



GCSE in Double Science comprises:

What is GCSE Combined Science – ‘Double’ GCSE Award?

Students studying Combined Science will cover the three science disciplines in the traditional fashion.

Why study GCSE Combined Science?

GCSE Combined Science is a sought after qualification which enables students to access a wide range of courses at Sixth Form and College. Students who study this should leave school equipped with enough scientific knowledge to make informed life choices in the future. Students who study GCSE Combined Science can go on to study A Level Sciences.

What makes a successful Combined Science student?

Students who want to find out how their body, the world and universe work, the role of science in modern society and how scientific discoveries will affect them during their lives.

What is the structure of the course?

Six examination papers: two Biology, two Chemistry and two Physics. Each will assess different topics and all are 1 hour and 15 minutes in length. All examinations take place at the end of Year 11. There is no coursework; instead there are required practical experiments.

There are sixteen required practical experiments. Each specification includes a list of apparatus that students must be able to use and techniques they must be able to demonstrate. Questions in each examination paper directly relate to these practical experiments and techniques.

All science GCSEs will have Higher and Foundation tier papers, however students can only sit all Higher or Foundation papers, there can be no mixing of tiers.

Students will study the following Biology topics:	Students will study the following Chemistry topics:	Students will study the following Physics topics:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cell Biology• Organisation• Infection and Response• Bioenergetics• Homeostasis and Response• Inheritance, Variation and Evolution• Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Atomic Structure and the Periodic Table• Bonding, Structure and the Properties of Matter• Quantitative Chemistry• Chemical Changes• Energy Changes• The Rate and Extent of Chemical Change• Organic Chemistry• Chemical Analysis• Chemistry of the Atmosphere• Using Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forces• Energy• Waves• Electricity• Magnetism and Electromagnetism• Particle Model of Matter• Atomic Structure