



## Chemistry department

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*Head of Chemistry*

# How has chemistry changed the world?

Chemistry is part of our everyday life, it...

- Keeps us warm through increasingly efficient fuels and insulating materials.
- Feeds you through better fertilisers for growing food and refrigerants to store them.
- Treats you with drug synthesis and pharmacology.
- Keeps you safe with ultra-hard alloys and resistant polyamides.
- Connects us through longer lasting batteries.

# Why study chemistry?

- Many of the challenges facing today's society will be overcome with the help of chemical scientists.
- Chemistry is sometimes called the central science because it bridges other natural sciences, including physics, geology and biology.
- Chemistry is an exciting and challenging subject. It can open the door to university courses that can lead to significant personal rewards.

# Why study chemistry?

Studying chemistry will help to improve many of your skills including:

- numeracy;
- problem-solving;
- data handling;
- analysis;
- observation;
- team working;
- report writing;
- laboratory skills.

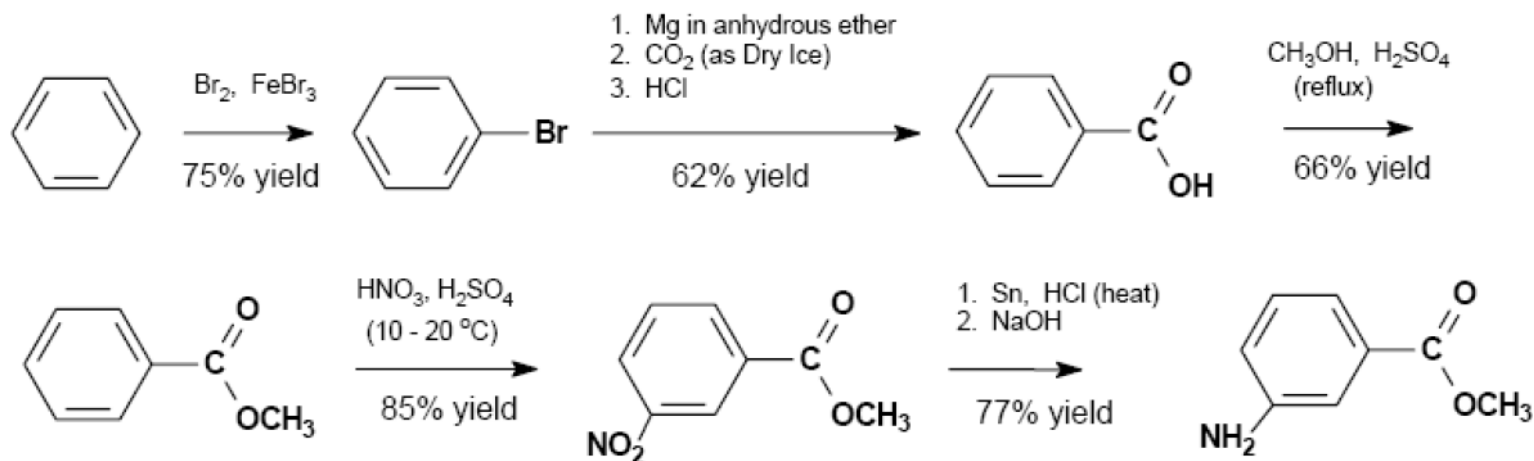
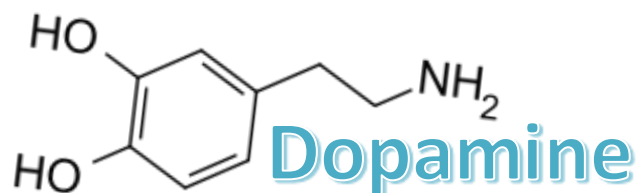
These are highly valued by employers and universities and can open the doors to a huge range of jobs, higher level and university courses.

# Careers and courses require chemistry

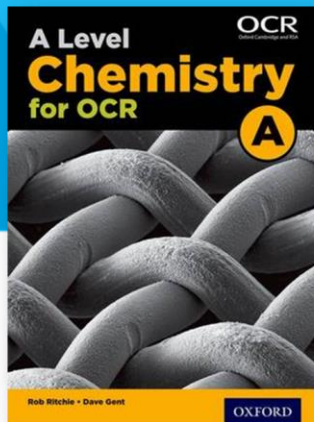
- Chemistry
- Agronomy
- Chemical engineering
- Nuclear chemistry
- Pharmacology
- Environmental science
- Materials science
- Metallurgy
- Dentistry
- Anaesthesiology
- Veterinary science
- Biochemistry
- Forensic science
- Medicine
- Neuroscience
- Toxicology
- Food science & brewery
- ... the list goes on ....

# Why study chemistry?

Chemistry is a hugely rewarding subject, and if cracking a challenging puzzle causes your dopamine and serotonin levels to peak, then it might be for you.

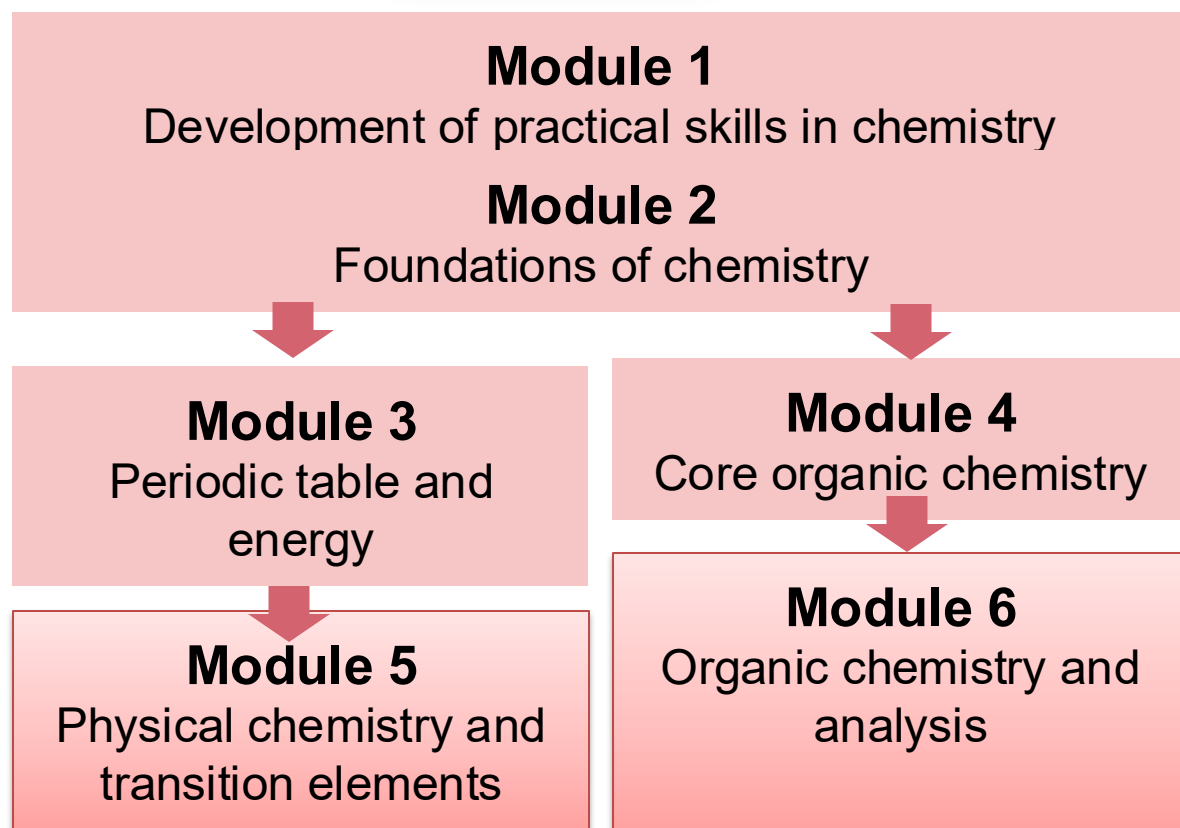


Methyl meta-aminobenzoate (MMAB)



# What will you study?

- OCR Chemistry A



Modules 2, 3, and 4 are studied in Year 12. Module 1 will span both years.

# Terminal assessment model

270 marks

6 hours total  
assessment time

Extended response in all  
papers

Synoptic assessment  
across all papers

Practical based  
questions included in all  
papers

**Paper 1:** *Inorganic/Physical*

2 h 15

100 marks

**Paper 2 :** *Organic/Analytical*

2 h 15

100 marks

**Paper 3:** *Unified chemistry*

1 h 30

70 marks

# Mathematics within chemistry

Numeracy and mathematical skills are essential for chemistry.

20% of the content will be maths above GCSE standard, there is no limit on maths of a GCSE standard.

- Application of data/equation
- Problem solving involving different areas of mathematics & decisions about direction to proceed

As such it is important that students have achieved at least a grade 5 in maths alongside their 6 in chemistry or grade 6/6 in combined science.

# Practical endorsement

**Investigative**

12

Research  
skills

**Unscaffolded**

10

Rates of  
reaction –  
initial rates  
method

11

pH  
measurement

**Scaffolded, to  
support  
specification  
content**

6

Synthesis  
of an  
organic  
solid

7

Qualitative  
analysis of  
organic  
functional  
groups

8

Electro-  
chemical  
cells

9

Rates of  
reaction -  
continuous  
monitoring  
method

1

Moles  
determination

2

Acid–base  
titration

3

Enthalpy  
deter-  
mination

4

Qualitative  
analysis of  
ions

5

Synthesis  
of an  
organic  
liquid

# Progress trends in chemistry

- In 2025, our students achieved our best set of results with students making +1.24 levels of progress
- On average students achieved +1.24 of a grade higher than the national average for similar students.
- In 2024, they achieved a third-best score of +0.57.
- In 2023 this figure was +0.22, and in 2022 it was +0.38.
- Chemistry was been the best performing subject in the school by this measure last year, and the second-best for the two years prior.

# What do our chemists do next?

In 2021, 20 out of 31 students (65%) went on to a STEM subject at university, 4 studying a chemistry-based subject.

In 2022, 17 out of 25 students (68%) went on to a STEM subject at university, 4 studying a chemistry-based subject.

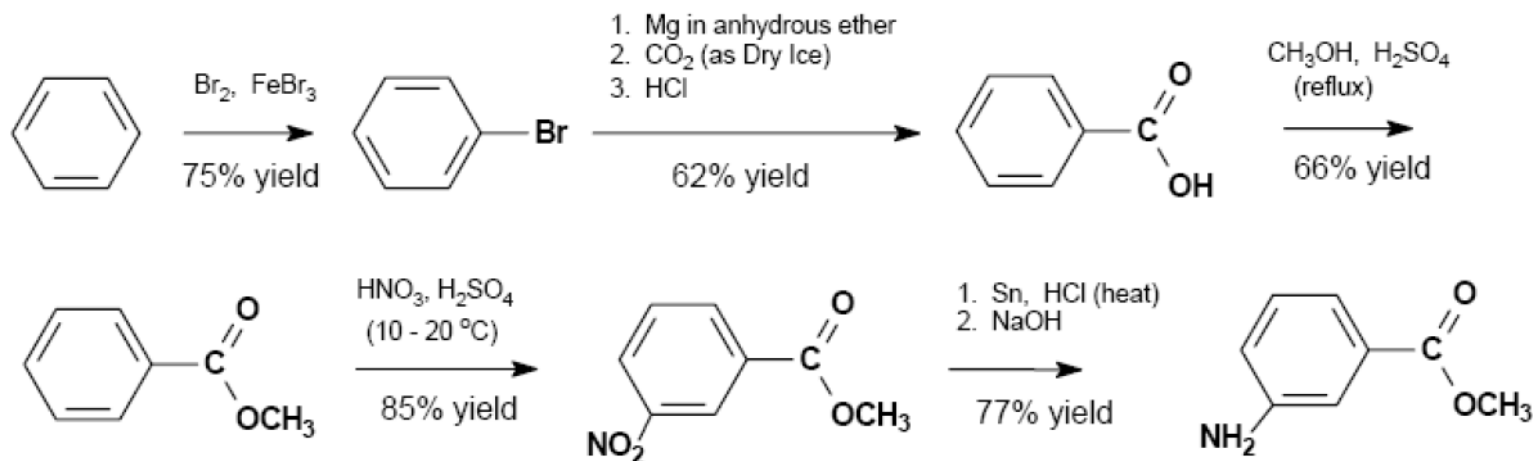
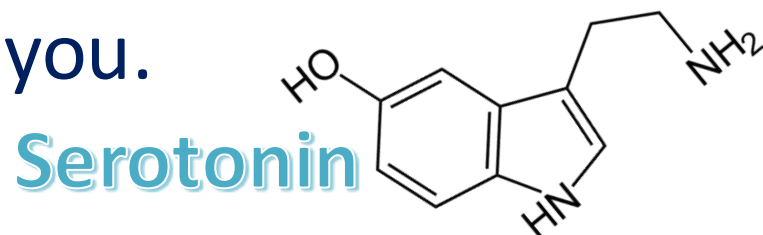
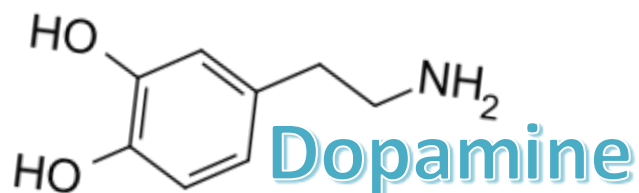
In 2023, 24 out of 31 students (77%) went on to a STEM subject at university, 8 studying a chemistry-based subject.

In 2024, 22 out of 29 students (76%) applied to a STEM subject at university, 6 studying a chemistry-based subject.

In 2025, 15 out of 29 students (52%) applied to a STEM subject at university, 8 studying a chemistry-based subject.

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