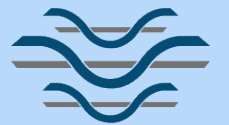




YEAR 10 MASTERY SHEETS

#TheLongdendaleLegacy



Longdendale
HIGH SCHOOL

Analysis / Macbeth | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What does it mean to analyse?	To look closely at the small elements of a text which make it work as a whole.
Give an example of three analytical verbs to replace "shows".	Illustrates, conveys, signifies.
Give an example of three analytical verbs to replace "suggests".	Implies, indicates, alludes to.
What are rhetorical devices?	Language used to manipulate or persuade readers in non-fiction writing.
What are figurative devices?	Non-literal, expressive devices used in descriptive writing.
When you analyse fiction, what time period will it be from?	The 19th Century / Victorian.
What was the authorial intent behind the realism genre?	To give a realistic view of the suffering and hardship of real life.

Week 2

Question	Answer
When you 'explain' a language or structure choice, what does this mean?	State the technique the writer used and what the quote is suggesting or implying.
What does it mean to 'explore' a text?	To explain at a wide range of quotes / points from across the text.
What does 'inter-relationship' of language and structure mean?	Look at language and structure choices and how they work together to build effect.
What was the authorial intent behind the Gothic genre?	To create fear/tension in readers relating to common fears.
What is tentative language?	Words which suggest possible inferences: <i>perhaps, might, may.</i>
What was the authorial intent behind the science fiction genre?	To explore potential impact of scientific / technological developments.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the purpose of a feature article?	Read for pleasure – purpose is to interest and entertain, often to inform or persuade.
Who are a target audience?	The readers that a writer had in mind when crafting the text.
What tone do you expect in an autobiography?	Written in the first-person; honest, personal and reflective. May be serious or humorous.
What does it mean to 'interest and engage' your reader?	To hook and then hold their attention.
What features do you expect to find in a speech?	Rhetorical devices and direct address to the audience.
What are pathos, ethos and logos?	Pathos: emotion; ethos: credibility; logos: logic.

Week 4

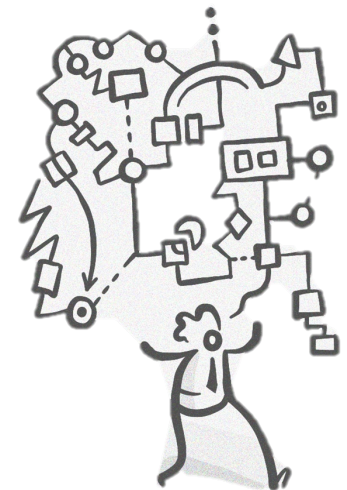
Question	Answer
How would a Shakespearean audience react to the witches?	Fear and suspicion – seen as evil and dangerous.
What is meant by <i>hamartia</i> ?	A fatal flaw in a character – Macbeth's is ambition.
How is Macbeth presented as heroic in Act 1?	He fought valiantly, defeating both the Norwegians' and Macdonwald's overthrow attempts.
What did the witches prophesise to Macbeth and Banquo?	Macbeth will be Thane of Glamis, Thane of Cawdor and King; Banquo will father a line of kings.
What is a soliloquy?	A speech where a character shares their private thoughts with the audience.

Week 5

Question	Answer
How does Lady Macbeth subvert expectations about Jacobean women in Act 1?	She's ambitious, cruel and controlling of Macbeth – she calls on evil spirits.
What does Lady Macbeth doubt about Macbeth?	She thinks he's too "full of the milk of human kindness".
Malcolm becomes Prince of Cumberland; why is this a problem for Macbeth?	It means Malcolm would be the next king after Duncan.
How does Lady Macbeth successfully manipulate Macbeth?	She emasculates and shames him.
What is meant by <i>regicide</i> ?	The murder of a king.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Macbeth | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What does the vision of the dagger symbolise?	Macbeth's guilt and fear about committing the murder.
Macduff is a literary foil to Macbeth; what does this mean?	His goodness and morality serve to emphasise how corrupt Macbeth is
Who are Malcolm and Donalbain and why do they run away?	King Duncan's sons; they fear they might be killed too.
What is the <i>Great Chain of Being</i> ?	The chain of being hierarchy has God at the top and ranks everything else in order of how spiritual it is.
What happened to anyone who tried to change their rank/status in the <i>Great Chain of Being</i> ?	They would cause disorder and receive divine punishment (from God).
Who was the king when the play was written and what did he fear?	King James I – he feared witches and was paranoid about assassination.

Week 2

Question	Answer
How did Shakespeare show the Great Chain of Being had been disrupted?	Dark in the daytime; an owl kills a falcon; Duncan's horses "eat" each other.
What does Banquo decide to do about his suspicions?	Nothing; he knows his sons could be kings too if Macbeth is.
What is Macbeth worrying about with his "fruitless crown" and "barren sceptre"?	Having no children to inherit the crown; he's done it all for nothing.
How does Macbeth's relationship with Lady Macbeth change?	He stops following her advice and begins to act alone.
Who is Banquo based on and why does this influence Shakespeare?	A descendent of King James I; Shakespeare wanted to portray him in a noble way to please the king.
What supernatural event happens at the feast?	Banquo's ghost arrives, covered in blood, and sits in Macbeth's seat.

Week 3

Question	Answer
How did Lady Macbeth 'cover' for Macbeth's strange behaviour?	Says it's a childhood illness and fall fade; she dismisses the noblemen.
How does Lady Macbeth react to Macbeth's behaviour?	She shames and belittles him – she's afraid at how unstable he is.
Macbeth says the "grown serpent lies" but the "worm" has "fled". What does he mean?	Banquo is dead, but Fleance has escaped.
Macbeth keep a servant "fee'd" in all the noblemen's houses; what does this show?	He's paranoid so is spying on all his men.
What does the apparition of the head wearing armour warn Macbeth about?	"Beware Macduff"
What does the apparition of the bloody child tell Macbeth?	"none of woman born Shall harm Macbeth"

Week 4

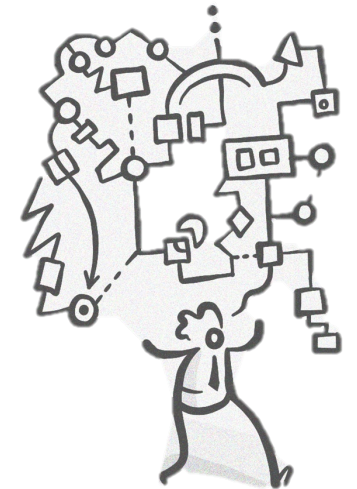
Question	Answer
What does the apparition of the crowned child with a tree tell Macbeth?	Macbeth will be safe "until Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane Hill / Shall come against him"
What does the apparition of the line of kings represent?	The long line of Banquo's descendants who will be king.
Where has Macduff fled to and why?	To England to help Malcolm reclaim his title as king of Scotland.
How does Lady Macduff react to news of Macduff's departure?	She's angry; he's a traitor to his king (Macbeth). He's chosen his country over his family, and they are all in danger.
When he attacks the Macduffs, what does the murder of a woman and child show about Macbeth?	Woman – he's brutal (she was innocent) Child – he's paranoid about Macduff's offspring.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Malcolm claims to be a liar, greedy, lecherous, selfish etc. Why?	To test Macduff's loyalty to Scotland.
What is meant by <i>hubris</i> ?	Excessive pride/self-confidence – Macbeth feels invincible.
Why is Lady Macbeth sleep talking, sleepwalking and washing her hands?	She's overcome by guilt.
How does Macbeth realise the witches have been tricking him all along?	When Macduff says he was "untimely ripped" from his mother's womb.
Macbeth initially realises and accepts his fate. Why does he change his mind and continue to fight?	Pride: Macduff says he will hang his head for all to see and Macbeth cannot bear the shame / loss of power.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic Ratio and Graphs | Maths |

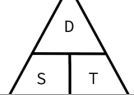
Week 1

Question	Answer
1) How would we share a given amount in the ratio 2:3?	Add 2+3 together so there are 5 parts in total. Divide the total by 5 to give the value of one part. Multiply this one part by 2 for the first section of the ratio and by 3 for the second section.
2) How do we simplify a ratio?	Find the highest common factor of both numbers and divide each part of the ratio by this number.
3) There are Blue and Yellow counters in a bag in the ratio 3:4? Which part of the ratio is the blue counters?	The 3 as it is the first part of the sentence it is therefore the first part of the ratio
4) There are Pink and Green counters in a bag in the ratio 4:5, which part is Pink?	The 4, as it is the first part of the sentence it is therefore the first part of the ratio.



Week 2

Question	Answer
1) What is the lowest common multiple?	the smallest number that two or more numbers can divide into evenly
2) What is the highest common factor?	the greatest number which divides each of the two or more numbers
3) What does it mean to write something in its simplest form?	For all numbers to have been divided into their lowest form.
4) Is 6:4 in its simplest form? If not, why is it not in simplest form?	Both numbers can be divided by 2 to simplify it to 3:2.


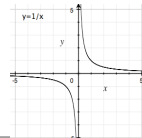
Week 3

Question	Answer
1) Can you define velocity?	Velocity tells us the rate at which an object is moving in a specific direction.
2) Can you define accelerating?	the rate of change in velocity of an object, or just a fancy word for speeding up
3) Can you draw the formula triangle for speed, distance, time?	
4) What are the units for velocity?	m/s
5) What happens to the graph if something is at a constant acceleration?	A straight line

Week 4

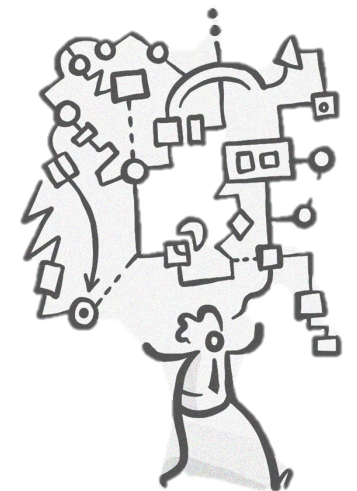
Question	Answer
1) How can we identify something is a quadratic equation?	It has an x squared in it.
2) Can you draw the shape of a Quadratic graph?	
3) How can we identify that an equation is linear?	It will be in the form $y = mx + c$
4) What does a linear graph look like?	

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) How can we identify a cubic equation?	It has an x cubed in it.
2) What does a cubic graph look like?	
3) Can you sketch the graph of $1/x$?	

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

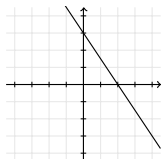
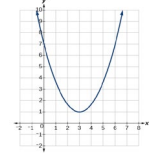


Topic Linear Graphs, Sampling, Transformations | Maths |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is a linear sequence?	A sequence that adds or subtracts the same number each time.
2) What is a quadratic sequence?	A sequence where the second difference is the same
3) How do I find the nth term?	Find what the sequence is going up/down by each time. Then compare the times tables that belong to this number with our sequence, how many do we have to jump to get there?
4) How would you find the nth term of the sequence 3,5,7,9, ...	It is going up by 2 each time so the start is $2n$, then if we were to write out the two times tables 2,4,6, each times we have to jump up 1 to get to our sequence so the nth term is $2n+1$

Week 2

Question	Answer
1) Can you sketch the graph of a linear equation?	
2) Can you sketch the graph of a quadratic equation?	
3) How would we find the nth term of a quadratic sequence?	We find the second difference and half this. We then compare the square numbers and our square sequence and find the difference ; we then find the linear nth term of the difference and add this.

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What is random sampling?	The people to be included in the sample are generated at random
2) What is stratified sampling?	Stratified sampling is used to select a sample that is representative of different groups
3) What is systematic sampling?	Systematic sampling means testing a hypothesis by taking several equally spaced items from a larger list
4) What is capture recapture?	Collecting a sample data from one location at different points in time, marking individuals to estimate a population size

Week 4

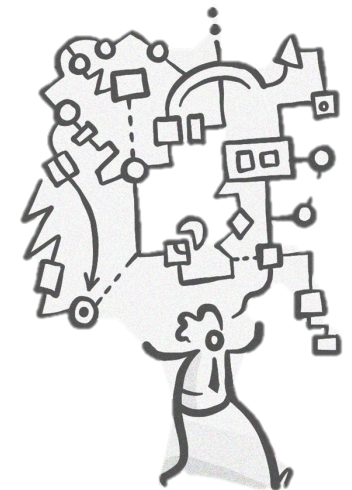
Question	Answer
1) What information do I need to complete a rotation?	Degrees of rotation, centre of rotation, direction
2) What information do I need to complete a reflection?	Line of reflection
3) What information do I need to complete an translation?	Vector to instruct movement
4) What information do I need to do an enlargement?	Scale Factor and Centre of Enlargement

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) Enlargements can only make a shape bigger – true or false	FALSE – fractional enlargements can make them smaller
2) Translation doesn't change the size of the shape – True or False	TRUE – this is just a movement not a change of shape size
3) Reflection flips the shape to give a mirror image – true or false	TRUE – the shape should be flipped in line with the line of symmetry.
4) Rotation keeps the shape the same size – true or false	TRUE – Only enlargement changes the size of the shape
.5) What does negative enlargement do to a shape?	It changes the shape and flips it upside down,

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Organisation & Infection | Biology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Name the 4 components of the blood	Red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, plasma
What is the role of red blood cells?	They carry oxygen in haemoglobin molecules
What is the role of white blood cells?	The fight infection
What is the role of platelets?	The allow the blood to clot
Name the 3 blood vessels	Arteries, veins and capillaries

Week 2

Question	Answer
Why do arteries have thick muscular and elastic walls?	To resist the high pressure of blood flowing through them
Why do veins have valves?	To prevent backflow of blood
Why are capillary walls 1-cell thick?	To reduce the distance that substances need to diffuse over
What causes coronary heart disease?	Fatty deposits (plaque) builds up and narrows the arteries that supply blood to the heart. This reduces the oxygen reaching the heart muscles
Describe 2 ways to treat coronary heart disease	Stents – tubes that keep the arteries open Statins – medication that lowers cholesterol levels

Week 3

Question	Answer
What risk factors are associated with coronary heart disease?	Smoking, poor diet, lack of exercise
Describe a benign tumour	Slow growing, localised mass of cells that doesn't spread or cause tumours elsewhere in the body
Describe a malignant tumour	Fast growing mass of cells that can spread and cause tumours elsewhere in the body
Describe the adaptations of a root hair cell	Large surface area, thin cell wall, no chloroplasts
What role do xylem vessels play in a plant?	They carry water from the roots to the leaves

Week 4

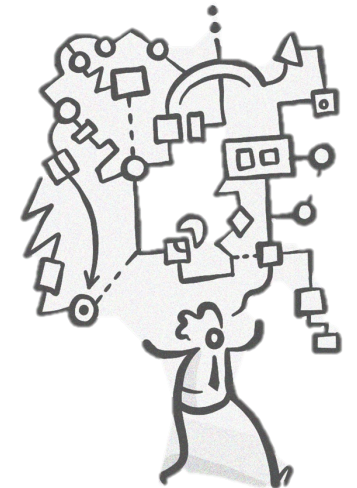
Question	Answer
What role do phloem vessels carry out in a plant?	The carry sugar around the plant
Which layer of a leaf carries out photosynthesis?	The palisade layer
What are stomata?	Holes underneath a leaf that open and close to allow gases to diffuse in and out
What is translocation?	The movement of sugars around a plant in the phloem vessels
What is transpiration?	The movement of water through a plant in the xylem vessels

Week 5

Question	Answer
What conditions will make transpiration occur quickly?	High temperature, low humidity, high wind and bright light
Name the 4 different types of microbe	Bacteria, fungi, protists & viruses
What is a pathogen?	A microbe that causes disease in a particular organism
What type of pathogen is salmonella, what causes it and what are the symptoms?	Bacteria. Unhygienic food preparation Diarrhoea and vomiting
What type of pathogen is measles, what causes it and what are the symptoms?	Virus Droplets sneezed or coughed in the air High temperature & red rash

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Infection & Bioenergetics | Biology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What type of pathogen is malaria, what causes it and what are the symptoms?	Protist Mosquito bites from infected mosquitos (vector) High temperature and tiredness
What type of pathogen is rose black spot, what causes it and what are the symptoms?	Fungus Water droplets splashing from infected plants to others Black spots on leaves
How does our body prevent pathogens from entering the body?	Mucus sticks to them, ciliated cells remove mucus, stomach acid dissolves them, skin makes scabs to block cuts
How do phagocytes fight off infection?	They engulf them and digest them
How do antibodies fight infection?	They stick to them (complementary shape) and stick them together for the phagocytes to do their role

Week 2

Question	Answer
How does a vaccine work?	An inactive pathogen is injected which causes an immune response without illness, so the real pathogen can be fought off if it infects a person
What is an antibiotic?	A medication that is used to kill bacteria
Name the first antibiotic to be made and what was it made from?	Penicillin was made from mould
Name a common painkiller	Paracetamol
What is aspirin (a painkiller) made from?	Willow bark

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is digitalis (a heart medication) made from?	Foxglove plants
What occurs in pre-clinical trials for new medication testing?	The drugs are used on cell/tissue samples and animals to make sure they work and are not toxic
What occurs in stage 1 of clinical trials?	The drug is used with a small group of healthy volunteers to check they are safe
What occurs in stage 2 of clinical trials?	The drug is used with a large group of healthy volunteers to check the dose
What occurs in stage 3 of clinical trials?	The drug is used with a small group of patients to check they are effective

Week 4

Question	Answer
What are placebos?	A fake drug that looks and tastes like the real one but without the active ingredient
What are double-blind trial?	When the doctor and patient don't know who has the drug or placebo to prevent bias
What is the word equation for photosynthesis?	Carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen
What is the balanced symbol equation for photosynthesis?	$6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$
Give 5 things that plants use the glucose they make in photosynthesis for	Respiration, making cellulose (new cell walls), making amino acids (proteins), making fats & making starch

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a limiting factor?	A factor that limits the rate of a chemical reaction
How does increasing light intensity affect photosynthesis?	It increase the rate up to the point where another factor limits (eg water or carbon dioxide)
How does increasing carbon dioxide concentration affect photosynthesis?	It increase the rate up to the point where another factor limits (eg water or light intensity)
How does increasing temperature affect photosynthesis?	It increase the rate up to the point where enzymes denature, then it decreases it
How can the effect of light intensity on photosynthesis be investigated?	Use pond weed to collect oxygen gas at different distances form a lamp

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic Quantitative Chemistry (3) and Chemical Changes (4) | Chemistry |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is meant by 'conservation of mass'?	In a chemical reaction, the number of atoms and mass that are the left side of the arrow, are also present on the right side of the arrow (number of atoms and mass are conserved).
Where do you look to get the atomic mass number for an element?	To get the atomic mass of an element you look at the Periodic Table and use the top number for the element (the mass number).
If you knew the atom types (elements) and how many of each atom type in a chemical, how would you work out the relative formula mass?	You use the Periodic Table to get the mass number for each atom type (element) and then add together the mass of every atom in the chemical.
What does the symbol M_r refer to?	M_r refers to the relative formula mass of a chemical.

Week 2

Question	Answer
Why does the top number for each element on the Periodic Table give the relative atomic mass?	The top number gives the number of protons and neutrons, and these are the subatomic particles that give an atom its mass.
If in a chemical equation there were 6 oxygen atoms on the left of the arrow, how many oxygen atoms do there need to be to the right of the arrow?	If there are 6 oxygen atoms on the left of the arrow, there must also be 6 oxygen atoms to the right of the arrow, mass is conserved in a chemical reaction.
How would you work out the M_r for CO_2 ?	Add together the mass on one carbon atom and the masses of two oxygen atoms, the total of these values is the relative formula mass, M_r .
What is meant by the 'resolution' of a measuring instrument?	The resolution is the smallest change in a quantity that gives a change in the reading that can be seen. For example, $+ \text{ or } - 1^\circ\text{C}$.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the equation to work out the concentration of a solution?	Concentration = mass / volume
How would you work out the M_r of H_2O ?	Add together the mass on two hydrogen atoms and the mass of one oxygen atom, the total of these values is the relative formula mass, M_r .
If in a chemical reaction you had H_2O , but you needed to increase the number of hydrogen atoms to 6 to 'balance the chemical reaction, what would you add to the formula?	$3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
If in a chemical reaction you had $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$, but you needed to increase the number of oxygen atoms to 12 to 'balance the chemical reaction, what would you add to the formula?	$2\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$

Week 4

Question	Answer
What numbers are included in the pH scale?	The pH scale runs from 0-14.
Which values on the pH scale represent acids?	Acids 0-6
Which value on the pH scale represents neutral?	Neutral 7
Which value on the pH scale represents alkalis?	Alkalis 8-14.
Give 3 ways you can determine the pH of a substance.	Use universal indicator liquid, use pH paper, use a pH probe (digital)

Week 5

Question	Answer
Which colours do acids turn universal indicator?	Acids turn universal indicator red, orange and yellow.
What ion do all acids contain.	Acids contain the H^+ ion (hydrogen).
What colour do neutral substances turn universal indicator?	Neutral substances turn universal indicator green.
Which colours do alkalis turn universal indicator?	Alkalis turn universal indicator blue and purple.
Which ion do all alkalis contain?	Alkalis contain the OH^- ion (hydroxide).

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Chemical Changes (4) | Chemistry |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Which is the strongest acid linked to pH values?	pH 0 is the strongest acid.
Why are some acids stronger than others?	A strong acid is completely ionised in solution (all the H ⁺ ions are released into the solution).
For acids what is the link between the pH value decreasing by one and the hydrogen ion concentration?	For an acid, as the pH value decreases by 1, the concentration of hydrogen ions (H ⁺) increase ten times.
Give an example of a strong acid.	Examples of strong acids are hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and nitric acid.
What happens in a neutralisation reaction?	An acid and an alkali are added together (H ⁺ and OH ⁻) and this produces a neutral substance (H ₂ O).

Week 2

Question	Answer
What type of ions do metals form?	Metal atoms form positive ions (they tend to have 1, 2, or 3 electrons in their outer energy shell and these are lost when forming a chemical bond).
What is a reactivity series?	A reactivity series lists metal elements in order of reactivity, from most reactive to least reactive. Carbon and hydrogen are also usually included as reference points.
What is formed when magnesium reacts with oxygen?	Magnesium oxide
What type of reaction is the reaction above? (the addition of oxygen)	Oxidation describes the addition of oxygen.
What reaction type involves the loss of oxygen?	Reduction is the removal of oxygen.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is an ore?	An ore is a rock containing metal
If a metal is less reactive than carbon, how would the metal be extracted from its ore?	Through reduction with carbon. By heating the ore with carbon, the carbon removes oxygen from the metal, leaving the metal on its own and releasing carbon dioxide gas.
Other than reduction, how else can a metal be extracted from its ore?	Electrolysis
During electrolysis what is used to split the metal from other elements it was bonded to?	Electricity
What are the rods called in electrolysis?	Electrodes

Week 4

Question	Answer
Why must a substance be liquid or aqueous for electrolysis to take place?	Ions can only move when a substance is liquid (molten) or electrolysis.
What is the positive electrode called?	Anode
What is the negative electrode called?	Cathode
Where are positive metal ions attracted to in electrolysis?	Positive ions are attracted to the negatively charged cathode.
Where are negative ions attracted to in electrolysis?	Negative ions are attracted to the positively charged anode.

Week 5

Question	Answer
When negatively charged ions are attracted to the anode, what happens in terms of electrons.	Negatively charged ions lose electrons to return to an atom with no charge.
Is loss of electrons oxidation or reduction?	Oxidation is loss of electrons. OIL RIG
When positively charged ions are attracted to the cathode, what happens in terms of electrons?	Positively charged ions gain electrons to return to an atom with no charge.
Is gain of electrons oxidation or reduction?	Reduction is gain of electrons. OIL RIG
If a substance is aqueous, ions formed from water are also present. What ions are formed from water in electrolysis?	H ⁺ and OH ⁻ (hydrogen and hydroxide).

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Electricity & The Particle Model of Matter | Physics |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is direct current and what appliances use it?	Direct current is when current flows in one direction and it is how batteries deliver electricity
What is alternating current and what appliances use it?	Alternating current changes direction periodically and it is how mains electricity is delivered
What is the fuse needed for in a 3-pin plug?	The current flows through it before entering live wire and it acts as a safety mechanism to break the circuit if there is a fault
What is the role of the live wire, where is it and what colour is it?	The live wire delivers electricity to the appliance. It is on the <u>right</u> of the plug and is <u>brown</u>
What is the role of the neutral wire, where is it and what colour is it?	The neutral wire completes the circuit (0V). It is on the <u>left</u> of the plug and is <u>blue</u>

Week 2




Question	Answer
What is the role of the earth wire, where is it and what colour is it?	The earth wire carries the current if there is a fault. It is in the centre of the plug and is green & yellow striped
What is the National Grid made of?	A series of transformers and power lines
How does a step-up transformer work?	It increases the potential difference to 400,000V to be carried by power lines
How does a step-down transformer work?	It decreases the potential difference to 230V to enter homes
What is the potential difference of the mains electricity in the UK?	230V
What is the frequency of the mains electricity in the UK?	50Hz

Week 3

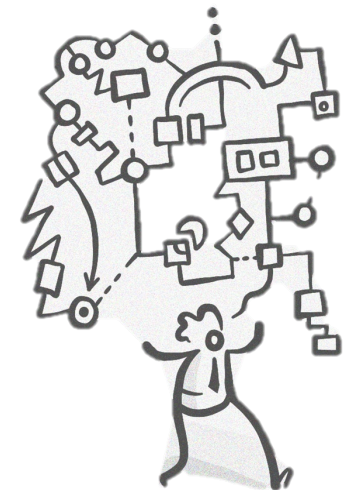
Question	Answer
What equation links difference, power and current?	Power = potential difference x current
What is the standard unit of power?	Watt (W)
What is the power of a fridge that uses a potential difference of 230V with a current of 2.5A?	$230 \times 2.5 = 575W$
What equation links current, resistance and power?	Power = current ² x resistance
What current flows through a 80Ω resistor with a power rating of 2000W?	$2000 = \text{current}^2 \times 80$ $2000/80 = 25$ $\sqrt{25} = 5A$

Week 6

Question	Answer
What equation links time, energy and power?	Energy = power x time
What is the standard unit of energy?	Joule (J)
What equation links charge, potential difference and energy?	Energy = charge x potential difference
What is the standard unit of charge?	Coulomb (C)
What charge flows if a 230V power supply produces 115W of power?	$115 = \text{charge} \times 230$ $115/230 = 0.5C$

Question	Answer
What does the particle picture of a solid look like, and how do the particles move?	Compact and ordered pattern of rows. Particles only vibrate 
What does the particle picture of a liquid look like, and how do the particles move?	Less compact and no pattern. Particles slide over each other 
What does the particle picture of a gas look like, and how do the particles move?	Widely spread out and no pattern. Particles move in random directions at random speeds 
What equation links volume, mass and density?	Density = mass / volume
What are the standard units of density?	Kg/m ² or g/cm ²

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Particle Model of Matter & Atomic Structure | Physics |

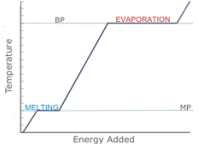
Week 1

Question	Answer
How do you find the density of a regularly shaped object (like a cube of wood)?	Find the mass from a top-pan balance Find the volume by measuring the length, width and height, and multiplying them Use density = mass / volume
How do you find the density of an irregularly shaped object (like a chess piece)?	Find the mass from a top-pan balance Find the volume by collecting the water that is ejected from a eureka can when it is placed inside Use density = mass / volume
How do you find the density of a liquid (like water)?	Find the mass from a top-pan balance (zero after putting the measuring cylinder on, then add the liquid) Find the volume by reading the amount from the measuring cylinder Use density = mass / volume
What state changes occur to turn a solid into a liquid, then gas?	Melting, then evaporating
What state changes occur to turn a gas into a liquid, then solid?	Condensing, then freezing

Week 4

Question	Answer
How large is an atom?	$1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$
How much smaller is the nucleus of an atom?	100,000 times
What did John Dalton think about the atom?	They were small solid spheres that couldn't be divided
What did JJ Thomson think about the atom?	They were spheres of positive charge with negative electrons scattered throughout – the Plum Pudding Model
What experiment did Ernest Rutherford perform to determine the Nuclear Model?	The gold foil/alpha scattering experiment

Week 2

Question	Answer
What does the term "specific latent heat" mean?	The energy needed to change the state of 1kg of a substance
What does the heating curve look like?	
What does a horizontal stretch on a heating or cooling curve represent?	A change of state
What is the "internal energy" of a substance or system?	The total kinetic and potential energy of all of the particles in that substance or system
What happens to a gas when the temperature is increased?	The particles gain more kinetic energy, move around more, collide with each other and the container walls more and the pressure increases

Week 5

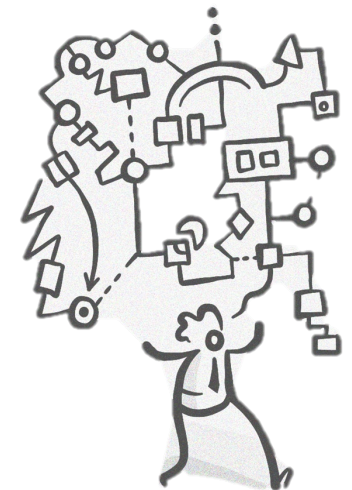
Question	Answer
What were the findings from the gold foil/alpha scattering experiment?	Most mass is in the centre (the nucleus), Most of the atom is empty space
What did Niels Bohr add to the Nuclear Model to create the Planetary Model?	Electrons in orbits around the outside of the nucleus
What did James Chadwick discover to further add to the Planetary Model?	The neutron
What is an ion?	An atom that has lost or gained electrons, so has a positive or negative charge
What is an isotope?	An atom with the same number of protons but a different number of neutrons

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the 3 sub-atomic particles found inside an atom called?	Protons, neutrons and electrons
Which sub-atomic particles are found in the nucleus, and which are found on shells/energy levels?	Protons & neutrons are found in the nucleus. Electrons are found on shells/energy levels
How do you determine how many protons an atom has?	Its atomic number – the smaller number from the Periodic Table
How do you determine how many electrons an atom has?	Its atomic number – the smaller number from the Periodic Table
How do you determine how many neutrons an atom has?	Its mass number MINUS its atomic number

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Component 1 and Component 2 | Art / 3D Design |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a media/medium?	The type of material that has been used to create the piece, e.g. acrylic paint, clay or charcoal
What does technique mean?	The type of method that has been used to create the piece. This can come in many forms e.g. painting, photography, mixed media etc
What does style mean?	A recognisable feature of a piece of art e.g. Pop art features bold black lines. Pointillism is created using dots

Week 2

Question	Answer
What does texture mean?	The surface quality of a piece. It can be rough, smooth etc. Sometimes the piece is textured, other times it just appears to be textures.
Does genre mean?	A style or category of art, i.e. Historical, portrait, landscape, still life
What is proportion?	Proportion describes the relationship between the dimensions of different elements and an overall composition. Scale refers to an artwork's size and how parts of a composition relate to each other.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What does unity mean in art?	Photographs that you have taken yourself that fit your topic of research.
What are some areas of study?	drawing, painting, sculpture, printmaking, mixed media, illustration, typography, ceramics, jewellery and body adornment, installation and the moving image
What does balance refer to?	An art and design principle concerned with the arrangement of one or more elements in a work of art so that they appear symmetrical (even) or asymmetrical (uneven) in design and proportion.

Week 4

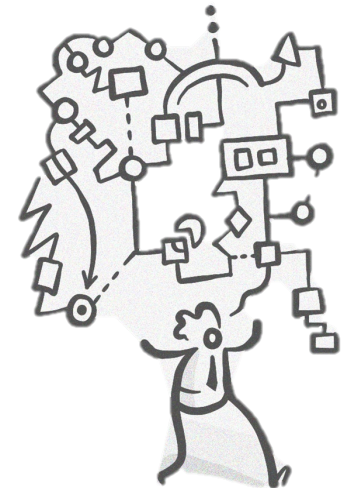
Question	Answer
What does Complementary Colours mean?	Complementary colours are those which appear opposite to one another on a colour wheel. The complimentary colours are red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple.
What does contrast mean?	Contrast is created by using opposites near or beside one another, such as a light object next to a dark object or a rough texture next to a smooth texture.
What does 'organic shapes' mean?	Shapes that are not regular or even, using a combination of edges that are curved or angular.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What does perspective mean?	Perspective creates the feeling of depth using lines that make your image appear to be three dimensional. The closer the image is, the more detailed it will appear, and the larger it will be.
What does repetition mean?	Repetition is created when objects, shapes, space, light, direction, lines etc. are repeated in artwork.
What does rhythm mean in artwork?	When the regular repetition of forms or elements occurs in a work of art, that work is said to have rhythm. It suggests motion.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Component 1 and Component 2 | Art / 3D Design |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the formal elements of art?	Line, shape, tone, colour, texture, pattern, form (How all artwork can be described).
What does subject matter refer to?	This term, in a descriptive style of art, refers to the persons or things represented in a work.
What is the difference between value and hue in art?	Value refers to the lightness or darkness of a colour, ranging from white to black. Hue refers to the pure colour itself, such as red, blue, or yellow.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the term for the process of arranging elements in an artwork to create a sense of balance?	Composition. It involves organizing visual elements like line, shape, colour, and texture in a way that feels balanced and visually pleasing.
What is a monochromatic colour scheme?	A monochromatic colour scheme uses only one hue and its tints, shades, and tones. For example, a painting in shades of blue with lighter and darker versions is monochromatic.
What is impasto in painting?	Impasto is a technique where paint is applied thickly to the canvas, creating texture and visible brush or palette knife marks.

Week 3

Question	Answer
How does negative space differ from positive space in a composition?	Positive space refers to the areas occupied by the subject or objects in an artwork. Negative space is the area around and between these objects, helping to define the composition.
What is the difference between additive and subtractive sculpture techniques?	Additive sculpture involves building up material, such as clay modelling or assembling pieces. Subtractive sculpture involves removing material, like carving wood or stone to reveal the form.
In the context of colour theory, what are complementary colours?	Complementary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel, such as red and green or blue and orange. They create contrast and visual vibrancy when paired.

Week 4

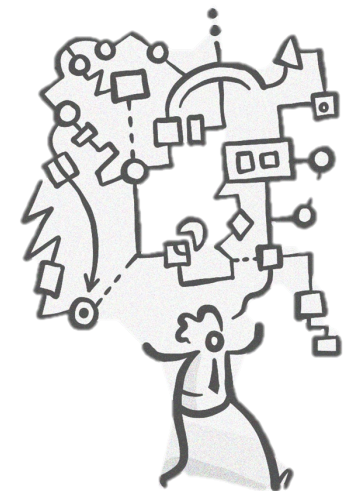
Question	Answer
What is the primary goal of symmetry in a composition?	Symmetry creates balance and harmony by mirroring elements across a central axis.
What are the principles of design?	The of design include balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, pattern, rhythm, and unity, which guide the organization of elements in an artwork.
What is the difference between abstract and realistic art?	Realistic art aims to depict subjects as they appear in life, while abstract art distorts, simplifies, or exaggerates forms to convey meaning or emotion.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the role of observation?	Observation helps artists accurately capture details, understand proportions, and create realistic or meaningful interpretations of their subject.
What is the difference between two-dimensional (2D) and three-dimensional (3D) art?	2D art is flat and has height and width, such as drawings, paintings, and prints. 3D art has depth in addition to height and width, like sculptures or installations.
What is the difference between a warm colour and a cool colour?	Warm colours, like red, orange, and yellow, evoke warmth and energy. Cool colours, like blue, green, and purple, evoke calmness and tranquillity.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1.3 & 2.3 | Business Studies |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the financial aims and objectives of a business?	Survival, Profit, Sales, Market Share, Financial Security
What are the non-financial aims and objectives of a business?	Social Objectives, Personal Satisfaction, Challenge, Independence and Control.
What is meant by Market Share ?	The proportion of sales in a market made by a business
Why are Financial aims important?	As if the business isn't making money they will fail and go bankrupt
Why are non-financial aims important?	These may be what motivates the owner to work hard

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the purpose of business operations?	To produce Goods and Services
What is Job production?	Producing one off products that are of high quality made exactly how the customers want
What is the impact of using job production?	+ Customers are really satisfied + Can charge a high price -limited target market -High costs to make
What is batch production?	When a business produces different but similar products in batches
What is the impact of batch production?	+Can produce different varieties so widens the target market -Downtime so less productive

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is meant by the term revenue?	The money that comes INTO a business from selling their product or service
What is the formula for calculating revenue	Revenue = Price x Quantity sold
What is a Fixed Cost?	A cost that doesn't change with output. Examples include Rent, Rates, Insurance, Bank Interest, Advertising
What is a Variable Cost?	A cost that changes with output e.g. packaging, raw materials, delivery charges
What is the formula for total costs?	Fixed Costs + Total Variable Costs (variable cost per item x quantity sold)

Week 4

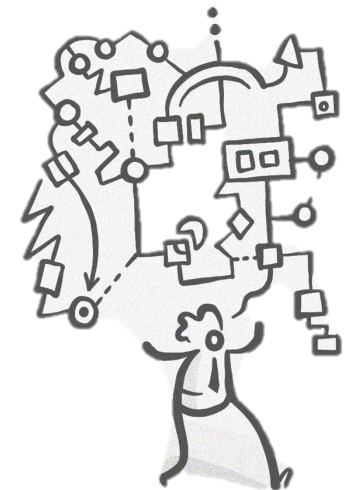
Question	Answer
What are cash inflows?	The money that comes into a business' bank account e.g. from sales, a bank loan, a grant
What are cash outflows?	The money that comes out of a business' bank account e.g. to pay rent, employees wages, pay suppliers for raw materials
What is the formula for Net Cashflow	Cash Inflows- Cash Outflows
What is the opening balance?	The closing balance from the month before
.What is the closing balance?	Net Cashflow+ Opening Balance

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is flow production?	When identical products are made consistently using machinery
What is the impact of using flow production?	+cheap to make due to high levels of productivity so the selling price can be lowered -Machine can break -Workers can get bored and leave
What is meant by Procurement	Getting the right quality products at the right time price delivered on time?
What is the benefit of having good relationships with your suppliers	May give you a discount so you can lower the selling price Less likely to let you down with a delivery

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1.3 and 2.3 | Business Studies |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is meant by the term Break Even point ?	Break-even is the point at which revenue and total costs are the same, meaning the business is making neither a profit nor a loss. It can be measured in units or sales revenue
What is the formula for breakeven in units ?	$\frac{\text{Fixed Costs}}{\text{Selling Price} - \text{Variable Cost per item}}$
What is the formula for breakeven in revenue ?	Break-even point in units x selling price
What is the margin of Safety?	The amount sales can fall before the break-even point is reached and the business makes no profit.
What is the formula for calculating the Margin of safety?	Actual Sales (or predicted sales) - Breakeven point

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is productivity?	It is a measure of how efficient a business is. It can be measured in products produced per worker, per day, month or year.
What is the benefit of having high levels of productivity?	Can lower the cost per unit which means the selling price can be reduced
How can a business improve its productivity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motivate the employees so they make more per day Invest in new machinery so that it makes more per day
How can technology impact production?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machines are less likely to make mistakes Can help lower costs as it is more productivity
What is meant by logistics?	The transportation of the businesses raw material to their factory and the finished goods to the customer

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the benefit of having high quality logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saves Money so lowers costs Good reputation – the business can be known for fast and efficient service
What is meant by Just in Time?	Goods are delivered just as the business needs them
What is the benefit of using Just In Time	+ Cheaper as don't need a warehouse to store the goods + Won't have lots of stock people don't want
What is the drawback of using Just In Time	-Delivery might be late -Can't respond to changes in demand
What is buffer stock	The minimum amount of stock held by a business

Week 4

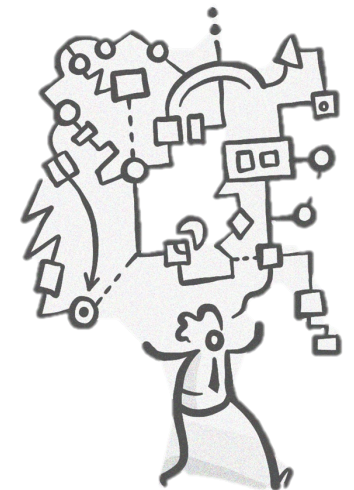
Question	Answer
What is a Quality Control system	A system where the product quality is not checked until the end of the production process
What is a Quality Assurance system	A system where each worker in the production process checks the quality of the product before they pass it on
What is the benefit of a Quality Control system	Higher Productivity levels – lower unit cost- lower selling price
What is the drawback of a Quality Control system?	Lots of wastage = increased costs Employees feel like they aren't trusted as they aren't given the responsibility to check the products

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the benefit of a Quality Assurance system	Less Wastage Employees feel trusted and valued as they are responsible for checking the quality of the product
What is the drawback of a Quality Assurance system	Lower levels of productivity – higher unit costs
What is the sales process	Product knowledge Speed and Efficiency Customer engagement Response to customer feedback Post Sales Service
State the benefit of providing good customer Service	Customers will become satisfied and become loyal Competitive advantage

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Computer systems | Computer Science |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What characters make up hexadecimal?	0123456789ABCDEF
In Hexadecimal what values do ABCDE and F represent?	10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15
What is an algorithm ?	A sequence of instruction that take an input, manipulate it and return an output
What is a while loop?	A condition controlled loop
.What is a FOR loop	A count controlled loop

Week 2

Question	Answer
What makes a computer system?	A system that can take a set of inputs and create a set of outputs
What is an input device?	A device that puts data into a computer system
What is an output device	A device that allows data to come out of a computer system
What is the CPU known as?	The brains of a computer
.What are the two main areas of a CPU?	The ALU and CU

Week 3

Question	Answer
What does ALU stand for?	Arithmetic logic unit
What does CU stand for?	The Controle Unit
What is the main function of the ALU?	The ALU carries out of mathematical and logic operations
What is the main function of the CU	It controls the flow of data in and out of the CPU
.What are the other main parts of a CPU?	The BUS and registers

Week 4

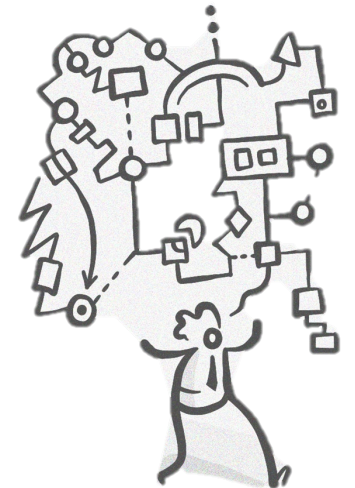
Question	Answer
What does RAM stand for	Random access memory
What does ROM stand for	Read only memory
What is the difference between volatile and non-volatile memory	Volatile memory is lost when there is no power, where non-volatile is not.
Is ROM volatile or non-volatile memory	Non-Volatile
Is RAM volatile or non-volatile memory	Volatile

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is stored in secondary storage?	Files, folders and apps
What part of secondary storage is used when RAM is full?	Virtual memory
How can we increase the speed of the CPU?	Increase the number of cores, increase the clock speed and increase the amount of cache memory
What is the main disadvantage of the Von Neumann achetecture?	The Von Neumann bottle neck
Is secondary storage volatile or non-volatile?	Non-volatile

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic Boolean logic and Computer networks | Computer Science |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1, 2, 4, 8 what are the next 4 numbers in this sequence?	16, 32, 64, 128
What is the rule for an AND gate?	Both inputs need to be a 1 to get a 1 as an output
What is the rule for an OR gate?	Only one of the two inputs need to be a 1 to get a 1 as an output.
What is the rule for a NOT gate?	We reverse the input, 0 becomes 1 and 1 becomes 0
.if we have 8 rows of binary numbers how many inputs will there be?	3

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a computer network?	2 or more computer devices that are connected together.
What is a WAN?	A Wide Area Network, for example the internet
What is a LAN	A Local Area Network, for example a school or home
What is a PAN?	A Personal Area Network, for example a Bluetooth networked speaker or headphones linked to your phone
.What are the two main network topologies?	A Bus and a Star

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a network protocol?	A set of rules a that computers follow while being part of a network.
What are the common protocols used on a network	TCP, UDP, IP, HTTP, HTTPS and FTP
What are the 4 parts of the TCP/IP model	Application Layer, Transport Layer, Network Layer and Data/Link layer
What are the 4 methods we can use to secure a network	Authentication, Encryption, Firewall and Mac Address Filtering
.what is the weakest part of a network	The user

Week 4

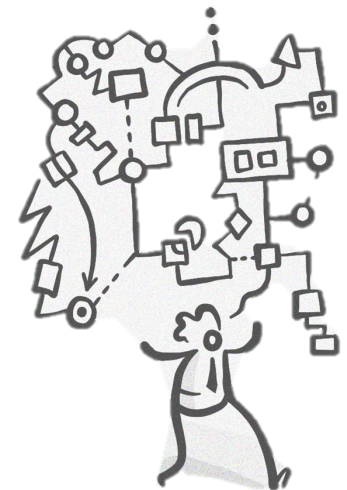
Question	Answer
Put the TCP/IP stack in order	Application Layer, Transport Layer, Network Layer and Data/Link layer
What two things do we use to authenticate ourselves so we can use the school network?	Username and password
Apart from a password, how else can we authenticate ourselves?	Pass code, a pattern or biometrics
Give an advantage of a star topology	They are more robust
.Give a disadvantage of a star topology	They are expensive to set up

Week 5

Question	Answer
Give an advantage of a BUS topology over a star topology	They are cheaper to set up
Give a disadvantage of a BUS topology	If the main cable breaks the network goes down
What does the S stand for in the protocol HTTPS	Secure
Why do we need to use encryption	To keep our file secure and private
.What was one of the first cyphers used to encrypt data?	The Caeser cypher

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Component 2 Performance Skills | Dance |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Define the word balance	A steady or held position achieved by an even distribution of weight
Explain why strength and control are so important when working with a partner.	The ability to stop and start a movement, change direction and hold a shape efficiently combined with muscle power mean that the dancers can lift and support each other safely whilst executing the movement accurately
Which one of the following is NOT a physical skill? Coordination, Mobility, Spatial Awareness, Extension	Spatial Awareness – an Expressive skill

Week 2

Question	Answer
Explain what is meant by the technical skill of action content.	Travels, turns, elevation, gesture, stillness, use of different body parts, floor work, transfer of weight
Why is good posture and alignment so important in dance performance?	If the body is held and each part placed correctly in relation to another then the dancer and the dance are more aesthetically pleasing to watch
Define the term Communication of Choreographic Intent .	Making the dance clear through appropriate movement content and interpretative skills – focus, projection, characterisation



Week 3

Question	Answer
What do we mean when we refer to technical skills in dance?	Accuracy of action, timing, dynamic, rhythmic and spatial content and the reproduction of movement in a stylistically accurate way
Define the term facial expression and explain why it is an important expressive skill in dance.	The use of the face to show mood, feeling or character
How would you describe posture?	Posture is how the body is held whether sitting, standing, lying or kneeling

Week 4

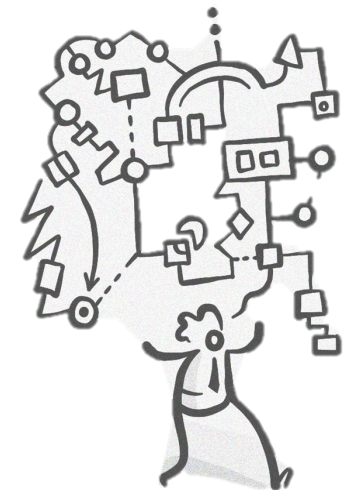
Question	Answer
What are the four technical elements of dance ?	The four technical elements of dance are: action, space, dynamics and relationships.
Which of the following features is NOT relevant to Dynamics? speed, energy, relationships and flow	Relationships- Only speed, energy and flow are used to describe dynamics which give movements their significance, importance or meaning
What is meant by Personal space?	Personal Space is the area you can reach whilst standing on the spot

Week 5

Question	Answer
Which is the correct description of the following pathway? 	Diagonal pathway
Which is the correct description of the following pathway? 	Curved pathway
Which of the following is NOT a relationship? Solo, dynamics, duet, group	Only group, solo and duet are relationships

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Component 2 Performance Skills | Dance |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the fundamental skills required for dance performance	Technique, flexibility , strength, rhythm, expression, coordination,
What is accompaniment ?	Audible accompaniment to the dance such as music, words, song
How do you demonstrate facial expression	Try practicing in front of a mirror.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is musicality ?	How dancers hear, interpret, and dance to music
What are the two definitions of focus in dance ?	The eyes focus and where they look and mental focus and concentrati
What io stage presence ?	presence means people notice you when you step on stage

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is meant by projection ?	A confident presentation of one's body and energy to vividly communicate movement and meaning to an audience; performance quality
How can you improve a performance?	Practice techniques, step sequences, timing spacial awareness etc
What are props ?	objects that can help depict the character's world or help enhance a stage environment

Week 4

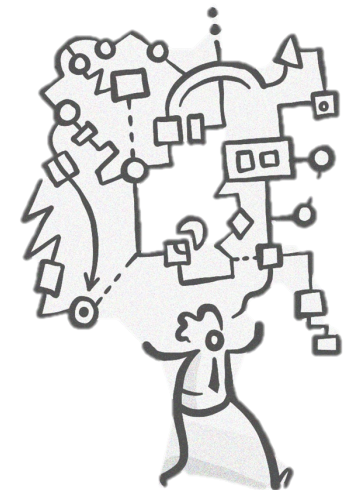
Question	Answer
What are transitions ?	simple movement or series of movements to bridge the gap between two more complex movements.
What is meant by phrasing ?	A brief sequence of related movements that have a sense of continuity and artistic or rhythmic completion
What is extension ?	he extension of the upper torso, as in opening of the chest and back.

Week 5

Question	Answer
How do you identify your performance strengths ?	What is self-assessment ?
What are smart targets ?	Achievable toward a goal
What is self-assessment ?	Assessing your own progress and strengths and weaknesses.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 3 C1 Coursework & Noughts & Crosses | Drama |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Which document accompanies the evaluation?	Bullet point notes.
Name 3 sections of the evaluation.	Character / Technical Skill Practitioner Contribution and evaluation.
How long do you have for each section?	30 minutes.
How long are the bullet notes?	Two sides.

Week 2

Question	Answer
Who wrote the original Noughts and Crosses?	Malorie Blackman.
What is segregation?	The act of separating people, historically based on race and/or gender.
What is racism?	Prejudice and discrimination based on race.
What race are the Noughts?	White.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the evaluation?	Evaluating of the final performance.
How many marks for the evaluation?	15
What is the portfolio?	Analysis and evaluation of the process of development.
What are the 3 sections?	Idea development. Practitioner Changes and amendments

Week 4

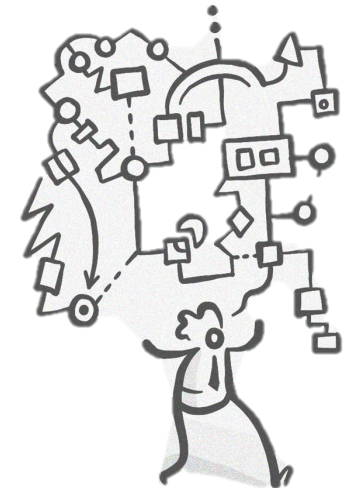
Question	Answer
What are the main colours of the set design in Noughts and Crosses?	Red and black.
Who are the Liberation Militia?	Terrorist group.
What is Sephy's dad called?	Kamal.
What is Callum's dad called?	Ryan.
Who is Callum's sister?	Lynette.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the main theme in the play?	Class divide.
Who wrote the play Noughts and Crosses?	Sabrina Mafouz.
What is social class?	How important a character is in society.
What are gestures?	Use of hands,
What does dystopian mean?	Broken world full of suffering.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 4 C2, Noughts & Crosses | Drama |

Week 1

Question	Answer
How many people did the Noughts and Crosses original staging theatre hold?	530
What is the staging where furniture is wheeled on and off?	Theatre in the round
What is the social class of the Mcgregors?	Working class
What is the name of the school in Noughts and Crosses?	Heathcroft

Week 2

Question	Answer
How long should your play be if there are 3 actors in your group?	7-12 minutes
Name of the staging on 2 sides?	Traverse
What does pitch mean?	How high or low voice is
How many blackout is the limit in the performance?	Around 3

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the name of the Noughts and Crosses production style?	Storytelling theatre
What does character motivation mean?	Characters intentions in a scene
What does physical skills mean?	Movement / stance and posture
How many quotes needed in an acting question 15 marks?	4-6

Week 4

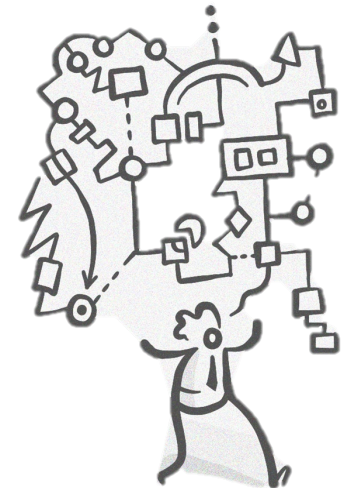
Question	Answer
What is the name of the script adding lights and sound?	Tech script
What is the name of the group of actors?	The ensemble
What must you say as you introduce your play to the examiner?	Character – name and candidate number.
How many chances do you get to perform to the real examiner?	One
What happens after saying name and candidate number?	Blackout and play starts

Week 5

Question	Answer
How many marks section B?	15
What play are you writing about for section B?	Little Shop of Horrors or Ocean at End of Lane
What structure is it for section b?	Introduction 2 paragraphs Conclusion
What should you not write about for section B?	Noughts and Crosses
What should you do after completing whole exam?	Re-read and spell check it

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2: Free Time | French |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Translate: je télécharge des applis	I download apps
Translate: J'écoute des chansons sur mon portable	I listen to songs on my phone
Translate: Je parle avec ma famille	I speak to my family
Translate: je partage des photos	I share photos
Translate: J'achète des vêtements	I buy clothes

Week 2

Question	Answer
When do we use the present tense?	To say what we are doing now or a habitual action
What are the -ER verb present tense endings?	-E, -ES, -E, -ONS, -EZ, -ENT
How do you say "do you?"	Est-ce que...?
How do you say " <u>what</u> do you?"	Qu'est-ce que...?
How do you say "I do that"?	Je fais ça

Week 3

Question	Answer
What does it mean when a verb is irregular?	That, when conjugated, the verb does not follow a consistent pattern
What are the conjugations of ALLER in the present tense?	Je vais Tu vas Il/elle/ on va Nous allons Vous allez Ils/elles vont
What are the conjugations of ÊTRE in the present tense?	Je suis Tu es Il/elle/ on est Nous sommes Vous êtes Ils/elles sont

Week 4

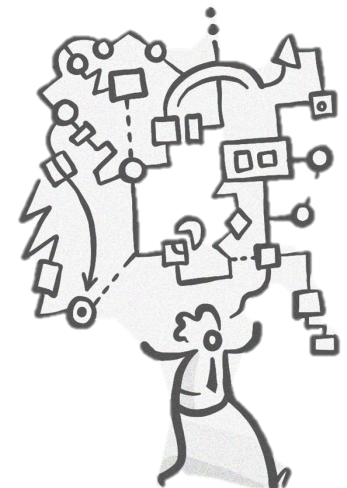
Question	Answer
What is the masculine and singular way of saying which/ what?	Quel
What is the feminine and singular way of saying which/ what?	Quelle
What is the masculine and plural way of saying which/ what?	Quels
What is the feminine and plural way of saying which/ what?	Quelles
What are the -IR verb present tense endings?	-IS, -IS, -IT, -ISSONS, -ISSEZ, -ISSENT

Week 5

Question	Answer
How do you say "today?"	Aujourd'hui
How do you say "tomorrow?"	Demain
How do you say "this afternoon?"	Cet après- midi
How do you say "this evening?"	Ce soir
How do you say "tomorrow morning?"	Demain matin

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 2: Free Time | French |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Which verb do we use in English first when we are using the near future tense?	Go
Which verb do we use in French first when we are using the near future tense?	Aller
Translate: Je vais partir	I am going to leave
Translate: On va faire	We are going to do
Translate: Ils vont acheter	They are going to buy

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the perfect/ passé- composé tense?	The past tense
When do we use the perfect/ passé-composé tense?	To describe a completed action in the past
Translate : J'ai bu	I drank
Translate: Je suis allé(e)	I went
Translate: Il est allé	He went

Week 3

Question	Answer
Translate: Pour commencer	To start with
Translate: Ensuite	Then
Translate: Après	After
Je n'ai rien fait	I didn't do anything

Week 4

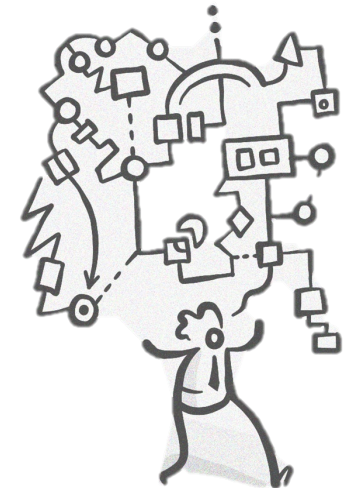
Question	Answer
What do we use inversion for?	To ask a question
What do we do to invert a phrase to make it into a question?	The subject swaps place with the verb
Translate: As- tu participé aux jeux de la Francophonie?	Did you participate in the Francophone Games?
Translate: Je suis de Belgique	I am from Belgium

Week 5

Question	Answer
What two meanings does "il y a" have?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is/are - Ago
Translate; Il y a deux ans	Two years ago
Translate; Est-ce que tu as joué au basket?	Did you play basketball?
Translate; Qu'est-ce que tu fais comme activité?	What activity do you do?

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Ecosystems and Tropical Rainforests | Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is an ecosystem?	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.
What does abiotic mean?	Non-living components In context: an abiotic component of an ecosystem is the weather
What does biotic mean?	Living organisms Vegetation: plants
What are decomposers?	An organism such as a bacterium or fungus, that breaks down dead tissue, which is then recycled to the environment.
What does deciduous mean?	Dropping leaves in autumn In context: the UK is part of the temperate deciduous woodland biome
What does evaporate mean?	Turn from a liquid to a vapour In context: Water evaporates due to heat from the soil

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are producers?	Producers convert energy from the environment (sunlight) into sugars (glucose) - most commonly plants
What are consumers?	Consumers get energy from the consumption (eating) of producers and other consumers in the food chain
What is a food chain?	Food chains show the direct link between producers and consumers in a line
What are food webs?	Food webs show all the connections between producers and consumers in an ecosystem
What does interdependence mean?	The dependence of two or more elements of the ecosystem

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are invasive species?	An introduced organism that becomes overpopulated and harms its new environment
What is drought?	A period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage in water
What are fertilisers?	A chemical substance or naturally occurring substance that is added to soil to increase fertility and nutrients for growth
What is eutrophication?	Excessive richness of nutrients in a lake or other body of water, frequently due to run-off from the land, which causes a dense growth of plant life.
What does deciduous mean?	Dropping leaves in autumn In context: the UK is part of the temperate deciduous woodland biome

Week 4

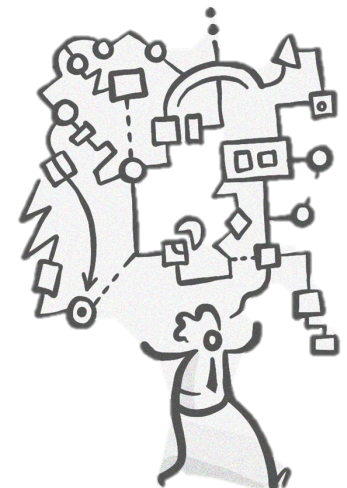
Question	Answer
What does climate mean?	Climate describes the average weather conditions over longer periods and over large areas.
What is precipitation?	Any form of moisture which falls to the earth. This includes rain, snow, hail and sleet.
What is latitude?	Coordinate that specifies the north-south position of a point on the Earth's surface.
What are biomes?	Very large ecological areas on the earth's surface (or biomes), with fauna and flora (animals and plants) adapting to their environment. Examples include tropical rainforest and hot desert.
What is the equatorial region?	Area near or along the equator In context: Tropical Rainforests such as the Amazon are found in Equatorial Regions

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is nutrient cycling?	A set of processes whereby organisms extract minerals necessary for growth from soil or water, before passing them on through the food chain - and ultimately back to the soil and water.
What is leaching?	Loss of nutrients in the soil due to due to rain and water run-off across the soil
What is biomass?	All living organisms e.g. trees and plants in the TRF
What is litter?	Dead plant material that has fallen to the forest floor
What are buttress roots?	Wide roots that stabilise the tree, increase water and nutrient uptake
What are epiphytes?	Species that grow on other trees by winding themselves around the bark such as Devil's Ivy.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Ecosystems and Tropical Rainforests | Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is tree felling?	The cutting down of trees In context: trees are felled selectively to reduce the impact on the ecosystem
What are anthropogenic CO2 emissions?	Pollution that is caused by human activity
What is soil erosion?	Removal of topsoil faster than it can be replaced, due to natural (water and wind action), animal, and human activity. Topsoil is the top layer of soil and is the most fertile because it contains the most organic, nutrient-rich materials.
What is climate change?	A long-term change in the earth's climate, especially a change due to an increase in the average atmospheric temperature.
What is palm oil?	Palm oil is a widely used vegetable oil found in many manufactured products such as food, soaps and washing detergents.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is debt reduction?	Countries are relieved of some of their debt in return for protecting their rainforests.
What is ecotourism?	Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the wellbeing of the local people, and may involve education. It is usually carried out in small groups and has minimal impact on the local ecosystem.
What is selective logging?	The cutting out of trees which are mature or inferior, to encourage the growth of the remaining trees in a forest or wood.
What is conservation?	Natural resources such as timber can still be used, but must be used sustainably
What is sustainability?	Actions and forms of progress that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is hydraulic action?	This is the sheer power of the water as it smashes against the river banks. Air becomes trapped in the cracks of the river bank and bed, and causes the rock to break apart.
What is abrasion?	When pebbles grind along the river bank and bed in a sand-papery effect.
What is attrition?	When rocks that the river is carrying knock against each other. They break apart to become smaller and more rounded.
What is solution?	Soluble particles dissolved in the water.
What is vertical erosion?	Downward erosion of the river bed
What is lateral erosion?	Sideways erosion by a river on the outside of a meander channel. It eventually leads to the widening of the valley and contributes to the formation of the flood plain.

Week 4

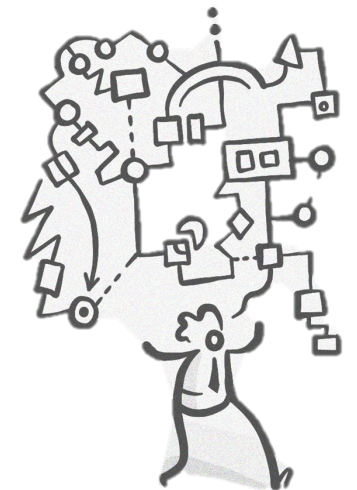
Question	Answer
What is deposition?	When a river loses energy, it will drop or deposit some of the material it is carrying.
What is solution?	Minerals are dissolved in the water and carried along in solution.
What is suspension?	Fine light material is carried along in the water.
What is saltation?	Small pebbles and stones are bounced along the river bed.
What is traction?	Large boulders and rocks are rolled along the river bed.
What are meanders?	Pronounced bend in the river.
What are ox-bow lakes?	Arc-shaped lake that has been cut off from the river channel

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are levees?	Raised river banks, formed through to deposition during flood conditions. They are formed in floodplains in the lower course of the river.
What is alluvium?	A deposit of clay, silt, and sand left by flowing flood water in a river valley or delta, typically producing fertile soil. In context: Alluvium is deposited at the edges of the river bank when the river is in flood
What are floodplains?	The relatively flat area forming the valley floor on either side of a river channel, which is sometimes flooded.
What is a flood?	Occurs when river discharge exceeds river channel capacity and water spills out of the channel onto the floodplain and other areas.
What are river bluffs?	Highest areas at the edge of the floodplain
What is an estuary?	The tidal mouth of a river where it meets the sea; wide banks of deposited mud are exposed at low tide.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 NEA Hospitality and Catering in Action | Hospitality |

Week 1 Introduction to NEA

Question	Answer
What is the allocated time to your NEA project?	12 hours
How much is the NEA worth out of your final GCSE mark?	60%
How long is your practical exam?	3.5 hours
What is a balanced Diet?	A diet that provides a person with the right amount of nutrients for their needs
What do we mean by "good nutrition"?	Eating a wide of foods, that are mostly unprocessed and drinking plenty of water. (eat well guide) .

Week 2 Importance of Nutrition

Question	Answer
Why do we need protein in the body?	Growth, repair, maintenance , creates antibodies, and energy.
Why do we need fat in the body?	Gives us energy, insulates the body, protects the bones and kidneys from physical damage and provides "fat soluble" vitamins of ADEK.
Why do we need carbohydrates in the body?	These are the main energy source for the body allowing us to function and generate heat.
What types of carbohydrate are included in the Sugars group?	Glucose, Fructose, Galactose, Maltose, Sucrose and Lactose.
What types of carbohydrates are included in the Complex carbs group?	Starch, Pectin, Dextrin and Dietary Fibre (NSP)

Week 3 How cooking impacts nutrition

Question	Answer
What are the 2 types of Vitamins?	Water soluble and fat soluble
What vitamins are water soluble?	B1, B2, B3, B9. B12, C
What vitamins are fat soluble?	A,D,E,K.
What are the minerals that you need to know for this course?	Calcium, Iron, Sodium, Magnesium, Potassium.
What are the different cooking methods you have covered that will affect the nutritional content of food?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boiling • Steaming • Poaching • Baking • Grilling • Frying • Stir frying • Roasting • All cooking methods.

Week 4 Factors relating to menu planning

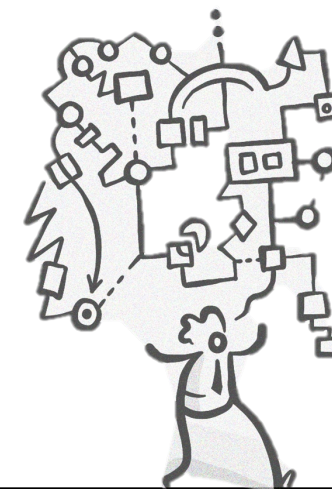
Question	Answer
What are the 6 age ranges that we split nutrition into?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babies 0-1 • Pre-school 1-4 • Children 5-12 • Adolescents (teens) 13-21 • Adults 21-65 • Older Adults 65+
What types of vegetarian do you need to understand?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegan • Lacto-ovo • Lacto • Pescatarian
What other special diets do you need to understand?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gluten free • Lactose free • High Fibre • Low Sugar • Fat reduced • Low sodium (salt) • Iron deficiency • PAL (Physical Activity Level)

Week 5 Factors relating to menu planning

Question	Answer
Which factors affect the customer?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs and wants • How much they are willing to pay • Time of day • Age group • Cultural and religious factors
Which factors affect the menu items?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colour, flavour, texture and consistency. • Variety • Quality • Available ingredients • Balanced diets • Local and Seasonal foods
Which factors affect the preparation of menu items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff skill • Space available • Time available • Food safety • Environmental Impact

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 NEA Hospitality and Catering in Action 2 | Hospitality |

Week 1 Production plan

Question	Answer
What 6 elements do you need on a production plan?	Ingredients Equipment Skills Methods Notes – Health, Quality, Contingency. Timings
What is dovetailing?	Making recipe steps overlap to maximise the time you have allocated. Not making one dish, followed by another. All food should be served at the same time.
What is a HACCP?	Hazard, Analysis, Critical Control Point. A risk assessment.
What is Mise en Place?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put in place To get ready for the cook.

Week 2 Practical Skills

Question	Answer
What are all skills categorised as?	Basic, Medium, Complex
Give an example of a complex Preparation technique.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimping Laminating Melting using a Bain-Marie Moulding/ Unmoulding/ Shaping Piping Whisking (Aeration)
Give an example of a complex Knife technique.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Julienne Brunoise Mincing Deboning Filleting Segmenting
Give an example of a complex Cooking technique.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baking Blind Caramelising Deep Fat Frying Poaching Tempering

Week 3 Food Safety

Question	Answer
What are the temperature ranges you need to know for good food safety?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Temperature 75C Hot Hold 63C Danger Zone 5C to 62C Fridge 0C to 5C Freezer -18C to -22C
What are the chopping board and knife colours?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red – Raw Meat Yellow – Cooked Meat Blue – Fish Green – Fruit and Veg Brown – Root Veg White – Baked goods and Dairy
How do you defrost frozen meat, poultry, fish and seafood?	In the fridge between the temperatures of 0C and 5C.

Week 4 Reviewing of dishes

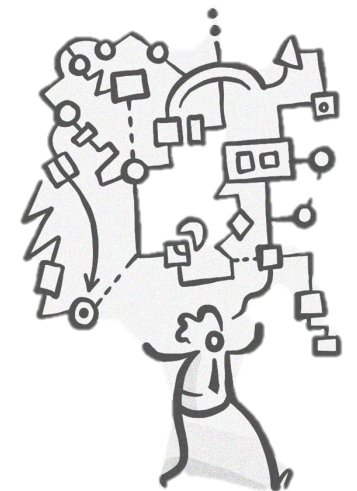
Question	Answer
What do you need to consider when looking at the dish?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What skill did the dishes show? Did they meet the requirements of the brief? Did the nutrients provided meet the needs of the customer?
What do you need to consider regarding Health and safety?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did you store food correctly? Did you clear up regularly? Did you use the correct chopping boards? Did you use a food probe? Did you work safely?
What do you need to consider regarding improvements?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of dishes Organisation Clearing up. Use of equipment
What Organoleptic qualities need to be reviewed?	Taste, Texture, Aroma, Appearance, Sound

Week 5 Reviewing own performance

Question	Answer
What does your decision making refer to?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the production of the dishes was planned and carried out.
What does organisation refer to?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time Workspace Ingredients Clearing up
What does planning refer to?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The advantages and disadvantages of the dishes and how they meet specific needs
What does time management refer to?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How effective was the production plan?

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1: The British sector of the Western Front, 1914–18 | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Give one example of how technology is used to diagnose lung cancer.	X-rays, bronchoscopy, CT scans, ultrasound scans, blood tests, MRI scans.
When did the First World War begin and end?	1914-1918
What were the four different types of trenches?	Front-line, Support, Reserve & Communication.
Why weren't trenches dug in straight lines?	So enemy soldiers could not fire along the whole length of a trench.
What part of a trench was the 'parapet'?	The top, front of the trench, facing the enemy.

Week 2

Question	Answer
How many allied soldiers died or were injured on the first day of the Battle of the Somme?	57,000
How many beds did the underground hospital at Arras have?	700
Where was the first large-scale allied tank attack?	Cambrai
What was the cause of Trench Fever?	Lice
What was the cause of Trench Foot?	Having wet feet for long periods.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Which parts of the body were affected by gas attacks?	Eyes, lungs and throat
What was Shell Shock?	A mental health condition caused by trench warfare. (PTSD)
Which device was used to stabilise and protect injured legs?	The Thomas Splint
What was added to blood so it could be stored in blood banks?	Sodium Citrate
How many mobile x-ray units did the British army have by 1916?	14

Week 4

Question	Answer
What does RAMC stand for?	Royal Army Medical Corps.
Who were the FANY?	A voluntary organisation of women, founded to provide nursing care in war zones
What jobs did the FANY do during the First World War?	Carried supplies, drove motorised kitchens to supply food, ambulances and mobile bath vehicles.
How many stretcher bearers were there for a battalion of 1000 men?	16
What was the first stop on the Chain of Evacuation?	Regimental Aid Post (RAP)

Week 5

Question	Answer
Which was the first point in the Chain of Evacuation where female nurses would be seen?	Casualty Clearing Station
What did 'Blighty' mean?	Britain.
What is shrapnel?	Metal fragments of a bomb or shell.
Name a historical source that could have been censored during the war.	Letters or newspaper reports
Name a historical source that could give a soldier's personal experience.	Diaries, letters, interviews or autobiography.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2: The Weimar Republic 1918-1929 | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
When did the First World War start and end?	1914-1918
When did the Kaiser abdicate?	9th November 1918
Who became the temporary leader of Germany after the Kaiser's abdication?	Friedrich Ebert
How many soldiers was Germany allowed to keep after the Treaty of Versailles?	100,000
What percentage of German land was lost in the Treaty of Versailles?	13%

Week 2

Question	Answer
Name on area that was lost by Germany after the Treaty of Versailles?	Alsace & Lorraine, Polish Corridor, Danzig, Silesia
What was the name of the German parliament?	Reichstag
Who could vote in Germany under the Weimar Constitution?	All men and women over 20
Which clause of the constitution enabled the President to rule without the parliament?	Article 48
Who led The Spartacist Uprising?	Rosa Luxemburg & Karl Liebknecht

Week 3

Question	Answer
Were the Freikorps left or right wing?	Right
Was the Kapp Putsch a left-wing or right-wing rebellion?	Right
When did the French invade the Ruhr?	January 1923
How did the workers in the Ruhr respond?	Passive Resistance (went on strike)
How did the German government pay the strikers?	They printed more money.

Week 4

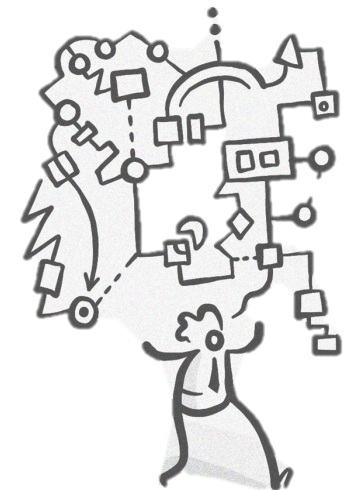
Question	Answer
How much did Germany have to pay in reparations?	£6.6 billion
What was the name of the new currency introduced by Stresemann in 1923?	The Rentenmark
How much did Germany receive in loans from the USA as part of the Dawes Plan?	\$3 billion
When did Germany join the League of Nations?	1926
What is the period between 1924 & 1929 known as?	The Golden Years of the Weimar Republic

Week 5

Question	Answer
What was the main problem with Stresemann's changes?	They were dependent on loans from the USA
What is a historical interpretation?	An opinion or version of past events based on evidence.
What happened to wages between 1924 & 1929?	They increased
When did women get the vote on an equal basis to men in Germany?	1919
How many women held cabinet positions in the Weimar government?	None

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 3 Rock Anthems, techniques and technology | Music |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Name two guitar techniques used when playing a fast solo.	Hammer ons Pull offs
Which effect is added to vocals and instruments in almost all pop songs to make it sound in a bigger space?	Reverb
What beats of the bar does the bass drum usually hit on in a rock beat?	1 and 3
What beats of the bar does the snare drum usually hit on in a rock beat?	2 and 4
What is the other name for a riff?	Ostinato

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a melisma?	When the singer sings many notes for one word/syllable
When a guitarist raises a note by lifting a string, what is this called?	Bending/bends
What is the effect used on a guitar that makes the sound 'fuzzy' (opposite of clean)	Distortion
What is the name for the 'wobble' that singers often add to the longer notes when singing pop ballads?	Vibrato
When there are other voices along with the main vocal, what is this called?	Cadenza

Week 3

Question	Answer
Which decades are covered by the Rock and Roll topic?	1950s 1960s
Which decades are covered by the Rock Anthems topic?	1970s 1980s
Which decades are covered by the Pop Ballads topic?	1970s 1980s 1990s
Why would Coldplay be an incorrect answer for the Solo Artists since 1990 topic?	Because it's a band. The category is about solo artists.
Which of these answers would be incorrect for the Pop Ballads topic and why? Elton John Mariah Carey Adele	Adele would be incorrect as she did not release music in the 1970s, 80s or 90s.

Week 4

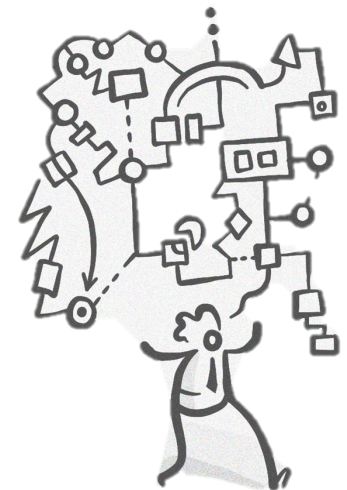
Question	Answer
Name three parts of the drum kit.	Kick/bass drum, hi hat, snare, cymbals (crash/ride) toms (all kinds).
What is the name for the special high voice used by some singers, e.g. Sam Smith?	Falsetto
What is the opposite of melismatic singing?	Syllabic singing.
What is the term for music that is just voices and no instruments?	A Cappella

Week 5

Question	Answer
Distortion, amplification and reverb are all answers you might give if the question asks about use of _____.	Technology.
What is the musical term for when a piece of music speeds up and slows down?	Rubato
Put these in order – highest first. Bass Alto Soprano Tenor	Soprano Alto Tenor Bass
When you place your hand on the guitar to dampen the sound, what is this called?	Muting
Name a correct answer for a Rock Anthem artist.	Queen (accept any other relevant artist).

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 4 The Concerto through Time | Music |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the FOUR families of instruments in the orchestra?	Strings, Brass, Woodwind and Percussion.
What are the THREE eras of music covered by the Concerto topic?	Baroque, Classical and Romantic
Name a baroque composer.	Bach (accept any other correct composer)
Put these four stringed instruments in order, highest first. Double bass Violin Cello Viola	Violin Viola Cello Double bass
What is a concerto?	Solo instrument backed by the orchestra

Week 2

Question	Answer
Which years does the Baroque period cover?	1600 - 1750
How is the texture usually described as in the Baroque period?	Polyphonic
What instrument is used regularly in the Baroque period but not into the other periods?	Harpsichord
How would you describe the tutti section of the concerto?	All play together
The word describes the section where a soloist will "show off" their skill unaccompanied?	Cadenza

Week 3

Question	Answer
What does virtuosic mean?	A musician who is highly skilled and plays very complex music in a very stylistic way.
What does Staccato mean?	Short notes
What word describes the stringed instrument plucking the string with their finger instead of using the bow?	Pizzicato
Ritornello is what?	Repeated section. Like a chorus in a pop song.
Put these dynamics in order of quietest to Loudest mp ff mf ppp f p	ppp p mp mf f ff

Week 4

Question	Answer
Why was the orchestra small compared to the size of a classical orchestra?	Some instruments hadn't been invented yet
Name a keyboard instrument that was used in the baroque era?	Harpsichord or organ.
How many movements does a concerto have?	3
What type of concerto has a small group of instruments backed by the orchestra?	Concerto grosso

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the Italian word for when the whole orchestra plays together?	Tutti
Percussion wasn't used much in the baroque era but what is one percussion instrument that might be used?	Timpani
What does polyphonic mean?	More than one melody at the same time
We have been studying the baroque era. What are the other two eras you need to know about for the Concerto Through Time?	Classical and Romantic

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic: Relationships | RE |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Situation ethics'.	The idea that you should always do the most loving thing in each individual situation.
Is a Humanist an atheist.	Not necessarily. Humanists don't care if there is a god or not. They care about living life to the fullest.
Define the term 'Utilitarianism'.	The idea that you should make the best choice for the greatest number of people.
Define the term 'Sacrament'.	An outward sign of an invisible and inward grace (blessing) by God. E.g. Baptism, Eucharist.
List the 3 main types of families found today.	Nuclear family/ extended family/ single family.

Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Covenant'.	A promise/ agreement between humans and God.
Name the marriage contract/ term for wedding in Islam.	A Nikah.
Define the term 'Mahr'.	A payment/ dowry made to the bride which is hers to keep and use as she wishes as a show of respect from the husband.
Name the two types of conjugal roles.	Segregated and joined roles.
Define the term 'Gender Equality'.	People of all genders enjoying the same rights and opportunities in all aspects of their lives.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Why are women lay people, not leaders in the Catholic Church?	Belief that men and women have differing strengths and contributions to make to society/ Jesus' disciples were all men.
Define the term 'Interfaith Marriage'.	When two people of different faiths (religions) marry.
Which religions do some Muslims agree can join in an interfaith marriage?	Christianity and Judaism because of the links of God/ Prophets/ Angels etc.
Describe the law for the age of consent to have sex.	It is illegal under 16 years old to have sex as they cannot legally give consent.
Which story in both Christianity and Islam describes God's wrath over sexual immorality.	The story of Lot/ Lut.

Week 4

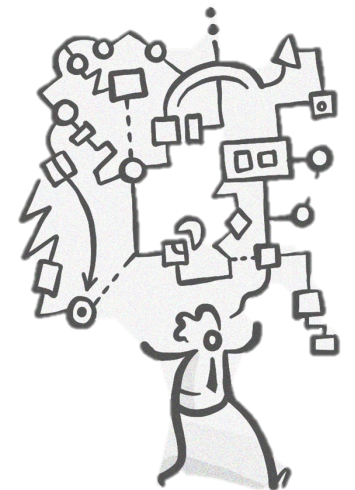
Question	Answer
Define the two types of contraception.	Artificial and Natural contraception.
What is Thomas Aquinas' Natural Law?	Fundamental laws which were laid down by God and are the basis of how humans should live their lives. E.G. 'HUMANS MUST REPRODUCE'.
At how many days is an abortion accepted in Islam?	At 120 days.
Define the term 'Infidelity'.	Infidelity or adultery, is the act of being unfaithful to a spouse or other partner.
Define the term 'Zina' in Islam.	Sexual intercourse outside of marriage.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Cohabitation'.	To live together in a sexual relationship without being married or in a civil partnership.
Describe a quote that would show support for sex in Christianity.	'Go forth and multiply'. (Genesis)
Describe some Muslim views about sex.	You should not have sex before marriage/ there is no contract in place to protect both partners if things do go wrong.
Define the term 'Hudud' in Islam.	Laws that cannot be changed as it is in the Qur'an which is Allah's unchanging word.
What Christian institutions help to adapt Christian beliefs for the modern day.	The Vatican/ General Synod of the Church of England.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic: Life and Death | RE |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Environmental sustainability'.	An old religious idea that we should only take from the Earth what we are going to replace.
Define the term 'Khalifah'.	Islamic term for caretaker of the planet. Allah's trustee.
Name the non-religious ideas about creation.	The Theory of Evolution & The Big Bang Theory.
Name the key word for a soul in Islam.	'Ruh'.
True or false: Christians believe that your soul communicates with God through prayer.	True.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the key word for this definition? 'The assumption of human superiority leading to the exploitation of animals.'	Speciesism.
Finish the Genesis 1 quote relating to dominion over animals: 'Rule over the ...'	'...fish in the sea and the birds in the sky and over every living creature that moves on the ground'.
Define the term 'Sanctity of life'.	The belief that all life is precious, or sacred.
Define the term 'Quality of life'.	The extent to which a person's life is good.
Define the term 'Abortion'.	When a pregnancy is ended so that it does not result in the birth of a child.

Week 3

Question	Answer
At how many days does ensoulment in Islam occur?	At 120 days.
Give a quote from God in the Bible that promotes the sanctity of life.	"Before I formed you in the womb I knew you, before you were born, I set you apart..."
Define the term 'Euthanasia'.	'A good death'. When a terminally ill person chooses to die to end suffering.
List the four types of euthanasia.	Voluntary/ Involuntary/ Active and Passive euthanasia.
What might Humanists campaign for around euthanasia?	Dying with dignity.

Week 4

Question	Answer
Is euthanasia legal in the UK.	No. (Prior to the vote in Parliament 28/11/24)
What does the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats teach Christians?	It teaches them what actions get them to Heaven and what actions send them to Hell.
Why do Muslims not cremate their dead?	Everyone is buried. This is because they believe that on the Last Day they will be raised from their graves to reunite the Ruh.
With what quote might a Christian priest open a funeral service?	"I am the resurrection and the life, he who believes in me will live even though he dies".

Week 5

Question	Answer
Define the values of a Humanist.	An individual who focuses on living the best life they can (incl. Helping the world to be a better place) as they believe there is no afterlife.
Who counts as a non-religious source of authority?	Richard Dawkins/ Stephen Hawking/ Charles Darwin/ Peter Singer.
Name Richard Dawkin's source of authority for his beliefs about Creation.	The God Delusion.
Name Stephen Hawking's source of authority for his view of the Big Bang.	'A Brief History of Time'.
Name Peter Singer's source of authority for his view on Speciesism.	'Animal Rights'.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Free-time | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Translate 'escucho música'	I listen to music
Translate 'leo noticias'	I read the news
Translate 'mando mensajes'	I send messages
Translate 'soy adicta a los videojuegos'	I am addicted to videogames
.Translate 'Casí nunca hago compras'	I almost never shop online

Week 2

Question	Answer
When do we use the present tense?	To say what we do now or a habitual action
What are the -AR verb present tense endings	O, as, a, amos,áis, an
What are the -ER verb present tense endings	O, es, e, emos, éis, en
What are the -IR verb present tense endings	O, es, e, imos, is, en

Week 3

Question	Answer
Translate 'I prefer'	Prefiero
Translate 'they prefer'	Prefieren
Translate 'I play'	Juego
Translate 'They play'	Juegan
.Translate 'I prefer to watch documentaries'	Prefiero ver documentales

Week 4

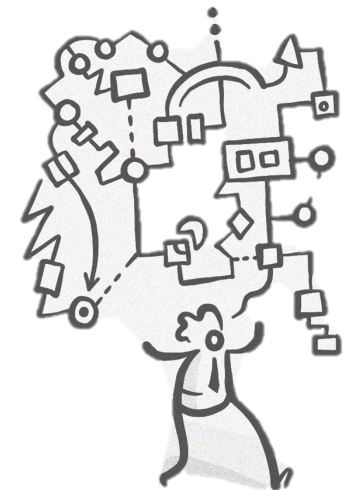
Question	Answer
Translate 'Siempre'	Always
Translate 'todo el tiempo'	All the time
Translate 'Casí nunca'	Almost never
Translate 'nunca'	Never
.Translate 'De vez en cuando'	From time to time

Week 5

Question	Answer
How do you say 'I love' (3 options)	Me encanta Me chifla Me mola
How do you say 'I hate' (2 options)	Odio Detesto
Translate 'me gusta'	I like
Translate 'Me gusta mucho'	I really like
.What letter do you put on the end of an opinion phrase in Spanish to make it plural?	N

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic Free time | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Translate 'le gusta'	He/she/ it likes
Translate 'le encanta'	He/she/it loves
Translate 'no le gusta'	He/she/it doesn't like
Translate "'Odia'	He/she/it hates it
.Translate 'Detesta'	He/she/it hates it

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a cognate?	A word that looks or sounds the same in Spanish and English
Translate 'En mis ratos libres'	In my free time
Translate 'En mi tiempo libre'	In my free time
Translate 'Soy miembro de un club'	I am a member of a club
.Translate 'Soy aficionado'	I am a fan

Week 3

Question	Answer
What do we always say in English when we are using the Near Future tense?	'going to'
Which verb do we conjugate when we are forming verbs in the near future tense?	Ir (to go)
How do we form the near future tense in Spanish?	Conjugation of IR + a + infinitive verb
Translate 'primero'	Firstly
.Translate 'luego'	Then

Week 4

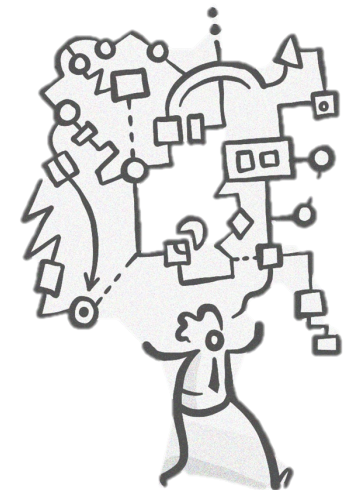
Question	Answer
Translate 'Voy a jugar'	I am going to play
Translate 'voy a comer'	I am going to eat
Translate 'voy a salir'	I am going to go out
Translate "'voy a jugar'	I am going to play
.Translate 'voy a hacer'	I am going to do

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the preterite tense?	The past tense
When do we use the preterite tense?	To say something that has happened once in the past
Translate 'el año pasado'	Last year
Translate 'la semana pasada'	Last week
.Translate 'ayer'	Yesterday

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Spring 1 - Component 1 | Sport |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What makes a sport a sport?	1) Physical exertion 2) Has a government body 3) Has rules and regulations
What are the benefits of taking part in a sport? (3 areas)	Physical, mental, emotional . Make friends, improve fitness, improve self-confidence, develop leadership skills, develop teamwork.
Can you list 4 outdoor activities ?	Kayaking , rock climbing , orienteering, abseiling, white water rafting.
Can you list 4 fitness activities ?	Yoga, running , gym classes, spin
What are the 3 types of provisions ?	Public, private, voluntary
Give an advantage and a disadvantage for all 3	Public - Affordable - busy Private- Better equipment , expensive Voluntary- available for all, not qualified coaches

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the 5 barriers to taking part in sport?	Cost, access to sport, time, personal barriers and cultural.
How do you overcome the cost barrier?	Hiring equipment, Free car parking, free clubs, membership prices, pay weekly
How do you overcome access to sport barrier?	Public transport, cycle, assisted equipment, ramps
How do you overcome time barrier?	Go to 24/7 gyms, plan, prioritise
How do you overcome personal barriers?-	Private changing rooms -Allowing participants to wear comfortable clothing -Parent and child activity sessions to create familial culture
How do you overcome cultural barriers?	Get family on board, women only sessions

Week 3

Question	Answer
What type of clothing/footwear are suitable for sport in general?	-Sports kit, waterproof clothing, training clothing e.g. bibs- Footwear: trainers, studded boots, sport specific footwear
What are the benefits to wearing such clothing and footwear?	-Clothing to increase performance: improved thermoregulation, clothing designed to improve aerodynamics -Footwear: designs or materials leading to better grip, rebound
What is the equipment needed for tennis and what are its benefits ?	Footwear, racket, tennis balls. New materials for lightness and strength New designs to improve performance
What types of clothing and equipment are needed in sports ?	-Protection and safety: mouth guards, helmets, body protection, eye protection, flotation devices, first aid equipment (bandages, ice packs, defibrillator) -Officiating equipment: whistle, microphone, earpiece -Performance analysis: smart watches, heart rate monitors, applications

Week 4

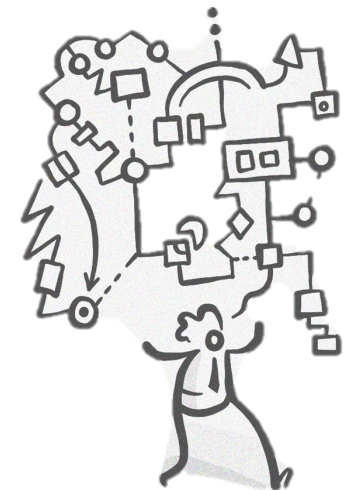
Question	Answer
What are the benefits/advantages of technology in sport	-Protection and safety: improved protection design, lighter weight, improved performance. E.g. shape of cycling helmets to be more aerodynamic -Equipment for those with disabilities: prosthetics, sport specific wheelchairs, equipment to help those with hearing and visual impairments -Facilities: stimulate environments to replicate competition in other locations. E.g all weather pitches -Officiating equipment: computer assisted systems, VAR -Performance analysis: action cameras, GPS, sensors
What are the disadvantages of technology in sport	-Time: setting up, using equipment, compiling data, giving feedback to participant -Access to technology: equality and unfair advantages as not everyone has technology -Cost: initial cost is expensive and maintenance -Accuracy of data -Usability: specific training required

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are the 3 phases of the warm up?	Pulse raiser, mobility stretches
How can you incorporate a pulse raiser?	Jogging, skipping, side steps, cycling, jumping jacks, shuttles
What are the responses to the cardiorespiratory system?	-Increased HR -Increased breathing rate -Increased depth of breathing -Increased supply of oxygen to working muscles -Increased removal of lactic acid
What are the responses of the musculoskeletal system?	-Increased temperature of muscles -Increased pliability of muscles -Reduced risk of muscle strain

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Spring 2 Component 1 | Sport |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is sport specific equipment ?	participation equipment, e.g. balls, rackets; travel- related equipment, e.g. kayak; scoring equipment, e.g. goalposts; fitness training equipment, e.g. dumbbells.
What is protection and safety equipment ?	mouth protection, head protection, eye protection, body protection, floatation devices; first aid equipment – ice packs, bandages, defibrillator.
What is equipment for people with disabilities or assistive technology ?	E.g. wheelchair, e.g. adapted wheelchair for wheelchair tennis.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is officiating equipment ?	whistle, microphone, earpiece
What is used for performance analysis ?	smart watches, heart rate monitors, applications
How can clothing to increase performance and experience ?	improved thermoregulation, clothing designed to improve aerodynamics.
How can footwear improve performance ?	sport-specific new designs or materials; improve grip; rebound.

Week 3

Question	Answer
How can sport-specific equipment improve performance ?	new materials for lightness and strength to include composite materials, e.g. a tennis racquet; new design of equipment to improve performance, e.g. golf driver design.
What equipment for people with disabilities or assistive technology are there ?	prosthetics; sport-specific wheelchairs; equipment to support people with visual and hearing impairments.
How does facilities improve performance ?	facilities that simulate environments to replicate competition in other locations; all weather surfaces; surfaces to reduce the risk of injury.
How do you adapt a warm-up to make it specific to a physical activity ?	introduction of equipment in the warm-up that is specific to the physical activity, using movements and activities from the physical activity in the warm-up, stretching the main muscles required for the specific physical activity.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What are the limitations of technology ?	Access to technology – equality and unfair advantages as not all participants have access to technology. Cost of technology – initial cost and follow-up maintenance of equipment.
What is the cardiorespiratory system ?	The respiratory system transports oxygen from the air we breathe,
What happened in a pulse raiser to the cardiorespiratory system ?	increased heart rate o increased breathing rate o increased depth of breathing o increased supply of oxygen to the working muscles o increased removal of carbon dioxide.

Week 5

Question	Answer
How do you organise a warmup ?	space – areas used, equipment o organisation of participants, timing, demonstrations and positioning.
How do you support participants as they take part in the warm-up ?	observing participants, provide instructions, provide teaching points, providing feedback to participants.
How do you adapt a warm-ups for different categories of participants ?	vary intensity of activities o low impact and high impact options o vary timing of warm-up – longer time frame for beginners, participants with low fitness levels and those aged 50 plus o types of stretch used – simple stretches for beginners, compound stretch for moderate to advanced participants.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

