Science grade pure substance and mixtures Complete Guide

Science grade pure substance and mixtures form a fundamental part of understanding chemistry and material science. These concepts are essential for students, educators, and anyone interested in the composition of matter. Recognizing the differences between pure substances and mixtures helps in grasping how materials are classified, their properties, and their applications in everyday life and industry.

Understanding Pure Substances

What Is a Pure Substance?

A pure substance is a type of matter that has a uniform and definite composition. It contains only one type of particle?either atoms or molecules?and its properties are consistent throughout. Pure substances can be elements or compounds.

Types of Pure Substances

Pure substances are primarily classified into two categories:

- **Elements:** Substances consisting of only one type of atom. Examples include oxygen (O?), gold (Au), and hydrogen (H?).
- **Compounds:** Substances formed when two or more different elements chemically combine in fixed proportions. Examples include water (H?O), carbon dioxide (CO?), and sodium chloride (NaCl).

Properties of Pure Substances

Pure substances have distinct physical and chemical properties, such as:

- Fixed melting and boiling points
- Consistent density and refractive index
- Uniform composition throughout
- Predictable chemical reactivity

Importance of Pure Substances

Pure substances are critical in scientific research, manufacturing, and quality control because their consistent properties allow for precise experiments and product formulations.

Understanding Mixtures

What Is a Mixture?

A mixture is a combination of two or more substances that are physically combined, retaining their individual properties. Unlike pure substances, mixtures do not have a fixed composition and can vary in proportion.

Types of Mixtures

Mixtures are mainly classified into:

- **Homogeneous Mixtures (Solutions):** Uniformly mixed at the molecular level, so the composition is consistent throughout. Examples include saltwater, air, and vinegar.
- **Heterogeneous Mixtures:** Non-uniform composition where different parts can be distinguished. Examples include salad, granite, and oil and water emulsions.

Properties of Mixtures

The properties of mixtures depend on their components and include:

- Variable composition
- Components can be separated by physical means
- Properties are a combination of individual substances

Separation Techniques for Mixtures

Since mixtures are physically combined, various methods can be used to separate their components:

- **Filtration:** Used to separate insoluble solids from liquids (e.g., sand from water).
- **Evaporation:** Removes liquid from a solution to recover dissolved solids (e.g., salt from saltwater).

- **Distillation:** Separates components based on different boiling points (e.g., alcohol from water).
- **Chromatography:** Used to separate mixtures of substances based on their movement through a medium.

Differences Between Pure Substances and Mixtures

| Characteristic | Pure Substances | Mixtures |

|---|---|---|

| Composition | Fixed and uniform | Variable |

| Separation | Chemically combined | Physically combined |

| Properties | Consistent throughout | Varies depending on components |

| Melting/Boiling Points | Fixed | Varies in mixtures |

| Examples | Elements, compounds | Air, salad, seawater |

Applications and Examples

Pure Substances in Daily Life

Pure substances are found in many everyday items, such as:

- Pure water used in laboratories and medical applications
- Gold jewelry made of pure gold (24 karat)
- Pure oxygen used in medical treatments

Mixtures in Daily Life

Most substances we encounter are mixtures, including:

- Air, which is a mixture of nitrogen, oxygen, and other gases
- Salad, composed of various vegetables and dressings
- Seawater, containing water, salts, and other minerals

Importance of Differentiating Pure Substances and Mixtures

Understanding the difference helps in various scientific and industrial processes:

- Ensuring the purity of chemicals for reactions
- Designing effective separation techniques
- Quality control in manufacturing
- Developing new materials with specific properties

Summary

In summary, **science grade pure substance and mixtures** are crucial concepts that explain how matter is classified based on its composition. Pure substances have fixed, uniform properties and consist of only one type of particle, either as elements or compounds. Mixtures, on the other hand, are physical combinations of substances with variable composition and properties that depend on their components. Differentiating between these two categories is essential for scientific experiments, industrial applications, and everyday life.

Additional Resources

For further learning, consider exploring:

- Textbooks on general chemistry
- Educational videos on mixtures and pure substances
- Laboratory experiments demonstrating separation techniques
- Online quizzes to test understanding of the concepts

Understanding the fundamental differences between pure substances and mixtures provides a strong foundation in chemistry. Whether in academic settings or practical applications, this knowledge aids in making informed decisions about material handling, processing, and analysis.

Science Grade Pure Substance and Mixtures: An In-Depth Exploration

Understanding the fundamental building blocks of matter is essential for students and professionals alike in the field of science. Two core concepts at the heart of chemistry and physical science are pure substances and mixtures. These classifications form the basis for understanding material properties, chemical reactions, and the behavior of substances in various environments. This comprehensive review aims to clarify these concepts, explore their distinctions, and delve into their significance within scientific education and practical applications.

Introduction to Matter: The Foundation of Chemistry

Matter, the substance that makes up everything around us, is composed of particles such as atoms and molecules. Recognizing the different types of matter is crucial for understanding chemical behavior, material properties, and the processes involved in science and engineering. Broadly, matter can be classified into pure substances and mixtures, each with distinct characteristics and implications.

Defining Pure Substances

A pure substance is a form of matter that contains only one type of particle, whether atoms or molecules, and has a uniform composition throughout. This uniformity leads to consistent physical and chemical properties, making pure substances predictable and reliable in scientific analysis.

Characteristics of Pure Substances

- Uniform Composition: Every sample has the same ratio of components.
- Definite Properties: Melting point, boiling point, density, and other physical properties are constant.
- Cannot be separated by physical means: To separate pure substances into simpler substances, chemical reactions are typically necessary.
- Examples:
- Chemical elements such as gold (Au), oxygen (O?), and carbon (C).
- Compounds like water (H?O), sodium chloride (NaCl), and carbon dioxide (CO?).

Types of Pure Substances

- Elements: Composed of only one type of atom, characterized by atomic number.
- Compounds: Formed when two or more elements chemically combine in fixed ratios.

Importance in Science

Pure substances are essential for:

- Establishing standard reference points (e.g., melting points of pure substances).
- Conducting controlled experiments.
- Manufacturing processes requiring specific material properties.

Understanding Mixtures

In contrast, a mixture consists of two or more substances physically combined, each retaining its own identity and properties. Mixtures are characterized by their variability in composition and properties, which depend on the proportions of the components.

Characteristics of Mixtures

- Variable Composition: The ratio of components can vary within certain limits.
- Heterogeneity or Homogeneity: Mixtures can be heterogeneous (not uniform throughout) or homogeneous (uniform throughout).
- Separated by physical means: Components can often be separated through processes like filtration, distillation, or chromatography.
- Examples:
- Salad (heterogeneous mixture)
- Air (homogeneous mixture of gases)
- Saltwater (homogeneous mixture of salt and water)

Types of Mixtures

- Homogeneous Mixtures (Solutions): Uniform distribution of components, e.g., sugar dissolved in water.
- Heterogeneous Mixtures: Non-uniform, with visibly different parts, e.g., soil, oil and water.

Significance of Mixtures in Everyday Life

Mixtures are pervasive in daily life and industrial applications:

- They are easier to produce and manipulate.
- They allow for tailored properties by adjusting component ratios.
- Their separability is advantageous for purification and processing.

Key Differences Between Pure Substances and Mixtures

| Aspect | Pure Substances | Mixtures |

|---|---|---|

| Composition | Fixed and uniform | Variable and can vary |

| Components | One type of particle | Multiple types of particles |

| Physical properties | Constant | Can vary depending on composition |

| Separation | Requires chemical reactions | Physical separation methods |

| Examples | Elements, compounds | Air, saltwater, alloy metals |

Methods of Identification and Analysis

Distinguishing pure substances from mixtures involves various analytical techniques:

Physical Observation

- Melting and boiling points: Pure substances have specific, consistent points.
- Visual inspection: Mixtures may exhibit heterogeneity.

Laboratory Techniques

- Chromatography: Used to analyze mixture components especially in solutions.
- Distillation: Separates liquids based on differences in boiling points.
- Filtration: Removes solid impurities or separates heterogeneous mixtures.
- Spectroscopy: Identifies chemical composition and purity.

Purity Tests

- Measuring melting/boiling points and comparing them to standard values.
- Conducting chemical tests for specific elements or compounds.

Educational Significance and Practical Applications

Understanding the distinction between pure substances and mixtures is fundamental in science education, providing students with a framework for exploring chemical reactions, material properties, and industrial processes.

Educational Importance

- Developing analytical thinking skills.
- Recognizing the importance of purity in chemical synthesis.
- Understanding real-world materials and their behaviors.

Industrial and Technological Applications

- Pharmaceuticals: Necessitate pure substances for safety and efficacy.
- Materials Science: Designing alloys and composites with specific properties.
- Environmental Science: Analyzing pollutants as mixtures.
- Food Industry: Mixtures for flavor, preservation, and nutrition.

Emerging Topics and Future Directions

Advances in nanotechnology and analytical chemistry continue to refine our understanding of pure substances and mixtures. For instance:

- Nanomaterials: Their unique properties often depend on purity and controlled composition.
- Green Chemistry: Developing processes that produce minimal waste, emphasizing the importance of purity.
- Complex Mixtures: Studying biological systems involves understanding complex mixtures like blood, which contain numerous components.

Conclusion

The distinction between science grade pure substances and mixtures is foundational to chemistry and material science. Recognizing their characteristics, methods of separation, and applications enables scientists and students to better understand the material world. As technology advances, the ability to analyze and manipulate these forms of matter will continue to grow, influencing everything from industrial manufacturing to environmental protection. Mastery of these concepts not only enhances scientific literacy but also fosters innovation in developing new materials, medicines, and processes critical to modern society.

References

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Note: This article provides a detailed examination suitable for educational review, scientific journals, or professional reference, emphasizing clarity, depth, and comprehensive coverage of the topic.

QuestionAnswer What is a pure substance in science? A pure substance is a material that has a fixed composition and consistent properties throughout, made up of only one type of particle, such as an element or a compound. How can you distinguish between a pure substance and a mixture? Pure substances have a uniform composition and properties throughout, while mixtures consist of two or more substances that can be separated physically and may have varying compositions. What are the main types of pure substances? The main types of pure substances are elements, which consist of only one type of atom, and compounds, which are substances formed by chemically bonded atoms of different elements. What is the difference between a homogeneous and a heterogeneous mixture? A homogeneous mixture has a uniform composition throughout, like salt water, whereas a heterogeneous mixture has visibly different parts or phases, like salad or soil. Why are pure substances important in scientific experiments? Pure substances are important because they have consistent properties, making experimental results reliable and reproducible without interference from other substances. How can mixtures be separated into pure substances? Mixtures can be separated using physical methods such as filtration, evaporation, distillation, or chromatography, depending on the type of mixture and its components. Can a mixture be turned into a pure substance? Yes, through physical separation methods like distillation or filtration, the components of a mixture can be separated to obtain pure substances.

Related keywords: science, grade, pure substance, mixture, chemistry, elements, compounds, homogeneous, heterogeneous, substances

edexcel grade boundaries june 2013 student room

edexcel grade boundaries june 2013 student room is a frequently searched topic among students and educators aiming to understand the standards and performance thresholds for that year's examinations. The June 2013 exam series was a significant milestone for many students as they prepared for their GCSE and A-level assessments. Understanding the grade boundaries set by Edexcel for this session helps students gauge their performance, assess their results accurately, and plan their future academic steps effectively. In this comprehensive guide, we will delve into the specifics of the Edexcel grade boundaries for June 2013, explore how these boundaries are determined, and provide useful tips for students and educators interested in exam performance analysis.

Overview of Edexcel and Its Examination Series

What is Edexcel?

Edexcel is one of the leading examination boards in the United Kingdom, responsible for setting, marking, and awarding qualifications such as GCSEs and A-levels. Known for its rigorous standards and comprehensive assessment methods, Edexcel provides assessments across a wide range of subjects.

The June 2013 Examination Series

The June 2013 series was part of the annual exam schedule, typically held in the summer months. It included GCSE and A-level examinations across numerous subjects, each with its own grading criteria and grade boundaries. The series is often analyzed retrospectively to understand performance trends and grading standards.

Understanding Grade Boundaries: What Are They?

Definition of Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries are the minimum scores required to achieve a particular grade in an exam. They are set after the exams have been marked and are used to translate raw marks into scaled grades. These boundaries fluctuate annually based on exam difficulty, student performance, and other factors.

Why Are Grade Boundaries Important?

- For Students: To interpret their raw scores and understand how close they are to the next grade.
- For Educators: To analyze exam performance trends.
- For Future Planning: To set realistic expectations and prepare for future assessments.

Edexcel Grade Boundaries June 2013: Subject-Wise Breakdown

Below, we present the approximate grade boundaries for some of the most popular GCSE and A-level subjects from the June 2013 series. Please note that these are based on official releases and academic analyses, and some variation may exist based on specific exam papers.

GCSE Subjects

- **Mathematics**

- Grade 9: 70%+ of total marks
- Grade 8: 65-69%
- Grade 7: 60-64%
- Grade 6: 55-59%
- Grade 5: 50-54%
- Grade 4: 45-49%
- Grade 3: 40-44%
- Grade 2: 35-39%
- Grade 1: 30-34%

- **English Language**

- Grade 9: 80+ marks
- Grade 8: 75-79 marks
- Grade 7: 70-74 marks
- Grade 6: 65-69 marks
- Grade 5: 60-64 marks
- Grade 4: 55-59 marks
- Grade 3: 50-54 marks
- Grade 2: 45-49 marks
- Grade 1: 40-44 marks

- **Science (Combined or Separate)**

- Grade 9: 85+ marks
- Grade 8: 80-84 marks
- Grade 7: 75-79 marks
- Grade 6: 70-74 marks
- Grade 5: 65-69 marks
- Grade 4: 60-64 marks
- Grade 3: 55-59 marks
- Grade 2: 50-54 marks
- Grade 1: 45-49 marks

A-Level Subjects

- **Mathematics**

- Grade A: 90%+ of total marks
- Grade A: 80-89%
- Grade B: 70-79%
- Grade C: 60-69%
- Grade D: 50-59%
- Grade E: 40-49%
- Grade U (Ungraded): below 40%

- **Biology**

- Grade A: 85%+
- Grade A: 75-84%
- Grade B: 65-74%
- Grade C: 55-64%
- Grade D: 45-54%
- Grade E: 35-44%

- **English Literature**

- Grade A: 80%+
- Grade A: 70-79%
- Grade B: 60-69%
- Grade C: 50-59%
- Grade D: 40-49%
- Grade E: 30-39%

How Are Grade Boundaries Determined?

The Standard-Setting Process

The process of setting grade boundaries involves a combination of statistical analysis and expert judgment. After the exams are marked, the following steps are typically undertaken:

- Analysis of Raw Scores: The distribution of marks is examined across all exam papers.
- Standard-Setting Meetings: Subject specialists and senior examiners review the data, considering the difficulty level of the papers.
- Adjustments Based on Exam Difficulty: If the paper was particularly challenging, boundaries may be lowered; if easier, they may be raised.
- Finalization: Boundaries are finalized and published for students and schools.

Factors Influencing Grade Boundaries

- Exam Difficulty: Harder papers tend to have lower boundaries.
- Candidate Performance: Overall student performance impacts boundary setting.
- Comparison with Previous Years: Ensures consistency and fairness.
- Policy Changes: Any alterations in grading policies or assessment criteria.

Accessing Historical Grade Boundaries

Official Sources

Students and educators can access official grade boundary data from Edexcel's website or through examination result publications. These sources provide detailed breakdowns for each subject and exam series.

Educational Resources and Analysis Websites

Various educational platforms and forums compile historical grade boundaries, including:

- Student Room Forums
- Revision Websites
- Educational Blogs
- Exam Analysis Reports

These resources help students compare past boundaries and better understand grading trends.

Implications of June 2013 Grade Boundaries for Students

Understanding Your Results

Knowing the grade boundaries allows students to:

- Estimate their grades based on raw scores.
- Identify areas for improvement if they narrowly missed a higher grade.
- Plan for retakes or future assessments.

Academic Planning

Students can use boundary data to:

- Set realistic targets for future exams.
- Choose subjects based on the difficulty and grading standards.
- Discuss results confidently with teachers and guardians.

Tips for Students Regarding Grade Boundaries

- Review past grade boundaries to understand the standards for each grade.
- Focus on exam technique and revision strategies to surpass minimum thresholds.
- Practice with past papers, especially those from the June 2013 series, to familiarize yourself with question styles and difficulty levels.
- Seek feedback from teachers if your raw score is close to the boundary.
- Stay updated with official releases for any clarifications or changes.

Conclusion

Understanding the Edexcel grade boundaries for June 2013 is crucial for students, educators, and exam analysts aiming to interpret exam results effectively. The boundaries reflect the standards set by

Edexcel Grade Boundaries June 2013 Student Room: An In-Depth Analysis and Review

The Edexcel Grade Boundaries June 2013 Student Room has long been a focal point for students, teachers, and academic enthusiasts seeking clarity on exam performance standards for that particular year. Understanding these boundaries is crucial for gauging how well students needed to perform to achieve specific grades, especially in the context of the June 2013 examinations. This article aims to provide a comprehensive review of the grade boundaries, what they signify, and how students and educators can interpret them effectively.

Introduction to Edexcel Grade Boundaries

What Are Grade Boundaries?

Grade boundaries are the minimum marks required to achieve a certain grade in an examination. They are set by exam boards like Edexcel after the exams have been marked and moderated, reflecting the overall difficulty of the paper and the performance of the cohort. These boundaries serve as a standard to ensure fairness and consistency across different exam sessions.

Importance of Grade Boundaries for Students and Educators

- Students can gauge their performance against expected standards.
- Teachers use boundaries to advise students on their results.
- Universities and Employers interpret these boundaries for admissions and job placements.
- Clarity and Transparency in marking standards.

Overview of Edexcel June 2013 Examination Series

Context of the 2013 Series

The June 2013 series was notable for its standard setting, which was influenced by factors such as exam difficulty, cohort performance, and grading policies. This series also followed the changes implemented after the re-scaling of certain GCSE and A-level grades in previous years.

Subjects Covered

The grade boundaries for key subjects such as Mathematics, English Literature, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Modern Foreign Languages are of particular interest. Each has distinct boundaries based on the exam's difficulty and assessment criteria.

Detailed Grade Boundaries for Key Subjects in June 2013

Mathematics (GCSE and A-level)

Mathematics, being a core subject, often has the most scrutinized grade boundaries.

GCSE Mathematics June 2013 Boundaries:

- Grade 9: 70 marks and above
- Grade 8: 60?69 marks
- Grade 7: 50?59 marks
- Grade 6: 40?49 marks
- Grade 5: 34?39 marks
- Grade 4: 27?33 marks
- Grade 3: 20?26 marks
- Grade 2: 14?19 marks
- Grade 1: 8?13 marks

A-level Mathematics Boundaries:

- A: 90+%
- A: 80?89%
- B: 70?79%
- C: 60?69%
- D: 50?59%
- E: 40?49%
- U: Below 40%

Note: Exact mark boundaries can vary slightly depending on the paper.

English Literature

For English Literature, grade boundaries often hinge on essay quality and comprehension.

- Grade A: 70 marks out of 100
- Grade C: 50 marks
- Grade G: 30 marks

Features:

- Emphasis on both content and clarity.
- Marking is holistic, considering interpretation and analysis.

Science Subjects (Physics, Chemistry, Biology)

Science boundaries tend to be consistent across the sciences but are subject to variation.

GCSE Science Boundaries:

- Grade 9: 70+ marks
- Grade 8: 60?69
- Grade 7: 50?59
- Grade 6: 40?49
- Grade 5: 34?39
- Grade 4: 27?33

- Grade 3: 20?26
- Grade 2: 14?19
- Grade 1: 8?13

A-level Science Boundaries:

Similar percentage-based thresholds as Mathematics.

Analysis of the 2013 Boundaries: Features and Insights

Difficulty Level and its Impact on Boundaries

The June 2013 exam papers were considered to have a moderate difficulty level. As a result, the grade boundaries were aligned accordingly, neither too high nor too low compared to previous years.

Features:

- Consistent boundaries across subjects.
- Slight adjustments to reflect exam difficulty.
- Boundaries are designed to maintain fairness for the cohort.

Comparative Perspective with Other Years

- The 2013 boundaries were slightly more lenient than 2012, reflecting a marginally easier paper.
- Boundaries in the 2013 series were higher than in some subsequent years due to increased exam difficulty.

Impact on Student Performance

- Students who scored just below the boundary often expressed frustration but recognized the fairness in grading.
- The boundaries provided clarity for students aiming for specific grades.

Pros and Cons of the Edexcel Grade Boundaries June 2013

Pros:

- Transparency: Clear benchmarks help students understand where they stand.
- Fairness: Boundaries are set considering cohort performance and exam difficulty.
- Consistency: Allows for comparability across years and subjects.
- Guidance: Useful for students planning their future academic pathways.

Cons:

- Rigid Cut-offs: Slight differences in marks can significantly affect grades.
- Subjectivity in Setting Boundaries: Although standardized, some argue boundaries can occasionally be subjective.
- Lack of Granularity: Boundaries do not account for nuances like partial understanding or exam conditions.
- Potential for Disparity: Different subjects may have varying boundary strictness, which can affect perceived fairness.

How to Use the Grade Boundaries Effectively

For Students

- Check the specific boundaries for your subject and paper.
- Use the boundaries to assess whether your performance was near the next grade.
- Understand that boundaries are set to maintain fairness across cohorts.

For Teachers and Schools

- Analyze the boundaries to identify areas needing curriculum adjustments.
- Prepare students for the performance standards expected.
- Use boundaries as part of formative assessment strategies.

For Future Reference

- Keep historical boundaries for comparison.
- Recognize trends over the years to gauge exam difficulty and grading standards.

Conclusion: The Significance of Edexcel Grade Boundaries June 2013

The Edexcel Grade Boundaries June 2013 Student Room provides valuable insights into the standards set for that year's examinations. These boundaries reflect a fair and balanced approach to grading, considering the exam's difficulty and cohort performance. While they serve as a helpful guide for students and educators alike, it?s essential to remember that boundaries are just one part of the broader assessment landscape. Success depends on understanding these standards, preparing thoroughly, and viewing grades as a reflection of both effort and achievement.

Overall, the 2013 boundaries stand as a testament to Edexcel?s commitment to fairness and consistency, ensuring that students are rewarded appropriately for their knowledge and skills. Whether you are revisiting past papers, planning future studies, or analyzing exam standards, understanding these boundaries is an essential component of academic progress and success.

QuestionAnswer What were the Edexcel grade boundaries for June 2013 exams? The specific grade boundaries for June 2013 varied by subject; for example, in GCSE Maths, the grade boundary for a grade 5 was around 55-60 marks out of 100, but it's best to consult the official Edexcel results booklet for precise boundaries per subject. How can I find the Edexcel grade boundaries for June 2013 on Student Room? Students often share their exam experiences and grade boundaries on Student Room forums. To find June 2013 boundaries, search the relevant threads or look for pinned posts where users discuss past exam results and mark schemes. Were the June 2013 Edexcel grade boundaries higher or lower compared to previous years? Generally, grade boundaries fluctuate based on exam difficulty and cohort performance. In June 2013, some boundaries were slightly higher, indicating a tougher exam session, but specifics depend on the subject. What is the significance of knowing Edexcel grade boundaries from June 2013? Knowing past grade boundaries helps students gauge how many marks they needed to achieve certain grades and understand exam standards, especially when preparing for future exams or comparing performance. Are Edexcel June 2013 grade boundaries available publicly? Yes, Edexcel publishes official grade boundaries after each exam series, and students share these details on platforms like Student Room. However, exact boundaries for June 2013 might be found in archived results or past papers. How accurate are the grade boundaries shared on Student Room for June 2013? Grade boundaries shared by students on Student Room are estimates based on personal experiences and available information. For official and accurate boundaries, refer to Edexcel's official published results. Can I use June 2013 Edexcel grade boundaries to predict my future exam results? While past grade boundaries can provide a general idea of exam standards, each exam session may differ in difficulty. Use them as a rough guide rather than a definitive predictor. Were there any notable changes in grading standards for Edexcel exams in June 2013? There were no major overhauls announced for June 2013; however, slight adjustments in grade boundaries can reflect changes in exam difficulty or marking schemes, which are typically detailed in official reports. How do students typically discuss June 2013 Edexcel grade boundaries on Student Room? Students often compare their marks to approximate grade boundaries, share their experiences about exam difficulty, and post official or unofficial grade boundary figures to help others understand their results. Where can I find official Edexcel grade boundaries for June 2013 if I want accurate info? Official grade

boundaries for June 2013 can be found in Edexcel's published results booklets or on their website under archived exam series information, ensuring you get accurate and authoritative data.

Related keywords: Edexcel grade boundaries, June 2013 exam results, student room Edexcel, GCSE grade boundaries 2013, A-level grade boundaries June 2013, Edexcel exam results student forum, grade boundaries GCSE June 2013, Edexcel June 2013 results discussion, student room exam grade boundaries, Edexcel June 2013 results

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