

MEMORANDUM OF GEOGRAPHY GRADE 11 2013 Updated Version

memorandum of geography grade 11 2013 is an essential resource for students preparing for their Grade 11 geography exams. This memorandum provides comprehensive answers and explanations to the questions posed in the 2013 examination paper, helping learners understand key concepts, improve their writing skills, and achieve better scores. In this article, we will explore the main topics covered in the memorandum, including physical geography, human geography, environmental issues, and map skills, all structured to support effective revision and deep understanding.

Overview of the Memorandum of Geography Grade 11 2013

The memorandum for the 2013 Grade 11 geography exam offers detailed solutions to each question, often including diagrams, definitions, and explanations. It serves as a vital study aid, enabling students to compare their answers with the official responses, identify gaps in their knowledge, and grasp the examiner's expectations.

Main Topics Covered in the Memorandum

The 2013 geography memorandum addresses a broad range of topics. These are typically divided into physical geography, human geography, environmental management, and map skills. Understanding these sections is crucial for comprehensive exam preparation.

Physical Geography

Physical geography questions often focus on landforms, climate, weather patterns, and natural processes.

- **Landforms and their Formation:** The memorandum explains how features like mountains, valleys, and plateaus are formed through geological processes such as tectonic activity, erosion, and sedimentation.
- **Climate and Weather Patterns:** It discusses the factors influencing climate, including latitude, altitude, proximity to water bodies, and prevailing winds. For example, the explanation of how the Coriolis effect impacts weather systems is included.
- **Natural Disasters and their Management:** The memorandum provides guidance on natural hazards such as floods, droughts, and earthquakes, along with strategies for mitigation and

preparedness.

Human Geography

Questions under this section explore population dynamics, settlement patterns, economic activities, and urbanization.

- **Population Distribution and Density:** The answers cover factors influencing population spread, such as resources, climate, and political stability, with case studies illustrating these concepts.

- **Settlement Patterns:** The memorandum discusses different types of settlements?urban, rural, formal, and informal?and the factors influencing their development.

- **Agriculture and Industry:** It explains the different agricultural practices and industrial zones, highlighting their spatial distribution and economic importance.

Environmental Issues and Management

Environmental topics are crucial in modern geography, and the 2013 memorandum provides insights into sustainable practices.

- **Environmental Challenges:** The memorandum discusses issues such as pollution, deforestation, desertification, and climate change, supported by relevant examples.

- **Conservation and Sustainable Development:** It emphasizes strategies to manage natural resources responsibly, including protected areas, afforestation, and renewable energy sources.

Map Skills and Interpretation

A significant component of the memorandum involves interpreting maps, graphs, and diagrams.

- **Reading Topographical Maps:** The answers guide students on how to identify features like contour lines, scale, legends, and symbols.

- **Analyzing Data from Graphs and Charts:** The memorandum shows how to interpret population pyramids, climate graphs, and economic data.

- **Drawing and Annotating Maps:** It provides step-by-step instructions for creating accurate maps and diagrams based on given data.

How to Use the Memorandum for Effective Revision

Using the memorandum effectively can significantly improve students' understanding and exam performance. Here are some tips:

Compare Your Answers

After attempting practice questions, compare your responses with the official memorandum. Pay attention to the depth of your explanations and the terminology used.

Understand the Marking Scheme

The memorandum indicates how marks are allocated. Focus on including key points, diagrams, and explanations to maximize your score.

Practice Past Papers

Regular practice with past exam papers and their memoranda enhances familiarity with question formats and time management.

Focus on Weak Areas

Identify topics where your answers differ significantly from the memorandum and review those areas thoroughly.

Additional Resources for Geography Grade 11 Students

Beyond the memorandum, students can benefit from supplementary resources:

- **Textbooks and Study Guides:** Use official textbooks aligned with the curriculum to deepen your understanding.
- **Online Tutorials and Videos:** Visual aids can help clarify complex concepts such as plate tectonics or climate systems.
- **Map Practice Exercises:** Engage in regular map reading and interpretation exercises to build confidence and accuracy.
- **Study Groups:** Collaborate with peers to discuss difficult topics and test each other with questions and answers.

Conclusion

The **memorandum of geography grade 11 2013** is an invaluable resource for students aiming to excel in their geography exams. It provides clear, detailed solutions that help learners understand

core concepts, improve their answering techniques, and develop confidence in their knowledge. By systematically studying the memorandum, practicing past papers, and supplementing with additional resources, students can enhance their mastery of geography and achieve their academic goals.

Remember, effective preparation involves not just memorizing answers but understanding the underlying principles and being able to apply them to different scenarios. Use the memorandum as a guide, practice consistently, and approach your exams with confidence.

Memorandum of Geography Grade 11 2013: An In-Depth Guide for Students and Educators

Understanding the memorandum of geography grade 11 2013 is essential for students preparing for exams, teachers designing assessments, and anyone interested in the curriculum's specifics. This comprehensive guide aims to demystify the document, offering insights into its structure, key content areas, and how best to utilize it for effective studying and teaching.

What Is the Memorandum of Geography Grade 11 2013?

The memorandum of geography grade 11 2013 refers to the official answer key or marking scheme provided by examination boards for the Grade 11 geography exam administered in 2013. It serves as a critical resource for:

- Understanding the expected answers for each question.
- Clarifying marking criteria and allocation.
- Guiding students in their revision strategies.
- Assisting educators in marking and moderation.

This memorandum is a reflection of the examination paper's scope, question types, and the depth of knowledge expected from learners at this stage.

Importance of the Memorandum in Geography Education

Having access to the memorandum of geography grade 11 2013 offers numerous benefits:

- Facilitates self-assessment: Students can compare their responses with the official answers.
- Ensures consistency: Teachers can standardize marking to maintain fairness.
- Highlights key concepts: The memorandum often emphasizes core topics and keywords.
- Aids in exam preparation: Understanding the structure and expectations helps students focus their revision.

Moreover, analyzing the memorandum provides insights into the examination's emphasis areas, allowing learners to prioritize their study accordingly.

Structure of the Memorandum

While the specific content of the memorandum of geography grade 11 2013 varies depending on the paper, it generally follows a structured format:

- Question Breakdown

Each question from the exam paper is listed, with corresponding suggested answers or marking guidelines.

- Mark Allocation

Details on how many marks each part of the question carries, guiding students on the depth of response required.

- Model Answers

Sample responses or key points that exemplify what examiners are looking for.

- Additional Notes

Tips on common pitfalls, alternative answers, or clarifications to ensure accurate marking.

Key Content Areas Covered in the 2013 Exam Memorandum

Although the specific questions from 2013 may vary, the core topics in Grade 11 Geography generally include:

- Geographical Skills

- Map reading and interpretation.
- Use of scales, legends, and symbols.

- Graph plotting and analysis.

- Population and Settlement

- Population growth theories.
- Urbanization patterns.
- Causes and effects of migration.

- Resources and Environment

- Types of natural resources.
- Sustainable resource management.
- Environmental issues such as pollution and deforestation.

- Geographical Phenomena

- Climate systems and weather patterns.
- Landforms and geological processes.
- Natural disasters and their impacts.

- Economic Geography

- Agriculture and industry.
- Transport and communication networks.
- Tourism and its development.

How to Use the Memorandum Effectively

To maximize the value of the memorandum of geography grade 11 2013, consider the following strategies:

- Study the Model Answers

Compare your responses with the suggested answers to identify gaps or misconceptions.

- Analyze Marking Schemes

Understand how marks are distributed to prioritize key points in your answers.

- Practice Past Papers

Use the memorandum alongside past exam papers to simulate exam conditions and improve time management.

- Clarify Uncertainties

Seek clarification on questions where your answers differ significantly from the memorandum, possibly through teachers or study groups.

- Focus on Keywords

Memoranda often emphasize keywords that should appear in answers. Incorporate these into your responses.

Example Breakdown: Hypothetical Question and Memorandum Response

Question: Describe the factors influencing urbanization in South Africa. (10 marks)

Possible Memorandum Answer:

- Rural-urban migration due to employment opportunities.
- Industrialization attracting people to cities.
- Improved infrastructure making urban life more attractive.
- Educational facilities concentrated in urban areas.
- Natural population growth in cities.
- Government policies promoting urban development.

Mark allocation: 2 marks each for four factors, with additional points for explanations.

Study Tip: When preparing answers, ensure you cover both causes and effects, and use relevant examples where possible.

Limitations and Considerations

While memoranda are invaluable, students should remember:

- They do not replace understanding; rote memorization without comprehension is ineffective.
- They may not cover all possible exam questions, so comprehensive studying is essential.
- Examiners may accept alternative answers if they demonstrate understanding, so flexibility is key.

Final Thoughts

The memorandum of geography grade 11 2013 is a vital resource that, when used appropriately, can significantly enhance a learner's grasp of the subject and performance in examinations. It provides clarity on expectations, highlights important concepts, and offers a benchmark for quality answers. Combining its use with active engagement with the content, regular practice, and a thorough understanding of geographical principles will position students for success.

Remember, effective studying involves understanding the 'why' behind answers, not just memorizing them. Use the memorandum as a guide, not a crutch, and strive to develop a deep appreciation of geography's interconnected systems.

Happy studying, and best of luck in your geography journey!

QuestionAnswer What are the key components of the Memorandum of Geography Grade 11 2013? The key components include objectives, concepts, diagrams, map skills, and evaluation criteria that guide the assessment of geography knowledge for Grade 11 students in 2013. How does the Memorandum of Geography Grade 11 2013 assist teachers and students? It provides detailed marking schemes, answers to exam questions, and guidelines for understanding key concepts, helping teachers mark exams accurately and students prepare effectively. What are the main topics covered in the 2013 Geography Grade 11 Memorandum? Main topics include physical geography, human geography, environmental issues, map skills, and economic geography, among others. Are there any specific diagrams or maps included in the 2013 Memorandum? Yes, the memorandum includes annotated diagrams, map interpretations, and labeling exercises relevant to the exam questions. How can students use the Memorandum of Geography Grade 11 2013 to improve their exam performance? Students can review the detailed answers and mark schemes to understand what examiners look for, practice map skills, and clarify concepts to enhance their understanding. Is the 2013 Memorandum of Geography Grade 11 available online for free? Yes, it is

often available on educational websites, government education department portals, and study resource platforms for free access. What are common mistakes students make that the 2013 Memorandum helps to address? It helps address mistakes such as incorrect map labeling, incomplete explanations, and misunderstanding of key concepts by providing clear, model answers. How often are memoranda like the 2013 Geography Grade 11 updated or revised? Memoranda are typically updated annually or whenever curriculum changes occur; the 2013 version reflects the curriculum and exam standards of that year. Can the 2013 Memorandum be used for revision for upcoming exams? Yes, it serves as a valuable revision resource to understand exam expectations, review correct answers, and practice key skills relevant to the curriculum.

Related keywords: geography grade 11, memorandum 2013, grade 11 geography, geography exam answers, grade 11 memo, geography revision 2013, geography syllabus grade 11, geography exam solutions, grade 11 geography notes, 2013 geography paper

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.

Question 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. **Answer** 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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