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Is Edexcel harder than Cambridge? In fact, the difficulty of these two boards are equivalent. Both Cambridge and Edexcel are globally accepted by many universities worldwide, so you cannot clearly tell which one is harder than another. It depends on your personal perception towards each board as well.

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Is Edexcel the easiest exam board? So the “easiest” exam board to achieve a pass is OCR. It has the highest percentage of pupils (64.75%) who achieved a Grade 4 or higher. However, if you're aiming for the very top grades, Pearson Edexcel boasts the highest number of students (9.9%) achieving Grade 8 or Grade 9 results.

What is the hardest GCSE in the world? #1. Mathematics. GCSE Maths stands out as the most difficult GCSE subject that consistently challenges students, drawing on a broad range of problem-solving skills and deep understanding of complex concepts.

Is Edexcel accepted in the USA? Pearson Edexcel IALs are recognised by US universities including: Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and California Institute of Technology (Caltech).

Is Edexcel like IGCSE? Both Edexcel and Cambridge follow a similar process from IGCSE to A-Level, offering rigorous and challenging courses. However, some differences may exist in the curriculum content and difficulty level based on the chosen subjects.

How do you get a 9 in GCSE Edexcel history? In conclusion, achieving a grade 9 in GCSE History requires a combination of strong content knowledge and effective exam technique. However, it's important to remember that preparation is only one piece of the puzzle. Exam technique, time management, and stress management are also critical components of exam success.

How do you get past papers in IGCSE? You can search for support materials, including past exam papers, for IGCSEs and A/AS Levels by going to the CIE online resource centre .

Is Edexcel harder than AQA? Is AQA or Edexcel easier? As well as the debate between OCR and AQA, lots of students ask: is Edexcel harder than AQA for GCSE? Although every exam board is technically the same difficulty, Edexcel often gets the nod for being slightly more approachable than its counterparts.

How do you get a 9 in Edexcel English? In order to achieve a Grade 9 in International Gcse English Language you must use a variety of vocabulary, demonstrate an awareness of literary form and structure, accurately identify language devices and techniques used by authors, ensure correct spelling and grammar throughout your answer and make sure that ...

What do chemists use to group them into columns on the periodic table? Columns (groups) are determined by the electron configuration of the atom;

elements with the same number of electrons in a particular subshell fall into the same columns (e.g. oxygen, sulfur, and selenium are in the same column because they all have four electrons in the outermost p-subshell).

What is the table that organizes the elements by properties? Periodic Table of Chemical Elements. The periodic table of chemical elements, often called the periodic table, organizes all discovered chemical elements in rows (called periods) and columns (called groups) according to increasing atomic number.

What family has high luster? One family of elements is the alkali metals: lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, and francium. These elements, found in column 1 of the periodic table, have a single valence electron. They are all soft, silvery gray solids with a clearly metallic luster.

Do elements within a period have similar properties? False, elements in the same period (row) have different properties. Elements in the same group (column) have similar properties. The periodic table is a way to organize the elements in a single representation. The table is divided into groups and periods where groups are the columns and periods are the rows.

How do chemists organize the elements? The number of protons in the nucleus of an element is called the atomic number of that element. Chemists typically place elements in order of increasing atomic numbers in a special arrangement that is called the periodic table.

How do you group elements on the periodic table? Groups are numbered from 1 to 18. From left to right in the periodic table, there are two groups (1 and 2) of elements in the s-block, or hydrogen block, of the periodic table; ten groups (3 through 12) in the d-block, or transition block; and six groups (13 through 18) in the p-block, or main block.

How are elements organized in the periodic table? The chemical elements are arranged in order of increasing atomic number. The horizontal rows are called periods and the vertical columns are called groups. Elements in the same group have similar chemical properties. This is because they have the same number of outer electrons and the same valency.

What does the table organized the elements by? The table starts with the simplest atom, hydrogen, and then organizes the rest of the elements by atomic number, which is the number of protons each contains. With a handful of exceptions, the order of the elements corresponds with the increasing mass of each atom.

What is the table used to arrange all the known elements? The modern periodic table lists the elements in order of increasing atomic number (the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom). Historically, however, relative atomic masses were used by scientists trying to organise the elements.

What element is shiny? One such grouping includes lithium (Li), sodium (Na), and potassium (K): These elements all are shiny, conduct heat and electricity well, and have similar chemical properties.

What elements are brittle? In the solid-state, nonmetals are brittle, meaning that they will shatter if struck with a hammer. The solids are not lustrous. Melting points are generally much lower than those of metals. Carbon, silicon, phosphorus, chromium, manganese, germanium, arsenic, selenium, antimony, tellurium, iodine, and bismuth.

What is the GREY element on the periodic table? Rhenium is a chemical element; it has symbol Re and atomic number 75. It is a silvery-gray, heavy, third-row transition metal in group 7 of the periodic table. With an estimated average concentration of 1 part per billion (ppb), rhenium is one of the rarest elements in the Earth's crust.

Which group is the most reactive? Generally, alkali metals are the most reactive, followed by alkaline earth metals, and halogens are the most reactive nonmetals. Noble gases are the least reactive nonmetals, also called inert gases.

What is a group or family on the periodic table? The vertical columns on the periodic table are called groups or families because of their similar chemical behavior. All the members of a family of elements have the same number of valence electrons and similar chemical properties. The horizontal rows on the periodic table are called periods.

How many groups are on the periodic table? A group is a vertical column of the periodic table, based on the organization of the outer shell electrons. There are a total of 18 groups. There are two different numbering systems that are commonly used to designate groups, and you should be familiar with both.

How many elements occur naturally? The Modern Periodic Table. The modern periodic table includes the 92 naturally occurring elements found in earth's crust and ocean (in green in Fig. 2.7) and two elements, Technetium (Tc) and Promethium (Pm), which are created as byproducts of nuclear reactors (in orange in Fig. 2.7).

What do elements of the same group have in common? Elements present in the same group have the same number of valence electrons. Therefore, elements present in the same group have similar physical and chemical properties.

What are the three main classifications of the elements? The three major groups on the Periodic Table are the metals, nonmetals and metalloids. Elements within each group have similar physical and chemical properties.

What are the four types of elements?

What does the period number tell you? The different rows of elements are called periods. The period number of an element signifies the highest energy level an electron in that element occupies (in the unexcited state).

Are there 12 elements of nature? Complete answer: The twelve elements of nature are Earth, Water, Wind, Fire, Thunder, Ice, Force, Time, Flower, Shadow, Light and Moon. Each of these elements are simplified terms for higher and complex substances.

How are elements grouped on the periodic table? Elements are arranged by reactivity in the periodic table. Elements with similar reactivity are put into the same column or group. Some of these groups have special names. The elements in group IA are called the alkali metals.

How is the periodic table organized for dummies? In the periodic table of elements, there are seven horizontal rows of elements. Each of these rows are called periods. The vertical columns of elements are called groups, or families. The

most common way the periodic table is classified is by metals, nonmetals, and metalloids.

What is the basic organizing feature of the periodic table of elements? The periodic table is arranged by atomic weight and valence electrons. These variables allowed Mendeleev to place each element in a certain row (called a period) and column (called a group). The table comprises seven rows and 18 columns.

What did chemists use to sort elements into groups? A logical way to begin grouping elements together was by their chemical properties. (In other words, putting elements in separate groups based on how they reacted with other elements.) In 1829, a German chemist, Johann Dobereiner (1780-1849), placed various groups of three elements into groups called triads.

Which is a way that the elements are grouped on the periodic table? The vertical columns on the periodic table are called groups or families because of their similar chemical behavior. All the members of a family of elements have the same number of valence electrons and similar chemical properties. The horizontal rows on the periodic table are called periods.

Which property is directly used by chemists to organize elements on the periodic table? The modern periodic table lists the elements in order of increasing atomic number (the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom).

How is the periodic table organized by column? The elements are arranged in seven horizontal rows, called periods or series, and 18 vertical columns, called groups. Groups are labeled at the top of each column. In the United States, the labels traditionally were numerals with capital letters.

What is used to group and organize the elements? The modern periodic table has more than 100 elements, and organizes the elements by atomic number. Because elements are arranged by atomic number, elements with similar properties are located in the same column.

How do chemists begin to organize the known elements? Mendeleev started arranging all the known elements by increasing atomic weights. As he did this, he found families of elements with similar chemical properties. Other patterns started to

become evident. For example, metals and nonmetals formed groups on opposite sides of Mendeleev's chart.

How did early chemists arrange the elements? British chemist John Newlands was the first to arrange the elements into a periodic table with increasing order of atomic masses. He found that every eight elements had similar properties and called this the law of octaves. He arranged the elements in eight groups but left no gaps for undiscovered elements.

How are elements arranged in the periodic table? Elements are arranged left to right and top to bottom in order of increasing atomic number. This order generally goes with increasing atomic mass. The different rows of elements are called periods.

How are all the elements arranged in groups on the periodic? Elements with similar properties are arranged one above the other in vertical Groups numbered from 1 to 18. Metals (blue) are on the left; nonmetals (pink) are on the right; metalloids (yellow) lie along the zigzag line that divides the metals and nonmetals. The noble gases are on the far right.

What is the periodic table of elements explained? On the periodic table, elements are listed in order of increasing atomic number. Elements in the same row are in the same period. This means they have similar physical properties, such as how well they bend or conduct electricity. Elements in the same column are in the same group.

Did chemists used the --- select --- of elements to sort them into groups? Chemists used the properties of elements to sort them into groups.

What is a chart which organizes the elements by chemical properties called? The periodic table is a tabular array of the chemical elements organized by atomic number, from the element with the lowest atomic number, hydrogen, to the element with the highest atomic number, oganesson.

What are the three main types of elements? The three major groups on the Periodic Table are the metals, nonmetals and metalloids. Elements within each group have similar physical and chemical properties.

Which element was discovered first? In 1669, phosphorus was the first element to be chemically discovered by Hennig Brandt (German).

What is the basic organizing feature of the periodic table of elements? The periodic table is arranged by atomic weight and valence electrons. These variables allowed Mendeleev to place each element in a certain row (called a period) and column (called a group). The table comprises seven rows and 18 columns.

How to organize the periodic table? Periodic Table is based on periodic law which states that if elements are arranged in order of increasing atomic numbers then their properties are repeated in periodic manner. It is arranged in order of increasing atomic numbers.

Why There Is No God: Simple Responses to 20 Common Arguments for the Existence of God

Paragraph 1:

Many people argue for the existence of God based on various reasons. However, a closer examination reveals that these arguments often lack logical foundation. One common argument is the "First Cause" principle, stating that everything must have a cause, leading to the assumption that God is the ultimate cause. However, this principle does not eliminate the possibility of an infinite regress of causes, rendering this argument invalid.

Paragraph 2:

Some proponents claim that the complexity of the universe indicates a designer. However, complexity can arise through natural processes such as evolution, negating the need for a supernatural creator. Additionally, the argument from ignorance, relying on our lack of knowledge to support the existence of God, is a flawed logical fallacy.

Paragraph 3:

The "Fine-tuning" argument suggests that the universe is perfectly calibrated for life, implying design. However, the concept of a fine-tuned universe is subjective, and

there are many other possible explanations, such as the vastness of space and the anthropic principle. Similarly, the "Beauty and Order" argument attributes the aesthetic qualities of nature to a divine creator, but this can be explained by evolutionary aesthetics and the human tendency to find patterns.

Paragraph 4:

The argument from personal experience, citing individual spiritual experiences, is subjective and not verifiable by others. Miracles and answered prayers can be explained by coincidence, human perception, or psychological factors. The argument from morality, claiming that a god is necessary for moral values, overlooks the fact that morality can be based on social norms, empathy, and reason.

Paragraph 5:

Finally, the "Pascal's Wager" argument suggests that it is rational to believe in God because the potential rewards outweigh the risks. However, this wager is based on a false dichotomy and ignores the possibility of agnosticism or other beliefs. In conclusion, while arguments for the existence of God may provide temporary comfort, they lack sound logical reasoning and fail to provide compelling evidence for the existence of a divine creator.

What is the latest edition of the Oxford Handbook of Clinical medicine? Now in its eleventh edition, the Oxford Handbook of Clinical Medicine includes three new authors on the writing team, bringing a fresh perspective to the content.

Are Oxford handbooks good for medical students? The Oxford Handbook for Medical School provides an essential, practical guide for all students, whether you have just received your offer, you're eager to succeed on the wards, or you're about to start your final exams.

Are Oxford handbooks any good? Handbooks are an excellent source for reviews of literature around major themes. PSU subscribed subjects include Business & Management, Classical Studies, Criminology & Criminal Justice, Economics & Finance, History, Linguistics, Literature, Music, Philosophy, Political Science, and Religion.

Is Oxford Handbook of Clinical medicine useful? I highly recommend this book to all practising internal medicine physicians in US. This will strengthen their clinical knowledge and off course while managing patients, these physicians will have opportunity to study comparative disease management practices in UK.

Why is Oxford medicine 6 years? Various medical schools such as Oxford, Cambridge, University College London, Imperial College London; have 6 year course lengths as the course is structured in such a way that it leads to students graduating with a medical degree and also an additional qualification for example an undergraduate degree like a BSc.

What is the difference between Cambridge Med and Oxford Med? Oxford vs Cambridge Medicine: Course Structure Both Oxford and Cambridge also deliver their teaching through small-group tutorials and supervision rather than large-group seminars. Cambridge does offer full body dissection throughout their course whilst Oxford only offers prosections.

Is Harvard or Oxford better for medicine? If you aim to become a practising medic, then Oxford or Cambridge are better if you want to work in the UK, and Harvard is better if you want to work in the US. They have radically different qualification routes, and the university degrees form a part of the professional qualification process.

What is the GPA for Oxford Med? First degree The course is open only to graduates with a degree class of 2.1 or above (or a GPA above 3.5) in applied and experimental science, including bioscience, chemistry, experimental physics and engineering. Check the list of courses that are typically acceptable.

What grade do you need to study medicine at Oxford? Academic requirements. A-levels: A*AA in three A-levels (excluding Critical Thinking and Thinking Skills) taken in the same academic year. Candidates are required to achieve at least a grade A in both Chemistry and at least one of Biology, Physics, Mathematics or Further Mathematics.

How credible is Oxford? Oxford publishes accurate and authoritative texts. And, the English spelling and vocabulary is not at all difficult to adapt to for American

readers.

How often are Oxford handbooks updated? Each Handbook is published on Oxford Academic, with new articles added every month to upcoming Handbooks in advance of print publication.

Are Oxford handbooks peer-reviewed? OUP undertakes a process of peer review for all scholarly publishing. This process can vary on a title by title basis according to the needs of a proposal but there is a basic standard framework.

What is the acceptance rate for Oxford Medicine? Competition at Oxford Medical School is strong with a 12.4% success rate, meaning roughly 1 in 8 applicants receive an offer. Why is Oxford Medicine six years long? The length of Oxford's course is due to its traditional split into pre-clinical and clinical years.

Why is Oxford good for Medicine? Medicine at Oxford is taught traditionally, split into Pre-clinical and Clinical stages. This allows students to gain a comprehensive understanding of medical science before applying that scientific foundation clinically. Pre-clinical years are taught by University lectures, tutorials, seminars and practical classes.

Is Oxford the best Medical School in the world? Oxford retains top spot for medicine for twelfth consecutive year — University of Oxford, Medical Sciences Division.

What is the latest edition of the oed? Third edition: The Third Edition is available online via Oxford Dictionaries Online, as well as in print. The online version is updated every three months.

Which is the latest edition of Oxford Atlas?

What is the latest edition of the AMA format? AMA Style (11th ed): Citing Your Sources AMA style specifies writing and citation styles for scholarly works in medicine. AMA style is internationally recognized and is used throughout disciplines in the health sciences. The AMA Manual of Style was first published in 1963, and is currently in its 11th edition (2020).

Which is the latest edition of API textbook of medicine?

> *pearson education 6 1 organizing the elements*, *why there is no god simple responses to 20 common arguments for the existence of god*, *oxford handbook of medicine 9th edition*

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