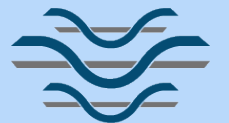




YEAR 11 MASTERY SHEETS

#TheLongdendaleLegacy



Longdendale
HIGH SCHOOL

Topic 2: Language Paper 1 and Literature Paper 1 | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What do we mean by 19 th Century <u>Unseen</u> Fiction?	For Language Paper 1, the reading section will provide an extract not studied in class from an 1800s novel.
What does genre conventions mean?	Genre conventions are typical features, themes or elements connected to that type of text.
What is realism and the genre features?	Realism shows everyday life and ordinary experiences as they really are. Its features include realistic characters, common settings, and a focus on real-life problems
What is gothic and the genre feature?	Gothic is known for its dark and eerie settings and the supernatural. Key traits: terror, mystery, and intense emotions, focusing on the struggles between good and evil.
What are three strategies for reading <u>unseen</u> fiction texts?	Read the key information provided at the start; Annotate as you read; Ask yourself key questions to comprehend the character / events.

Week 2

Question	Answer
When is Macbeth written and what is the play based on historically?	Macbeth was written around 1606 and is based on the historical figure of King Macbeth of Scotland, as well as themes of ambition, power, and moral corruption
What is the purpose of Macbeth and why did Shakespeare write it?	To explore the destructive nature of unchecked ambition and the moral consequences of seeking power at any cost.
What is a tragedy play and how is the play of Macbeth one?	A tragedy play is a dramatic work that portrays the downfall of a noble character due to a fatal flaw or moral weakness, and Macbeth exemplifies this through Macbeth's unchecked ambition and the resulting chaos that leads to his destruction
What does hamartia and hubris mean and how do they connect to Macbeth?	Hamartia is Macbeth's overwhelming ambition, and hubris is his excessive pride, both of which lead to his downfall in the play.

Week 3

Question	Answer
For Language Paper 1, what skill is assessed for Q1 and Q2?	You will identify a quote or quotes from a specific part of the text.
For Language Paper 1, what skill is assessed for Q3?	The skill for Q3 on Language Paper 1 is analysing language and structure and how it presents a key concept in a part of the extract (6 marks)
For Q3, what language devices can you identify and analyse?	Figurative language techniques (metaphors, similes, personification etc.), imagery and vocabulary, semantic field.
For Q3, what structural devices can you identify and analyse?	Paragraphs, sentence types, punctuation, repetition, juxtaposition, order or ideas.
For Q3, what must you include in a response to the question?	One extended paragraph, referring to the question, layers of evidence, explanations and analysis of the techniques.

Week 4

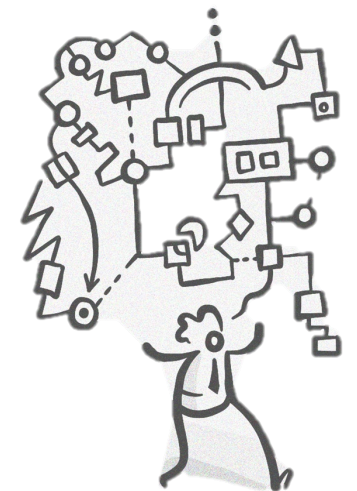
Question	Answer
For Literature Paper 1, what is the skill and question for Qa Macbeth?	Qa is a 20-mark question based on an extract from the play, analysing how it presents a character/relationship through language, structure and form.
For Literature Paper 1, what is the skill and question for Qb Macbeth?	Qb is a 20-mark question based on a theme elsewhere in the play and context.
What are key language techniques used in Macbeth?	Figurative language techniques (metaphors, similes, personification etc.), imagery and vocabulary, semantic field.
What are key structural and form techniques used in Macbeth?	Meter, type of speech (verse), who speaks more or less, sentence types, punctuation, repetition, juxtaposition, order or ideas.
What is context?	Historical or social information connected to the time it was written / based.

Week 5

Question	Answer
For Language Paper 1, what skill is assessed for Q4?	The skill for Q4 in Language Paper 1 is evaluation (15 marks)
For Q4, what does SPITE stand for and how does this connect to evaluation?	Setting, People / Perspective, Ideas, Themes and Events . These can connect to the choice a writer has made and how effective they are when evaluating.
For imaginative writing, what perspective can you write in?	You can write in 1 st or 3 rd person after considering the positives and limitations to the story.
For imaginative writing, what does it mean to withhold information?	The act of deliberately keeping certain facts or details secret from others, often to control the flow of knowledge or influence a situation.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2: Language Paper 1 and Literature Paper 1 | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
For Language Paper 1, what skill is assessed for Q1 and Q2?	You will identify a quote or quotes from a specific part of the text.
For Language Paper 1, what skill is assessed for Q3?	The skill for Q3 on Language Paper 1 is analysing language and structure and how it presents a key concept in a part of the extract (6 marks)
For Q3, what language devices can you identify and analyse?	Figurative language techniques (metaphors, similes, personification etc.), imagery and vocabulary, semantic field.
For Q3, what structural devices can you identify and analyse?	Paragraphs, sentence types, punctuation, repetition, juxtaposition, order or ideas.
For Q3, what must you include in a response to the question?	One extended paragraph, referring to the question, layers of evidence, explanations and analysis of the techniques.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What does the term "allegory" mean, and how does it relate to <i>Animal Farm</i> ?	An allegory is a story that symbolizes real events or ideas, and <i>Animal Farm</i> represents the Russian Revolution and the rise of totalitarianism.
What is George Orwell's intent and purpose of <i>Animal Farm</i> ?	George Orwell wrote <i>Animal Farm</i> to criticize totalitarian regimes and explore the dangers of political corruption.
How does the context of the Russian Revolution influence the events in <i>Animal Farm</i> ?	The novel parallels the Russian Revolution, depicting the rise and betrayal of revolutionary ideals by leaders like Stalin.
What happens in the novella?	<i>Animal Farm</i> follows a group of farm animals who overthrow their human owner, hoping to create an egalitarian (fair/equal) society, but their dreams are betrayed as the pigs, led by Napoleon, become corrupt and oppressive rulers, ultimately becoming indistinguishable from the humans they replaced.

Week 3

Question	Answer
For Language Paper 1, what skill is assessed for Q4?	The skill for Q4 in Language Paper 1 is evaluation (15 marks)
For Q4, what does SPITE stand for and how does this connect to evaluation?	Setting, People / Perspective, Ideas, Themes and Events . These can connect to the choice a writer has made and how effective they are when evaluating.
What do you need to include in a Q4 response?	At least 3 paragraphs, reference to the question, range of evidence, explanations and evaluating the writer using SPITE and evaluative adverbs.
For imaginative writing, what features can a story plot include?	Setting, exposition, inciting incident, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution.
For imaginative writing, how many characters do we recommend to include?	One main protagonist (character), which the reader follows. You can include secondary character(s) but one main one.

Week 4

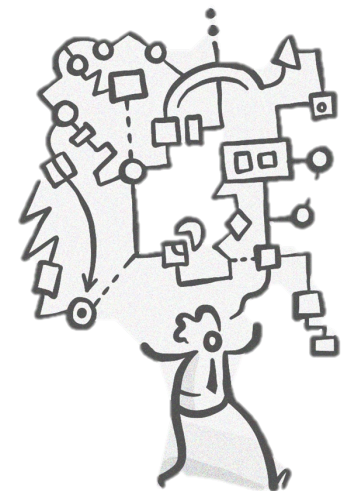
Question	Answer
What does doublethink mean and how does it connect to <i>Animal Farm</i> ?	Accepting contradictory beliefs at the same time, which relates to <i>Animal Farm</i> as the animals are made to accept the pigs' contradictory claims about equality.
What does political diatribe mean and how does it connect to <i>Animal Farm</i> ?	A harsh criticism of political issues or figures, which is evident in <i>Animal Farm</i> as Orwell critiques totalitarianism and corruption through the story's events and characters.
What does the ending of <i>Animal Farm</i> reveal about the theme of revolution?	The ending shows that revolutions can lead to a new tyranny, as the pigs become indistinguishable from the humans they initially overthrew.
What is the meaning of the phrase "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others"?	This phrase highlights the hypocrisy of the pigs, showing how they exploit the other animals while claiming equality.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are the key features of effective descriptive writing?	Key features include vivid imagery, sensory details, and varied sentence structures / paragraph.
How can the use of dialogue enhance character development in imaginative writing?	Dialogue reveals a character's personality and relationships.
What techniques can be used to create tension and suspense in a narrative?	Techniques include pacing, cliffhangers, foreshadowing, and plot twists.
What role does setting play in imaginative writing?	The setting establishes the time and place, creates atmosphere, and influences the story.
How can a writer effectively convey a character's internal conflict?	Internal conflict can be shown through inner thoughts and descriptive language

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Foundation – Transformations, Venn Diagrams | Maths |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is a rotation?	The circular movement of an object around a centre.
2) What is a translation?	moves a shape up, down or from side to side but it does not change its appearance in any other way
3) What is a reflection?	where an object is flipped to create a mirror or congruent image.
4) What is an enlargement?	When a shape is enlarged from a centre of enlargement, the distances from the centre to each point are multiplied by the scale factor

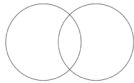
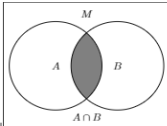
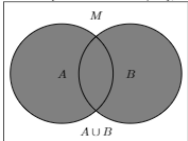
Week 2

Question	Answer
1) How do we write a vector for a translation?	$\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
2) What does the top number of the vector tell us?	Number of spaces to move left or right
3) What does the bottom number of the vector tell us?	Number of spaces to move up or down
4) If we have a vector a what would we have to do to find 2a?	Multiply both parts of the vector by 2
5) What would we have to do with vectors a and b if the questions said a + b?	Add the top two numbers together and add the bottom two numbers together.

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What do probabilities have to add too?	1
2) How do we calculate one probability AND another one?	Multiply
3) How do we calculate one probability OR another one?	Add
4) What does the probability of an event happening and not happening add to make?	1
5) If the probability of something happening is 0.4 what is the probability it doesn't happen?	0.6

Week 4

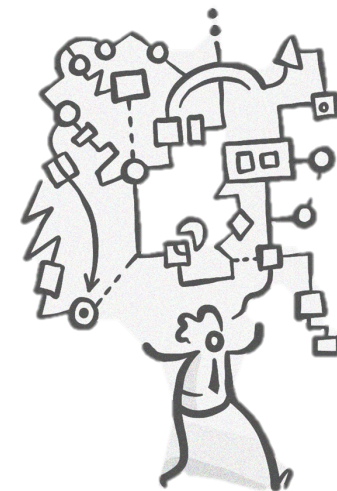
Question	Answer
1) Can you draw a Venn Diagram?	
2) Can you shade the part of the Venn that represents A n B?	
3) Can you shade the part of the Venn that represents A u B?	

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What is the product of two positive numbers?	Positive
2) What is the product of a positive and negative?	Negative
3) What is the product of a negative and negative?	Positive
4) What happens when we divide two negatives?	Positive

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Foundation – Equations, Trigonometry, Circles | Maths |

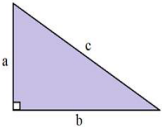
Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean to solve an equation?	To find the value of the unknown
2) How many solutions are there to root 9 and why?	+3 and -3 as squaring both of these gives an answer of positive 9
3) What is the primary method we use for solving simultaneous equations?	Elimination
4) We can solve these equations by using elimination, why is this the case? $2y + 4x = 15$ $2x + 6x = 27$	We can use elimination as the y variable is the same in both equations.
5) We can't solve these equations by using elimination, what do we need to do first? $4y + 6x = 10$ $2y + 5x = 5$	We could multiply the second equation by 2 to make the y variable the same.

Week 4

Question	Answer
1) How would I calculate the area of a square?	Base x height
2) How would I calculate the area of a triangle?	(Base x height) / 2
3) How would I calculate the area of a trapezium?	$(a + b) / 2 \times h$
4) How would I calculate the area of a circle?	Pi x radius squared

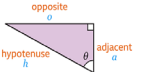
Week 2

Question	Answer
1) What is pythagoras theorem?	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
2) How do we label a triangle for the use of pythagoras theorem?	
3) How would we use the theorem to find the missing side a?	We would substitute in the values and subtracts a^2 from c^2 and then square root our answer.
4) How would we use the theorem to find the missing side c?	We would substitute in the values and then add together a^2 and b^2

Week 5

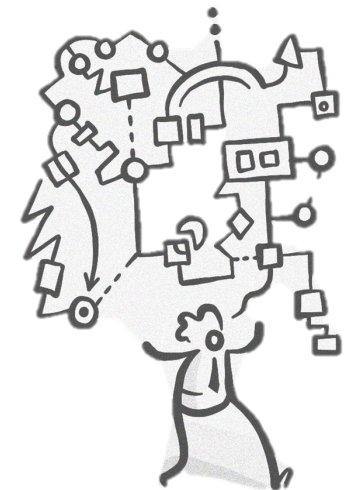
Question	Answer
1) What is the radius?	The distance from the centre to the outside of the circle
2) What is the circumference?	The distance all the way around the circle
3) What is the tangent?	A straight line that touches the outside of the circle
4) What is an arc?	The outside of a sector (like the crust of a slice of pizza!)
5) What is a sector?	A section of the circle taken from the centre (Like a slice of pizza!)

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What are the labels for the sides of the triangle when using Trigonometry?	Hypotenuse, Adjacent, Opposite
2) Can you label the side of the triangle below?	
3) What is the equation for the Sine Ratio?	$\sin x = \text{Opposite} / \text{Hypotenuse}$
4) What is the equation for the Cosine Ratio?	$\cos x = \text{Adjacent} / \text{Hypotenuse}$
5) What is the equation for the Tan ratio?	$\tan x = \text{Opposite} / \text{Adjacent}$

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Higher – Histograms, Surds, Functions | Maths |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is a class interval?	The difference between the upper and lower limit of a category
2) What is frequency?	How often something appears
3) How do we calculate frequency density?	Frequency Density = Frequency/Class Width
4) When drawing a histogram what goes on the y axis?	Frequency Density
.5) When drawing a histogram what goes on the x axis?	The variable that is being represented

Week 2

Question	Answer
1) Which circle theorem links the angle at the centre and the angle at the circumference?	Angle at the centre is double angle at the circumference
2) What do opposite angles in a cyclic quadrilateral add up to make?	Opposite angles in a cyclic quadrilateral equal 360
3) What angle does the radius meet a tangent at?	Radius meets a tangent at 90
4) What do we know about angles in a semi-circle?	Angles at the circumference in a semi circle are 90 degrees
.5) What do we know about two tangents that start from the same point?	They are the same length

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What is a surd?	A number that can not be square rooted to give an integer answer.
2) What happens when we multiply surds together?	We multiply the numbers under the surds together and simplify where possible
3) What does it mean to rationalise a surds?	To remove a surd from the denominator of a fraction
4) What happens when I square a surd?	If you square a surd it becomes the number itself e.g. sq. Root 3 x sq. Root 3 = 3
.5) How do I rationalise a surd?	You multiply the top and bottom by the surd on the bottom as this eliminates this surd.

Week 4

Question	Answer
1) What is a composite function?	A complex function created by combining two or more functions
2) What is an inverse function?	A function that does the opposite action of another function
.3) How do we evaluate a function?	We substitute a value into a function
4) What is a mixed number?	A mixed number contains a fraction and a whole number
5) What is an improper fraction?	A fraction where the numerator is bigger than the denominator

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) How do I add/subtract fractions?	You need to find a common denominator; whatever you do to the denominator of a fraction you have to do the same operation to the top.
2) How do Multiply fractions?	Multiply the numerators and then multiply the denominators
3) How do I divide fractions?	Dividing by a number is the same as multiplying by the reciprocal therefore you must find the reciprocal of the second number and the multiply the two fractions
4) How do I simplify algebraic fractions?	Factorise and then eliminate common factors.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

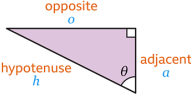


Topic Higher – Algebraic Fractions, Trigonometry, Sequences, Proof | Maths |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean to factorise an expression?	To put it into brackets by taking out a common factor
2) If I want to simplify an algebraic fraction what am I look for to be able to simplify?	Two things that are the same so that they can be cancelled out
3) What is the multiplication rule for indices?	Adding the powers together
4) What is the division rule for indices?	Taking the powers away from each other
5) What is the brackets rule for indices?	Multiplying the powers

Week 2

Question	Answer
1) What are the name of the sides needed to label a triangle for trigonometry?	Hypotenuse, Opposite, Adjacent
2) How would I label the sides of the triangle?	
3) What is the sine ratio?	$\sin x = \text{opposite} / \text{hypotenuse}$
4) What is the cosine ratio?	$\cos x = \text{adjacent} / \text{hypotenuse}$
5) What is the tan ratio?	$\tan x = \text{opposite} / \text{adjacent}$

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) How do we know when to use the cosine rule?	The angle A is trapped between sides b and c, cosy angle!
2) How do we know when to use the Sine rule?	We have pairs of sides and angles
3) What is the formula for finding the area of a triangle?	$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times b \times \sin C$
4) What is the formula for the Sine rule?	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
5) What is the formula for the Cosine rule?	$A^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

Week 4

Question	Answer
1) What is a linear sequence?	A sequence that goes up/down by the same number each time
2) What is a quadratic sequence?	A sequence that has the same second difference
3) How do I find the nth term of a linear sequence?	Find the difference between the terms, write out these times tables and work out how to get from the times tables to our sequence.
4) How do I find the nth term of a quadratic sequence?	Find the second difference, half this and this is the coefficient of n^2 , find the difference between our sequence and An^2 and find the nth term of this.

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) How would I show an even number in proof?	$2n$
2) How do I show an odd number in proof?	$2n + 1$
3) How do I show consecutive numbers in proof?	$N, n + 1, n + 2, n + 3$
4) What is a counter example and why would we use one?	To disprove a statement.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Inheritance (6) & Ecology (7) | Biology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Which scientist developed the 7-stage classification system?	Carl Linnaeus
What are the 7 stages in this classification system?	Kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species
What is a binomial name?	A 2-word Latin name for an organisms made from their genus and species
Give 3 technological advances that proved that the 7-stage classification system was declared to be too simple	Microscope developments Biochemistry developments DNA sequencing
Which scientist developed the 3-domain classification system?	Carl Woese

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the 3 domains in this classification system?	Archaea (ancient bacteria), bacteria & eukaryota
What does an evolutionary tree show you?	They represent relationships between organisms
What does a branch tell you on an evolutionary tree	They are where new species have formed by evolution
Which scientist developed the theory of evolution by natural selection?	Charles Darwin
What are the 5 stages in evolution by natural selection?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Variation, 2. Competition, 3. Natural selection, 4. Reproduction, 5. Change over time

Week 3

Question	Answer
What happens to organisms that are well adapted to an environmental change?	They survive the change, reproduce and pass on their genes
What happens to organisms that are not adapted to an environmental change?	They die, don't reproduce and don't pass on their genes
What is antibiotic resistance in bacteria?	When bacteria do not die after a course of antibiotics, so reproduce and cannot be treated with that antibiotic anymore
What is a fossil?	The remains of a dead organism that has been buried and turned into rock
Why are very ancient living things not found as fossils?	They had soft bodies so had no bone to mineralise Geological activity can destroy them

Week 4

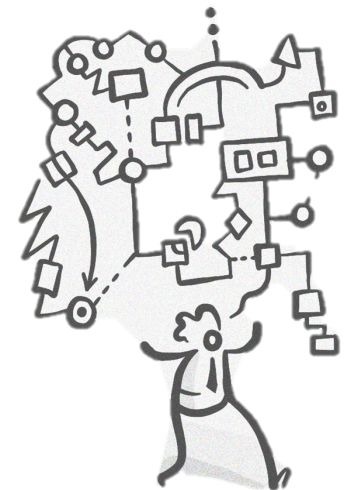
Question	Answer
What is extinction?	When there are no organisms of a particular species left alive globally
Why does climate change cause extinction?	Habitats can be destroyed, and food webs can be altered
What is an ecosystem?	The interaction of the living things with the non-living parts of their habitats
What is a community?	A group of different organisms that live in one area
What is a population?	The total number of organisms of the same species living in a habitat

Week 5

Question	Answer
What do all food chains or food webs start with??	A producer (green plant) that makes its own food by photosynthesis
What are consumers?	Organisms that eat food to obtain energy. they can be herbivores (eat plants), carnivores (eat meat) or omnivores (eat plants & meat)
What is interdependence?	When one organisms relies on another organisms to provide food
What is a stable community?	When the populations of the organisms in a habitat remain constant, despite death & birth
What is a species?	When individuals can reproduce to create fertile offspring

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Ecology (7) | Biology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a sample and why do ecologists sample habitats?	A small part of the whole picture It is too time consuming to count all the organisms in one area
What is a quadrat?	A 4-sided hoop used for sampling an area
How is random sampling carried out?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The area of a field is calculated (from the length & width) The area is split into a 1m x 1m grid A random 1m² region is chosen to place the quadrat The number of a chosen species is counted It is repeated in 10% of the whole area (or 10 separate quadrats)
How do you estimate the population of chosen species in the whole area?	Find the mean in the sample area and multiply it by the whole area

Week 2

Question	Answer
How is systematic sampling carried out?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A 30m tape measure is laid from a starting point (like a footpath or tree) Quadrats are placed every 3 metres along this transect The number of a chosen species is counted The transect is then moved to another 2 positions and the counting is repeated
How is the data from systematic sampling presented?	In a line graph (or a kite graph)
Name the process by which carbon is taken out of the atmosphere	Photosynthesis
Name 3 processes that add carbon back into the atmosphere	Respiration (by plants & animals), combustion & decomposition

Week 3

Question	Answer
Name 2 ways that water can be added to the atmosphere in the water cycle	Evaporation from water courses Transpiration from plants
When evaporated water rises and cools down what process occurs?	Condensation into clouds
Name 3 different types of precipitation?	Rain, hail and snow
Define the term biodiversity	The variety of all living things on Earth and how they interact with each other
How does human waste affect biodiversity in water?	Sewage, fertilisers, pesticides and other toxic waste can leak into water and kill aquatic organisms

Week 4

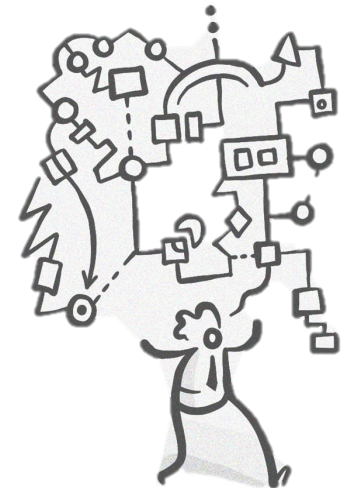
Question	Answer
How does human waste affect biodiversity on land?	Landfill destroys natural habitats, and toxic chemicals can prevent plant growth
How does human waste affect biodiversity in the air?	Smoke and acidic gases can cause acid rain, which destroys plants
What are peat bogs?	Accumulation of partly decayed organic matter
Why should we not disturb peat bogs?	It destroys habitats and if burned, and if burned it releases a lot of carbon dioxide
Identify 3 consequences of global warming	Climate change, migration pattern changes, habitat destruction

Week 5

Question	Answer
Why are breeding programmes essential to maintain biodiversity?	They increase the population of endangered species in safe spaces
How are rare habitats regenerated?	Growth in safe spaces, then out-planted and protected
Why should the reintroduction of hedgerows be encouraged?	To provide habitats for insects and birds around farmer's fields to encourage biodiversity
Why are global protocols and agreements important to biodiversity?	So that all countries in the World have to help each other to improve carbon emissions
Why should we encourage the "reduce, reuse and recycle" scheme?	To reduce the reliance on "new" materials and to reduce non-biodegradable waste

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Organic Chemistry (7) and Chemical Analysis (8) | Chemistry |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a hydrocarbon?	A molecule containing only carbon and hydrogen.
What is crude oil formed from?	From plankton (microscopic organisms found in the sea)
How is crude oil formed?	Under high pressure (buried at the bottom of the sea) over millions of years.
What is an alkane?	A saturated hydrocarbon, containing only single bonds.
.What is the general formula for an alkane?	C_nH_{2n+2}

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a fraction?	A group of similar sized hydrocarbons.
How is crude oil separated into fractions in fractional distillation?	The crude oil is heated and different fractions boil at different temperatures and can be collected and then cooled again.
Give 3 uses of fractions from crude oil.	Fuel, to form other chemicals, tar for roads.
Which forces are broken when a substance changes state?	Intermolecular forces.
What is the link between the strength of these forces , the size of the molecule and the boiling point?	Large molecules have stronger intermolecular forces and therefore higher melting and boiling points.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What happens in cracking?	A large hydrocarbon is broken (cracked) into smaller pieces (an alkane and an alkene).
Why is cracking useful?	Smaller hydrocarbons are in higher demand for use as fuels and can generate more profit.
Define a pure substance.	A pure substance has had nothing added to it and contains only one element or compound.
Give 3 examples of pure substances.	Gold, carbon dioxide, methane.
What is the link between a pure substance and boiling point?	A pure substance will change state at one specific temperature.

Week 4

Question	Answer
Define a formulation.	A carefully designed mixture for a specific purpose.
Give 3 examples of formulations.	Cosmetics, cleaning products, medicines.
What is the link between a formulation and boiling point?	A formulation will change state over a range of temperatures.
How can a mixture of an insoluble solid and a liquid be separated?	Filtration.
How can a mixture of a soluble solid and a liquid be separated?	Evaporation.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Give 2 ways that mixtures of liquids can be separated?	Distillation or chromatography.
What should the line be drawn with in chromatography? Why?	In pencil so the line is unaffected by the solvent.
Where should the solvent be filled to in comparison to the line in chromatography? Why?	The solvent level must be below the pencil line to samples are not washed off the line into the solvent.
What is the stationary phase in chromatography?	The paper.
.What is the mobile phase in chromatography?	The solvent.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic Atmosphere (9) and Using Resources (10) | Chemistry |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What produced the gases in Earth's early atmosphere?	Volcanoes
Name the main gases in Earth's early atmosphere.	Carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water vapour, methane and ammonia.
How were oceans formed on Earth?	The atmosphere cooled and water vapour condensed to give liquid water.
How was oxygen formed on Earth?	Algae evolved and carried out photosynthesis, converting carbon dioxide into oxygen.
What are the names and percentages of the main gases in Earth's atmosphere today?	Nitrogen 80%, oxygen 20%.

Week 2

Question	Answer
Name the main greenhouse gases.	Carbon dioxide, methane and water vapour.
How are these gases produced?	Carbon dioxide and water vapour from combustion of fuels, methane from cattle.
How does deforestation link to greenhouse gases?	If trees are cut down, photosynthesis is reduced and less carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere.
Give 4 consequences of climate change.	Ice caps melt, flooding increases, weather patterns change, habitats change.
How do greenhouse gases link to radiation?	Greenhouse gases do not absorb short wavelength radiation from the sun, but do absorb longer wavelength radiation emitted from Earth, keeping it in our atmosphere.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a 'carbon footprint'?	The carbon dioxide emitted during the life cycle of an item.
How is carbon monoxide produced and what are the environmental effects?	Incomplete combustion and is a toxic gas.
How are carbon particulates produced and what are the environmental effects?	Incomplete combustion and causes global dimming (blocks sunlight from passing through our atmosphere)
How is sulfur dioxide produced and what are the environmental effects?	Combustion of a fuel containing sulfur, causes acid rain and breathing difficulties.
How is nitrogen oxide produced and what are the environmental effects?	Heat from combustion joins the nitrogen and oxygen gases in the air together, causes acid rain and breathing difficulties.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is meant by a finite resource? Give an example.	A resource that will run out, example = fossil and nuclear fuels.
What is meant by a natural resource? Give an example.	Formed without human input, examples are cotton and oil.
What is meant by a synthetic resource?	A human made resource, example plastics.
What does the term sustainability mean?	Meeting the needs of people today and the needs of future generations.
Give 2 ways that copper can be extracted from low grade ores.	Phytomining (using plants) and bioleaching (using bacteria)

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is potable water?	Water that is safe to drink?
Why is potable water not pure water?	It contains low levels of dissolved salts and microorganisms.
What are the main sources of potable water?	Rainwater or sea water.
How is water treated to become potable?	Filter to remove insoluble solids and then sterilise with either chlorine, UV or ozone.
How is salt removed from sea water?	Desalination by either distillation or reverse osmosis.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

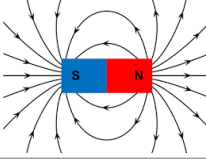


Topic Magnetism (7) | Physics |

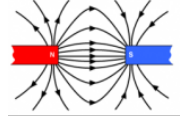
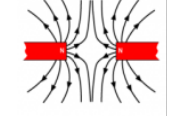
Week 1

Question	Answer
What type of force is magnetism?	Non-contact
What is a permanent magnet?	A magnet that maintains its magnetic properties in the absence of another magnetic field or current
What is an induced magnet?	A magnet that only has magnetic properties in the presence of another magnetic field or current
What happens when two like poles (N-N or S-S) are placed near each other?	The repel each other
What happens when two opposite poles (N-S or S-N) are placed near each other?	The attract each other

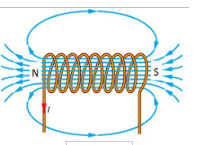
Week 2

Question	Answer
Name the 4 magnetic materials	Iron, steel, cobalt and nickel
What test identifies a magnetic material?	The object will be attracted to the magnet. It will not be repelled
What test identifies a magnet?	Attraction and repulsion with another magnet
What does the magnetic field of a bar magnet look like?	
What direction do magnetic field lines run?	North to south

Week 3

Question	Answer
What does the magnetic field around attracting magnets look like?	
What does the magnetic field around repelling magnets look like?	
How does a compass work?	The needle is a small magnet that is attracted to the Earth's magnetic field
How do you induce a magnetic field around a conducting wire?	Allow a current to flow through it
What is the shape of the magnetic field around a current-carrying wire?	Circular

Week 4

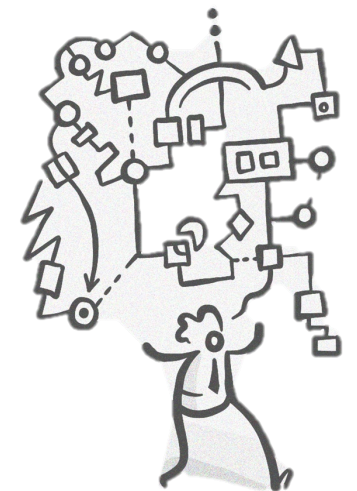
Question	Answer
What does the "right hand grip" rule show you?	The direction of the circular magnetic field around a current-carrying wire
What is a solenoid?	A coil of current-carrying wire
What does the magnetic field around a solenoid look like?	
How can you increase the strength of the magnetic field around a solenoid?	Increase the current, increase the number of turns, add an iron core
How is an electromagnet made?	By placing an iron core in the centre of a solenoid

Week 5

Question	Answer
Fleming's left-hand rule tells us how a motor will work – what does each digit represent?	First finger = direction of magnetic field Second finger = direction of current Thumb = direction of motion
What does the term "magnetic flux density" mean?	A measure of the strength of a magnetic field
How does a simple motor work?	The current in one side of a wire loop makes it go downwards, whilst the current in the other side of the wire loop makes it go up
What does a split ring commutator do in an electric motor?	Reverse the current every turn to keep the wire coil rotating in the same direction
How can you increase the speed of the motor?	Increase the current, increase the magnetic field, increase the number of turns on the coil

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Working Scientifically | Physics |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the independent variable in an investigation?	The variable that you change
What is the dependent variable in an investigation?	The variable that you measure
What are control variables in an investigation?	The variables that you must keep the same
What does the term "accurate" mean?	Results that are close to the true value
What must you do to ensure that you collect accurate results?	Use high quality equipment correctly and skilfully

Week 2

Question	Answer
What does the term "repeatable" mean?	When similar results are obtained with the same person repeating the same method with the same equipment
What must you do to ensure that you collect repeatable results?	Repeat the same method with the same equipment 3 times
What does the term "reproducible" mean?	When similar results are obtained with different people repeating the same method with the different equipment
What must you do to ensure that you collect reproducible results?	Get another group to repeat the same method with different equipment 3 times
If your data is not to a good enough quality after repeating and reproducing it, what should you do?	Change the method

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is an anomaly?	A result that does not fit in the pattern of the other results
What is uncertainty?	How far away results are from the mean value
What are random errors?	Errors that you have no control over (often created by humans)
Give 2 examples of random errors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The room temperature changing during the photosynthesis practical Someone being slow to start a stopwatch in the acceleration practical
How do you reduce random errors?	Repeat the investigation 3 times, remove anomalies & take a mean

Week 4

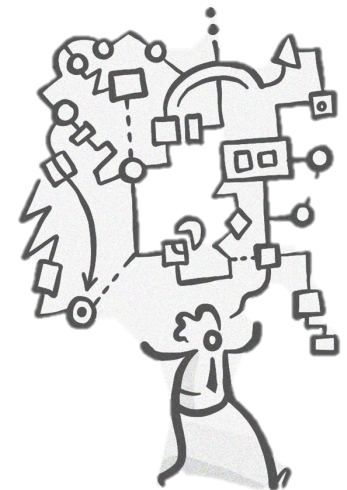
Question	Answer
What are systematic errors?	Errors that are created by the equipment that you use
Give 2 examples of systematic errors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A balance that will not read zero when nothing is on it A measuring cylinder that already has drops of solution in it from a previous experiment
How do you reduce systematic errors?	Do not use equipment that is faulty – or minus the fault value from all results
What is the meniscus?	The downward curve seen at the top of a liquid in a container
Which part of the meniscus should you use to read the value from?	The bottom of the curve

Week 5

Question	Answer
When asked to "describe" in a question what should you do?	Recall some facts, events or process in an accurate way
When asked to "explain" in a question what should you do?	Make something clear, or state the reasons for something happening
When asked to "compare" in a question what should you do?	Describe the similarities and/or differences between things, not just write about one.
When asked to "evaluate" in a question what should you do?	Use the information supplied, as well as your knowledge and understanding, to consider evidence for and against when making a judgement
When asked to "calculate" in a question what should you do?	Use numbers given in the question to work out the answer, showing all working out

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

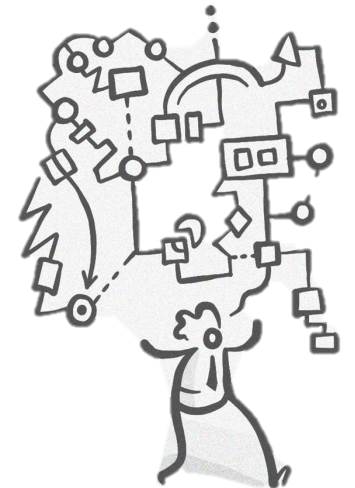
Question	Answer
What does Complementary Colours mean?	Complementary colours are those which appear opposite to one another on a colour wheel. The complimentary colours are red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple.
What does contrast mean?	Contrast is created by using opposites near or beside 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

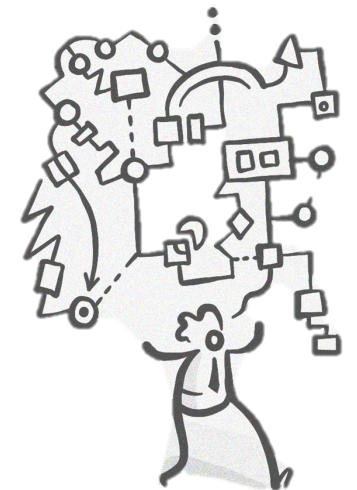
Question	Answer
What is the primary goal of symmetry in a composition?	Symmetry creates balance and harmony by mirroring elements across a central axis.
What are the principles of design?	The of design include balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, pattern, rhythm, and unity, which guide the organization 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 | 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 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 3

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 4

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 ?	Breakeven 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 5

Question	Answer
What is the formula for interest on loans	$\frac{\text{Total Repayments} - \text{Borrowed Amount}}{\text{Borrowed Amount}} \times 100$
What is Gross Profit	Sales Revenue - Cost of Sales
What is Net Profit	Gross Profit - Other expenses + Interest
What is the Gross Profit margin	$\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Sales Revenue}} \times 100$
What is the Net Profit margin	$\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Sales Revenue}} \times 100$

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1.5 & 2.1 | Business Studies |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the impact of a rise in interest rates?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customers are less likely to buy luxury goods that they would need to get a loan for The business is less likely to grow and expand as they are more reluctant to get a loan
What is the impact of an increase in government taxation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The business will have less profit Customers will have less disposable income
Explain the impact of a strengthening £?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imports will be cheaper so you can lower the selling price Exports will be more expensive to foreign customers
Explain the impact of a rise in consumer income?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customers have more disposable income? Can cause an increase in inflation
Explain the impact of a fall in consumer income?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customers will have less disposable income

Week 2

Question	Answer
State 1 method of digital communication?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email Text Video conferencing Social Media
What is the impact of using social media?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lots of people have social media Cheap form of promotion/communication Can be easily ignored
What is the impact of having a digital payment system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can sell worldwide Expensive as the business has to make sure the site is secure
What is the impact of using digital communication?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheaper - don't need to travel for meetings Technology could crash
What impact can technology have on the marketing mix?	<p>Product: This business could improve the features of the product and increase customer satisfaction</p> <p>Promotion: The business could use social media</p> <p>Place: An e-commerce website could be used</p> <p>Price: More productive means lower cost per unit</p>

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the sales process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product knowledge Speed and Efficiency Customer engagement Response to customer feedback Post Sales Service
What is Organic Growth (Internal growth)?	When a business sells more products over a series of time. e.g. introducing new products or selling in new market e.g. world wide
What is Inorganic Growth (External growth)?	When a business joins forces with another business e.g. a merger or a takeover.
What is the difference between a merger and takeover?	A takeover is when one business takes control of another by gaining more than 50% of their shares. A merger is when they agree to join together.
What is the impact of organic growth?	+ Cheaper Method than external growth so large sums of money don't have to be raised at once -Slower so takes a longer time

Week 4

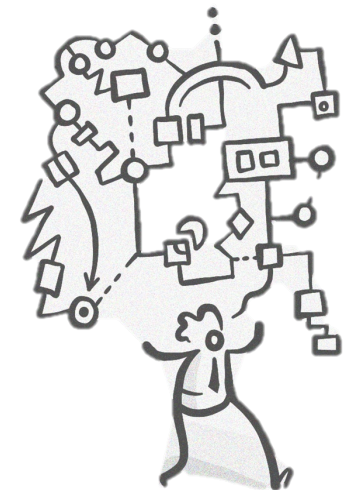
Question	Answer
What is the impact of inorganic growth?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could take over a competitor so have less competition and increase market share Economies of Scale Culture clash between the workforce
What are the short term sources of Finance?	Overdraft, trade credit
What are the long-term sources of Finance?	personal savings, venture capital, share capital, loans, retained profit and crowd funding.
What is the impact of trade credit?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Allows the business to buy now pay later so the business can sell the good before paying= helps with cashflow/No Interest = lower risk Can't be relied upon as the supplier may say no
What is the impact of using an overdraft?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Good for emergencies so you can still pay your bills -High Interest = higher Fixed costs

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the impact of using a loan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +Don't have to give away % of your profits/Can get the money quickly -interest = higher fixed cost
What is the impact of using share capital?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +No interest = lower risk/Can raise large amounts of money -Have to give away a % of your profits
What is the impact of using crowd funding?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + No Interest = lower risk/Can promote the business while trying to raise money -Have to give away a % of your business
What is the impact of using venture capital?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +No interest = lower risk/Help and advice from an expert -Have to give a % of your profits /Give the VC a say in decision making
What is the impact of using retained profit/personal savings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Interest/Don't have to give away a % of your profits Might not have it/Can't be used in an emergency

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Component 3 | Dance |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a target audience ?	The key audience members that you have focused the performance on.
What types of performance space are there for dance ?	Site specific- on location , theatrical, in the round
How would you describe a dance style of work ?	The genre or if the work is narrative telling a story or abstract

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are starting points in dance choreography ?	The initial theme or idea and stimulus
Social, health or safety are all what types of starting points ?	Issues
What are social issues ?	Conditions that have a negative effect on a group of individuals

Week 3

Question	Answer
Give examples of social issues	Poverty, homelessness, violence, exploitation, unemployment, ageism, climate change
What is meant by existing repertoire ?	Drama, operas or musical works. The stock of existing works in a chosen field.
What are creative intentions ?	A focus that guides the creative process, what you want the audience to take away from the performance.

Week 4

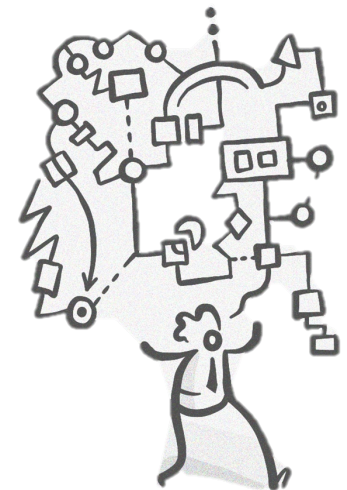
Question	Answer
How do you work effectively in a group?	Co-operate, listen, be reliable, punctual, engaged, contribute ideas, offer solutions, praise, have a positive mindset, be focused.
What is an effective rehearsal process ?	Preparation, time management, communication, warmups, teamwork, attitude
What are physical skills ?	Enable effect performance- co-ordination, control, flexibility, strength, stamina, extension

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are interpretive skills ?	showing time and place, presenting a character, creating humour or emotion.
What are sustained performance skills ?	energy o focus o concentration o commitment.
What final group preparations for dance performance are needed ?	setting up/get in (costume, lighting, staging, make up, props) get out (removing the previous) taking part in/contributing to a workshop performance (commitment, dedication, engagement, focus)
.	

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Theory | Dance |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What does it mean to Analyse something ?	Separate information into components and identify characteristics, typically in order to interpret.
What does it mean to compare ?	Identify the main factors relating to two or more items/ situations, explain the similarities and differences, and in some cases say which is best and why.
What is a description ?	Set out characteristics. Provide clear information that includes the relevant features, elements or facts.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is meant by a detailed response ?	Point-by-point consideration that includes relevant and accurate features, elements or facts with examples, reasons and attention to particulars, having additional facts or information beyond a simple response.
What is an In-depth evaluation ?	Covering most, or all, important points of a subject.
What does it mean to justify something ?	Give reasons or evidence to support an opinion or prove something right or reasonable.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Investigate, define this word	Carry out research or trial activities to increase understanding of the application of information.
What does creative mean ?	Using techniques, equipment and processes to express ideas or feelings in new ways.
What does coherent mean ?	Logically consistent.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is a dance that tells a story called?	Narrative dance
What props can be used in dance	Hats, chairs, scrfs, ribbons, tables, canes
What is a practitioner ?	Someone who practsie a profession.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are smart targets	Targets that are measurable.
How do you improve your performance	Self-assess, rehearse, check timing, spacing, use projection, facial expression, extension
What is meant by ensemble	A group of dancers who perform together.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 3 Scripted Drama and Noughts and Crosses | Drama |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What % is the C2 performance worth of the GCSE?	20%
What is the maximum group size for C2 acting?	4 people
How long should your performance be for 4 actors?	9-14 minutes
How many extracts must you use?	2

Week 2

Question	Answer
Which stage has 3 sides?	Thrust
How many marks for C3 Noughts and Crosses in total?	45
How long should you spend on 15 mark question?	20 minutes
How long should you spend on section A?	1 hour

Week 3

Question	Answer
Name 2 rehearsal techniques?	Role on the wall and hot-seating
What does atmosphere mean?	Vibe in the scene
How long should your play be if there are 2 in your group?	5-10 minutes
What is the name of a performance with one actor speaking to the audience?	Monologue

Week 4

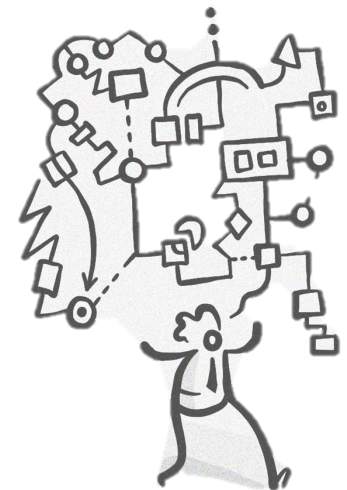
Question	Answer
Who is Andrew?	A spy (part of Liberation Militia)
What is Kamal's job?	Home Secretary
Which race is inferior in Noughts and Crosses?	Noughts – white race
What does tempo mean?	Speed
Which theatre was Noughts and Crosses originally performed?	Derby Theatre

Week 5

Question	Answer
Who was the practitioner who made the audience think?	Brecht
What are artistic intentions?	Document you create about your interpretation of the play.
What are gestures?	Movements using hands.
What are costumes?	Clothing worn by actors.
What is technical theatre?	Lighting and sound

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 4 Scripted Drama and Noughts and 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

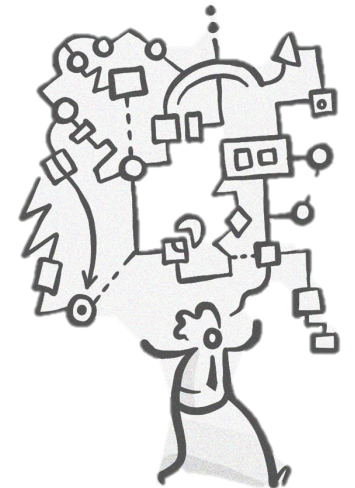
Question	Answer
What is the name of the script adding lights and sound?	Tech script
What is the name of the group of actors?	The ensemble
What must you say as you introduce your play to the examiner?	Character – name and candidate number.
How many chances do you get to perform to the real examiner?	One
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 Area 1&2 | Enterprise |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the 7 characteristics of an entrepreneur?	Confidence, Creativity, Determination, Risk Taking, Innovation, Communication, Negotiation
What is innovation?	Coming up with unique ideas meaning you have no competition so that you can set a high price
What is Risk Taking?	Knowing that you could lose all the money that you have put into my business however you also know you will be rewarded financially if your business does succeed
What is confidence?	Believing in yourself and your business so you can convince others to buy your products.
What is determination?	Never giving up so that even if things go wrong you find a solution.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is creativity?	Using your imagination to create logos and advertising campaigns
What is negotiation?	When you convince someone to do something that you want e.g. getting a supplier to give you a discount
What is communication?	The giving or exchanging of information by speaking, writing. This should allow you to convince customers to buy your product
What are the potential risks of risk taking?	Financial, Independence, Self-satisfaction, Making a difference/change
What are the potential rewards of risk taking?	Financial, Health/wellbeing, Work-life balance, Personal relationships

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the purpose of Market Research?	To reduce risk, To aid decision making, To understand the market, To gain customers' views and understand their needs/wants, To inform product development, To understand how a good/service complements others on the market
What are the primary market research methods	Observations, Questionnaires, surveys, interviews, Focus groups, Consumer trials, Test marketing/pilots
What is the impact of using primary market research?	+Reliable and up to date so your decisions will be better +Only you have the information, so you get a competitive advantage -Expensive -Time consuming
What are the secondary market research methods	Internal data, Books/newspapers/trade magazines, Competitors' data, Government publications and statistics Mintel Reports
What is the impact of using secondary market research?	+Cheap + Less time consuming -May not be up to date so less reliable so may lead to poor decisions Everyone has access to the data – no competitive advantage

Week 4

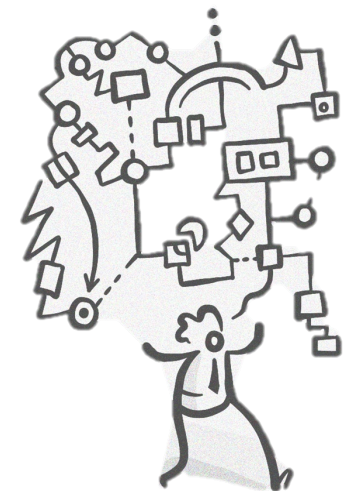
Question	Answer
What is quantitative data?	Data is numerical e.g. the results from a survey or sales data
What is the impact of using quantitative data?	+Easy to analyse so quick to make decisions -Don't know the Why behind the data
What is qualitative data?	Data that is made up of people's opinions e.g. answers from a focus group or interview
What is the impact of using qualitative data?	Understand the why Hard to analyse and therefore make a decision off
What are the types of Market Segment	Age, Gender, Occupation, Income, Location, Lifestyle

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are the benefits of Market Segmentation?	Customer needs are met, Potential for increased profits, Enables targeted marketing, Increased customer retention, Potential for an increase in market share
What is a Fixed Costs	A cost that does not change with output
Give Examples of Fixed Cost	Advertising, Insurance, Loan interest, Rent, Salaries, Utilities
What is a Variable Costs	A cost that changes with output
Give Examples of Variable Cost	Raw materials/components Packaging Wage s

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 3&4 | Enterprise |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the formula for Total Costs ?	Fixed Costs + Total Variable Costs
What is the formula for Total Variable Costs?	Variable Cost per item x quantity sold
What is the formula for Revenue?	Selling Price of the item x Quantity Sold
What is the formula for Profit per unit?	Selling Price per item – total cost per item
What is the formula for Profit	Total Revenue – Total Cost

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the breakeven point?	This is the number of units where the total costs = total revenue
Why is breakeven used by a business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps reduce the risk • Helps the business get a bank loan
What is the difference between cash and profit?	Cash is the money the business has to pay it's bills. Profit is what is left when total costs are taken away from Sales Revenue
What is the problem if a business runs out of cash?	The business wouldn't be able to pay it's bills e.g. suppliers to they would stop delivering the raw materials
What is the Marketing Mix	Product, Price, Place, Promotion

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the non digital methods of advertising	Non-digital ☑ Leaflets ☑ Newspapers ☑ Magazines ☑ Radio ☑ Posters/billboards ☑ Cinema
What are the digital methods of advertising	Social Media – video, feedback, social networks ☑ Websites ☑ Online banners/pop-ups ☑ SMS texts ☑ Podcasts ☑ Vlogs/bo
What are the sales promotion techniques?	Discounts ☐ Competitions ☐ Buy one get one free (BOGOF) ☐ Point of sale advertising ☐ Free gifts/product trials ☐ Loyalty schemes ☐ Sponsorship
What is Public Relations?	
What are the public relations methods?	Product placement ☐ Celebrity endorsement ☐ Press/media releases

Week 4

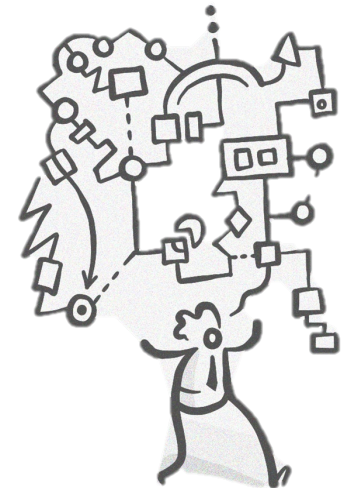
Question	Answer
How can a business sell their goods	Physical: shops, face to face Digital: e-commerce, websites, social media marketplace sites, online auction sites, download
What is the impact of having a physical shop	Can offer really high levels of customer service an can create a USP Expensive as need to pay rent
What is the benefit of selling digitally (online)	Can sell world wide- more potential customers Cheaper no rent to pay on a shop
What are the stages of the product lifecycle?	Development , introduction, Growth, Maturity, Decline
What is an extension strategy?	A strategy designed to increase the sales of a producr.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are the extension Strategies?	Advertising Price changes Adding value, Exploration of new markets, New packaging
What is competitive pricing?	Setting your price at a similar to your competitors
What is price skimming?	Setting your price at a higher price than your competitors
What is price penetration?	Setting your price lower than your competitors
What is Psychological pricing?	Setting your price lower than a whole number to make customers think it is cheaper

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Urban Issues and Challenges- NEE | Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is urbanisation?	Urbanisation is an increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas in a country.
Are current rate of urbanisation higher in HICs or LICs & NEEs?	Rates of urbanisation are currently higher in LICs and NEEs than in HICs.
Why are HICs already largely urbanised?	HICs urbanised rapidly during their industrialisation.
What is a push factor?	A push factor is a factor which influences someone to leave a place.
What is a pull factor?	A pull factor is a factor which influences someone to move to a place.
What is counter-urbanisation.	Counter urbanisation is the movement of people from urban areas back to rural areas.
What is natural increase?	When birth rates are higher than death rates, and so population increases.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a megacity?	A megacity is an urban area with over 10 million people.
Which continent contains most of the world's megacities?	Asia contains most of the world's megacities.
Give one reason why Rio is considered a regionally important city.	it provides schools, hospitals, and universities with opportunities for employment, leisure, and recreation. art and culture scene. It is also important as a transport hub, with its international airport and docks enabling trade.
Give one reason why Rio is considered a nationally important city.	Many of Brazil's most prominent companies have their headquarters located there. These include mining, oil and telecommunications companies. In addition, Rio is a significant centre specialising in clothing, processed food, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the two reasons for growth in Rio De Janeiro?	Natural increase and migration.
Why is migration to Rio increasing?	Mechanisation has reduced jobs in agriculture so rural-urban migration occurs as people look for better opportunities. Farmers moving from extreme weather.
Give one social opportunity attracting people to Rio?	Education, healthcare, water supply, energy supply.
Give one economic opportunity attracting people to Rio?	Job opportunities in manufacturing and oil-related industries, benefiting from its proximity to the port and transport links. Rio is a hub for finance, business services, and government administration, driving growth in the tertiary sector.

Week 4

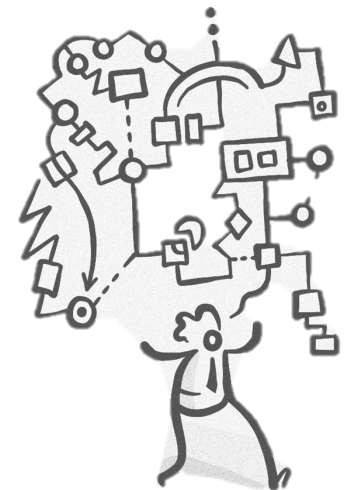
Question	Answer
What are Favelas?	Favelas are informal settlements, built on land that is not legally owned by the occupiers.
Give one housing challenges faced in the Favelas?	Houses are often 'makeshift' and therefore safety is poor. The Favelas face major challenges in providing water, sanitation and energy infrastructure.
What is access to services like in the Favelas?	25% of children in the Favelas have no access to education. Healthcare access is poor and due to poor sanitation diseases frequently spread.
Identify two environmental challenges faced in the Favelas.	Waste disposal issues, air pollution from traffic congestion, water pollution from open sewers.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What was the aim of the Favela Bairro project?	To improve quality of life for residents in the Favelas.
Give one social feature of the project.	Provision of daycare and after-school services Adult literacy programmes Availability of medical support
Give one economic feature of the project.	Introduction of schemes allowing residents to legally own their homes, encouraging investment in property improvements.
Give one environmental feature of the project.	Relocation of homes situated in hazardous areas. Upgrades to infrastructure, including improved water supply, sanitation systems, and electricity provision.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Urban Issues and Challenges - HIC| Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is population distribution?	Population distribution is how people are spread out geographically.
What is population density?	The number of people per square Km.
Give one reason why Manchester is regionally important.	10% of UK employment, major universities, music, sport and culture centre. Historically famous for textile industry.
Give one reason why Manchester is internationally important.	Banks such as RBS, HSBC, and Barclays have their UK headquarters there. Exports £15 billion of goods per year. Home to BBC and ITV studios. International airport.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is national migration?	Movement internally within a country.
What is international migration?	Movement from one country to another.
Give one impact of international migration in Manchester.	200 languages spoken, cultural diversity, range of food, festivals etc. Gaps in labour market filled by international migrants e.g. NHS. Pressure on housing and services.
Give one impact of national migration in Manchester.	Students moving to and staying in the city has led growth of high-tech industries within the city and lowered the median age meaning more investment in recreation.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Give one social opportunity created by the growth of Manchester.	Recreation, shopping, advancements in health, third level education improvements, cultural mix.
Give one economic opportunity created by the growth of Manchester.	Increased job opportunities. main industries include people employed in the wholesale and retail trade linked to motor vehicles and motorcycles (15%), human health and social work (17.4%) and education (10%).
Give one environmental opportunity created by the growth of Manchester.	Integrated transport, urban greening.
What does deprivation mean?	Deprivation is the degree to which a community or individual is deprived of amenities and services
In what areas do inequalities exist in Manchester?	Health, education, housing

Week 4

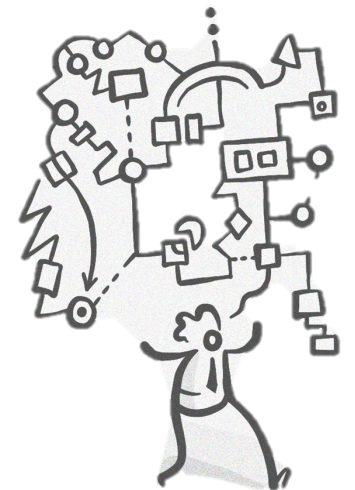
Question	Answer
What is a brownfield site?	A site which has been previously built on, but is now derelict.
What is a greenfield site?	Green space which has never been built on before.
What is urban sprawl?	Urban sprawl is the expansion of towns or cities into rural or previously undeveloped land.
What is the rural-urban fringe?	a transitional zone between Urban and rural areas with both Urban and rural land use properties.
What is a commuter settlement?	A commuter town is a populated area that is primarily residential where residents travel to larger towns/cities for work.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is regeneration?	Regenerating places refers to altering the spatial structure and socio-economic characteristics of an area,
Why did Salford Quays need regenerated?	The 1982 closure of Manchester Docks left Salford Quays largely deserted, with extensive unused land and abandoned infrastructure.
Give one positive of the regeneration project.	Significantly boosted the local economy by attracting investment, creating jobs, and increasing property values.
Give one problem created by the regeneration.	Increase in property prices makes it unaffordable for some locals.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Recall and Revision | Hospitality |

Week 1 H&C Provision

Question	Answer
What are the 4 sectors within Hospitality and Catering?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial Residential Commercial Non-Residential Non-Commercial Residential No-Commercial Non-Residential
What are the 2 types of catering staff?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract Food Service Staff In-House Staff
What are the different types of food service?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counter Service Table Service Gueridon System Transport catering System Personal Service Vending System

Week 2 How H&C Operates

Question	Answer
Name the 5 front of house areas	Reception, Waiting area, Counter service/ bar Dining area, Cloakrooms and Toilets.
Name the 5 back of house areas	Storage area, Preparation and cooking areas, serving area, Dirty area, Staff area.
What is workflow?	The way work flows through the business. This may be the food from the delivery to storage to cooking to serving to cleaning.
What are the 9 documents that need to be completed by each H&C business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self employment records Staff health checks, sickness and accident records Staff training records. Health and safety documentation. Food safety documents Environmental health and Trading standards legislation Stock, orders, invoices, delivery notes etc. Finance and budget accounts Customer feedback, events documentation and media and advertising documentation.

Week 3 H&S in H&C

Question	Answer
What are the 5 personal safety laws that you need to be aware of?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Safety at Work Act (HASAWA) Reporting Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) Control Of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Manual Handling Operations Regulations (MHOR) Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations (PPER)
What is a HACCP sheet?	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point - a risk assessment for the use in the H&C industry.

Week 4 Food Safety

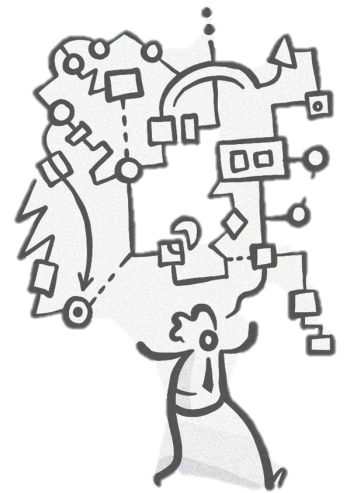
Question	Answer
What are the 3 main causes of Food related ill health?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro-organisms Chemicals, metals and poisonous plants Food allergies and intolerances.
What are the 5 conditions that Microbes need to grow?	Temperature (warmth), moisture, food, time, the correct PH
What is a food allergy?	A condition where the body's immune system reacts unusually to specific foods and causes a range of mild to severe symptoms.
What 3 sets of legislation apply to food businesses and the people that work in them?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety act Food hygiene regulations Food labelling regulations
What is an Environmental Health Officer	A person employed by the Local Authority (council) and overseen by the Food Standards Agency to enforce food safety legislation.

Week 5 The EHO

Question	Answer
What are EHO's allowed to do by law?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the premises of a food business, without an appointment, at a reasonable hour, when the business is operating. Inspect business and the food. Take away food samples for testing Take photographs Look at data and records that the business has kept, such as fridge temps, training records etc.
What happens if they find a problem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take food that is a hazard away from the business Tell the owners to make hygiene improvements within a set time, then conduct a repeat inspection. Close the premises and stop selling food. Give evidenced in court if they owners of the business are prosecuted.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Recall and Revision 2 | Hospitality |

Week 1 Food and ill health

Question	Answer
What are the 3 main causes of Food related ill health?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-organisms • Chemicals, metals and poisonous plants • Food allergies and intolerances.
What are micro-organisms (microbes)? give examples.	Tiny living plants or animals. Bacteria, Yeasts and Moulds that cause food spoilage or contamination.
What is meant by cross contamination	Microbes / non-food items, from a source can be transferred from one place to another. when they cross to food, they contaminate that food.
What are the 5 conditions that Microbes need to grow?	Temperature (warmth), moisture, food, time, the correct PH
What are the most common symptoms of Food Poisoning?	Headache, weakness, feeling cold and shivery, Stomach ache, feeling sick, being sick, loss of appetite, aching muscles, diarrhoea, high temperature, dizziness.

Week 2 Allergies

Question	Answer
What is a food allergy?	A condition where the body's immune system reacts unusually to specific foods and causes a range of mild to severe symptoms.
What is a food intolerance?	A long-term condition where certain foods cause someone to feel unwell and have a range of symptoms; usually not life threatening.
What is anaphylaxis?	A severe and potentially life-threatening reaction which affects the body systems such as breathing, the heart and circulation, the digestive system and the skin.
Name 3 of the most common allergens.	Egg, Milk, fish and shellfish, nuts, seeds, citrus fruits, soya, lupin beans/ flour, strawberries, kiwi, mustard, celery, celeriac.

Week 3 Food Law

Question	Answer
What 3 sets of legislation apply to food businesses and the people that work in them?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food safety act • Food hygiene regulations • Food labelling regulations
What 2 government agencies check and regulate these laws?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Health and Social care (DHSC) • UK Food Standards Agency (FSA)

Week 4 EHO

Question	Answer
What is an Environmental Health Officer?	A person employed by the Local Authority (council) and overseen by the Food Standards Agency to enforce food safety legislation.
What is the purpose of an EHO inspection?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure food is stored, handled, cooked hygienically. • Ensure there is no contamination. • Appropriate training for handlers. • Controls for pests are in place • Premises are in good condition and regularly cleaned.

Week 5 A Balanced Diet

Question	Answer
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) .
What is meant by a "Sources" of nutrition?	The foods in which nutrients are found
What are "Whole Foods"?	Foods that have not had any nutrients removed during processing.
What is "Nutrient rich"?	Foods that contain large amounts of a particular nutrient and are called a "rich source" of that nutrient.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic: The End of the Cold War, 1970-91 | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Which leader introduced reforms in Czechoslovakia in April 1968?	Dubcek
What was the Brezhnev Doctrine?	If communism was threatened in one satellite state, it was threat to them all. USSR will force countries to stick with communism.
What does MAD stand for?	Mutually Assured Destruction
What is an ICBM?	Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile
What was the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty?	The agreement not to spread or share nuclear weapons technology.

Week 2

Question	Answer
When was the SALT 1 Treaty signed?	1972
What new missile type was not restricted by SALT 1?	MIRVs
What were the 3 'baskets' of measures at the Helsinki Conference?	Co-operation, Human Rights, Security
Who took over as leader of Afghanistan after the Kabul Revolution in 1978?	Mohammed Taraki
When did the USSR invade Afghanistan?	1979

Week 3

Question	Answer
What was the name of the Islamic rebel organisation funded by the USA?	The Mujahideen
Who became President of the USA in 1981?	Ronald Reagan
What was the official name of the "Star Wars" policy?	Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
When did Gorbachev become leader of the USSR?	1985
What nuclear disaster did Gorbachev have to deal with in 1986?	Chernobyl

Week 4

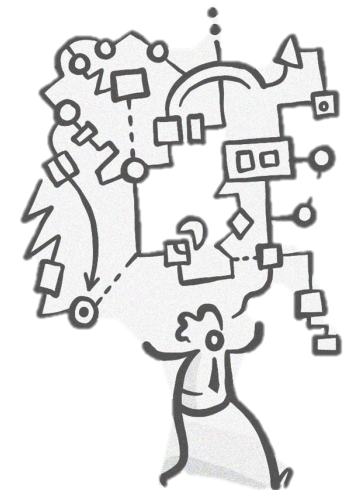
Question	Answer
What was the name of Gorbachev's policy to improve 'openness'?	Glasnost
What was the name of Gorbachev's policy to restructure the economy?	Perestroika
Where did Gorbachev and Reagan meet in 1986?	Reykjavik
Which policy did Gorbachev want Reagan to drop?	SDI (Star Wars)
What was the name of the first superpowers agreement to actually reduce nuclear missiles?	The INF Treaty

Week 5

Question	Answer
Which satellite state opened its borders to Western Europe in May 1989?	Hungary
When did the Berlin Wall fall?	November 1989
Which was the only country to have a violent revolt against Communism after the fall of the Berlin wall?	Romania
When did Gorbachev resign?	25th December 1991
What 3 types of question are on the Cold War section of Paper 2?	Consequence, Narrative Account, Importance.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic: Early Elizabethan England | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What was the Privy Council?	The most important senior advisors to the Queen.
How many times did Parliament meet under Elizabeth?	Ten.
What does Illegitimate mean?	Born outside marriage.
Who was Anne Boleyn to Elizabeth?	Mother.
Who were England's great enemies?	France & Spain.

Week 2

Question	Answer
Which parts of the country were more likely to be protestant?	London & the Southeast.
Who believed the Bible should be written in Latin?	Catholic
Who is head of the Catholic church?	The Pope
What is the name given to strict Protestants?	Puritans
What were all bishops in England made to swear?	An Oath of Allegiance to Elizabeth

Week 3

Question	Answer
Why was it called the act of uniformity?	It made churches & services the same everywhere (uniform)
Give the two other parts of the settlement.	The Act of Supremacy & the Royal Injunctions
Who was the king of Spain?	Philip II
What does Papacy mean?	The organisation or rule of a Pope. E.g. "The Papacy of Pope Gregory XIII"
What is someone who dies for their beliefs known as?	A martyr

Week 4

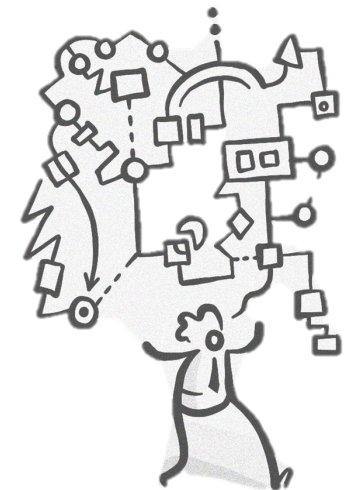
Question	Answer
What did the Act of Uniformity make happen?	The church services and churches were changed so they were all the same.
What is a Vestment?	The robe or special clothing of a priest.
Who was Elizabeth's dangerous cousin?	Mary Queen of Scots
Why was Elizabeth called illegitimate?	In the eyes of Catholics, her parents were not married at the time of her birth.
Who had a problem with the act of Supremacy?	Catholics bishops & Puritans

Week 5

Question	Answer
What did the Pope do in response to the Northern revolt?	Excommunicated Elizabeth. Instructed English Catholics not to obey her.
Why did the northern revolt fail?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish help did not arrive. Other nobles did not join and were loyal to Elizabeth. Mary QOS was moved and so never 'rescued'.
Who was Elizabeth's spymaster?	Francis Walsingham
When was Mary Queen of Scots executed?	1587
Where did Elizabeth put the Duke of Norfolk?	Tower of London – then later executed.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic networks and data | Information Technology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is e-commerce?	E-commerce refers to the buying and selling of goods and services, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the Internet.
Give some examples of e-commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Online retail shopping (Amazon, eBay) •Digital marketplaces (Uber, Airbnb) •Online banking and bill payments •Online ticket sales (movie theatres,
Why is assistive technology important?	Ensures that individuals with disabilities have equal access to information
What is emerging technology ?	Emerging technology refers to any new or rapidly developing technology
Give examples of emerging technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Artificial intelligence (AI), Virtual reality (VR) and Augmented reality (AR),Blockchain technology

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is data?	Data is raw facts and figures such as 12:00
What is information?	Information is to add context to the data. For example, the time is 12:00
What is a property of a file?	A property is information about the file itself. It can also be referred to as metadata. Different types of files will store different properties.
What do we errors do we check data for?	Input, processing and transmission errors.
What is data verification?	This checks the data entered is accurate and data can be checked in many different methods:

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a network?	A network is a group of interconnected devices that share an internet connection
What are the two main types of network?	A LAN – local area network and a WAN a wide area network.
What are the two network models?	A peer - to - peer network and a client - to - server model
What factors can impact the performance of a network?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of users using the network. It uses more bandwidth. •Distance from the router. •Interference from physical objects. •Choice of transmission cable (e.g. fibre optic) •Streaming videos in HD.
What is data validation?	Data validation is a check performed by a computer to check that the data entered is reasonable and appropriate

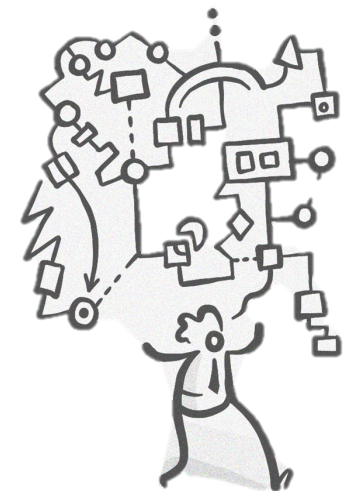
Week 4

Question	Answer
What is a switch?	Network hardware that allows you to create networks is responsible for re-directing data packets to the intended recipient.
What is a router?	Hardware that allows you to connect to other networks by inspecting the IP address.
There are 4 types of network topology, what are they?	Bue, Star, Ring and Mesh
What is the internet?	The Internet is a global network of networks
Is the web the internet?	No. The web is a collection of websites, and we use the internet (hardware) to access the webpages

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a network standard/protocol?	The rules the computers follow when communicating with each other
List some network protocols	Http, HTTPS, POP, FTP, IP, SMTP and IMTP
What are the emerging technologies for the transfer of data over a network?	5G (mobile), virtual networks and Edge computing
What are the different types of connectivity methods?	Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, NFC and RFID
What are packet sniffers?	This involves the use of packet analysers (packet sniffers) These are used to intercept data packets on a network which are then analysed.

Masters of recall quiz



Topic security | Information Technology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is social engineering?	It is the manipulation by an individual or group to trick individuals into disclosing confidential information.
What are the three types of social engineering?	Phishing, blagging and shouldering engineering?
What is the biggest risk to information stored on a computer?	Malware for example viruses, trojans and ransomware
What are the three types of hacking?	White hat hacking, grey hat hacking and back hat hacking
What strategies can be used to prevent an attack on a network	Anti-malware software, penetration resting, strong passwords, physical barriers and firewalls

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the emerging threats against computers and networks?	Quantum computing, Cyber physical attacks and deep fake technology.
What are the impacts of an attack?	Data loss, data theft and data manipulation
Data protection methods are?	Logical protection and physical protections
What are the logical methods of protection?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Access levels – Determine level of permissions each user has. •Authentication – Methods used to prove the identity of a user. Strong passwords
What are the physical methods of protection?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Locks – Locks on doors so they cannot be opened unless you have a key. •CCTV – Monitor the premises 24/7 without any supervising on site. •Security guards – Employing security staff to protect sensitive data stored in buildings.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is confidential computing?	Confidential computing is an emerging technology used for storing data more securely. It's a cloud computing technology that isolates sensitive data in a protected hardware-based environment such as the devices we use.
What is the difference between ethical and moral?	Moral is what is considered as right or wrong whereas Ethical is what is considered right by a group of people.
Legislation is used to protect data usage what are some of these?	Copyright, Designs and Patents Act Computer Misuse Act Data Protection Act (GDPR)
What is meant by environmental issues?	It's the way we measure the impact technology is having on the environment.
What is meant by culture?	Culture refers to the ideas, customs, and social behaviour

Week 4

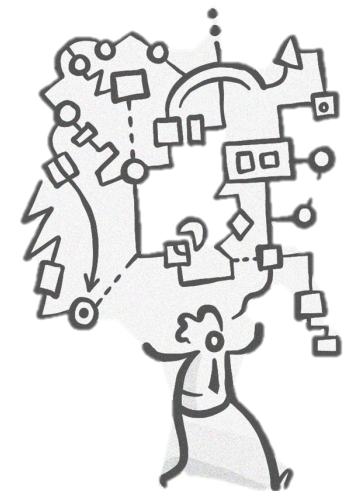
Question	Answer
What is fake news?	The spread of misinformation using online communications.
What is cyber bullying?	Sending unkind messages to other people using digital communications
What is the digital divide?	Digital divide refers to the gap between people who has access technology to those that don't. Factors such as affordability, location and cultural factors can cause a divide.
What is hotdesking?	Hot-desking is when an employee doesn't have a regular space to work
In what ways can technology help reduce our impacts on the environmental?	The following methods can be used Homeworking and teleworking

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is media?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Media is the format used to communicate information to others. There are two media industries: traditional media and new media.
Give some examples of new media	Social media and media on demand

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 3 Rhythms of the World | Music |

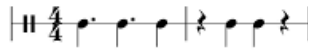
Week 1

Question	Answer
Where does calypso music come from?	The Caribbean/Trinidad and Tobago
Name two percussion instruments used in calypso music	Steel drum. Guiro. Congas. Shaker.
What is the name for the three-string guitar used?	Tres.
A lot of calypso songs have what type of lyrics?	Political/protest
What is the typical tonality of calypso music?	Major

Week 2

Question	Answer
Where does samba music originate?	Brazil
What adjective describes combined rhythms used in samba and other types of music?	Polyrhythmic
Samba music is syncopated. What does this mean?	Off the beat. Across the beat.
What is the name of the lead samba drum?	Repinique
What is the musical device where one person plays and the others play something different – like a conversation?	Call and response.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the name for the double cowbell with different pitches?	Agogo
What is the name for the special rhythm shown: 	Son clave
In Greek music, what is the name of the guitar-like instrument?	Bouzouki
Name two techniques used on this instrument	Slides Tremolos
Name the goblet shaped hand drum used in Greek music	Doumbek

Week 4

Question	Answer
5/8 and 7/8 are what sort of time signatures?	Irregular
In Greek music, melodies are often harmonised in... 3rds? 5ths? 7ths?	3rds
Name a vocal technique used in Greek music	Melisma. Slides.
In Israeli and Palestinian music, what is the guitar-type instrument used?	Oud

Week 5

Question	Answer
Maqam is another word for what?	Melody
What is a wazn?	Rhythm pattern
These questions are recap questions on previous units: What is the name for the special rhythm used in bhangra?	Chaal
Name two types of grace notes	Acciaccatura Appoggiatura
What does tutti mean?	The whole orchestra playing together


Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 4 THE MEGA RECAP OF RECAPS | Music |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are three possible answers for a time signature question?	4/4, 3/4, 6/8
Name three textures in music.	Melody & accompaniment, Polyphonic, Monophonic, Homophonic (any three)
What does <i>MP</i> mean in music?	Mezzo piano (moderately quiet)
What does this sign mean in music? 	Diminuendo
Staccato and legato are types of what?	Articulation

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the name for the 'wobble' that singers often add to the longer notes when singing pop ballads?	Vibrato
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
Put these in order – highest first. Bass Alto Soprano Tenor	Soprano Alto Tenor Bass

Week 3

Question	Answer
How is the texture usually described as in the Baroque period?	Polyphonic
The word describes the section where a soloist will "show off" their skill unaccompanied?	Cadenza
What word describes the stringed instrument plucking the string with their finger instead of using the bow?	Pizzicato
What are the possible answers if you're asked about tonality?	Major or minor
What is the name for the special high voice used by some singers, e.g. Sam Smith?	Falsetto

Week 4

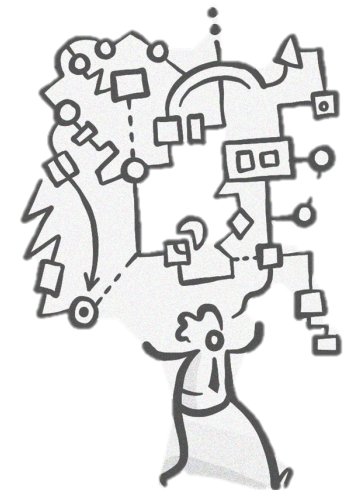
Question	Answer
Acciaccatura and appoggiatura are both types of what?	Grace notes
What is the rag in Indian Classical music?	Melody
Name the FOUR main instruments of the woodwind section of an orchestra	Flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoon
Name a composer of film music	John Williams
Name a composer for each of the three eras in the Concerto Through Time topic	Bach. Mozart. Wagner.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Slow tempo and sentimental lyrics are typical features of...?	Pop ballads
Distorted guitar and shouty vocals are typical features of...	Rock and Roll. Rock anthems
Andante means what?	Walking pace
What is a sequence in music?	Melody repeated but raised up or down
Verse/Chorus describes the S_____	Structure

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 3: Islamic Practices | RE |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Greater Jihad'.	The struggle to be a good Muslim.
Define the term 'Lesser Jihad'.	The struggle to defend the faith of Islam. A physical struggle or 'holy war' in defence of Islam.
Define the term 'Ummah'.	The worldwide Islamic community.
List the 5 Pillars of Sunni Islam.	Shahadah/ Salah/ Zakah/ Sawm/ Hajj.
List the 10 Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam.	Salah/ Zakah/ Sawm/ Hajj/ Khums/ Jihad/ Encourage good/ Discourage bad/ Tawalia/ Tabarra

Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the festival 'Id-UL-Adha'.	'Festival of sacrifice'. Remembers the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son when God ordered him to.
Define the festival 'Id-UL-Fitr'.	Festival to mark the end of the month long fast during Ramadan (Sawm).
Define the festival 'Ashura'.	Sunni: Marks the day Moses (Musa) parts the red sea for the Israelites. Shi'a: Day to mourn the death (murder) of Muhammad's grandson Husayn.
Define the festival of the Night of Power. (Laylat-ul-Qadr)	Celebrating the day Muhammad received the Qur'an from Jibril and became the Seal of the Prophets.
Define the festival of the Night Journey. (Laylat-ul-Miraj)	Celebrating the day Muhammad was flown to the Prophets and Heavens. Was told to pray 5 times per day by Allah.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Zakah'.	To give 2.5% of total earnings to Charity per year. It is compulsory.
Define the term 'Sadaqah'.	To give voluntary charity/ donations.
Define the term 'Khums'.	To give 20% of profits in Shi'a Islam. This supports Islamic education/ descendants of Muhammad who is in need.
Describe the purpose of Ramadan.	To show that faith is more important than material things/ to understand how less fortunate people feel. To be grateful.
Define the term 'Shahadah'.	A declaration that a person is a Muslim and that they believe in the key teachings of Islam.

Week 4

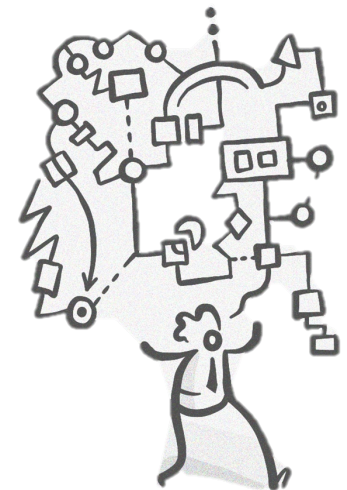
Question	Answer
Define the term 'Salah'.	The five prayers all Muslims pray, as instructed by Allah to Muhammad in the Night Journey.
Define the term 'Pilgrimage'.	Going on a spiritual/ religious journey to deepen faith.
Where does Hajj take place?	Mecca, Saudi Arabia.
Every Muslim must attend Hajj. There are no exceptions. True or False?	False. Too old/ ill/ too young/ too poor, do not have to attend.
Attending Hajj purifies Muslims of any past sins. True or False?	True.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Halal'.	That which is allowed, encouraged.
Define the term 'Haram'.	That which is forbidden.
What is the role of the family for Muslims?	To teach the children about Haram and Halal (right and wrong).
Give an example of how the mosque supports the community.	Qur'an schools/ youth clubs/ Jummah prayer/ counselling/ Zakah/ Charities.
What type of family do Muslims traditionally live in?	Extended families. To respect elders.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



RE GCSE Recap Yr10 | RE |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Which section of the Bible do you find the Creation story?	Genesis 1 & 2.
What is the Inconsistent Triad?	The idea that God cannot be all three qualities whilst evil/ suffering exists.
What quote gives evidence that Jesus was present in the Creation story with/ as God.	John 1:1 <i>In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was with God in the beginning.</i>
What does the story of Lazarus teach?	It was a sign of his power and proof that Heaven was real. Jesus said: "I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die..."
Describe the parable of the Sheep and the Goats.	Jesus separates those who go to Heaven (sheep) vs to Hell (goats).

Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Tawhid'.	The oneness of God. Worshipping anything/ anyone else is Shirk (unforgivable sin).
List the Six Articles of Faith. (Sunni Islam)	Tawhid/ Malaikah/ Holy books/ Risalah/ Akhirah/ Predestination.
Define the term 'Greater Jihad'.	The struggle to be a good Muslims. To know that life is a test (help = e.g. angels)
Name the three main sources of authority in Islam.	Qur'an, Sunnah and the Hadith.
What is Shariah Law?	A code for living that all Muslims should adhere to, including prayers, fasting and donations to the poor.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Situation ethics'.	The idea that you should always do the most loving thing in each individual situation.
Define the term 'Covenant'.	A promise/ agreement between humans and God.
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'.
Define the term 'Zina' in Islam.	Sexual intercourse outside of marriage.
Which story in both Christianity and Islam describes God's wrath over sexual immorality.	The story of Lot/ Lut.

Week 4

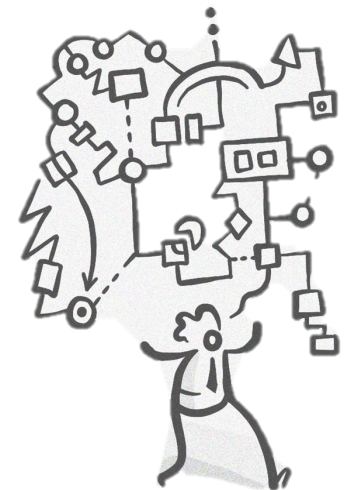
Question	Answer
Define the term 'Khalifah'.	Islamic term for caretaker of the planet. Allah's trustee.
What is the key word for this definition? 'The assumption of human superiority leading to the exploitation of animals.'	Speciesism.
At how many days does ensoulment in Islam occur?	At 120 days.
List the four types of euthanasia.	Voluntary/ Involuntary/ Active and Passive euthanasia.
Who counts as a non-religious source of authority?	Richard Dawkins/ Stephen Hawking/ Charles Darwin/ Peter Singer.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Define the word 'Free Will'.	The ability to make our own choices without them being decided for us
List the 6 aims of punishment.	Deter, reform, protect, vindicate, retribution, reparation.
Define the term 'Prison reform'.	Prison reform means to change prison and make it better).
Does a prison chaplain only support prisoners?	No. They also provide support/ counselling to victims/ prisoner's families.
Give a quote to support beliefs about forgiveness.	Forgive 70x7/ Love thy neighbour/ everyone is as equal as the teeth of a comb.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 5 Ciudades | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
When we use the simple future tense in English, what do we always say?	I will
How do we form the simple future tense in Spanish?	Add the correct ending onto the infinitive verb
What are the simple future tense endings?	É, ás,á emos, éis, an

Week 2

Question	Answer
Translate 'I will go'	Iré
Translate 'the temperatures will rise'	Las temperaturas subirán
Translate 'the temperatures will fall'	Las temperaturas bajarán
Translate 'it will rain'	Lloverá
.Translate 'we will swim'	Nadaremos

Week 3

Question	Answer
Translate 'este/esta'	This
Translate 'estos/estas'	These
Translate 'ese/esa'	that
Translate 'esos/esas'	Those
.Translate 'aquellos/aquellas'	That/those... over there

Week 4

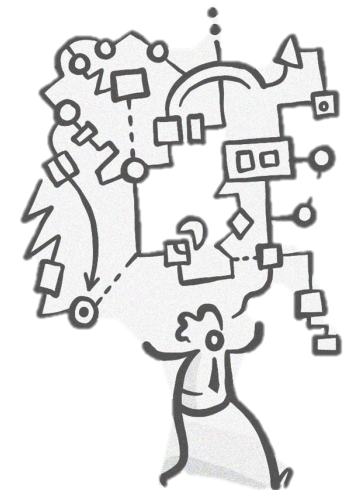
Question	Answer
Translate 'suelo ir al centro de la ciudad'	I usually go to the city centre
Translate 'prefiero comprar en las cadenas'	I prefer to shop in the chain stores
Translate 'Prefiero comprar en los grandes almacenes'	I prefer to shop in the department stores
Translate 'La última vez que fui de compras'	Last time I went shopping
Translate 'El próximo fin de semana'	Next weekend

Week 5

Question	Answer
Translate 'lo mejor'	The best thing
Translate 'Lo peor'	The worst thing
Translate 'tan'	So
Translate 'tanto'	So much
.Translate 'tantos'	So many

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 6 De Costumbre | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Translate 'Desayuno a las ocho'	I eat breakfast at 8 o'clock
Translate 'Almuerzo a las dos'	I eat lunch at 2 o'clock
Translate 'meriendo a las cuatro'	I eat a snack at 4 o'clock
Translate 'ceno a las siete'	I eat tea at 7 o'clock
.Translate 'Nunca desayuno'	I never eat breakfast

Week 2

Question	Answer
Translate 'me despierto'	I wake up
Translate 'me levanto'	I get up
Translate 'me lavo los dientes'	I brush my teeth
Translate 'me ducho'	I have a shower
.Translate 'me acuesto'	I go to bed

Week 3

Question	Answer
Translate 'cada vez más'	More and more
Translate 'un incremento'	An increase
Translate 'cada vez menos'	Less and less
Translate 'perder'	To lose
.Translate 'ya no'	No longer

Week 4

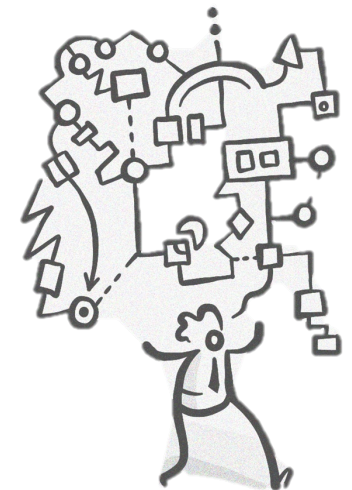
Question	Answer
Translate ¿Has probado la paella?	Have you tried paella?
Translate ¿Has probado la ensalada rusa?	Have you tried potato salad?
Translate ¿Has probado el gazpacho?	Have you tried gazpacho?
Translate ¿Has probado el guiso?	Have you tried stew?
.Translate ¿Has probado el café?	Have you tried coffee?

Week 5

Question	Answer
Translate 'fue inventado'	It was invented
Translate 'fue introducido'	It was introduced
Translate 'La fiesta se celebra en julio'	The festival is celebrated in July
Translate "Halloween se celebra en otoño"	Halloween is celebrated in Autumn
.Translate 'El día de muertos se celebra en Noviembre'	Day of the Dead is celebrated in November

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Component 3 | Sport |

Week 1

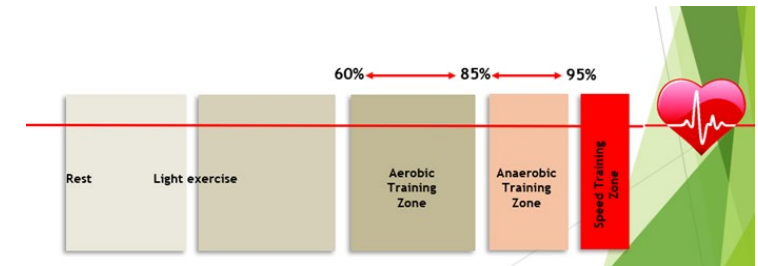
Question	Answer
What are the physical components of fitness? (define)	Aerobic Endurance Muscular Endurance Muscular Strength Speed Flexibility Body Composition
What are the skill related components of fitness?(define)	Power , Agility, Reaction time Co-ordination , Balance
What are the basic principles of training? F I T T	F- Frequency The number of training sessions completed over a period of time, usually per week. Intensity. How hard an individual will train. T- Time – How long you train for Type- The type of training you do

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the additional principles of training?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Progressive Overload •Specificity •Individual differences •Adaptations •Reversibility •Variation •Rest and recovery
What would happen if you didn't apply the principles of training?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Boredom •Frustration •Loose interest in the training •Quit •Not improve on your performance •Not become fitter
How do you measure intensity (how hard someone is working)?	Using Heart rate and training zones Maximum HR – age Or the Borg scale (6- 20) perceived effort

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the 2 main training zones and what percentage of your heart rate are they classed in?	Aerobic Training Zone (60-85% MHR) Anaerobic Training Zone (85-95% MHR)
What is below or above these thresholds ?	Light exercise, rest Speed training



Week 4

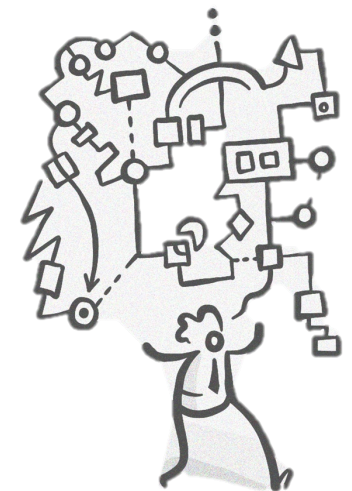
Question	Answer
What is the purpose of fitness testing?	Understand current level (baseline) Set goals Set a training programme Highlight and monitor progress
What do you need to do before testing? (pretest procedures)	-Calibrate equipment Complete informed consent form ParQ Pre fitness test
Why do we need to do pretest procedures?	Valid Reliable Practical

Week 5

Question	Answer
Name the physical fitness tests?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi stage fitness test , Yo-Yo Test • Harvard Step Test, 12 Minute Cooper Run • One minute press up test , One minute sit up • Timed plank test , Grip dynamometer test • 1RM , 30m sprint test • 30m flying sprint • Sit and reach , Calf muscle flexibility test • Shoulder flexibility, Body mass index • Bioelectrical impedance analysis • Waist to hip ratio
Name the skill related fitness tests	Illinois agility T test Stork stan, Y balance, alternate hand wall toss, vertical jump, broad jump, margaria- kalamen power test, ruler drop test, online reaction test

Week 6

recall quiz



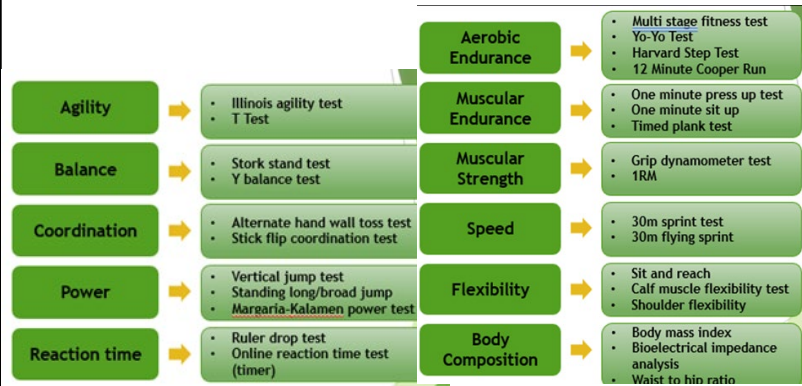
Component 3 | Sport |

Week 1

Question

What are the methods of carry out each test and what do they test?

Methods will be covered in practical)



Week 2

Question

What method must be used to ensure testing is useful?

Answer

- Relevant** to the performer, the activity and weakness
- Accurate** to provide a true reflection
- Valid** measures what it aims to measure
- Reliable** capable of consistent conditions and repetition at a later date
- Objective** non-bias, produce a consistent result irrespective of the tester
- Measurable** to allow for comparison at a later date
- Practicality** easy/simple to carry out and easy to interpret, opponent(s) of similar ability and completed for a substantial period of time

What is normative data?

Data that characterize what is usual in a defined population at a specific point or period of time helps to understand if your score is good or bad in comparison.

Week 3

Question

What are the training methods?

These link to specific components of fitness.

Answer

Free weights
Resistance training
Continuous training
Interval training
Circuits
Acceleration sprints
Fartlek
PNF
Active and passive stretches
Plyometric training
SAQ

Week 4

Question

What are the benefits of taking part in a sport? (3 areas)

Answer

Physical, mental, emotional .
Make friends, improve fitness, improve self-confidence, develop leadership skills, develop teamwork.

Can you list 4 outdoor activities ?
Can you list 4 fitness activities ?

Kayaking , rock climbing , orienteering, abseiling, white water rafting.
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 5

Question

What are the long term effect of exercise on?

Answer

- Cardiac hypertrophy
- Decreased resting heart rate
- Increased strength of respiratory muscles
- Capillarisation around alveoli
- Increased range of movement permitted at a joint
- Increased flexibility of ligament and tendons
- Increased muscle length
- Muscle hypertrophy
- Increased tendon and ligament strength
- Increased bone density
- Increased tolerance to lactic acid

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

