

**Proposed GCE AS and A Level
Subject Content for Biology,
Chemistry, Physics and
Psychology**

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The content requirements

Introduction

1. These content requirements set out the proposed knowledge, understanding and skills for AS and A level Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Psychology.

Aims and objectives

2. AS and A level specifications in a science subject must encourage learners to:
 - develop essential knowledge and understanding of different areas of the subject and how they relate to each other;
 - develop and demonstrate a deep appreciation of the skills, knowledge and understanding of scientific methods;
 - develop competence and confidence in a variety of practical, mathematical and problem solving skills;
 - develop their interest in and enthusiasm for the subject, including developing an interest in further study and careers associated with the subject; and
 - appreciate how society makes decisions about scientific issues and how the sciences contribute to the success of the economy and society.

Subject content

3. AS and A level Science specifications must build on the skills, knowledge and understanding set out in the *GCSE Criteria* for each Science.
4. The skills, knowledge and understanding set out in the appendices for AS in each science subject must comprise approximately 60 per cent of AS specifications. The skills, knowledge and understanding for A level must comprise approximately 60 per cent of an A level specification.
5. The remainder of both AS and A level specifications allows both for:
 - further consideration of applications and implications of science and the development of scientific ideas; and

- the introduction of different areas of study.
6. AS and A level specifications must include a range of contemporary and other contexts.
 7. AS and A level specifications must require learners to cover the areas of the subject as illustrated in the relevant appendix
 8. The skills, knowledge and understanding of each specification in the subject must, where appropriate, include the requirements set out below, and be integrated into the mandatory content indicated in the relevant appendix and any content added by the awarding organisation where appropriate:
 - Use theories, models and ideas to develop scientific explanations.
 - Use knowledge and understanding to pose scientific questions, define scientific problems, present scientific arguments and scientific ideas.
 - Use appropriate methodology, including information and communication technology (ICT), to answer scientific questions and solve scientific problems.
 - Carry out experimental and investigative activities, including appropriate risk management, in a range of contexts.
 - Analyse and interpret data to provide evidence, recognising correlations and causal relationships.
 - Evaluate methodology, evidence and data, and resolve conflicting evidence.
 - Appreciate that scientific knowledge and understanding develops over time.
 - Communicate information and ideas in appropriate ways using appropriate terminology.
 - Consider applications and implications of science and appreciate their associated benefits and risks.
 - Consider ethical issues in the treatment of humans, other organisms and the environment.
 - Appreciate the role of the scientific community in validating new knowledge and ensuring integrity.

- Appreciate the ways in which society uses science to inform decision making.
9. Development of the skills, knowledge and understanding of each science subject must include the requirements for Working Scientifically set out in Appendix 5 and the mathematical requirements for the relevant discipline set out in appendix 6.

Appendix 1: Biology – knowledge and understanding

10. This appendix must be read in conjunction with sections 3 - 9 of these criteria.
11. The AS knowledge and understanding set out in this appendix must comprise approximately 60 per cent of the AS specification, and is shown below in normal text. The A level knowledge and understanding combined must comprise approximately 60 per cent of an A level specification. Additional content required for the A level is shown in **bold**.
12. Biology specifications must ensure that there is an appropriate balance between plant biology, animal biology and microbiology and include an appreciation of the relevance of sustainability to all aspects of scientific developments.
13. **Biodiversity**
 - The variety of life, both past and present, is extensive, but the biochemical basis of life is similar for all living things.
 - Biodiversity refers to the variety and complexity of life and may be considered at different levels.
 - Biodiversity can be measured, for example within a habitat or at the genetic level.
 - Classification is a means of organising the variety of life based on relationships between organisms and is built around the concept of species.
 - Originally classification systems were based on observable features but more recent approaches draw on a wider range of evidence to clarify relationships between organisms.
 - Adaptations of organisms to their environments can be behavioural, physiological and anatomical.
 - Adaptation and selection are major components of evolution and make a significant contribution to the diversity of living organisms.
14. **Exchange and transport**
 - Organisms need to exchange substances selectively with their

environment and this takes place at exchange surfaces.

- Factors such as size or metabolic rate affect the requirements of organisms and this gives rise to adaptations such as specialised exchange surfaces and mass transport systems.
- Substances are exchanged by passive or active transport across exchange surfaces.
- The structure of the plasma membrane enables control of the passage of substances in and out of cells.

15. Cells

- The cell theory is a unifying concept in biology (changed from existing wording to be more appropriate to A level learners)
- Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells can be distinguished on the basis of their structure and ultrastructure.
- In complex multicellular organisms cells are organised into tissues, tissues into organs and organs into systems.
- During the cell cycle genetic information is copied and passed to daughter cells.
- Daughter cells formed during mitosis have identical copies of genes while cells formed during meiosis are not genetically identical.

16. Biological molecules

- Biological molecules are often polymers and are based on a small number of chemical elements.
- In living organisms nucleic acids (DNA and RNA), carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, inorganic ions and water all have important roles and functions related to their properties.
- The sequence of bases in the DNA molecule determines the structure of proteins, including enzymes.
- Enzymes catalyse the reactions that determine structures and functions from cellular to whole-organism level.
- Enzymes are proteins with a mechanism of action and other

properties determined by their tertiary structure.

- Enzymes catalyse a wide range of intracellular reactions as well as extracellular ones.
- ATP provides the immediate source of energy for biological processes.

17. Ecosystems

- **Ecosystems range in size from the very large to the very small.**
- **Energy flows through ecosystems and the efficiency of transfer through different trophic levels can be measured.**
- **Microorganisms play a key role in recycling chemical elements.**
- **Ecosystems are dynamic systems, usually moving from colonisation to climax communities in a process known as succession.**
- **The dynamic equilibrium of populations is affected by a range of factors.**
- **Humans are part of the ecological balance and their activities affect it both directly and indirectly.**
- **Sustainability of resources depends on effective management of the conflict between human needs and conservation.**

18. Control systems

- **Homeostasis is the maintenance of a constant internal environment.**
- **Negative feedback helps maintain an optimal internal state in the context of a dynamic equilibrium. Positive feedback also occurs.**
- **Stimuli, both internal and external, are detected leading to responses.**
- **The genome is regulated by a number of factors.**

- **Coordination may be chemical or electrical in nature.**

19. **Genetics and Evolution**

- **Transfer of genetic information from one generation to the next can ensure continuity of species or lead to variation within a species and eventual formation of new species.**
- **Sequencing projects have read the genomes of organisms ranging from microbes and plants to humans. This allows the sequences of the proteins that derive from the genetic code to be predicted.**
- **Gene technologies allow study and alteration of gene function in order to better understand organism function and to design new industrial and medical processes.**
- **Reproductive isolation can lead to accumulation of different genetic information in populations potentially leading to formation of new species**

21. **Energy for biological processes**

- **In cellular respiration, glycolysis takes place in the cytoplasm and the remaining steps in the mitochondria.**
- **ATP synthesis is associated with the electron transfer chain in the membranes of mitochondria and chloroplasts.**
- **In photosynthesis energy is transferred to ATP in the light-dependent stage and the ATP is utilised during synthesis in the light-independent stage.**

Appendix 2: Chemistry – knowledge and understanding

22. This appendix must be read in conjunction with sections 3-9 of this Science criteria. The AS knowledge and understanding set out in this appendix must comprise approximately 60 per cent of the AS specification, and is shown below in normal text. The A level knowledge and understanding combined must comprise approximately 60 per cent of an A level specification. Additional content required for the A level is shown in **bold**.
23. Chemistry specifications must ensure that there is an appreciation of the relevance of sustainability to all aspects of scientific developments.
24. Formulae, equations and amounts of substance
- Empirical and molecular formulae.
 - Balanced chemical equations (full and ionic).
 - The Avogadro constant and the amount of substance (mole).
 - Relative atomic mass and relative isotopic mass.
 - Calculation of reacting masses, mole concentrations, volumes of gases, per cent yields and atom economies.
 - Simple acid–base titrations.
 - **Non-structured titration calculations, based solely on experimental results.**
25. **Atomic structure**
- Structure and electronic configuration of atoms (up to $Z = 36$) in terms of main energy levels and *s*, *p* and *d* orbitals.
 - Ions and isotopes; use of mass spectrometry in determining relative atomic mass and relative abundance of isotopes.
26. **Bonding and structure**
- Interpretation of ionic and covalent bonding in terms of electron arrangements. Examples of simple covalent, giant covalent, ionic and

metallic structures.

- Permanent and induced dipole–dipole interactions between molecules, including hydrogen bonding. Electronegativity and its application to bond type. Interpretation of the physical properties of materials in terms of structure and bonding.
- Shapes of simple molecules and ions with up to six outer pairs of electrons (any combination of bonding pairs and lone pairs). Interpretation in terms of electron pair repulsion theory.

27. Energetics

- Enthalpy changes, including standard enthalpy changes of reaction, formation and combustion. Average bond enthalpies.
- Use of Hess's law to calculate enthalpy changes.
- **Use of energetics, including entropy, to predict the feasibility of reactions.**

28. Kinetics

- A qualitative understanding of collision theory. Activation energy and its relationship to the qualitative effect of temperature changes on rate of reaction. Boltzmann distribution
- The role of catalysts in providing alternative routes of lower activation energy.
- **Determination and use of rate equations of the form: $Rate = k[A]^m[B]^n$, where m and n are integers. Using orders of reactions where appropriate, which may give information about a rate-determining/limiting step.**

29. Equilibria

- The dynamic nature of equilibria. For homogeneous reactions, the qualitative effects of temperature, pressure and concentration changes on the position of equilibrium. Equilibrium constants, K_c . **Calculation of K_c and reacting quantities.**
- **The effect of temperature changes on K_c .**
- **The Bronsted–Lowry theory of acid–base reactions. The ionic product of water, K_w ; pH and its calculation for strong acids and**

strong bases.

- **Dissociation constants of weak acids, K_a . Calculation of pH for weak acids. Buffer solutions and their applications.**

30. Redox

- Oxidation states and their calculation.
- Oxidation and reduction as electron transfer, applied to reactions of *s*, *p* and *d* block elements.
- **Electrode potentials and their applications.**

31. Inorganic chemistry and the periodic table

- The organisation of elements according to their proton number and electronic structures. Classification of elements into *s*, *p* and *d* blocks.
- The characteristic reactions of the elements and compounds of a metallic group and a non-metallic group. Trends in properties of elements and compounds within these groups.
- Trends in properties of elements across a period including:
 - melting point;
 - ionisation energy.
- **The transition metals as *d* block elements forming one or more stable ions that have incompletely filled *d* orbitals. At least two transition metals, chosen from titanium to copper, to illustrate:**
 - **the existence of more than one oxidation state for each element in its compounds;**
 - **the formation of coloured ions in solution and simple precipitation reactions of these;**
 - **reactions with ligands to form complexes and reactions involving ligand substitution;**
 - **the catalytic behaviour of the elements and their compounds.**

32. Organic chemistry

- Functional groups. Structural isomers and stereoisomers (to include geometric (E–Z) isomerism as a result of restricted rotation about a carbon–carbon double bond **and optical isomerism as a result of chirality in molecules with a single chiral centre**).
- Reactions classified as addition, elimination, substitution, oxidation, **reduction, hydrolysis**, addition polymerisation **and condensation polymerisation**.
- Mechanisms classified as radical substitution, electrophilic addition, nucleophilic substitution, **electrophilic substitution and nucleophilic addition**.
- Single and double covalent bonds, bond polarity and bond enthalpy as factors influencing reactivity, illustrated by reference to appropriate reactions.
- **The structure of, and the bonding in, benzene.**
- Organic synthesis, including characteristic reactions of alkanes, alkenes, halogenoalkanes, alcohols, **arenes, aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, esters, amines, amino acids and amides**.

33. Modern analytical techniques

- The use of mass spectrometry, infrared spectroscopy, **nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and chromatography** in analysis, including techniques for the elucidation of structure.

Appendix 3: Physics – knowledge and understanding

22. This appendix must be read in conjunction with sections 3-9 of this Science criteria. The AS knowledge and understanding set out in this appendix must comprise approximately 60 per cent of the AS specification, and is shown below in normal text. The A level knowledge and understanding combined must comprise approximately 60 per cent of an A level specification. Additional content required for the A level is shown in **bold**.
23. All Physics specifications must ensure that there is an appropriate balance between mathematical calculations and written explanations. They also need to ensure that practical skills are developed.
24. All Physics specifications must require knowledge and understanding of:
- the use of SI units and their prefixes;
 - Newton's laws of motion;
 - the estimation of physical quantities;
 - the limitations of physical measurements.
25. **Vectors and Scalars**
- the distinction between vector and scalar quantities
 - resolution of vectors into two components at right angles
 - addition rule for two vectors
 - calculations for two perpendicular vectors.
26. **Mechanics**
- Kinematics:
 - use of kinematic equations in one dimension with constant velocity or acceleration;
 - graphical representation of accelerated motion;

- interpretation of velocity-time and displacement-time graphs.
- Dynamics:
 - use of $F = ma$ when mass is constant;
 - one- and two-dimensional motion under constant force;
 - independent effect of perpendicular components with uniform acceleration, projectile motion.
- Energy:
 - calculation of work done for constant forces, including force not along the line of motion;
 - calculation of exchanges between gravitational potential energy and kinetic energy;
 - principle of conservation of energy.
- Momentum:
 - definition;
 - principle of conservation of momentum;
 - calculations for one-dimensional problems.
- **Circular motion:**
 - **radian measure of angle and angular velocity**
 - **application of $F = ma = mv^2/r = mr\omega^2$ to motion in a circle at constant speed.**
- **Oscillations:**
 - **simple harmonic motion;**
 - **quantitative treatment using $a = -\omega^2x$ and its solution $x = A \cos \omega t$.**

27. Mechanical Properties of Matter

- stress, strain, Young modulus
- force-extension graphs, energy stored

28. Electric circuits

- Current:
 - electric current as rate of flow of charge, $I = \Delta q / \Delta t$.
- Emf and potential difference:
 - definition of emf and concept of internal resistance;
 - potential difference in terms of energy transfer.
- Resistance:
 - definition;
 - resistivity;
 - Ohm's law.
- Circuits:
 - conservation of charge and energy in circuits;
 - relationships between currents, voltages and resistances in series and parallel circuits;
 - power dissipated;
 - potential divider circuits.
- **Capacitance:**
 - **definition;**
 - **energy of a capacitor;**
 - **quantitative treatment of charge and discharge curves.**

29. Waves

- qualitative treatment of polarisation and diffraction;
- path difference, phase and coherence, interference;
- graphical treatment of superposition and stationary waves.

30. Matter

- **Molecular kinetic theory:**
 - ideal gases; $pV = NkT$;
 - absolute zero;
 - relationship between temperature and average molecular kinetic energy;
 - energy of an ideal gas.
- **Internal energy:**
 - idea of internal energy;
 - energy required for temperature change = $mc\Delta\theta$.

31. Quantum and nuclear physics

- Photons and particles:
 - photon model to explain observable phenomena;
 - evidence supporting the photon model;
 - wave-particle duality, particle diffraction.
- **Nuclear decay:**
 - connections between nature, penetration and range of ionising particles;
 - evidence for existence of nucleus;
 - activity of radioactive sources and idea of half-life;
 - modelling with constant decay probability leading to exponential decay;
 - nuclear changes in decay.
- **Nuclear energy:**
 - ≡ fission and fusion processes;
 - $E = mc^2$ applied to nuclear processes;

- **calculations relating mass difference to energy change.**

32. Fields

■ Force fields:

- **concept and definition;**
- **gravitational force and field for point (or spherical) masses;**
- **electric force and field for point (or spherical) charges in a vacuum;**
- **electric and gravitational potential and changes in potential energy;**
- **uniform electric field;**
- **similarities and differences between electric and gravitational fields.**

■ B-fields:

- **force on a straight wire and force on a moving charge in a uniform field.**

■ Flux and electromagnetic induction:

- **concept and definition;**
- **Faraday's and Lenz's laws;**
- **emf equals rate of change of magnetic flux linkage.**

Appendix 4: Psychology – knowledge and understanding

33. This appendix must be read in conjunction with sections 3 - 9 of the Science criteria. The AS knowledge and understanding set out in this appendix must comprise approximately 60 per cent of the AS specification, and is set out in normal type below. The A level knowledge and understanding combined must comprise approximately 60 per cent of an A level specification. The additional content required for A level is shown in **bold**.
34. There are no prior knowledge requirements for AS and A level specifications in Psychology.
35. AS and A level specifications must require learners to have a basic understanding of the scope of different areas in psychology and the breadth of different approaches in psychology.
36. AS level specifications must require learners to develop knowledge and understanding from all of the following areas of psychology:
 - cognitive;
 - social;
 - developmental;
 - individual differences;
 - biological.
37. AS level specifications must also require learners to develop knowledge and understanding of research in psychology including:
 - methods and techniques for collection of quantitative and qualitative data including experimentation, observation, self-report and correlational analysis;
 - experimental design including independent measures and repeated measures; and
 - descriptive statistics including measures of central tendency dispersion and graphical presentation of results.
38. In 36 and 37 above, there is a minimum requirement for specifications to cover the following:

- specialist vocabulary and terminology;
 - psychological theories, concepts and studies;
 - ethical issues in psychology;
 - the collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data in psychology, including the use of descriptive statistics;
 - the strengths and weaknesses of methods of research and investigation in psychology; and
 - the contribution of psychology to an understanding of individual, social and cultural diversity.
39. **In addition to the AS level content, A level specifications must require learners to develop further knowledge, understanding and skills from at least two of the core areas (from cognitive, social, developmental, individual differences and biological psychology).**
40. **Learners must have an understanding of different approaches in psychology including cognitive, biological, behavioural and psychodynamic. Knowledge and understanding must be related to:**
- **the applications and implications of psychology to cultural, social and contemporary issues;**
 - **the interrelationship between different areas of psychology;**
 - **the scientific nature of psychology;**
 - **the selection and application of knowledge and understanding of theories, concepts and approaches to the solution of problems;**
 - **the design and reporting of investigations and drawing valid conclusions from them;**
 - **the collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data including the use of inferential statistics;**
 - **the selection and application of knowledge and understanding of principles and perspectives; and**
 - **an appreciation of issues and/or debates in psychology.**
41. **Examples of synoptic assessment tasks might include the following:**
- a piece of written work, assessed through external examination, in

which the learners draw on a range of theoretical approaches to consider a contemporary debate in psychology, for example the issues of free will and determinism, or the controversies surrounding behavioural genetics;

- a piece of written work, assessed through external examination, in which the learners use their knowledge and understanding of a range of psychological applications and concepts to suggest how a novel problem might be explained or dealt with, for example considering what psychology can contribute to our understanding of car accidents; and
- a piece of written work, assessed through external examination, in which the learners consider a piece of psychological research and critique it by considering a range of other theoretical or methodological approaches to the same research issue. The critique might consider the connections and contrasts between a number of different approaches in psychology.

Appendix 5: Working Scientifically

In order to be able to develop their skills, knowledge and understanding in science, learners need to develop the following key skills and behaviours. Specifications must encourage these through opportunities for regular hands on practical work.

Confidence and a positive attitude	Confidence in the lab or field
	Gaining experience in using practical equipment.
	Follow written instructions
	Engagement in own learning, willingness to learn
	Willingness to learn from mistakes
Independent thinking	Solving problems in a practical context
	Applying accuracy and judgement in practical work
	Applying theoretical knowledge to practical contexts
	Adopting a questioning and enquiring approach to practical work
Appreciation and application of scientific methods and practices	Consideration of scientific methodology including effective experimental design
	Making and recording observations
	Keeping appropriate records of experimental activities
	Managing time effectively in the lab
	Paying attention to both process and outcome of experiment
	Drawing conclusions and evaluating results with reference to measurement uncertainties and errors.
	Developing scientific writing skills
An awareness of how scientific knowledge is shared in the scientific community	

	Evaluating experiments and experimental design
Numeracy and the application of mathematical concepts in a practical context	Identifying variables including those that must be controlled.
	Sense-checking quantities and results
	Analysing data
	Plotting graphs
	Interpreting graphs
	Using units, powers and logarithms appropriately
	Using statistics appropriately
	Considering margins of error, and accuracy and precision of recorded data in experiments.
The ability to work safely	Awareness and use of safe practices
	Understands potential risks, but does not fear apparatus/materials
IT skills	Using appropriate software and tools to collect and process data, carry out research and report findings.
Research and referencing	Using online research skills in order to support experiments
	Using offline research skills including textbooks and other printed scientific sources of information
	Correctly citing sources of information and avoidance of plagiarism
Instruments and equipment	Experiencing a wide range of experimental and practical instruments, equipment and techniques appropriate to the knowledge and understanding included in the specification

Appendix 6: Mathematical requirements and exemplifications

In order to be able to develop their skills, knowledge and understanding in science, learners need to have been taught, and to have acquired competence in, the appropriate areas of mathematics relevant to the subject as indicated in the table of coverage below. All mathematical content must be assessed within the lifetime of the specification.

The following tables illustrate where these mathematical skills may be developed and could be assessed in each of the sciences. Those shown in **bold type** would only be tested in the full A Level course.

This list of examples is not exhaustive. These skills could be developed in other areas of specification content.

A. Biology

	Mathematical skills	Exemplification of mathematical skill in the context of A level Biology (assessment is not limited to the examples given below)
A.0	Arithmetic and numerical computation	
A.0.1	Recognise and make use of appropriate units in calculations.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • convert between units, e.g. mm³ to cm³ as part of volumetric calculations] • work out the unit for a rate e.g. breathing rate
A.0.2	Recognise and use expressions in decimal and standard form.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use an appropriate number of decimal places in calculations, e.g. for a mean • carry out calculations using numbers in standard and ordinary form, e.g. use of magnification • understand standard form when applied to areas such as size of organelles • convert between numbers in standard and ordinary form • understand that significant figures need retaining when making

		<p>conversions between standard and ordinary form, e.g. $0.0050 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ is equivalent to $5.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
A.0.3	Use ratios, fractions and percentages.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate percentage yields • surface area to volume ratio • scales and measuring • phenotypic (monohybrid and dihybrid crosses)
A.0.4	Make estimates of the results of calculations (without using a calculator).	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make rough estimates to ensure calculations are within the correct range, e.g. check calculated values of pulmonary ventilation are in correct range given values for the breathing rate and tidal volume
A.0.5	Use calculators to find and use power, exponential and logarithmic functions.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estimate the number of bacteria grown over a certain length of time
A.1	Handling data	
A.1.1	Use an appropriate number of significant figures.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • report calculations to an appropriate number of significant figures given raw data quoted to varying numbers of significant figures • understand that calculated results can only be reported to the limits of the least accurate measurement
A.1.2	Find arithmetic means.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find the mean of a range of data, e.g. the mean number of stomata in the leaves of a plant
A.1.3	Construct and interpret frequency tables and diagrams, bar charts and histograms.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • represent a range of data in a table with clear headings, units and consistent decimal places • interpret data from a variety of tables, e.g. data relating to organ function

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plot a range of data in an appropriate format, e.g. enzyme activity over time represented on a graph explain what a graph shows and make use of numerical data from a graph, e.g. explain electrocardiogram traces
A.1.4	Understand simple probability.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use the terms probability and chance appropriately understand the probability associated with genetic inheritance
A.1.5	Understand the principles of sampling as applied to scientific data.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse random data collected by an appropriate means, e.g. use Simpson's index of diversity to calculate the biodiversity of a habitat
A.1.6	Understand the terms mean, median and mode.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculate or compare the mean, median and mode of a set of data, e.g. height/mass/size of a group of organisms
A.1.7	Use a scatter diagram to identify a correlation between two variables.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interpret a scattergram, e.g. the effect of life style factors on health
A.1.8	Use a statistical test	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to select, justify the selection of, and use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the chi squared test to test the significance of the difference between observed and expected results the Student's t-test
A.1.9	Make order of magnitude calculations.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use and manipulate the magnification formula magnification = $\frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{size of real object}}$

A.2	Algebra	
A.2.1	Understand and use the symbols: =, <, <<, >>, >, α , \sim .	No exemplification required.
A.2.2	Change the subject of an equation.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use and manipulate equations, e.g. magnification
A.2.3	Substitute numerical values into algebraic equations using appropriate units for physical quantities.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use a given equation e.g. Simpson's-index of diversity $[D = 1 - (\sum(n/N)^2)]$
A.2.4	Solve algebraic equations.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solve equations in a biological context, e.g. cardiac output = stroke volume x heart rate
A.2.5	Use logarithms in relation to quantities that range over several orders of magnitude.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use a logarithmic scale in the context of microbiology, e.g. growth rate of a microorganism such as yeast
A.3	Graphs	
A.3.1	Translate information between graphical, numerical and algebraic forms.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand that data may be presented in a number of formats and be able to use these data, e.g. dissociation curves
A.3.2	Plot two variables from experimental or other data.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • select an appropriate format for presenting data, bar charts, histograms, graphs and scattergrams
A.3.3	Understand that $y = mx + c$ represents a linear relationship.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • predict/sketch the shape of a graph with a linear relationship, e.g. the effect of substrate concentration on the rate of an enzyme-controlled reaction with excess enzyme
A.3.4	Determine the intercept of a graph.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read off an intercept point from a graph, e.g. compensation point in plants •

A.3.5	Calculate rate of change from a graph showing a linear relationship.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate a rate from a graph, e.g. rate of transpiration
A.3.6	Draw and use the slope of a tangent to a curve as a measure of rate of change.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use this method to measure the gradient of a point on a curve, e.g. amount of product formed plotted against time when the concentration of enzyme is fixed
A.4	Geometry and trigonometry	
A.4.1	Calculate the circumferences, surface areas and volumes of regular shapes.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate the circumference and area of a circle • calculate the surface area and volume of rectangular prisms, of cylindrical prisms and of spheres • calculate the surface area or volume of a cell

B. Chemistry

	Mathematical skills	Exemplification of mathematical skill in the context of A level Chemistry (assessment is not limited to the examples given below)
B.0	Arithmetic and numerical computation	
B.0.0	Recognise and make use of appropriate units in calculations	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • convert between units e.g. cm^3 to dm^3 as part of volumetric calculations • give units for an equilibrium constant or a rate constant • understand that different units are used in similar topic areas, so that conversions may be necessary e.g. entropy in $\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$ and enthalpy changes in kJ mol^{-1}
B.0.1	Recognise and use expressions in decimal and ordinary form.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use an appropriate number of decimal places in calculations, e.g. for pH • carry out calculations using numbers in standard and ordinary form, e.g. use of Avogadro's number • understand standard form when applied to areas such as (but not limited to) K_w • convert between numbers in standard and ordinary form • understand that significant figures need retaining when making conversions between standard and ordinary form, e.g. $0.0050 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ is equivalent to $5.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
B.0.2	Use ratios, fractions and percentages.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate percentage yields • calculate the atom economy of a reaction • construct and/or balance equations
B.0.3	Make estimates of the results of calculations (without using a calculator).	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate the effect of changing experimental parameters on measurable values, e.g. how the value of K_c would change with temperature given different specified conditions
B.0.4	Use calculators to find and use power, exponential and logarithmic functions .	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out calculations using the Avogadro constant • carry out pH and pK_a calculations • make appropriate mathematical approximations in buffer calculations
B.1	Handling data	
B.1.1	Use an appropriate number of significant figures.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • report calculations to an appropriate number of significant figures given raw data quoted to varying numbers of significant figures • understand that calculated results can only be reported to the limits of the least accurate measurement
B.1.2	Find arithmetic means.	<p>Candidates may be tested on their ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate weighted means, e.g. calculation of an atomic weight based on supplied isotopic abundances • select appropriate titration data (i.e. identification of outliers) in order to calculate mean titres
B.2	Algebra	
B.2.1	Understand and use the symbols: =, <, <<, >>, >, α , \sim , equilibrium	No exemplification required.

	sign.	
B.2.2	Change the subject of an equation.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out structured and unstructured mole calculations • calculate a rate constant k from a rate equation
B.2.3	Substitute numerical values into algebraic equations using appropriate units for physical quantities.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out structured and unstructured mole calculations • carry out rate calculations • calculate the value of an equilibrium constant K_C
B.2.4	Solve algebraic equations.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out Hess's law calculations • calculate a rate constant k from a rate equation
B.2.5	Use logarithms in relation to quantities that range over several orders of magnitude.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out pH and pK_a calculations
B.3	Graphs	
B.3.1	Translate information between graphical, numerical and algebraic forms.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpret and analyse spectra • determine the order of a reaction from a graph • derive rate expression from a graph
B.3.2	Plot two variables from experimental or other data.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plot concentration–time graphs from collected or supplied data and draw an appropriate best-fit curve
B.3.3	Determine the slope and intercept of a linear graph.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate the rate of a first-order reaction by determination of the gradient of a concentration–time graph
B.3.4	Calculate rate of change from a	Candidates may be tested on their ability

	graph showing a linear relationship.	to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculate the rate of a first-order reaction by determination of the gradient of a concentration–time graph
B.3.5	Draw and use the slope of a tangent to a curve as a measure of rate of change.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine the order of a reaction using the initial rates method
B.4	Geometry and trigonometry	
B.4.1	Appreciate angles and shapes in regular 2D and 3D structures.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> predict/identify shapes of molecules with and without a lone pair(s), for example NH₃, CH₄, H₂O etc.
B.4.2	Visualise and represent 2D and 3D forms including two-dimensional representations of 3D objects.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> draw different forms of isomers identify chiral centres from a 2D or 3D representation
B.4.3	Understand the symmetry of 2D and 3D shapes.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the types of stereoisomerism shown by molecules/complexes identify chiral centres from a 2D or 3D representation

C. Physics

	Mathematical skills	Exemplification of mathematical skill in the context of A level Physics (assessment is not limited to the examples given below)
C.0	Arithmetic and numerical computation	
C.0.1	Recognise and make use of appropriate units in calculations.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the correct units for physical properties such as m s^{-1}, the unit for velocity. • Convert between units with different prefixes e.g. cm^3 to m^3.
C.0.2	Recognise and use expressions in decimal and standard form.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use physical constants expressed in standard form such as $c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$.
C.0.3	Use ratios, fractions and percentages.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate efficiency of devices • calculate percentage uncertainties in measurements.
C.0.4	Make estimates of the results of calculations (without using a calculator).	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estimate the effect of changing experimental parameters on measurable values.
C.0.5	Use calculators to find and use power, exponential and logarithmic functions.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solve for unknowns in decay problems such as $N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$.
C.0.6	Use calculators to handle $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\tan x$ when x is expressed in degrees or radians.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate the direction of resultant vectors

C.1	Handling data	
C.1.1	Use an appropriate number of significant figures.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • report calculations to an appropriate number of significant figures given raw data quoted to varying numbers of significant figures • understand that calculated results can only be reported to the limits of the least accurate measurement
C.1.2	Find arithmetic means.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate a mean value for repeated experimental readings.
C.1.3	Understand simple probability.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand probability in the context of radioactive decay.
C.1.4	Make order of magnitude calculations.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate equations with variables expressed in different orders of magnitude.
C.1.5	Identify uncertainties in measurements and use simple techniques to determine uncertainty when data are combined by addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and raising to powers	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine the uncertainty where two readings for length need to be added together

C.2	Algebra	
C.2.1	Understand and use the symbols: =, <, <<, >>, >, α , \approx , Δ	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise the significance of the symbols in the expression $F \propto \Delta p / \Delta t$
C.2.2	Change the subject of an equation, including non-linear equations.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rearrange $E = mc^2$ to make m the subject.
C.2.3	Substitute numerical values into algebraic equations using appropriate units for physical quantities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculate the momentum p of an object by substituting the values for mass m and velocity v into the equation $p = mv$.
C.2.4	Solve algebraic equations, including quadratic equations.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> solve kinematic equations for constant acceleration such as $v = u + at$ and $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$
C.2.5	Use logarithms in relation to quantities that range over several orders of magnitude.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise and interpret real world examples of logarithmic scales.
C.3	Graphs	
C.3.1	Translate information between graphical, numerical and algebraic forms.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculate Young modulus for materials using stress-strain graphs.
C.3.2	Plot two variables from experimental or other data.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> plot graphs of extension of a wire against force applied.
C.3.3	Understand that $y = mx + c$ represents a linear relationship.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rearrange and compare $v = u + at$ with $y = mx + c$ for velocity-time graph in constant acceleration problems.

C.3.4	Determine the slope and intercept of a linear graph.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read off and interpret intercept point from a graph e.g. the initial velocity in a velocity-time graph.
C.3.5	Calculate rate of change from a graph showing a linear relationship.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculate acceleration from a linear velocity-time graph.
C.3.6	Draw and use the slope of a tangent to a curve as a measure of rate of change.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draw a tangent to the curve of a displacement–time graph and use the gradient to approximate the velocity at a specific time.
C.3.7	Distinguish between instantaneous rate of change and average rate of change	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand that the gradient of the tangent of a displacement–time graph gives the velocity at a point in time which is a different measure to the average velocity.
C.3.8	Understand the possible physical significance of the area between a curve and the x axis and be able to calculate it or estimate it by graphical methods as appropriate.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that for a capacitor the area under a voltage-charge graph is equivalent to the energy stored.
C.3.9	Solve equations involving rates of change, e.g. $\Delta x / \Delta t = -\lambda x$ using a graphical method or spreadsheet modelling	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine g from distance-time plot, projectile motion • determine details of simple harmonic motion from defining equation •
C.3.10	Interpret logarithmic plots	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain time constant for capacitor discharge by interpreting plot of log V against time.
C.3.11	Use logarithmic plots to test exponential and power law variations.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use logarithmic plots with decay law of radioactivity / charging and discharging of a capacitor.

C.3.12	Sketch relationships which are modelled by $y = k/x$, $y = kx^2$, $y = k/x^2$, $y = \sin x$, $y = \cos x$, $y = e^{\pm x}$, and $y = \sin^2 x$, $y = \cos^2 x$ as applied to physical relationships	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: Sketch relationships between pressure and volume for an ideal gas.
C.4	Geometry and trigonometry	
C.4.1	Appreciate angles in regular 2D and 3D structures.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interpret force diagrams to solve problems.
C.4.2	Visualise and represent 2D and 3D forms including two-dimensional representations of 3D objects.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> draw force diagrams to solve mechanics problems.
C.4.3	Calculate areas of triangles, circumferences and areas of circles, surface areas and volumes of rectangular blocks, cylinders and spheres.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculate the area of the cross section to work out the resistance of a conductor given its length and resistivity.
C.4.4	Use Pythagoras' theorem, and the angle sum of a triangle.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculate the magnitude of a resultant vector, resolving forces into components to solve problems.
C.4.5	Use sin, cos and tan in physical problems.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> resolve forces into components.
C.4.6	Use of small angle approximations including $\sin \theta \approx \theta$, $\tan \theta \approx \theta$, $\cos \theta \approx 1$ for small θ where appropriate	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculate fringe separations in interference patterns.
C.4.7	Understand the relationship between degrees and radians and translate from one to the other.	Candidates may be tested on their ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convert angle in degrees to angle in radians.

D. Psychology

	Mathematical skills	Exemplification of mathematical skill in the context of A level Psychology (assessment is not limited to the examples given below)
D.0	Arithmetic and numerical computation	
D.0.1	Recognise and use expressions in decimal and standard form.	For example, converting data in standard form from a results table into decimal form in order to construct a pie chart.
D.0.2	Use ratios, fractions and percentages.	For example, calculating the percentages of cases that fall into different categories in an observation study.
D.0.3	Make estimates of the results of calculations (without using a calculator).	For example, commenting on the spread of scores for a set of data, which would require estimating the range.
D.1	Handling data	
D.1.1	Use an appropriate number of significant figures.	For example, expressing a correlation coefficient to two or three significant figures.
D.1.2	Find arithmetic means.	For example, calculating the means for two conditions using raw data from a class experiment.
D.1.3	Construct and interpret frequency tables and diagrams, bar charts and histograms.	For example, selecting and sketching an appropriate form of data display for a given set of data.
D.1.4	Understand simple probability.	For example, explaining the difference between the 0.05 and 0.01 levels of significance.

D.1.5	Understand the principles of sampling as applied to scientific data.	For example, explaining how a random or stratified sample could be obtained from a target population.
D.1.6	Understand the terms mean, median and mode.	For example, explaining the differences between the mean, median and mode and selecting which measure of central tendency is most appropriate for a given set of data.
D.1.7	Use a scatter diagram to identify a correlation between two variables.	For example, plotting two variables from an investigation on a scatter diagram and identifying the pattern as a positive correlation, a negative correlation or no correlation.
D.1.8	Use a simple statistical test.	For example, calculating a non-parametric test of differences using data from a class experiment.
D.1.9	Make order of magnitude calculations.	For example, estimating the mean test score for a large number of participants on the basis of the total overall score.
D.1.10	Distinguish between levels of measurement	For example, stating the level of measurement (nominal, ordinal or interval) that has been used in a study.
D.1.11	Know the characteristics of a normal distribution	For example, being presented with a set of scores from an experiment showing a normal distribution and being asked to indicate the position of the mean (or median, or mode).
D.1.12	Recognise skewed distributions	For example, deciding whether a frequency distribution graph showing a set of scores from a study illustrates a negatively skewed distribution or a positively skewed distribution.
D.1.13	Choose an appropriate statistical test	For example, selecting a suitable inferential test for own practical investigation and explaining why the chosen test is appropriate.
D.1.14	Use statistical tables to determine significance	For example, using an extract from statistical tables to say whether or not a given observed value is significant at the 0.05 level of significance for a one-tailed test.

D.1.15	Understand measures of dispersion, including standard deviation and range	For example, explaining why the standard deviation might be a more useful measure of dispersion for a given set of scores e.g. where there is an outlying score.
D.1.16	Understand the differences between qualitative and quantitative data	For example, explaining how a given qualitative measure (for example, an interview transcript) might be converted into quantitative data.
D.1.17	Understand the difference between primary and secondary data	For example, stating whether data collected by a researcher dealing directly with participants is primary or secondary data.
D.2	Algebra	
D.2.1	Understand and use the symbols: =, <, <<, >>, >, α , \sim .	For example, expressing the outcome of an inferential test in the conventional form by stating the level of significance at the 0.05 level or 0.01 level by using symbols appropriately.
D.2.2		
D.2.3	Substitute numerical values into algebraic equations using appropriate units for physical quantities.	For example, inserting the appropriate values from a given set of data into the formula for a statistical test e.g. inserting the N value (for the number of scores) into the Chi Square formula.
D.2.4	Solve simple algebraic equations.	For example, calculating the standard deviation for a set of scores from a practical activity using the standard deviation formula.
D.2.5		
D.3	Graphs	
D.3.1	Translate information between graphical, numerical and algebraic forms	For example, using a set of numerical data (a set of scores) from a record sheet to construct a bar graph.
D.3.2	Plot two variables from experimental or other data.	For example, sketching a scatter diagram using two sets of data from a correlational investigation.

