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A-levels are the traditional qualifications that are offered by schools and colleges for students aged between 16 and 19. Short for Advanced Level, A-levels come after GCSEs. They usually focus on academic subjects, compared to vocational qualifications like BTECs and NVQs, which are more practical. There are more than 40 different A-level subjects
on offer - some will be subjects that you studied at GCSE and others may be new. A-levels are academic qualifications which open the door to study and careers' Tweet this to your followers How do A-levels work? Students choose
which A-level subjects they want to study when they are doing their GCSEs, and admission is usually dependent on your GCSE grades. You generally need at least five GCSEs in the subject you want to take at A-level. But this varies depending on the
school or college you're going to so make sure you check this. You usually study A-levels or wocational qualifications at the same time. Where can I study A-level subjects? You can study A-levels or wocational qualifications at the same time. Where can I study A-level subjects? You can study A-level subjects? You don't need to stay
at the school where you did your GCSEs. For more information have a look at our advice about options after GCSEs. Most people study A-levels full-time but you can also study them part-time at some colleges. What is the difference between an AS and A2? AS levels are basically half an A-level - they give a broad understanding of a subject but not in
as much detail. Your AS year usually corresponds to Year 12 and often you will do four subjects. You'll often drop one of these subjects the following year (your A2 year), typically completing three A-levels. This means the qualifications you'll end with are three full A-levels and one AS. What does linear and modular course mean? In the old days, the A-
level used to be modular. This meant you were assessed on individual modules. Some years ago, this changed and the course became linear, which means the exams you do at the end of your A-level courses are what counts towards your A-level grade. There may be a bit of coursework but the majority of assessment will be through the exams at the
very end of your course. If the idea of exams makes you nervous, we've got you covered! Read our A-level revision guide for tips on preparing for your exams. Are A-levels right for me? If you enjoy academic learning and want to go to university
then they are worth considering. They are valued by universities, and also employers. Some universities require A-levels for certain courses and they won't accept vocational qualifications. They are good if you don't know what you want to study at university, or haven't pinned down your ideal career yet, because they keep a lot of options open. A-level
subjects are just one of many post-16 options and they are not for everyone. If you already know exactly what career or trade you want to work in, you might find that a vocational qualification or apprenticeship is a better fit. We know it's not easy to figure this out, so to help, we'll now take a look at the careers that you will need A-level subjects for.
Which careers require A-levels? Some careers require A-levels include the following: English - English literature Computer science - Maths
Dentistry - Chemistry, biology and either maths or physics Medicine - Chemistry, biology and either maths or physics Things are changing. More and more apprenticeships are becoming available for careers which used to require a traditional university degree. In
fact, by doing a degree apprenticeship, you can gain a degree as part of your programme. Higher apprenticeships also lead to highly skilled career paths - they do not lead to degrees but can include qualifications at the same level as a degree (level 6). You'll typically need A-levels or equivalent qualifications to get onto a higher or degree
apprenticeship programme. Our Jobs A-Z section is a good place to explore the different pathways into your dream job. If you have a certain degree or career path in mind, it's really important that you have a look at the entry requirements to those courses when choosing your A-level subjects so you don't find yourself in a dilemma when applying.
you have no idea what you want to do next, then you're better off choosing a more general subject - read the next section to find out why. Which A-levels give you to keep your options? There are some A-levels that help you to keep your options? There are some A-levels that help you to keep your options open. There are some A-levels give you the most options? There are some A-levels give you to keep your options open.
courses you will find are open to you when you start applying. So if you're not set on a particular degree or career, it's worth looking at these facilitating A-level subjects. Some universities have a list of A-level subjects they prefer (to see an example, have a look at the University of Sheffield's). How are A-levels different from GCSEs? There's quite a
big leap in difficulty level between GCSE and A-level. A subject that you thought you'd got your head around will suddenly become a lot more independent study and engagement from you than they did at GCSE level. A-levels are
just one option. Check out our article on post-16 options to find out what you can do after your GCSEs. Related posts How to get your first job What is the majority of young people use to gain entry to university. In this section we offer an overview
of the qualification, details of the criteria, a student guide and FAQs. Jump to content. Qualifications and Curriculum Development Agency QCDA Tests and exams support. Site Tools. ... You are here: Home >; About QCDA. About QCDA.
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the UK. Flexible, respected globally, and a gateway to university or the workforce. Join us as we explore the essentials—subjects, exams, and the pivotal art of choosing your academic path. Welcome to Understanding A-Levels. Understanding A-Levels.
students in the United Kingdom typically study between the ages of 16 and 18. They are equivalent to the first year of university study. A-levels over two years. A-Levels are highly respected and recognized by universities and employers
worldwide. Most higher education institutes require a minimum of 3 A-level subjects. A-level subjects are available, covering various disciplines. Some of the most popular A-Level subjects include: Art Biology
Chemistry Economics English En
Importance of A-Levels Advanced Level qualifications, also known as A-Levels, are subject-specific credentials commonly pursued by students in the United Kingdom during them with in-depth knowledge in specific credentials commonly pursued by students for university, providing them with in-depth knowledge in specific credentials commonly pursued by students for university, providing them with in-depth knowledge in specific credentials commonly pursued by students for university, providing them with in-depth knowledge in specific credentials commonly pursued by students for university, providing them with in-depth knowledge in specific credentials commonly pursued by students for university.
subjects and developing their critical thinking, analytical, and problem-solving skills. A-Levels are essential for those who wish to pursue higher education. Most universities in the UK require students to have A-level qualifications to gain admission to their degree programs. Hey Students! Ready for the ultimate experience? Join us on
Studentsinside.com's Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp, and LinkedIn. Click now for tips, fun, and success vibes! #StudentLife #JoinUs A-Levels are also recognized worldwide, making them an attractive option for students who want to study abroad. A-levels are also recognized worldwide, making them an attractive option for students who want to study abroad. A-levels are not only crucial for higher education but also for future job prospects. Employers often
look for candidates who have A-level qualifications as it demonstrates their ability to learn and apply knowledge. A-Levels can also be used to gain UCAS points, which are used to gain UCAS points as the proper used to gain UCAS points are used to gain UCAS points.
level subjects are more vocational than others, providing students with the necessary skills and knowledge for specific jobs. For example, employers in those fields highly value A-levels in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) subjects. A-Level Examination and Assessment Exams A-Levels are primarily assessed through written
exams, which are held at the end of the two-year course. The exams are set and marked by external examiners appointed by the exam board. Each A-level subject typically comprises two or three exams, each lasting between 1.5 and 3 hours. Evaluating a student's comprehension and application of subject matter, exams are structured to test their
analytical and evaluative skills, along with the ability to construct a cohesive argument. A-Levels follow a grading scale from A* to E, with A* being the highest attainable grade. The exam board establishes the grade boundaries for each subject based on overall student performance. Coursework In addition to exams, some A-level subjects require
students to complete coursework as part of their assessment. Coursework can take many forms, including essays, research projects, and practical assignments. Coursework is typically completed throughout the two-year course, with deadlines set by the school or college. The coursework is marked by teachers and then moderated by external
examiners appointed by the exam board. The coursework component of an A-level subject is designed to test a student's ability to research and analyze information and apply their knowledge and understanding to real-world situations. It is worth noting that not all A-level subjects have a coursework component. The exam board decides to include
coursework based on the requirements of the subject and the skills that need to be assessed. Choosing A-level subjects When choosing A-level subjects, there are several factors to consider. The most important criteria are the student's strengths, passions, and abilities. A-level subjects are subject and the skills that need to be assessed.
further study, training, or work. Therefore, choosing the proper subjects that align with the student's interests and career aspirations is crucial. One of the essential things to consider when choosing A-level subjects is the entry requirements for the university course or career that the student is interested in pursuing. Researching the entry
requirements for the desired university course or career is crucial, and choosing A-level subjects that meet those requirements is vital. Some universities may require specific A-level subjects are
rigorous and require a lot of hard work and dedication. Therefore, choosing subjects that the student is good at and enjoys is crucial. This will make it easier for students to stay motivated and perform well in their A-Level exams. When choosing A-level exams. When choosing subjects that the student is good at and enjoys is crucial. This will make it easier for students to stay motivated and perform well in their A-Level exams.
a broader range of subjects than others, so it is necessary to research the available options and choose the subject based qualifications that you usually study for two years, starting in Year 12 and finishing in Year 13. People often choose A-levels if
they want to go to university or enter professional fields. In School Many students choose to study A-Levels in school, students can receive guidance and support from teachers, who can
help them stay on track and provide feedback on their progress. Furthermore, studying A-Levels in school provides structure and routine, which can benefit students who thrive in a more traditional learning environment. A variety of subjects is typically available in school-based A-Level programs, enabling students to customize their studies based on
their interests and career aspirations. Distance learning Distance learning by students who wish to study at their own pace and on their schedule. Distance learning programs often offer online resources, tutor support, and other
assistance to help students succeed. Distance learning can be beneficial for students who thrive on self-motivation and can manage independent work. Yet, if you need more guidance and support in your studies, more suitable alternatives might be available. A-Levels and University Applications A-Levels are an essential part of the university
application process in the United Kingdom. Most universities require applicants to have completed A-Levels or equivalent qualifications and use them as a primary factor in determining admission. A-Levels are also used to calculate UCAS points, which are used to determine eligibility for university admission. Each A-Level is worth a certain number of
UCAS points, with higher grades earning more points. The number of UCAS points required for admission, as well as for specific degree programs. For example,
some universities require specific A-level subjects for admission to certain programs, such as mathematics for engineering. Completing A-Levels provide students with the knowledge and skills needed to succeed in university-level coursework and are often a prerequisite for
admission to specific degree programs. Some universities, such as Cambridge, require applicants to have completed specific A-levels in mathematics and further mathematics. A-Levels and Career Paths
A-levels are considered one of the most prestigious and rigorous qualifications students can achieve and develop their critical thinking, analytical, and problem-solving skills. A-levels can open up a wide range of career paths for
students. Students who complete A-levels can choose to go to university, pursue an apprenticeship, or enter the workforce directly. Employers highly regard A-levels are an essential requirement for students who choose to go to university. A-levels are
required to enter most undergraduate degree programs and are highly valued by universities. Students who complete A-levels in certain subjects may be advantageous when applying to specific degree programs. For example, students who complete A-levels in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) subjects may have an
advantage when applying to degree programs in these fields. A-levels can also lead to apprenticeships and higher apprenticeships are similar but at a higher level and provide more advanced training. A-levels can be a valuable asset for
students who want to pursue an apprenticeship or higher apprenticeship 
knowledge. Employers value these skills and may be more likely to hire students who have completed A-levels. A-levels can also provide a foundation for further work-based qualifications and career development. Retaking A-Levels Retaking A-Levels is common for students who still need to achieve the desired grades on their first attempt. There are
several reasons why a student may choose to retake their A-Levels, including: To improve their grades and increase their chances of getting into their preferred university or course that they were
to decide whether to retake their exams in the same year or take a gap year and retake them the following year. It is important to note that retaking A-Levels can be a challenging and time-consuming process. Students must be prepared to put in much hard work and dedication to achieve their desired grades. They may also need additional support
and guidance from their teachers or tutors to help them prepare for their exams. Regarding subject selection, students should consider their teachers or career advisors for the most relevant subjects for their desired course or career. A-Levels in
are usually studied in sixth-form colleges or schools catering to students aged 16 to 18. Students can choose to study three or more A-Levels, depending on their interests and future aspirations. Most higher education institutes in the UK require a minimum of three A-Levels for admission. A series of examinations typically concludes A-levels, marking
the culmination of a two-year course. Alternatively, students may opt for AS Levels also contribute to the overall A-Level grade. A-Level graduation credentials because they don't have rigid subject prerequisites. Students
share data with third-party providers. More Information Unblock content Accept required service and unblock content Confused about how your AS-level and A-level studies are structured? We clear up what you'll study (and when) Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt —
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how you use the material. British educational certification This article is about the general qualification examined in the UK and internationally. For the film, see A Level (A-level) An old GCE Advanced Level logo historically used by Cambridge International
EducationAcronymA-levelTypeGeneral Certificate of EducationYear started1951Duration2 yearsLanguagesEnglish languagePrerequisitesTypically General Certificate of EducationYear started1951Duration2 yearsLanguagesEnglish languagesEnglish languagesEnglis
leaving qualification offered by the educational bodies in the United Kingdom and the educational authorities of British Crown dependencies to students completing secondary or pre-university education. [1] They were introduced in England and Wales in 1951 to replace the Higher School Certificate. The A-level permits students to have potential
access to a chosen university they applied to with UCAS points. They could be accepted into it should they meet the requirements of the university they applied to with UCAS points. They could be accepted into it should they meet the requirements of the university they applied to with UCAS points. They could be accepted into it should they meet the requirements of the university they applied to with UCAS points. They could be accepted into it should they meet the requirements of the university. [2][3] A number of Commonwealth countries have developed qualifications with the same name as and a similar format to the British A-levels. [4][5][6] Obtaining an A-level, or equivalent qualifications with the same name as and a similar format to the British A-levels. [4][5][6] Obtaining an A-level, or equivalent qualifications, is
generally required across the board for university entrance, with universities granting offers based on grades achieved.[7] Particularly in Singapore, its A-level examinations have been regarded as being much more challenging than those in the United Kingdom and Hong Kong.[8][9] A-levels are typically worked towards over two years. Normally
students take three or four A-level courses in their first year of sixth form, and most taking four cut back to three in their second year.[10][11][12][7] This is because university offers are normally based on three A-level grades, and taking a fourth can have an impact on grades. Unlike other level-3 qualifications, such as the International
2019), A-levels are split into two parts, with students within their first year of study pursuing an Advanced Subsidiary qualification or contribute 40% of the marks towards a full A-level award. The second part is known as an A2 or A2-level, which is
generally more in-depth and academically rigorous than the AS. The AS and A2 marks are combined for a full A-level award. The A2-level is not a qualification on its own and must be accompanied by an AS-level in the same subject for certification. [14] A-level exams are a matriculation examination and can be compared to matura, the Abitur or the
Baccalauréat. Several countries use A-levels as a school-leaving qualification. The A-levels taken by students in other countries may differ from the A-levels taken in the United Kingdom. Many schools in countries world-wide offer A-Levels through international cross-border exam boards, which include Cambridge International Education (CIE)
Pearson Edexcel, and OxfordAQA. In Bangladesh, the GCE AS and A-level are offered by Cambridge International Education (CIE) and Pearson Edexcel after completion of GCE O-level or IGCSE (CIE), and is conducted by the British Council. GCE Advanced Level qualifications are offered by some of the private, public, and international schools as an
alternative to HSC (Higher Secondary School Certificate) offered by the Government Board of Education. It has become a popular choice among students, but due to financial implications, its reach is limited to the middle and upper classes in major cities such as Dhaka and Chittagong. In Brunei, the A-level qualification is offered, with examinations
conducted by Cambridge International Education (CIE). Some subjects are unique to Brunei or have a format, curriculum, or syllabus that is unique to Brunei or have a format curriculum, or syllabus that is unique to Brunei. The Advanced Level of Cameroon in collaboration with Cambridge University. All
the courses taken are related to what the candidate is willing to pursue a career in university and these courses are on a recognizable international standard for university entrance; as they are major relevant courses. The British A-level qualifications such as GCE A-level and International A-level are widely accepted in Hong Kong as an alternative to
the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education for both admission and employment purposes. It is one of the most popular qualifications used for university admission via the non-JUPAS channel. For example, average non-JUPAS offers from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology require one to three A*s (the mid-50% range). Since the
introduction of the high distinction grade (A*) in 2010, the British A-level examination has regained its power to differentiate the very top levels of ability. According to the British Department for Education, in the academic year 2014/15, approximately 7.3%, 2.7%, 1.0%, and 0.3% of all the candidates from the GCSE cohort (548,480) achieved one to
four A*s or a better result in the GCE A-level examination. This percentile rank is one important input for equating the levels in both examinations. On the sole basis of percentile ranks and the grade statistics from HKEAA in 2017, a score of 29/35 from the best five subjects in Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education is comparable to 1A*2A in the
best three British A-levels, 32/35 to 2A*1A, 33/35 to 3A* and 34/35 to 3A* and 34/35 to 4A*. In deriving inferences from these statistics, it is important to note that slightly more than a third of the GCSE candidates can go on to study in the sixth form before applying to universities via the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) while almost all Hong Kong
students can study Form 6 before sitting the HKDSE examination. Relevant authorities such as the Hong Kong Examination and Assessment Authority (HKEAA) and UCAS also sought to connect the results from both exam systems to open doors for the holders of these qualifications who wish to study locally or overseas. Officially, the top distinction
levels, A* in A-level and 5** in HKDSE, are currently recognized as broadly equivalent. [15] In particular, in the light of statistical evidence, the 1% cut-off line is often set by admission offices at 2A*1A as compared to a score of 43/45 in the International Baccalaureate Diploma but the Uniform Mark Scale (UMS) instead of the letter grades would be
used in many cases to offer a much more subtle view of the candidate's academic potential. Typical offers from Cambridge Medical School require 2A*1A and Oxford University of Hong Kong and the Chinese University of Hong Kong require 4A* and
3A* respectively in A-level due to fierce competition. The International Advanced Level qualifications are offered in some private schools and international schools which teaching medium is English and adopt IAL curriculum. Students in Macau can take the Cambridge exam board as well as the Edexcel exam board at their school. It is one of the most
popular qualifications for the students who want to pursue their university study in UK, Hong Kong, Australia, and New Zealand. International Advanced Level qualification are not required to take the Joint Admission Examination for
Macao Four Higher Education Institution. In India, Cambridge International Education (CIE), and Learning Resource Network (LRN) GCE Advanced Level qualifications are offered at private and international Education (SIE), and Learning Resource Network (LRN) GCE Advanced Level qualification is offered, with
examinations conducted by Cambridge International Education (CIE). Some subjects are unique to Malaysia, Cambridge A-level (administered by Cambridge International Examinations) and Edexcel International Advanced Level
(administered by Pearson Edexcel). Main article: Higher School Certificate (Mauritius, A/AS-level qualifications are taken as part of the Higher School Certificate, awarded upon successful completion of secondary school after passing of examinations jointly administered by the Mauritius Examinations Syndicate and the University of
Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES). Some exam papers offered, such as French, are customized to support the national standards. Additionally, Internations Syndicate. In Nepal, A-level offered from
Cambridge International Education (CIE) is the most popular and is presented by several public, private, and international Examination Board (Nepal)'s 10+2 curriculum. A-level has become a popular choice for many students in Nepal. Besides A-level, International Baccalaureate and Advanced Placement
are also offered at this level. Nepali students generally appear for 4 subjects at A-level and 5 at AS-level and 5 at AS
program is equivalent to Higher Secondary School Certificate. Cram Schools are established all around the country which prepares the students to take the examinations conducted by Cambridge International Education (CIE). Some subjects are unique to
Seychelles or have a format, curriculum, or syllabus that is unique to Seychelles. Main article: Singapore Examinations and Assessment
Board (SEAB) and the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES). Singaporean A-levels are notably much more difficult than the British A-levels but a little bit easier than the Hong Kong A-level Examination in terms of the proportion of students achieving the highest grades, [16] as part of the country's wider robust educational
policy.[9] Main article: GCE Advanced Level in Sri Lanka In Sri Lanka In Sri Lanka, A-level qualifications are offered by governmental and non-governmental schools (Private Schools). The qualifications are awarded upon successful completion of examinations called Local A-levels while most of the private schools award them upon London A-levels. Local GCE
Advanced Level qualifications are offered by the Department of Examinations. Private Schools (International Schools) in Sri Lanka provide A-level passing A-levels is a major requirement for applying to local universities and for private universities in Sri Lanka. In
the recent past, Universities in Sri Lanka have given the opportunity to apply for their foundation courses which only require O-level (Ordinary Level) results.[17] A-level is an education structure after the completion of 11 years of Universal Primary Education (UPE). Universal Primary Education consists of two levels, the primary school level of seven
years and ordinarily secondary level, of four years. Students are then required to sit for the National Examination which is done on a specific month in a certain year. The exams are done throughout the country on the same date provided by the examination board. Examination which is done on a specific month in a certain year.
take. There are three major clusters, namely science, business, and liberal arts plus core subjects of which are seven in total or more. Students who will then pass according to the Subjects they passed the most and by their will
to pursue certain subjects. There are only three core subjects to study in Advanced Level and one or more optional subjects to sit for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education only if they have passed. The pass marks are arranged according to
grades and the grades will determine whether a student will qualify to join tertiary education which is offered by the government and non-government and non-government and non-government schools. It is regulated by the Ministry of Education which assures both qualitative and quantitative subject matters and there is a special independent
council that is responsible in composing the Advanced Certificate of Education Examination (ACSEE) namely The National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA). In Uganda, a Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education is awarded to students who have passed their national examinations that are set and marked by the Uganda National
Examination Board (UNEB). It is among the requirements for one to join a university in Uganda. The advanced level takes two years for one to complete. Main article: A-level (United Kingdom) A-levels are a college or sixth form leaving qualification offered in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland. These are not compulsory, unlike GCSEs. In
Scotland, A-levels are also offered by some schools as an alternative school-leaving qualification in place of the Scottish Advanced Higher. The main examination boards which administer British A-levels in the UK are: Assessment and Qualifications Alliance (AQA) Oxford, Cambridge, and RSA Examinations (OCR) Edexcel Pearson - London
Examinations) Welsh Joint Education Committee (WJEC) Council for the Curriculum, Examinations & Assessment (CCEA) Cambridge International Education (CIE), and Learning Resource Network (LRN) also offer international versions of the British A
Examinations. At select examination centers, the British A-level exams may also be available to private candidates. Main article: List of Advanced Level Subjects are offered at A-level by the five exam boards often alter their curricula, this table shows the majority of subjects that are
Technology [21] \ Fashion \ and \ Textiles [18] \ [19] \ [20] \ [23] \ Food \ Technology [18] \ [22] \ Georgaphy \ [18] \ [22] \ Georgaphy \ [18] \ [22] \ Georgaphy \ [23] \ Food \ Technology \ Food \ Technology \ [23] \ Food \ Technology \ [23] \ Food \ Technology \ [23] \ Food \ Technology \ Food \ Technology \ [23] \ Food \ Technology \ Food \
Professional Business Services[21] Psychology[18][29][23][21][22] Science in Society[18] Russian[23] Sinhala Sociology[18][29][22] Systems and Professional Business Services[21] Psychology[18][29][23][21][22] Science in Society[18][20][23][21][22] Systems and Professional Business Services[21] Psychology[18][19][20][23][21][22] Science in Society[18][20][23][21][22] Systems Business Services[21] Psychology[18][19][20][23][21][22] Science in Society[18][20][23][21][22] Systems Business Services[21] Systems Busin
Control Technology[18] Telugu[19] Tamil[19] Technology and Design[21] Thinking Skills[19] Travel and Tourism[19][20][23][22] Turkish[20] Urdu[19][23] Welsh[22] Between 2015 and 2018 (first assessment Summer 2017), A-levels in England were reformed, transitioning from a modular to linear structure (initially across 13 subjects). This means
all A-level exams are taken in one sitting as a set of terminal exams (three exams for the majority of subjects), and there is no coursework set for many subjects. For A-levels that retain a coursework element, the percentage of the final grade determined by coursework has been reduced. An example of this can be seen in Edexcel's new English
Literature A-level, reformed in 2015, which reduces the amount of coursework to 20% (from 40% in the old modular specification). A-levels are no longer separated into units, and students must resit all of their exams if they wish to resit the qualification. While these reforms were expected to be complete for first teaching in 2017, this was extended
to 2018 to include the reforms of less common languages such as Modern Hebrew and Bengali. The AS-level is now a separate qualification and is not required for an A-level award, although it still encompasses the first year of the full A-level content. However, unlike AS-levels in the old modular courses, they are now worth only 40% as many UCAS
points as a full A-level (from 50% in the modular courses), as content from the second year of A-level is considered more academically challenging than that of the first year. [24][25] As these reforms took place in stages, many students took a combination of modular and linear courses before all reforms were complete, with AS-levels still being part of the first year.
an A-level in older modular courses. These reforms look to combat grade inflation, where the proportion of students achieving the highest grades increases year upon year, causing the value of those grades to be eroded. The modular system has also been criticised for nurturing a 'resit culture',[26] while new linear courses give no opportunity to resi
individual units. Controversially, some A-level course subjects have been abolished since 2017 as part of these reforms. These include archaeology, anthropology, creative writing, critical thinking, general studies, and home economics. Many universities criticized the scrapping of exams taken at the end of AS-level, which used to be worth 50% of the
overall A-level grade. This is because the universities used the grades achieved at AS-level (available to universities after a student applies during the second year of A-levels) as an indication of a student's ability and thus whether to give said student applies during the second year of A-levels) as an indication of a student's ability and thus whether to give said student applies during the second year of A-levels) as an indication of a student's ability and thus whether to give said student applies during the second year of A-levels) as an indication of a student's ability and thus whether to give said student applies during the second year of A-levels) as an indication of a student's ability and thus whether to give said student applies during the second year of A-levels) as an indication of a student's ability and thus whether to give said student applies during the second year of A-levels) as an indication of a student applies during the second year of A-levels and the second year of A-levels are second year of A-levels and the second year of A-levels are second years.
maintaining the modular structure of their qualification. In September 2023, it was announced by Prime Minister Rishi Sunak that the A-level would be scrapped in England and merged with T-levels to form the Advanced British Standard, [30][31] however this was cancelled by the Labour government after their victory in the 2024 general election
[32] The GCE Advanced Level qualification is offered by the Zimbabwe School Examinations Council (ZIMSEC).[33] Before, this qualification was jointly offered by Cambridge International Education and the Council in Zimbabwe. In 2002, there has been a move away from the GCE Advanced Level to the CXC CAPE examinations, [34] making them a
Level (O-Level) - an entry qualification that has been phased out in the University of Cambridge and the University of Warwick for admissions to
study mathematics at undergraduate level International A-levels Singapore-Cambridge GCE Advanced Level - harder examination in Singapore Hong Kong Advanced Level Examination (HKALE) - now defunct GCE Advanced Level in Sri Lanka Scotland Higher (Scottish) - Scottish university entrance qualification Advanced Higher (Scottish) - Scottish
similar qualification in the Netherlands Matura or Maturità - similar qualification in France European School system IB Diploma Programme - alternative examination found across the world International
alternatives Advanced Placement Program -similar qualification in the United States Bagrut - similar qualification in Israel Leaving Certificate (Ireland) Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia (Malaysia Matriculation Certificate (Malta) Senior Secondary
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Development Agency: A Level resources University of Cambridge: International A & AS levels The Guardian 2005 A Level results 2005 A Level results 2005 A Level results 2005 A Level results 2018 Archived 27 September 2022 at the Wayback Machine Retrieved from "If you're a student preparing to study for your exams, you might have come across the
terms AS, A2, and A Levels. But what are they exactly? AS, A2, and A Levels are all part of the British education system and are exams taken by students in the UK and around the world as a standard of academic achievement. AS Levels, or Advanced
Subsidiary Levels, are exams taken by students in the first year of their A Level studies. They are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students an opportunity to test the waters before deciding which subjects they want to pursue at A Level. A Level and give students an opportunity to test the waters before deciding which subjects they want to pursue at A Level and give students and give students and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be half of a full A Level and give students are designed to be a full A Level and give students are designed to be a full A Level and give students are designed to be a full A Level and give students are designed to be a full A Level and give st
other hand, are taken in the second year of A Level studies and are the other half of the subject matter. Source and require students to demonstrate a deeper understanding of the subject matter. Source and require students to demonstrate a deeper understanding of the subject matter.
of secondary education in the British system and are widely recognised as a gold standard of academic achievement. If you're a student in the UK preparing for your exams, you might be wondering what the difference is between AS and A-level are both
qualifications taken by students in their final two years of secondary school (also known as sixth form). The main difference between the two is that AS-level is essentially the first half of an A-level qualification, while A-level is essentially the first half of an A-level qualification, while A-level is essentially the first half of an A-level qualification, while A-level is essentially the first half of an A-level qualification, while A-level is essentially the first half of an A-level qualification, while A-level is essentially the first half of an A-level qualification, while A-level is essentially the first half of an A-level qualification, while A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-level qualification are supported by the first half of an A-le
the full A-level. In the UK, students typically take AS-levels in their first year of sixth form, which is known as year 12. AS-levels are designed to provide students with an understanding of the subject and the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the subject and the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the subject and the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the subject and the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the subject and the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the subject and the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the subject and the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the subject and the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the subject and the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the subject and the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the subject and the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the subject and the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the skills required to provide students with an understanding of the skills required to provide students.
taken in the second year of sixth form, which is known as year 13. A2-levels are the second part of the full A-level course and build on the knowledge and skills acquired during the AS-level system. AS-levels
have been decoupled from A-levels, meaning they no longer count towards the final A-level grades in their A-levels. Under the new system, students
can take AS-levels in their first year of sixth form, but they are not required to do so. If they choose to take AS-levels, they can still progress onto the full A-level course in their second year of sixth form. Senior online
tutors say that AS-levels are often used as a stepping stone to A-level, giving students the chance to get a taste of a subject before deciding whether to continue with the full A-level, but still want to keep their options open. If you're still
deciding on your A-level subjects, have a look at our articles on the Top 10 Hardest A-Levels and Top 10 Easiest A-Levels are important qualifications that are offered to students in the British education system, and they have specific differences that students should be aware of. Here are some statistics and facts that can help
explain these differences further: Level of Specialisation: AS-levels are less specialised than A2-levels, and A2-levels are less specialised than A-levels. This means that as students progress through these qualifications, they are expected to have a deeper understanding of the subjects they are studying. For example, at AS-level, students may study a
range of subjects, while at A-level, they may choose to specialise in just one or two subjects. Number of Exams: AS-levels require two exams per subject, while A2-levels require two exams per subject, and A-levels require two exams per subject, while A2-levels require two exams per subject.
exams and demonstrate a deeper understanding of the subject matter. Grading System: AS-levels, A2-levels, and A-levels are all graded on a scale from A to E, with an A grade being the highest. This grading system is used to measure the academic performance of students and is an important factor in determining whether students are accepted into
university or other higher education institutions. Importance in University Admissions: A-levels are the most important qualifications for admission, and the grades obtained in these qualifications are a key factor in
determining whether students are accepted into their chosen course of study. Availability of Subjects: AS-levels, and A-levels are offered in a wide range of subjects that interest them and that are relevant to their
chosen course of study. An expert A-Level Maths tutor said: "AS Levels are introductory courses that students take in the first year of college, serving as a foundation for A2 Levels are more in-depth and are crucial for specialization and university
preparation. Choosing the right AS subjects is key, as they lay the groundwork for the more challenging A2 courses."In terms of British students, A-levels may offer more scope than AS or A2-levels. This is because A-levels are more specialised and require a deeper understanding of the subject matter, which means that students studying at this level
may be more engaged and interested in learning about the topic. If you're wondering whether A2 is more difficulty, it really depends on the individual student and the subjects they are studying. Some students may find AS more difficulty because it involves adjusting to a new level of
academic rigour, while others may find A2 more challenging due to the increased depth and complexity of the topics covered. Additionally, the difficulty level can also vary depending on the specific subject. A-Level Physics tutors point out that some subjects, such as mathematics or physics, may have a steeper learning curve and require more
advanced skills and knowledge at the A2 level. Other subjects, such as English literature or history, may require more analytical and critical thinking skills, which can be developed over time. So, to sum it up, whether A2 is more difficult than AS really depends on the individual student and the subjects they are studying. Both levels require hard work,
dedication, and a commitment to learning, so it's important to approach each with an open mind and a willingness to push yourself to achieve your best. The answer is yes, you can do A2 without having taken AS Level, but it might be more challenging as A2 builds on the knowledge and skills acquired at AS level. However, it is important to note that
some subjects may have specific prerequisites, so it is always best to check with your school or college before making any decisions. If you are considering taking A2 without having taken AS, it may be a good idea to do some additional research and preparation beforehand to ensure you are adequately prepared for the course. This could involve
independent reading, seeking support from teachers or A-Level tutors, or taking online courses or tutorials to gain the necessary knowledge and skills. Failing your AS levels can be a disappointing and stressful experience, but it doesn't mean the end of your academic journey. If you fail one or more AS levels, there are a few different options available
to you. Firstly, you may be able to reappear for your AS exams in the following academic year. This gives you a chance to improve your grades and continue with your A-level studies. It's important to note that if you choose to reappear for your AS exams in the following academic year. This gives you a chance to improve your grades and continue with your A-level studies. It's important to note that if you choose to reappear for your AS exams in the following academic year.
the subject you failed at AS level. For example, if you failed your AS levels can be a setback, but it doesn't have to derail your future plans. With perseverance, hard work, and careful consideration of your options, you can still
achieve your academic goals. You can even go to university without A-Levels. In conclusion, choosing the right course to pursue can be a daunting task, but it is important to remember that it is a decision that can shape your future education and career goals. The choice between AS, A2, and A levels should be based on your academic abilities,
interests, and career aspirations. AS levels provide a strong foundation in subjects and can be a steppingstone towards A levels and provide more advanced skills and knowledge in the subject area. A levels are more comprehensive courses that cover a broader range of
topics in the subject area and are recognised by universities worldwide. It is important to note that the level of difficulty for each course varies, and each student should choose a level that challenges them while allowing them to succeed. Regardless of the course chosen, it is essential to work hard, be committed, and strive to achieve your best. The
choice between AS, A2, and A levels depends on your academic goals and interests. Each course has its benefits, and it is up to you to choose the one that aligns with your future aspirations. Take the time to research and explore your future aspirations.
potential. Confused about which one to pick? Find out how our Oxbridge tutors can help prepare you for admissions to the top universities. Yes, AS levels - they can help boost your overall A-level grades. AS levels can be used as a way to demonstrate your ability in a
subject early on, and they also give you the opportunity to gain some UCAS points that can be used when applying for university. When you move on to A2, your AS level grades will depend on the specific subject and exam board
you are studying with, so it's important to check the requirements for your particular course. Overall, doing well in your AS levels can help set you up for success in your AS levels and beyond. As a UK student, taking AS, A2, and A levels is a rite of passage. These exams are a crucial part of the British education system and are required for university
admission. International students may find the process different, as their education systems may not have the same structure. However, both UK and international students can benefit from the A-Level resources by TutorChase.It's important to note that there are some differences in spelling between British and American English, such as the use of
'travelling' in British English versus 'traveling' in American English. As for the UK and England, the UK is made up of four countries, including England, and has its own government and education system. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build
upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms. Attribution in any way that suggests the licensor endorses
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you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. If you are a student who is preparing for higher studies internationally, you must have come across A-level which is short for Advanced Level qualifications. A-Levels or Advanced Level

ifications are subject-based qualifications which are taken as the final academic courses before university. A-Levels is a two year program in which students between 16 and 18 years old can apply for university entry globally, particularly in the UK. The exam is a popular choice for students seeking higher education ab ialized and in-depth study of chosen subjects. To clear the exam, one must read A-Level past papers. A-Levels nowadays are a popular choice among students for secondary education. Because of its depth of knowledge, global recognition, and flexibility in subject choice. Let's elaborate the key reasons of choosing A-Level graition which means it is acceptable internationally in different schools and colleges. This recognition stems from their rigorous curriculum, standardized assessments, and the depth of knowledge they require students to acquire. A-Levels is popular for their in depth knowledge provided to students through various subject choices for everyone. This reasons why students choose this exam instead of others are labeled to the level of the l	vels: A-Levels has a global bjects. It is an s and future aspirations.
student works hard to achieve academy excellence and A-Levels fulfil this desire. It is a popular choice due to their rigorous curriculum, in-depth subject knowledge, and global recognition. For university preparations A-Levels is an ideal choice for students due to their rigorous curriculum, in-depth subject knowledge, and global recognition. For university preparations A-Levels is an ideal choice for students due to their rigorous curriculum, in-depth subject knowledge, and global recognition. For university preparations A-Levels is an ideal choice for students due to their rigorous curriculum, in-depth subject knowledge, and global recognition. For university preparations A-Levels is an ideal choice for students due to their rigorous curriculum, in-depth subject knowledge, and global recognition. A strong for higher due to their rigorous curriculum, in-depth subject knowledge, and global recognition. For university preparations A-Levels is an ideal choice for students due to their rigorous curriculum, in-depth subject knowledge, and global recognition. A strong for higher due to their rigorous curriculum, in-depth subject subject subject knowledge, and global recognitions. A-levels sambled in the properties of the curse of principles which helps students to get a brighter future. Here's a breakdown of the key components how A-levels work: A-levels have a principle have a brighter future. Here's a breakdown of the key components how A-levels work: A-levels have a brighter future. Here's a breakdown of the key components how A-levels work and the end of the course or usually in the second year. Remember, they carry the most weight in most subjects. Coursework: It majorly considers subjects like English Art, and some sciences. However, it can be in various properties and subjects a	mix of coursework and us ways like essays, reports, and RSA Examinations) Auch as: A* = 56 points, A =
Physics). For A Level qualification, learners are free to choose subjects that hold their interest or they feel the topics are going to help them in their future studies or career. There are no compulsory subjects with A Levels. The most popular subjects include: English Language & Literature French Maths Biology Physics graphy Psychology Economics Art Information Technology Modern Foreign Languages such as French, German, and Spanish. If you are looking for a complete list of A-Level subjects, refer to the Cambridge International Education's (CIE) official website. Selecting the right A-level subjects is crucial as it can influence y er path. Here we have listed below some advice that help you to make an informed decision: Interests and Strengths: Choose those areas that you have a passion for learning in and those areas that you have a passion for learning in and those areas that you have a passion for learning in and those areas that you may be aware of the minute for them that they can perform well and achieve greater so think about your Work or University Course choices in the Future. Some professions and university programs require specific A-level subjects for the applicant. Check the requirements in your preferred area of specialization so that you may be aware of the subjects you need to take. Balance: Make sure the chosen subjects are advisors, and others who are affiliated with the jobs or careers of interest to you. Their ideas may help you resolve some of the different programs require specific A-level subjects. A Levels are assessed through final exams conducted at the end of the two-year professions are commonly assessed: Most A Level subjects are assessed externally through final exams conducted at the end of the two-year professions.	rour university options and lesson fulfillment. Future abjects provide a good ficulties and help you make
wledge, critical thinking, analysis, and application. Wanted to explore A-Level exams? Before applying, you must read the A-Level curriculum. Some subjects such as English, History, or Art may involve rement. The practical endorsement does not affect the final grade but appears as a separate pass or fail notation on the certificate. There are two main exam boards popular with students such as Cambridge International Education, and Edexcel. However, some other common choices are AQA, OCR, and WJEC. A Leve Spoints range from A* (A-star) to E. Here, A* denoting exceptional performance of students. For example, an A* is worth 56 points, an A is worth 48, and so on. A Levels exams offer standardized qualifications which are widely accepted by universities in the UK and other countries. A Level Qualification has two main pevel (Second Year). The first year of the A Level qualification is known as the AS Level, where students will study courses that provide enough understanding to progress to A-level. The second year of the A Level courses are the second half of the A-level courses, and build on the curriculum. Some subjects are two fights are the second to last year of high school: 4-5 AS-level subjects. Choosing one is a crucial life changing decision for any kid. Cambridge and Edexcel are two of ting A-Level qualifications. Both of them have different characteristics. Edexcel A Levels have a single exam paper, on the other hand Cambridge A Levels offer a tiered system with separate foundation and higher levels. The exam board is a part of the University of Cambridge which offers international qualifications like	we a practical component or el exams consider grades or earts: AS Level (First Year) um included during the first the leading exam boards
bobally recognized for academic excellence. It is a UK-based exam body under Pearson. It provides academic and subject suitability recognized for academic excellence. It is a UK-based exam body under Pearson. It provides academic and subject suitability recognized for academic excellence. It is a UK-based exam body under Pearson. It provides academic and vocational qualifications including GCSEs and A Levels. S.No. ParticularsEdexcel A LevelsCambridge A Levels 1. Assessment Structure in the Edexcel A Levels includes a linear model with final exams in the end. 2. Question Paper Structure The structure is great for most subjects. It includes both difficult and easy questions. The structure of Cambridge works with the tiered system with separate foundation and higher levels for few subjects. 3. EmphasisEdexcel emphasizes on knowledge, understanding and application. Cambridge focuses on independent thinking the paper of the paper of subjects. While Cambridge A Levels focus on the main exams. 5. Subject OfferingEdexcel A Levels offers a wide range of subjects, however generally fewer than Cambridge A Levels consists of over 55 subjects will be consisted on their interests and career requirements. 6. Teaching & Learning StyleEdexcel uses structured questions, case studies, and practical scenarios in their learnings. Cambridge motivates students for independent research, conceptual understanding of topics, and long-answer writing. 7. For the paper of the pa	ity. Let's understand the in Edexcel includes a single ing, problem-solving, and s. It gives students the FlexibilityFor flexibility a
Isstitution is described. It linealis you are assessed mostly at the end of two years. Here you can take As and A Levels of Advanced Level qualification in the discussions. All die discussions. Before enrolling, students need to meet specific entry requirements. Let's explore in detail: For admission many schools and colleges requires A minimum of 5 GCSEs or equivalent at grades 9 to 4 (A* to C). Including English and Mathematics. Remember minimum grades in subjects relevant to your A. Evel chools and colleges requires high grades of a consistency of the following the f	oices which are usually us study of the language is ews as part of their options depending on their lather persons that are
cities for different organisations. A-level qualifications are appreciated by a lot of companies and many of them provide their employees promotions. It is important if planning for educational and career paths. Among the various options available when you complete your A-level, it an option that is suitable in terms of the desired goal. Further, 21K schools are here to also assist you in your A-level education and help you prepare for further learning and a profession path. British education This article is about the general qualification examined in the UK and internationally. For the Uk and internationally. For the Uk and internationally in your A-level logo historically used by Cambridge International EducationAcronymA-levelTypeGeneral Certificate of EducationYear started1951Duration2 yearsLanguagesEnglish language, Welsh languagePrerequisitesTypically General Certificate of Education and the educational authorities of British Crown dependencies to students completing secondary of the year introduced in England and Wales in 1951 to replace the Higher School Certificate. The A-level permits students to have potential access to a chosen university they applied to with UCAS points. They could be accepted into it should they meet the requirements of the university. [2][3] A number of Commonwealth access to a chosen university they applied to with UCAS points.	is important to proceed UK qualification, see A-level al Certificate of Secondary or pre-university education. th countries have developed
ifications with the same name as and a similar format to the British A-levels.[4][5][6] Obtaining an A-level, or equivalent qualifications, is generally required across the board for university entrance, with universities granting offers based on grades achieved.[7] Particularly in Singapore, its A-level examinations have been challenging than those in the United Kingdom and Hong Kong.[8][9] A-levels are typically worked towards over two years. Normally, students take three or four A-level courses in their first year of sixth form, and most taking four cut back to three in their second year.[10][11][12][7] This is because university offers are grades, and taking a fourth can have an impact on grades. Unlike other level-3 qualifications, such as the International Baccalaureate, A-levels have no specific subject requirements, so students have the opportunity to combine any subjects they wish to take. However, students normally pick their courses based on the niversity: most degrees require specific A-levels for entry.[13] In legacy modular courses (last assessment Summer 2019), A-levels are split into two parts, with students within their first year of study pursuing an Advanced Subsidiary qualification, commonly referred to as an AS or AS-level, which can either serve as an irribute 40% of the marks towards a full A-level award. The second part is known as an A2 or A2-level, which is generally more in-depth and academically rigorous than the AS-level award. The A2-level is not a qualification on its own and must be accompanied by an AS-level and a candidate and can be compared to matura, the Abitur of the Baccalaureate. Several countries are a matericulation examination and can be compared to matura, the Abitur of the Baccalaureate. Several countries are a matericulation examination and can be compared to matura, the Abitur of the Baccalaureate. Several countries are a matericulation examination and can be controlled by the action of the A-level staken in the Call of the A-level staken in the Call of the A-level	e normally based on three A- degree they wish to pursue independent qualification or l in the same subject for es world-wide offer A-
Is through international cross-border exam boards, which include Cambridge International Education (CIE), Pearson Edexcel, and OxfordAQA. In Bangladesh, the GCE AS and A-level are offered by Cambridge International Education (CIE) and Pearson Edexcel after completion of GCE O-level or IGCSE (CIE), and is conceil. GCE Advanced Level qualifications are offered by some of the private, public, and international schools as an alternative to HSC (Higher Secondary School Certificate) offered by the Government Board of Education. It has become a popular choice among students, but due to financial implications, its reach is limited to be in major cities such as Dhaka and Chittagong. In Brunei, the A-level qualification is offered, with examinations conducted by Cambridge International Education (CIE). Some subjects are unique to Brunei or have a format, curriculum, or syllabus that is unique to Brunei. The Advanced Level of Cameroon is based on the categories of the government of Cameroon in collaboration with Cambridge University. All the courses taken are related to what the candidate is willing to pursue a career in university and these courses are on a recognizable international standard for university entrance; as they are major relevant fications such as GCE A-level and International A-level are widely accepted in Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education for 2004 and 1000 and 10	d to the middle and upper he Cambridge International courses. The British A-level average non-JUPAS offers the academic year 2014/15,
oximately 7.3%, 2.7%, 1.0%, and 0.3% of all the candidates from the GCSE cohort (548,480) achieved one to four A*s or a better result in the GCSE A-level examination. This percentile rank is one important input for equating the levels in both examinations. On the sole basis of percentile ranks and the grade statistics from the best five subjects in Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education is comparable to 1A*2A in the best three British A-levels, 32/35 to 2A*1A, 33/35 to 3A* and 34/35 to 3A* an	tudy in the sixth form as from both exam systems ampared to a score of 43/45 whereas those from the dopt IAL curriculum.
ents in Macau can take the Cambridge exam board as well as the Edexcel exam board at their school. It is one of the most popular qualifications for the students who want to pursue their university study in UK, Hong Kong, Australia, and New Zealand. International Advanced Level qualification is also accepted by Macaying for direct admission, the applicants with IAL qualification are not required to take the Joint Admission Examination (CIE), and Learning Resource Network (LRN) GCE Advanced Level qualifications are offered at private and in native to the conventional Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC). In Malaysia, the A-level qualification is offered, with examinations conducted by Cambridge International Education (CIE). Some subjects are unique to Malaysia or have a format, curriculum, or syllabus that is unique to Malaysia. For instance, there are two sysia, Cambridge A-level (administered by Cambridge International Examinations) and Edexcel International Advanced Level (administered by Pearson Edexcel). Main article: Higher School Certificate (Mauritius) In Mauritius, A/AS-level qualifications are taken as part of the Higher School Certificate, awarded upon successing of examinations jointly administered by the Mauritius Examinations Syndicate (UCLES). Some exam papers offered, such as French, are customized to support the national educational standards. Additionally, International A-level offered from Cambridge International Education (CIE) is the most popular and is presented by several public, private, and international institutions as an alternative to the National Examination Board (Nepal)'s	nternational schools as an o types of A-level in cessful completion of qualifications from Edexcel 10+2 curriculum. A-level
become a popular choice for many students in Nepal. Besides A-level, International Baccalaureate and Advanced Placement are also offered at this level. Nepali students generally appear for 4 subjects at A-level and 5 at AS-level. A-levels are offered in Pakistan by governmental and private institutions, along with International examinations like the Advanced Placement. Examinations are handled by international British boards and the program is equivalent to Higher Secondary School Certificate. Cram Schools are established all around the country which prepares the students to take the examinations as private candidates. In fication is offered, with examinations conducted by Cambridge International Education (CIE). Some subjects are unique to Seychelles or have a format, curriculum, or syllabus that is unique to Seychelles. Main article: Singapore-Cambridge GCE Advanced Level In Singapore, H1/H2/H3 level qualifications are awarded uninations jointly administered by Singapore Ministry of Education (MOE), Singapore Examinations Syndicate (UCLES). Singaporean A-levels are notably much more difficult than the British A-levels but a little bit easier than the Hong temperature of the proportion of students achieving the highest grades, [16] as part of the country's wider robust educational policy. [9] Main article: GCE Advanced Level in Sri Lanka, A-level qualifications are offered by the Department of Examinations. Private Schools (International Schools) in Sri Lanka provide A-level qualifications which are offered by: Cambridge International Schools) in Sri Lanka provide A-level qualifications which are offered by: Cambridge International	Seychelles, the A-level upon successful completion Kong A-level Examination upon successful completion Education (CIE) Edexcel
ing A-levels is a major requirement for applying to local universities and for private universities in Sri Lanka. In the recent past, Universities in Sri Lanka have given the opportunity to apply for their foundation courses which only require O-level (Ordinary Level) results.[17] A-level is an education structure after the concerning error of the Patients and Core subjects of two levels, the primary school level of seven years and ordinarily secondary level, of four years. Students are then required to sit for the National Examination which is done on a specific month in a certain year. The exams are done throughout the lead by the examination board. Examinations will depend on the cluster and core subjects in which a student shall take. There are three major clusters, namely science, business, and liberal arts plus core subjects of which are seven in total or more. Students who will then pass according to the National Examination Standard Evaluation and are selected according to the subjects they passed the most and by their will to pursue certain subjects to study in Advanced Level and one or more optional subjects to sit for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education only if they have passed. The pass marks are arranged according to grades and the grades will determine whether a student will qualify to join tertiary education. A-level education which is offered by the government and non-government schools. It is regarded to the National Examination (ACSEE) namely The National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA). In Uganda, a Uganda Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA). In Uganda, a Uganda Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA). In Uganda, a Uganda Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA).	country on the same date indards shall be selected to Then students are awarded gulated by the Ministry of ificate of Education is
rded to students who have passed their national examinations that are set and marked by the Uganda National Examination Board (UNEB). It is among the requirements for one to join a university in Uganda. The advanced level takes two years for one to complete. Main article: A-level (United Kingdom) A-levels are a confication offered in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland. These are not compulsory, unlike GCSEs. In Scotland, A-levels are also offered by some schools as an alternative school-leaving qualification in place of the Scottish Advanced Higher. The main examination boards which administer British A-levels in the UK are: a confication (AQA) Oxford, Cambridge, and RSA Examinations (OCR) Edexcel (Edexcel Pearson - London Examinations) Welsh Joint Education (CIE) Council for the Curriculum, Examinations & Assessment (CCEA) Cambridge International Education (CIE) Learning Resource Network (LRN) Oxford AC mational Education (CIE), and Learning Resource Network (LRN) also offer international versions of the British A-levels in the United Kingdom and worldwide. The British variant of A/AS-levels is also taken in many Commonwealth and former Commonwealth countries, as well as in examination centers worldwide. British generally offer the British A-levels as offered through Edexcel or Cambridge International Examinations. At select examination centers, the British A-level exams may also be available to private candidates. Main article: List of Advanced Level Subjects (A-Level) A wide variety of subjects are offered at A-level ough exam boards often alter their curricula, this table shows the majority of subjects that are consistently available for study. Accounting[18][20][21] Applied Science[18][20][22] Arabic[19][23] Architecture[18] Bengali[18] Biblio Biblio British A-level and Design[18][19][20] Afrikaans[19] Architecture[18] Bengali[18] Biblio British A-level and Design[18] Architecture[18] Bengali[18] Biblio British A-level and Design[18] Architecture[18] Bengali[18] Biblio British A-level and Design[18] Arch	Assessment and QA, Edexcel, Cambridge sh international schools in el by the five exam boards.
ogy[18][19][20][23][21][22] Business[18][19][20][23][21][22] Chemistry[18][19][20][23][21][22] Drama and Textiles[18][19][20][23][21][22] English Language[18][19][20][23][21][22] English Language[18][19][20][23][21][22] English Language[18][19][20][23][21][22] English Literature[18][19][20][23][21][22] Environmental Technology[18][23][21][22] Food Technology[18][23][21][22] Food Technology[18][23][21][22] Food Technology[18][23][21][22] Food Technology[18][23][21][22] Food Technology[18][23][21][22] Food Technology[18][23][21][22] Good Technology[18][23][23][23][23][23][23][23][23][23][23	Language and 8][19][20][23][21][22] cs[20][21] Human Science[19] ducation[18][19][20][23]
Physical Science[19] Physics[18][20][23][21][22] Polish[18] Politics[18][20][23] Professional Business Services[21] Psychology[18][20][23][21][22] Science in Society[18] Russian[23] Si Software Systems Development[21] Spanish[18][19][20][23][21][22] Sports Science[21] Statistics[18][20][23] Systems and Control Technology[18] Telugu[19] Tamil[19] Technology and Design[21] Thinking Skills[19] Travel and Tourism[19][20][23][22] Turkish[20] Urdu[19][23] Welsh[22] Between 2015 and 2018 (first exams are taken in one sitting as a set of terminal exams (three exams for the majority of subjects), and there is no coursework set for many subjects. For A-levels that retain a course entage of the final grade determined by coursework has been reduced. An example of this can be seen in Edexcel's new English Literature A-level, reformed in 2015, which reduces the amount of coursework to 20% (from 40% in the old modular specification). A-levels are no longer separated into units, and students mu wish to resit the qualification. While these reforms were expected to be complete for first teaching in 2017, this was extended to 2018 to include the reforms of less common languages such as Modern Hebrew and Bengali. The AS-level is now a separate qualification and is not required for an A-level award, although it so of the full A-level content. However, unlike AS-levels in the old modular courses, they are now worth only 40% as many UCAS points as a full A-level (from 50% in the modular courses), as content from the second year of A-level is considered more academically challenging than that of the first year. [24][25] As these reforms the second year of A-level is considered more academically challenging than that of the first year. [24][25] As these reforms the second year of A-level is considered more academically challenging than that of the first year. [24][25] As these reforms the second year of A-level is considered more academically challenging than that of the first year.	assessment Summer ework element, the st resit all of their exams if still encompasses the first orms took place in stages,
y students took a combination of modular and linear courses before all reforms were complete, with AS-level in older modular courses. These reforms look to combat grade inflation, where the proportion of students achieving the highest grades increases year upon year, causing the value of modular system has also been criticised for nurturing a 'resit culture',[26] while new linear courses give no opportunity to resit individual units. Controversially, some A-level course subjects have been abolished since 2017 as part of these reforms. These include archaeology, anthropology, creative writing, critical thinking economics. Many universities criticized the scrapping of exams taken at the end of AS-level, which used to be worth 50% of the overall A-level grade. This is because the universities used the grades achieved at AS-level (available to universities after a student applies during the second year of A-levels) as an indication whether to give said student an offer.[27][28] Opposition to these reforms in Wales[29] and Northern Ireland has resulted in maintaining the modular structure of their qualification. In September 2023, it was announced by Prime Minister Rishi Sunak that the A-level would be scrapped in England and merged with T-levelsh Standard,[30][31] however this was cancelled by the Labour government after their victory in the 2024 general election.[32] The GCE Advanced Level qualification was jointly offered by Cambridge International Education above. In 2002, there has been a move away from the GCE Advanced Level to the CXC CAPE examinations. Some universities also require applicants to take separate entrance examinations. The International Baccalaureate and European Baccalaureate are all all all all all all all all all al	ing, general studies, and of a student's ability and vels to form the Advanced on and the Council in so accepted. Advanced
Standard, a proposed replacement General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) – an entry qualification that has been phased out in the United Kingdom Further / special Scholarship level (S-level) – last offered in 2001 Advanced Extension Award (AEA) – 20 dematics Sixth Term Examination Paper (STEP) – used by the University of Cambridge and the University of Warwick for admissions to study mathematics at undergraduate level International A-levels Singapore-Cambridge GCE Advanced Level – harder examination in Singapore Hong Kong Advanced Level Examination Advanced Level in Sri Lanka Scotland Higher (Scottish) – Scottish university entrance qualification Advanced Higher (Scottish) – Scottish equivalent to A-level Canada Ontario Academic Credit Vocational BTEC Extended Diploma – the highest level of the BTEC structure and is taken by people aged 16 or above (equal to (level 3) Advanced Vocational Certificate of Education (AVCE) Europe Abitur – similar qualification in Germany and Finland Eindexamen – similar qualification in some European countries Baccalaureate Baccalaureate Baccalaureate Baccalaureate Baccalaureate Placement Program – similar qualification in the United States Bagrut – similar qualification in Israel Leaving Certificate (Ireland) Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia Matriculation Certificate (Malta) Senior Secondary Certificate of Education (Australia) ^ "A level definition and meaning". Collins English Dictionary. Retrieved 10 February 2019. ^ "University Clearing through UCAS". GOV. UK. Retrieved	(HKALE) - now defunct o A-levels) T Level (level 3) n Baccalaureate - alaysia (Malaysian Higher 17 December 2023. ^
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