

I'm not a bot



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It is the only privately owned examination board in the United Kingdom.[3] Its name is a portmanteau term combining the words education and excellence.Edexcel regulates school examinations under the British Curriculum and offers qualifications for schools on the international and regional scale. It is the UK's largest awarding organisation offering academic and vocational qualifications in schools, colleges and work places in the UK and abroad. It is also recognised internationally.[4] In 2019, Edexcel was the focus of significant controversy following a leak of an A-level examination.Edexcel was formed in 1996 by the merger of two bodies, the BTEC (Business & Technology Education Council) and ULEAC (University of London Examinations and Assessment Council).[1] In 2003, the Edexcel Foundation (the charity that managed the board) formed a partnership with Pearson plc to set up a new company called London Qualifications Ltd, which was 75% owned by Pearson and 25% by the Edexcel Foundation.[1] London Qualifications Limited changed its name to Edexcel Limited in November 2004 and is now known colloquially as Edexcel and formally as Edexcel Pearson - London Examinations. In 2005, Edexcel became the only large examination board to be held in private hands, when Pearson plc took complete control.[1] Edexcel subsequently received investment from their new parent company,Edexcel also offers IAL, known as International Advanced Levels. It is offered only to schools outside the UK.[5] It is considered by the UK NARIC (the National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom) to be of a comparable standard as the GCE Advanced Level.[6] In addition, Edexcel provides the Edexcel International Diploma (ID) which involves the study of 4 A-Levels (3 full A-Levels and 1 AS-Level in either General Studies or Global Development).[7][8] The British curriculum offered by the Edexcel International board is among the most taught at International Schools along with the curricula offered by Cambridge International Examinations and, the International Baccalaureate Organization. [9]On 3 April 2013, Pearson rebranded Edexcel and all of its exams 'Pearson Edexcel', in line with a name change that added the prefix 'Pearson' to all of its brands.[2]Business Education Council (BEC)Business and Technology Education Council (BTEC)East Anglian Examinations Board (EAEB) partialJoint Committee for Business Studies and Public Administration (JCBSPA)London East Anglia Group (LEAG)London Regional Examining Board (LR EB) created in 1979Metropolitan and Middlesex Regional Examining Boards (M&MREB) created in 1979Metropolitan Regional Examination Board (MREB)Middlesex Regional Examination Board (MREB)Technician Education Council (TEC)University Entrance and Schools Examinations Council (USEC)University of London Examinations and Assessment Council (ULEAC)University of London Schools Examination Board (ULSEB)As Edexcel is the only privately owned examination board in the UK, questions have been raised on whether the examination board is acting in the best interest of students, or solely as a profit making business, due to the wide range of Edexcel-endorsed text books published by Pearson, the international multi-billion company which owns the board.[10]In 2007 it was reported that teachers using Edexcel Music examinations were allowing students to listen to confidential listening paper CDs several days before the examination, by abusing the trust given by the exam board to only check for technical issues. Other exam boards do not allow the practice of checking discs, with AQA specifically instructing teachers not to open the packages containing the CDs before exams.[11]In 2013, the loss of an A-Level C3 Mathematics exam being delivered to an international school in Amsterdam led to a replacement paper being published for the Summer examination series. However, 60 students took the original paper due to it mistakenly being handed out in two UK and two overseas centres, while the replacement paper was taken by 34,000 students. The replacement paper was criticised for its unusually high difficulty level, and there were concerns that the students taking the original paper would be unfairly marked.[12]In June 2015, students across the United Kingdom who had taken an Edexcel GCSE Maths paper expressed anger and confusion over questions that "did not make sense" and were "ridiculous", mocking the exam on Twitter.[13][14] [15] On a Sky News segment, presenter Adam Boulton answered one of the paper's "hardest" questions with a former maths teacher.[16][17] As a result, GCSE students across the UK signed a petition made by a candidate requesting that the exam board lowers the grade boundaries as the examination was too hard.An additional petition was started by a 17-year-old student requesting to "Ensure the representation of women on the A-Level Music syllabus." The petition asks that music composed by women be added to the Edexcel A-Level Music syllabus which "has a total of 63 different set works from a variety of musical genres and eras." After six days, the petition had over 1,800 signatures and was featured in The Guardian.[18]In June, Paper 3 of the Mathematics GCSE (Higher Tier, 1MA1/03) appeared to contain an exam question which was published in an AQA (another British exam board) Further Mathematics textbook. The exam question had the same diagram, values and answer as the question in the textbook. Pearson Edexcel said that they were investigating how this might have happened.[19][20]After students sat the Paper 2 of the new specification Mathematics A Level (9MA0), many students complained online expressing that the difficulty of the exam was too high and unlike anything seen in past papers. One online petition to lower grade boundaries was signed by thousands of users. Before results day, Pearson Edexcel released a video addressing students about the difficulty concerns and mentioned that independent experts did confirm that the exam was "fair and valid". They acknowledged the first two questions of the exam were more difficult than anticipated, and also claimed that they would make "small adjustments" to "improve the experience" of the exam for future students.[21]Further controversy ensued after the Paper 3 of the new specification Mathematics A-Level (9MA0/3H sat 14 June), appeared to have been accessed by someone who, late in the night before the exam sitting, posted on Twitter that they would sell a copy of the exam paper for 70. Pearson Edexcel launched an investigation after becoming aware that some scribbled out images of the exam paper were circulated online prior the exam sitting, and found one centre (out of thirty-eight possible suspect centres in one geographic location), who were visited at a very short notice, to have committed a serious and "possibly criminally motivated" security breach of the A-Level maths paper.Students expressed frustration about the incident; BBC News reported that students believed the incident could have the potential to affect their results.[22][23] Pearson Edexcel stated that they have "well-established processes to ensure fair and accurate results" and that "grade boundaries will not be affected".[24] On 17 June Edexcel stated that the compromised questions could be removed from the overall assessment, as well as undertaking additional statistical analysis to identify irregular result patterns for particular centres or students.[25]About 60,000 students were affected in this incident.[26] Two men aged 29 and 32 were arrested on 24 June on suspicion of theft. The men were released under investigation while inquiries continued.[27] Ahead of results day, it was revealed that 78 students who were suspected of being at an advantage from malpractice would have their results withheld. This is the largest number of candidates to be withheld results from a single malpractice incident.[28] No news report on the charge or conviction status after the arrest went to the press.After a leak of the A-Level Grade Boundaries ahead of results day, it emerged that in order to pass the new specification Mathematics A-Level (9MA0), candidates needed to score 14% (43 marks out of 300) to pass.[29] OCR (another British exam board) also had similarly low grade boundaries. After these extremely low grade boundaries were added flavour to many news headlines, Ofqual said that they were confident the grade boundaries this year were "sound", so shifted their focus onto the previous year's grade boundaries for the new Mathematics A-Level for the 2,000 students who sat it after studying it for one year. Ofqual said "We want to understand why the grade boundaries were so different between the two years...", and had called the significant shifts in boundaries "unusual".[30][31][32]None of the exam boards decided to re-open the 2018 award, after being asked to look at them again by the regulator. This could potentially result in students who sat the new specification Mathematics A-Level (9MA0) in 2018 having their results changed.[30][31][32]
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^ a b "A-level maths grades probe about 'justice', say heads". Retrieved 17 August 2019.Official websiteRetrieved from " Are you sure you want to exit this session? These resources have been written to support the Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Levels (IAL) which are globally recognised qualifications which open doors to top local and international universities worldwide. International A Levels have a modular structure, yet remain comparable to A levels, as confirmed by NARIC (The national agency responsible for providing information and expert opinion on qualifications and skills worldwide).View our Arabic qualificationView our French qualificationView our German qualificationView our Spanish qualification 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. 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For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. .the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.109,638 active editors 7,014,655 articles in EnglishHMSNeptune was a dreadnought battleship built for the Royal Navy in the first decade of the 20th century, the sole ship of her class. Laid down at HM Dockyard, Portsmouth, in January 1909, she was the first British battleship to be built with superfiring guns. Shortly after her completion in 1911, she carried out trials of an experimental fire-control director and then became the flagship of the Home Fleet. Neptune became a private ship in early 1914 and was assigned to the 1st Battle Squadron. The ship became part of the Grand Fleet when it was formed shortly after the beginning of the First World War in August 1914. Aside from participating in the Battle of Jutland in May 1916, and the inconclusive action of 19 August several months later, her service during the war generally consisted of routine patrols and training in the North Sea. Neptune was deemed obsolete after the war and was reduced to reserve before being sold for scrap in 1922 and subsequently broken up. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)Archiveby emailMore featured articlesAboutCui Daozhi... that Cui Daozhi (pictured) has been called the Chinese Sherlock Holmes?... that "whatever the Glossa does not recognize, the court does not recognize"?... that due to difficulty reading the biography Edison, one reviewer read it backwards?... that Horace Niall served as magistrate, defence lawyer, executioner, and coroner for the same group of men?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleTrifid and Lagoon nebulaeThe Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-metre (28ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals. An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. Ongoing: Gaza warIranIsrael warRussian invasion of UkraineTimelineSudanese civil warTimelineRecent deaths: John R. CasaniRichard Gerald JordanFranco TestaRaymond LaflammeGertrud LeuteneggerMaria VoceNominate an articleJune 28: Vidovdan in SerbiaNed Kelly1880 Police captured Australian bank robber and cultural icon Ned Kelly (pictured) after a gun battle in Glenrowan, Victoria,1895 The U.S. Court of Private Land Claims ruled that James Beav's claim to 18,600sqmi (48,000km²) of land in present-day Arizona and New Mexico was "wholly fictitious and fraudulent".1904 In the worst maritime disaster involving a Danish merchant ship, SSNorge ran aground on Hasselwood Rock and sank in the North Atlantic, resulting in more than 635 deaths.1950 Korean War: South Korean forces began the Bodo League massacre, summarily executing tens of thousands of suspected North Korean sympathizers.1969 In response to a police raid at the Stonewall Inn in New York City, groups of gay and transgender people began demonstrations, a watershed event for the worldwide gay rights movement.Charles Cruft (b.1852)Olga Saphire (b.1907)Meralda Warren (b.1959)Aparna Rao (d.2005)More anniversaries: June 27June 28ArchivingBy emailList of days of the yearAboutMyositis scleriodermis, the water forget-me-not, is a herbaceous perennial flowering plant in the borage family, Boraginaceae. It is native to Europe and Asia, but is widely distributed elsewhere, including much of North America, as an introduced species and sometimes a noxious weed. It is an erect to ascending plant up to 70cm, bearing small (812 mm) flowers that become blue when fully open and have yellow centers. It is usually found in damp or wet habitats, such as bogs, ponds, streams, ditches, fen, and rivers. This focus-stacked photograph shows a water forget-me-not growing in Nijlva bij Ob, Estonia.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Whitehead's trogonAtacamiteTurban Head eagleArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teachouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects. 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