 Magnetism and electromagnetism (Year 10)

How to revise best for science:

- Complete past paper questions, self-assess and make detailed improvements using the mark schemes. Then do them again! You may also find it useful to look at examiner reports; these often show the common pitfalls where students lose marks. Ensure your revision notes cover these areas.
- Use the mark scheme answers to help ensure there is sufficient detail in your revision resources. For example, if there are key terms present in the mark scheme answer but not in your revision notes, ensure you amend your revision notes so they are included and add definitions as necessary.
- Produce model answers for past paper questions that are examined frequently. Then learn them!
- Summarise class/text book notes onto A3 paper and then finally onto flash cards. Read through the flash cards frequently. Ask someone to quiz you using these flash cards.
- Photocopy relevant pages from your practical lab book. Annotate these pages to highlight the skills you have developed and ensure you review the practical-based questions and answers. Produce a revision resource for each of the key practicals. Remember, you are required to answer questions concerning these practicals in the exams.
- Use your practical handbook to revise, and complete the practical questions in the booklet.
- Produce flowcharts and/or mind maps of key processes. They are more visually attractive than notes and, therefore, more memorable.
- Writing summary notes out many times may be the only way to commit certain topics to memory. This is a lengthy process but will work in the long run.
- Certain subtopics or processes can be summarised into lists. Lists can be converted into mnemonics and can be easier to recall than a page of notes.
- Make your revision resources visually attractive; over time you will remember what the resource looks like and what information is written where.
- Make sure revision materials are in your hand writing. This will make it more memorable over time.
- **Practice calculations and rearranging equations to make each variable the subject of the formulae.**
- **Produce model answers to calculation questions and make step by step notes.**
- **Memorize any equations in your notes that do not appear on the equations sheet.**
- You should aim to cover all Physics topics **at least 3 times before any exam.**

Useful revision resources:

Exam practice: <http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/science/gcse/combined-science-trilogy-8464/assessment-resources>

Facts and quizzes: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/subjects/zrkw2hv>

The Science section on the school's VLE also contains useful revision resources.

FAQs:

1. I would like my child to go on to study Triple Science, is this option with the AQA trilogy specification?

Yes, the dual award specification matches identically to the triple award specification. Your son/daughter will however need to learn and sit exams on additional content in Year 11. There are also more required practicals.

2. Can my son/daughter study Triple Science?

We decide which of our students are going on to sit Triple Science at the end of Year 10. We have designed our scheme of work to follow on seamlessly from what pupils have learnt in Year 10 so there will be no gaps in learning.

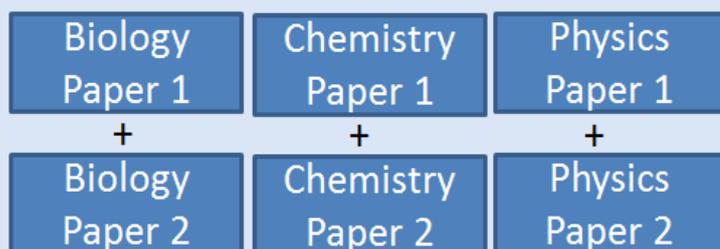
3. My child would like to do A Level Science. Do they need to sit Triple Science?

No, Triple Science is not a requirement to study A Level Sciences. It is better that they get two good GCSEs to meet the course entry requirements rather than 3 weaker GCSEs.

4. How will my child be assessed if they go on to study Triple Science?

Separate Sciences (three GCSE's)

6 x 1 hour 45 minutes exams



Each exam will contribute 50% to the GCSE grade (9-1) for each of the separate Sciences.