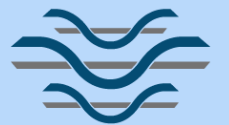




YEAR 8
MASTERY SHEETS

#TheLongdendaleLegacy



Longdendale
HIGH SCHOOL

Shakespeare -Much Ado About Nothing | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is context?	What life was like when the text was set or written.
When and where was the play Much Ado About Nothing set?	The play <i>Much Ado About Nothing</i> was set in Messina, Italy, during the late 16th century.
What is a comedy genre?	A comedy is a type of story or play that is meant to be funny and usually has a happy ending.
What is a patriarchal society?	A patriarchal society is one where men hold most of the power and influence, and women have fewer rights or opportunities
What do we mean by 'societal expectations'?	'Societal expectations' are the beliefs or rules about how people should behave in a particular society.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is gender?	Gender refers to whether someone is male / female, and how society expects them to behave based on that.
How were men and women expected to be at the time?	At the time, men were expected to be strong, powerful, and in control, while women were expected to be obedient, pure, and focused on family.
How are expectations of women shown through the character of Hero?	Hero is expected to be innocent, obedient, and loyal, and her reputation is closely guarded by her family.
How are expectations of men shown through the character of Claudio?	Claudio is expected to be brave, honourable, and quick to act, especially when it comes to love and marriage.
What were the expectations surrounding love at the time?	love was often expected to lead to marriage, and it was seen as something that should be serious, public, and based on social status rather than personal feelings.

Week 3

Question	Answer
How does the relationship between Hero and Claudio follow societal expectations?	Hero and Claudio's relationship follows societal expectations because it is arranged with the goal of marriage, and Hero is expected to be pure and obedient to Claudio.
How is the relationship between Don John and the other characters? Why?	Don John's relationship with the other characters is hostile and manipulative because he is resentful and wants to cause trouble.
What is juxtaposition?	Juxtaposition is when two things are placed next to each other to highlight their differences or create contrast.
What features must a letter contain?	A letter must include a greeting, a message or body, and a closing or signature.
What are the writing 8 success criteria steps?	Author intent, tone, devices, vocabulary, paragraphs, sentences, punctuation

Week 4

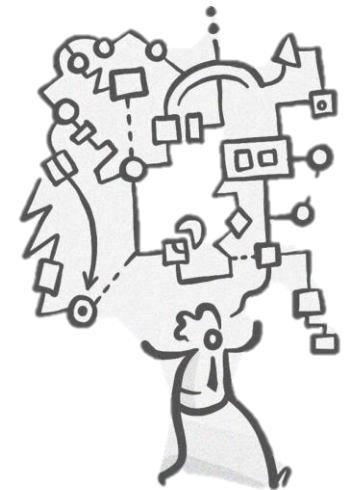
Question	Answer
What do we mean by 'honour'?	'Honour' means having a good reputation and being respected for doing the right thing, especially in terms of morals and actions.
How is Hero honouring her father?	Hero honours her father by obeying him, maintaining her purity, and agreeing to marry the man he chooses for her.
What are the expectations surrounding marriage at the time?	Marriage was expected to be a formal arrangement for social status, family connections, and loyalty, rather than for love.
How does Beatrice go against typical expectations of women and marriage?	She challenges typical expectations by being independent, outspoken, and reluctant to marry, showing that women could have their own opinions and desires.

Week 5

Question	Answer
How and why is the masked ball an important scene?	It allows characters to disguise their identities, leading to misunderstandings and setting the stage for key plot twists.
What do we mean by a 'theme'?	A 'theme' is a repeated idea, concept or message that runs throughout.
What is Don John's determination and why?	To cause trouble and ruin the happiness of others because he is bitter, jealous, and resentful.
What is a soliloquy?	A speech where a character speaks their thoughts aloud, often alone on stage, so the audience can understand their inner feelings or motivations.
What are the success criteria steps for exploration?	Point, event, explain, importance, context, audience, authorial intent

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Shakespeare -Much Ado About Nothing | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
How and why do the characters deceive Benedick and Beatrice?	The characters deceive Benedick and Beatrice by pretending that the other secretly loves them to make them fall in love.
How do Beatrice and Benedick change and develop as characters since the start of the play?	Beatrice and Benedick change by starting off as cynical and sarcastic, but they later fall in love and become more honest and open.
What is comic relief?	A funny scene or character that helps lighten the mood in a serious story.
How are the characters 'Dogberry' and 'Verges' and 'The Watch' comic relief?	They are comic relief because their silly mistakes and misunderstandings make people laugh.
What is dramatic irony?	Dramatic irony is when the audience knows something that the characters do not.

Week 2

Question	Answer
How does Don John's deception impact the play?	Don John's deception causes confusion, hurt, and misunderstandings, leading to a dramatic conflict in the play.
How does Claudio react at the wedding and why?	Claudio reacts with anger and shame at the wedding because he believes Hero has been unfaithful to him.
How does Leonato react at the wedding and why?	Leonato reacts with shock and anger at the wedding because he thinks his daughter Hero has dishonoured their family
What do we mean by 'dishonour' and how does this relate to Hero?	'Dishonour' means losing respect or being shamed, and it relates to Hero because Claudio falsely accuses her of being unfaithful, which damages her reputation.
What are the 8 success criteria steps for analysis?	Point, quotes, device, explain, deeper inference, audience, word-level analysis and authorial intent.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a metaphor?	A non-literal comparison to say they are, or it is the thing describing.
What is a simile?	Comparison between two things using 'like' or 'as'
What is a declarative sentence?	A declarative sentence is a statement that provides information or makes a fact.
What is an exclamatory sentence?	An exclamatory sentence shows strong emotion and ends with an exclamation mark.
What are connotations?	Connotations are the ideas or feelings that words bring to mind, beyond their literal meaning.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is a monologue?	A monologue is a long speech delivered by one character, usually expressing their thoughts or feelings.
What is the Friar's plan to help Hero?	The Friar's plan is to fake Hero's death to make everyone believe she was innocent and clear her name.
How does Beatrice feel about Hero and Claudio? Why?	Beatrice feels protective of Hero and is upset by how Claudio treated her, believing Hero was wrongfully accused.
What does Benedick agree to do for Beatrice and Hero? Why?	Benedick agrees to challenge Claudio and defend Hero's honour because Beatrice asks him to.
What does the trial reveal?	The trial reveals the truth about Hero's innocence and exposes Don John's deception.

Week 5

Question	Answer
How does Claudio react when he finds out the truth?	Claudio feels guilty and ashamed when he finds out the truth about Hero's innocence.
What does Leonato ask of Claudio for forgiveness, and why is it important Claudio does this?	Leonato asks Claudio to marry another family member to make up for his mistake, and it's important because it restores Hero's honour.
Why is the epitaph important?	It clears Hero's name and gives her a respectful memorial after she was wrongfully accused.
How does the play end to fit a comedy genre?	It ends with marriage and celebrating, which is typical of a comedy, leaving the characters happy.
How does the play's title symbolise the events?	Symbolises the misunderstandings and deceptions that cause confusion but are eventually resolved with little harm.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Percentages and Standard Form | Maths |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is a multiplier?	A multiplier allows you to increase or decrease a number in one calculation.
2) What would be the multiplier to decrease an amount by 20%?	$1 - 0.2 = 0.8$ 0.8
3) What would be the multiplier to increase an amount by 30%?	$1 + 0.3 = 1.3$ 1.3
4) What would be the multiplier to decrease an amount by 3%?	$1 - 0.03 = 0.97$ 0.97
5) What would be the multiplier to increase an amount by 0.5%?	$1 + 0.005 = 1.005$ 1.005

Week 2

Question	Answer
1) What are percentages always out of?	100
2) How do we use a multiplier to find a percentage of an amount?	Convert the percentage into a decimal and multiply this decimal by the amount.
3) How would we write 64% as a multiplier?	0.64
4) How would we write 3% as a multiplier?	0.03

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) Can you define profit?	The money that is made after all expenses have been accounted for.
2) Can you define the difference?	Subtracting two numbers away from each other.
3) Can you define what the original value is?	The value before anything was added or subtracted.
4) What is the formula for percentage change?	Percentage change = $\text{Diff}/\text{Original} \times 100$

Week 4

Question	Answer
1) What are the conditions on the first number in standard form?	$1 < x < 10$
2) What are the conditions on the power in standard form?	The power must be an integer.
3) What is the solution of any number to the power of zero?	1
4) Negative Powers make the number smaller – True or False	True – negative powers represent smaller numbers.
5) Positive Powers make the number smaller – True or False	False – Positive powers represent bigger numbers.

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) $(6 \times 10^2) \times (2 \times 10^4)$	Initially this would be 12×10^6 but this does not meet the criteria of standard form, so it becomes 1.2×10^7
Explain method and work out	We multiply 6×2 to give 12, when we multiply with powers, we add to this becomes 10 to the power of 6.
2) $(8 \times 10^4) \div (4 \times 10^2)$	2×10^2
Explain method and work out	8 divided by 4 is 2, 10^4 divided by 10^2 is 10^2 therefore the answer is 2×10^2

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Number, Angles and Area | Maths |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is an integer?	A whole number
2) What is the upper bound?	The upper bound is the largest value that would round to the given number.
3) What is the lower bound?	The lower bound is the smallest value that would round to the given number.
4) How do we write an error interval?	$LB < X \leq UB$
5) What does it mean to estimate?	To estimate a calculation, we round the numbers to then give a rounded answer to the calculation.

Week 2

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean to debit something to an account?	To take something out of the account.
2) What does it mean to credit something to an account?	To add something in to the account.
3) What is interest in the context of finance?	Money earned from keeping your money in the bank. Money you have to pay for borrowing money from the bank.
4) What do angles around a point add to make?	360
5) What do angles on a straight line add to make?	180

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What do we know about vertically opposite angles?	They are equal
2) What do we know about Co-interior angles?	They are in a C shape and they add to make 180.
3) What do we know about corresponding angles?	They are in an F shape and they are equal
4) What do we know about alternate angles?	They are in a Z shape and they are equal.
5) What are parallel lines?	Parallel lines are two sets of lines that run alongside each other but will never meet.

Week 4

Question	Answer
1) What are perpendicular lines?	Perpendicular lines cross at a right angle.
2) What do angles in a triangle add to make?	Angles in a triangle add to make 180
3) What do angles in a quadrilateral add to make?	Angles in a quadrilateral add to make 360
4) What is the circumference of a circle?	The distance around the outside of the circle
5) What is the diameter?	The distance from one side of the circle to the other passing through the centre.

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What is the radius?	The distance from the centre of the circle to any given point on the circumference.
2) What is pi to 2 decimal places?	3.14
3) How do we calculate the area of a circle?	Area = $\pi \times \text{radius squared}$
4) How do we calculate the circumference of a circle?	Circumference = $\pi \times \text{diameter}$
5) What is a tangent?	A line that touches a point on the circumference on the outside of the circle.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Tissues and organs, Magnetism and Nutrition | Science |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the role of the musculoskeletal system?	The musculoskeletal system is made up of bones, muscles and other connective tissue.
What are the functions of the skeleton?	To support the body and give it shape, to protect the internal organs, to allow body movements and to produce blood cells.
What is the function of the muscles?	To allow movement by contracting and relaxing.
What are the units of force?	Newtons
.What piece of equipment is used to measure force?	Newton-metre

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the role of the respiratory system?	Our respiratory system allows air to move into and out of the lungs through the nose and mouth.
What is the role of the diaphragm?	The diaphragm can contract and relax to change the size of the chest cavity where the lungs are.
What is the independent variable?	The thing that scientists change, to look at the effect of the changes.
What is the dependent variable?	The thing that scientists measure, to look at what happened as a result of changing the independent variable.
What are the control variables?	Variables that need to be kept the same, so that scientists know any effects on the dependent variable are caused by the independent variable.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is found between the ribs?	The ribs have intercostal muscles between them.
Where does gas exchange take place?	In the alveolus.
Identify four adaptations of the alveolus?	Thin walls, good blood supply, moist and many small alveolus to increase the surface area.
Define diffusion?	Where particles move from an area of high to an area of low concentration.
What is a drug?	Chemical substance that has an effect on the body.

Week 4

Question	Answer
Give examples of magnetic materials?	Iron, nickel, cobalt and steel
What happens when unlike (opposite) poles (North and South) are brought close together?	They attract.
What happens when like poles (North and North, South and South) are brought close together?	They repel.
What is a magnetic field?	A magnetic field is the area around a magnet that is affected by the magnetic force.
What is induced magnetism?	Some items can become magnetic only when they are placed inside a magnetic field. This is called induced magnetism.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Are induced magnets attracted to or repelled by magnets?	Induced magnets are always made of magnetic materials and can only be attracted to a magnet, never repelled.
What does Iodine test for and what is a positive result?	Iodine tests for Starch and the positive result is blue-black.
What does Benedict's test for and what is a positive result?	Benedict's tests for reducing sugar and the positive result is green/ yellow or brick red.
What does Ethanol test for and what is a positive result?	Ethanol tests for lipids and the positive result is it turns cloudy.
What does Biuret test for and what is a positive result?	Biuret tests for proteins and the positive result is it turns purple.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Nutrition, Earth systems, Life diversity | Science |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is mechanical/ physical digestion?	The cutting, squashing and churning of food in the digestive system, e.g. by teeth or the stomach.
What is chemical digestion?	Enzymes and other chemicals are used to speed up reactions in the digestive system.
What is the role of the small intestine?	The small intestine is where small, useful molecules are absorbed into the bloodstream.
What is the role of the stomach?	The stomach contains acid to kill bacteria and it has muscular walls to churn the food.
.What is the role of the large intestine?	The large intestine absorbs water.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the role of the liver?	Liver produces bile, bile emulsifies fats - this means it breaks fats down into a large surface area for enzymes to work on.
What is the role of the pancreas?	The pancreas makes enzymes which further break down food into smaller pieces so it can be absorbed.
What are enzymes?	Enzymes are proteins that catalyse (speed up) chemical reactions.
What does lipase break down and what are the products?	Lipase breaks down lipids into fatty acids and glycerol.
What does protease break down and what is the product?	Protease breaks down proteins into amino acids.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What does carbohydrase break down and what are the products?	Carbohydrase breaks down carbohydrates into small sugar molecules like glucose.
How are igneous rocks made?	When the molten rock from a volcano cools and solidifies.
How are extrusive and intrusive igneous rocks different?	Extrusive igneous rocks are made from lava that has cooled outside the volcano, whereas intrusive rocks are made from cooled magma inside the volcano.
How are sedimentary rocks made?	Sedimentary rocks are made from fossils and sediment that has become buried in layers and over time compacts and cements to form sedimentary rocks.
.How are metamorphic rocks made?	When other rocks like igneous rocks and sedimentary rocks are put under a lot of heat and pressure they turn into metamorphic rocks.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is weathering?	Weathering is the breaking down of rocks into smaller pieces.
What is erosion?	Erosion moves pieces of rock away from where they started.
What is compression?	The particles of rock in the lower layers get pushed closer together. This is called compression.
What is precipitation?	When the clouds get big and heavy so water falls as rain, sleet, hail and snow.
How is evaporation different to condensation?	Evaporation is when a liquid is heated it turns into a gas, whereas condensation is when a gas is cooled it turns into a liquid.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a species?	A species is a group of similar organisms that reproduce to make fertile offspring.
What is inherited variation? Give examples?	Variation that comes from our parents eg eye colour and hair colour.
What is environmental variation? Give examples?	Variation caused by our surroundings eg scars and piercings.
What is variation?	Differences in characteristics of a species.
Dfine evolution?	Evolution is a change in the inherited characteristics of a population over time, caused by natural selection.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 3 | Art | Aboriginal Art

Week 1

Question	Answer
Where does Aboriginal Art originate from?	Australia.
What is a didgeridoo?	It's one of the world's oldest musical instruments which is made from tree branches and trunks hollowed out by termites.
What are two important ways of expressing themselves in their culture?	Through dance and art.




Week 2

Question	Answer
When do the oldest found Aboriginal Art carvings date back to?	30,000 years.
Which patterns do Aboriginal artists create in their paintings?	Carefully arranged dots.
Which colours did they use?	Warm, earthy colours including blacks, browns, reds, yellows and whites.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What did Aboriginal artists make paint from?	Charcoal, clay and rocks.
Name three Australian animals which may be represented in Aboriginal artworks?	Kangaroo, duck billed platypus, fish, koala, turtle, snake, frog, lizard, dolphin, wombat.
What is the purpose of Aboriginal Art?	Aboriginal art tells stories which are of cultural importance and are passed down through the generations.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What does this Aboriginal symbol mean? 	People sitting.
What does this Aboriginal symbol mean? 	Human tracks.
What does this Aboriginal symbol mean? 	Waterholes connected by running water.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a wax resist?	Drawing onto a surface with a wax crayon and applying a water-based paint which resists the wax.
What is sgraffito?	It is an artistic technique derived from the Italian word 'graffiare' meaning to scratch.
Where was sgraffito first used?	It was used on walls or the exterior of buildings to create detailed frescoes.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 3 | Art | Aboriginal Art

Week 1

Question	Answer
Which designs can you add to your sgraffito hand design to link it to Aboriginal art?	Symbols which tell a story, repeated patterns, dots.
What is 'The Dreaming' or 'Dreamtime' ?	It is the foundation of Aboriginal religion and culture relating to how the universe came to be, how human beings were created and how the Creator intended for humans to function.
What are the colours of the 'Dreamtime'?	Black represents the earth, red represents fire, energy and blood, yellow represents water and the markings in the rainbow serpent, white represents the sky and stars.

Week

Question	Answer
What is a boomerang?	An aerodynamic tool made from wood, some are designed to return to the thrower, others are non-returning and are thrown straight.
What are boomerangs used for by the Aborigines?	They are used for hunting, sport and entertainment.
How are boomerangs decorated?	Often in a symmetrical pattern design with a central feature, such as an animal.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is papier mâché?	A craft technique which originated in China. Waste paper is shredded and mixed with water and glue.
Where does the term papier mâché come from and what does it mean?	From the French term 'mâché' which means crushed and ground.
What is the laminating process?	A method where strips of paper are glued together in layers.

Week 4

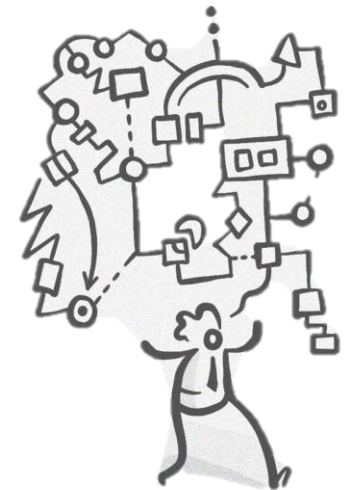
Question	Answer
What were the dots used for in Aboriginal painting?	To fill in designs and to obscure some sacred information in stories.
When did Aboriginal artists start painting on canvases?	In the 1970's.
How does contemporary Aboriginal painting benefit Aboriginal communities?	Their paintings provide income and reinforce the Aboriginal culture.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Which patterns are used on Aboriginal bark paintings?	Cross-hatching, which is parallel lines that cross over each other.
Why did Aborigines paint their bodies?	To show a spiritual connections with their ancestors, to show which family group they are part of and to take part in ceremonies and rituals.
Why do aboriginal artists create landscape paintings from an aerial viewpoint?	It shows the bond between the people and their land, represents the characteristics of the landscape and symbolically illustrates their stories, spirits and ancestry.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic Python | Computing |

Week 1

What is an algorithm?	A precise set of instructions needed to solve a problem
What is a Syntax error?	Syntax errors are common coding errors that occur when a program doesn't follow the programming language's rules.
When saving your code what needs to be added at the end to get it to run	.py

Week 2

Question	Answer
What does an input do in programming?	Allows the user to enter data
What is an output in programming?	What is displayed on the user's screen
What command is needed if you want the words to be output on the screen?	print

Week 3

What command is needed to allow the user to input?	input
What do the words that you want output need to be between?	(" ")
What will be output in the following code: print("Hello world")	Hello World

Week 4

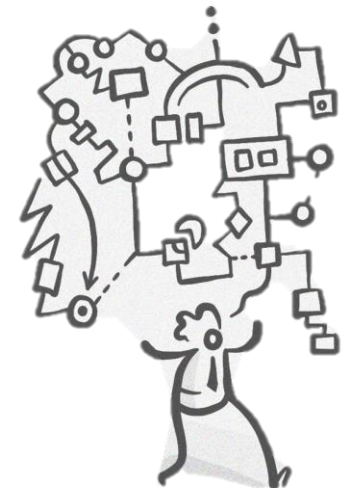
What is a string ?	A collection of letters, words and characters.
What data type is represented by the letters int?	A number

Week 5

What is a variable	A <i>variable</i> is a container that the computer uses to store and remember the answer/data/value inputted so that it can be used later. This data can change!
Where can an input be stored and used later when needed in the programme	Variable
Rewrite the code below without the syntax errors? Name = ("What is your name?") print(Hello name)	Name= input ("What is your name?") print(Hello, Name) Error 1: without the input the user will not be able to type their response Error 2: missing , Error 3: the 2 variables must be written identically

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Computer Systems | Computing |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the 4 types of computer?	Portable, Super, Personal, Embedded
What is a portable computer?	A computer you can take with you e.g. a laptop
What is a personal computer?	A computer designed to be used by 1 person. E.g. the computers in the ICT room
What is an embedded computer?	A computer designed for a specific purpose e.g. Sat Nav or Microwave
What is a super computer?	An extremely powerful computer that operates at the fastest possible speed

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is meant by AI?	Artificial Intelligence
What is a chat bot?	A computer that is designed to stimulate conversation
Give examples of some famous computer programmers?	Ada Lovelace = the first computer programmer Alan Turing – helped end WW2 with his code breaking machine and then created the first electronic computer Bill Gates – founded Microsoft Steve Jobs – founded Apple Margaret Hamilton – created the onboard software for the Apollo space missions

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is hardware	This is the physical parts of the computer which you can touch
What is Software	This is the set of instructions for the computer to run a particular task
Give examples of hardware devices	Monitor, printer, keyboard, mouse, games controller
Give examples of software	Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Photoshop, Google

Week 4

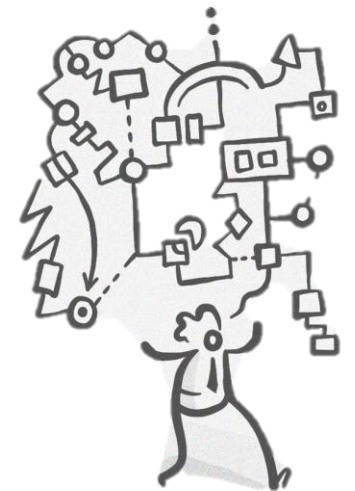
Question	Answer
What is an input device?	Used to put data into the computer/system
What is an output device?	Allow something to be come out of the computer/system
What is a storage device?	Used to save data
Give examples of output devices?	Monitor, Printer, Speaker, Headphones
Give examples of input devices?	Keyboard, Mouse,

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are the 3 types of storage devices?	Magnetic, Optical, Solid State
What is used to store the date and what are the 3 examples of a Magnetic Storage devices	Magnets are used to store the data e.g. Fixed Hard Disc Drive, Portable hard Disc Drive & Floppy Disc
What is used to store the date and what are the 3 examples of an Optical Storage devices	Light is used to store the data. E.g. CD, DVD
What is the dffernce between an CD or DVD RW and a CD or DVD ROM	In RW the data can be deleted and changed and rewritten over but on a ROM once the data is written to the disc it can't be changed

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 5 Romeo and Juliet | Drama |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Who is William Shakespeare?	One of the world's most famous playwrights.
What is a Tragedy?	A play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending.
What are rivals?	Two or more people competing for the same thing.
What is atmosphere?	The tone or mood of a place, situation, or creative work. The Vibes.

Week 2

Question	Answer
Who are our star-crossed lovers?	Romeo and Juliet.
Why can't they be together?	Their families are sworn rivals.
Is Romeo a Montague or a Capulet?	Montague.
Is this play a comedy?	No, it is a tragedy.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the two rival families called?	Montague and Capulet.
What is Destiny?	The hidden power believed to control future events; fate.
When reading Shakespeare aloud, you must at the punctuation?	Pause.
What is a prologue?	The introductory speech of a play.

Week 4

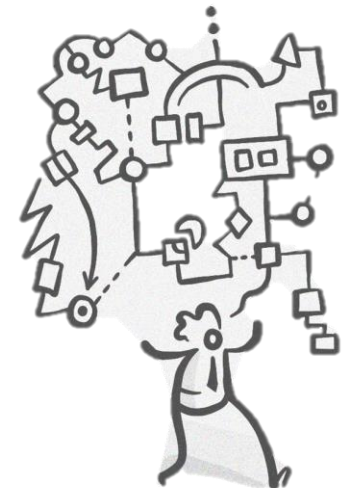
Question	Answer
What is an insult?	A disrespectful or abusive remark to someone.
What vocal skill is used to speak loudly and clearly in drama?	Vocal projection.
What does it mean to bite your thumb at someone?	It can be interpreted as being equivalent to giving someone the middle finger or challenging to a fight.
What is effective rehearsing?	Practicing your piece again and again to make it better.
Why is Romeo and Juliet a tragedy?	Because they both die by the end of the play.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is performance standard?	The highest standard possible, ready to perform to an audience.
Who wrote Romeo and Juliet?	William Shakespeare.
Where is it set?	In fair Verona.
Is Shakespeare's theatre relevant today?	His themes still resonate today. Shakespeare's works are timeless and universal
What was Shakespeare's theatre called?	The Globe.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 6 Greek Theatre | Drama |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Which ancient civilisation are said to have created western theatre?	The ancient greeks.
What is an ancient Greek theatre called?	An Amphitheatre.
Where does the word theatre come from?	The theatron, the place where audiences sat in an amphitheatre.
What did Greek actors wear on their face?	Masks.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a myth?	A widely held but false belief or story
Which gender could only perform in Greek theatre?	Men.
What is gave Pandora her box?	Zeus.
Who did the Greeks worship as a god of theatre?	Dionysus.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What two styles of theatre did the Greeks create?	Comedy and Tragedy/
What is the name of the large group of performers in a Greek play?	The chorus.
Where did the actors perform in the amphitheatre?	The orchestra.
What is the name of the first actor?	Thespis. Where we derive the word thespian.

Week 4

Question	Answer
Who is the Greek god of the sea?	Poseidon
What is choral speech?	Speaking together in unison.
What is the role of the chorus?	To explain the current situation. Like a group narrator.
Which Greek myth refers to a large horse?	The Trojan horse?
What is repetition?	Doing or saying something multiple times.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is tension?	a feeling that the story is building up towards something.
Which famous sporting event did the Greeks invent that takes place every 4 years?	Olympics.
Which mythical character could turn people to stone?	Medusa.
Where did the actors enter from in an amphitheatre?	The parados.
Why did Greek performers wear masks?	So, their facial expressions could be seen far away.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 4 Shrinking Planet | Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is globalisation?	Interconnected world through trade, technology, communication and cultural exchange.
What is cultural exchange?	Sharing ideas, traditions, and practices across cultures.
What is an example of cultural exchange?	Travel, TV and Film, Music, Food.
What is trade?	Buying, selling goods or services between countries.
What is the difference between import and export?	Import brings in; Export sends out goods.

Week 2

Question	Answer
How has communication technology caused globalisation?	Connects people globally, enabling faster sharing of information.
What is labour?	Work done by people for economic production.
What is cultural diffusion?	Spread of ideas, traditions, and practices between cultures.
What is an advantage of cultural diffusion?	Promotes diversity, learning, and innovation.
What is a disadvantage of cultural diffusion?	Loss of cultural identity or traditions.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is westernisation?	Adoption of Western culture, values, or practices.
Name 3 countries in the Western world.	USA, UK, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Spain
Why does the Western world dominate the world?	Wealth (capitalism), Military and industrialisation
What is capitalism?	Economic system based on private ownership and profit.
What is colonialism?	Control of one country by another for resources and power.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What are Transnational Corporations (TNCs)?	Companies operating in multiple countries worldwide.
Where are TNC headquarters usually located?	Developed countries like the USA, UK, and Germany.
Where do TNCs handle manufacturing?	Developing countries like China, India, and Vietnam.
What are the positives of TNCs?	Jobs, technology, and economic growth in host countries.
What are the challenges of TNCs?	Exploitation (poor working conditions), environmental harm, and inequality.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Why is China considered a superpower?	Dominates trade, technology, and investments worldwide, influencing global markets.
What is Chinasation?	Spread of Chinese culture, values, and influence globally.
Why does China use FDI in developing countries?	Access to resources, markets, and global partnerships.
What is automation?	Technology replacing human labour in tasks and processes.
Why is the Paris Climate Agreement a challenge for globalisation?	Limits industrial growth to reduce global carbon emissions.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 5 Hydrological Challenges | Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is water stress?	When there is not enough fresh water to meet everyone's needs
What are water resources?	A source of water that is useful for people
What is a deficit?	When there is not enough water in an area for the amount of people living there
What is a water surplus?	Having more water in an area than what is needed.
What is an aquifer?	Underground water storage

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is sewage?	Wastewater that is carried from homes and other buildings
What is groundwater?	Water that soaks into the ground and fills up all the spaces between the rocks and soil.
What does subsidising mean?	Where the government gives/lends money to a person or business, lower prices and/or supporting important things like renewable energy.
What is water scarcity?	There is not enough fresh, clean water
What is the cycle of poverty?	Families that do not have enough money to meet their basic needs for example, food, water, housing and healthcare

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are hydro-plastics?	Tiny pieces of plastic, that usually cannot be seen, they can change how the water behaves- turning it into a sludge type mixture
What does water sustainability mean?	Using water wisely, keeping water clean, making sure that there is enough for everyone and thinking long-term.
What is water insecurity?	Not knowing where water will come from, only having access to dirty or unsafe water.
What are micro-plastics?	Tiny pieces of plastic that you cannot see
What does water degradation mean?	Where clean water is contaminated due to pollution, changes to the land or less access to clean water

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is an Ocean Gyre?	A giant swirling river in the ocean that moves water around
What does laceration mean?	A deep tear or cut
What does entanglement mean?	Where an animal gets trapped or stuck in something like a net rope or fishing line
What is an invasive species?	A species of animal that has a lack of predators, so they spread and grow rapidly, changing the way an ecosystem works
What does carcinogenic mean?	Something that can cause Cancer, like chemicals, radiation and viruses
What does incineration mean?	A really hot fire to burn things like rubbish or to create energy

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a Carbon Store?	A place where carbon is stored in the natural environment – forests, oceans and soil
What is commercialised Aqua Culture?	Farming in water to grow food
What is an Archipelago?	A group of islands
What is predation?	The natural way animals get food, one hunts and eats another
What is a water column?	What happens in different parts/layers of the water

Week 6

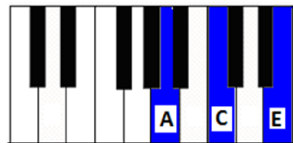
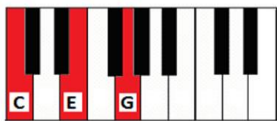
Masters of recall quiz



Topic 5 Get it Together Again [Four Chords] | Music |

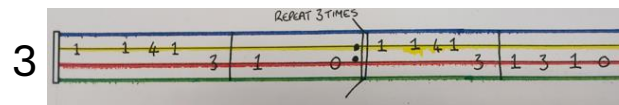
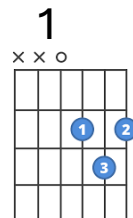
Week 1

Question	Answer
What does the word ensemble mean?	Group
A regular guitar has how many strings?	6
A bass guitar has how many strings?	4
Identify the chords below:	Red chord = C Blue chord = Am



Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the pattern of FOUR chords that we have been learning to play?	C chord, G chord, Am chord, F chord.
Match the music with the instrument:	1 = Guitar 2 = Drums 3 = Ukulele

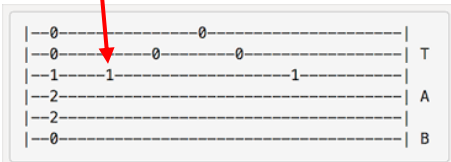


Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the name for the system of numbers we use to play ukulele or guitar?	Tab
On the guitar, what are the spaces between the little metal bars called?	Frets
Name FOUR parts of the drum kit.	Kick/bass drum, snare drum, high hat, cymbals, tom toms
Why is it useful to learn these four chords?	Enables you to play lots of popular songs.

Week 4

Question	Answer
Name one safety rule we need to stick to in music	Volume not too loud. Guitars on stands. No trailing leads.
Which kind of lead is required for a bass guitar?	Jack lead
What does the number 1 refer to below?	Fret 1



Week 5

Question	Answer
What kind of lead is required for a microphone?	XLR lead
Which switch on a mixer needs to be up in order for all the others to work?	The MASTER/MAIN
What number should you count up to when counting in the songs we have been playing?	4

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 6 The Orchestra | Music |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the name for the person that stands in front of the orchestra, leading the performance?	Conductor
Which musical family is missing from this list? • Strings • Brass • Percussion	Woodwind
What is the name for the person that writes the music for an orchestra to play?	Composer
In which musical family does the TIMPANI belong?	Percussion

Week 2

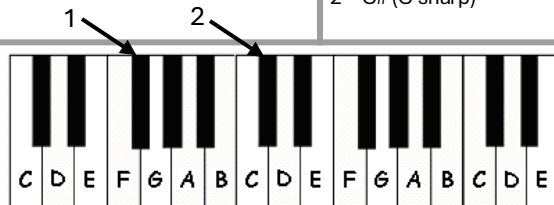
Question	Answer
If I play a C on a piano, and then play the next highest C, what is this called?	Octave
Why does it (the answer above) have this name?	It covers EIGHT notes (oct = eight)
What instrument have we been using to play The Blue Danube?	Glockenspiel
What is the wooden version of this instrument called?	Xylophone

Week 3

Question	Answer
Why are the brass and percussion instruments put at the back of the orchestra?	They are the loudest ones.
How many violins are usually in an orchestra?	32 (about 30)
Which is higher pitched? • Flute • Bassoon	Flute
Which is higher pitched? • Trumpet • Trombone	Trumpet

Week 4

Question	Answer
Name one composer we have talked about in class.	Mozart, Strauss, Grieg, Wagner.
In the Hall of the Mountain King has an accelerando . What does this mean?	It speeds up.
Name the TWO black notes indicated below:	1 = F# (F sharp) 2 = C# (C sharp)

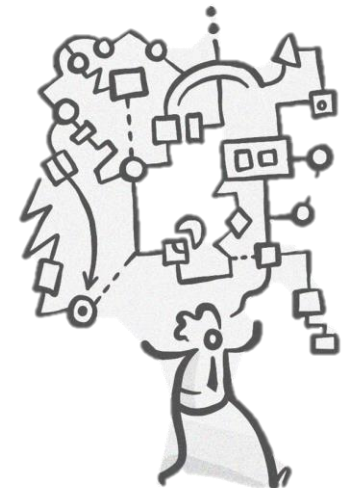


Week 5

Question	Answer
Why are there FIRST VIOLINS and SECOND VIOLINS in the orchestra?	They play different notes in harmony
Name the four families of instruments in the orchestra.	Strings Brass Woodwind Percussion
How many notes are covered by one octave ?	Eight
What is the name of the stick we use to play the glockenspiel?	Beater

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic: How Far Away was England from a Revolution? | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the meaning of the key word, 'Revolution'?	A complete and total change of the people in power.
Who was the last king of France?	Louis XVI.
Why did the French Revolution frighten the British Government?	They were worried the people of Britain were going to do the same as the French and revolt.
What is an absolute monarch?	Life centred around the king/queen, who has complete power.
In France, what were the 3 estates?	Clergy (church), nobility and the rest of the population.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the meaning of 'democracy'?	A system of governing a country using the will of the people.
Why were people unhappy with the voting system in Britain in the 1800s?	Only the rich could vote, MPs did not get paid, it was not a secret ballot.
Who were the Luddites?	Workers who protested the use of new machines by destroying them.
What did the Luddites demand?	The removal of machines in factories.
What punishment did the Luddites receive?	They were hanged to death.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What year was the Peterloo Massacre?	1819.
What was the aim of the protestors at Peterloo?	Achieve the vote for the working-class in Britain.
Who was the leader of the Peterloo Massacre?	Henry Hunt.
How many protestors gathered in St. Peter's Field?	60,000.
How did the government deal with the protestors at Peterloo?	Ordered a private army to stop the crowd.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What year was the Great Reform Act introduced?	1832.
Name one change that the Great Reform Act introduced.	It increased the number of voters.
Name one thing that the Great Reform Act failed to introduce.	Women and the working class could still not vote, MPs did not get paid, constituencies were unequal sizes, elections still held in public.
What is the meaning of 'Suffrage'?	The right to vote in an election.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the meaning of the key word, 'radical'?	If someone is considered very different from anything that has come before.
Who were the Chartists?	A working-class movement who wanted to gain political rights.
What was one of the aims of the Chartist's movement?	Equal constituencies, secret ballot, MPs to be paid, annual election, every man to be 21+ to vote.
Which one of the Chartists' demands still hasn't been introduced today?	Annual elections.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic: Why did the First World War begin in 1914? | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
When was the outbreak of World War One?	28th July 1914.
When did WW1 end?	11th November 1918.
What were the MAIN causes of WW1?	Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism and Nationalism.
What is the meaning of 'Militarism'?	The belief that it is necessary to have strong armed forces.
What is the meaning of 'Alliance'?	An agreement between countries that benefits each of them.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the meaning of 'Imperialism'?	Wanting to have an Empire (a group of countries ruled by a single country).
What is the meaning of 'Nationalism'?	Having pride and wanting to fight for your country.
Which countries were in the Triple Entente?	Britain, France and Russia.
Which countries were in the Triple Alliance?	Germany, Austro-Hungary & Italy.
Why would it be difficult for Germany to fight France and Russia at the same time?	They would have to fight a war on two fronts.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a rivalry?	A situation in which countries compete against each other for the same thing.
Which previous war had Germany defeated France in the 1870s?	Franco-Prussian War.
Which two countries were competing for a big, strong navy?	Germany and Britain.
Which two countries were racing to invent the best weapons?	Germany and France.
Which two countries were competing for control over countries in Africa?	Germany and Britain.

Week 4

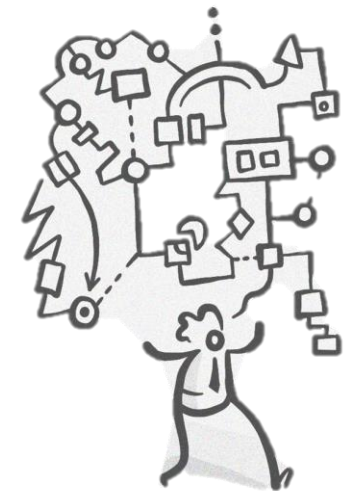
Question	Answer
What is the meaning of an 'assassination'?	The planned murder of an important person.
What caused the outbreak of WW1?	The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
Where did the assassination take place?	Sarajevo, Bosnia.
What was the name of the Serbian terrorist group who assassinated Franz Ferdinand?	Black Hand Gang.
How did the assassination spark WW1?	Austro-Hungary declared war on Serbia, setting off a chain reaction of events.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the meaning of a 'stalemate'?	When both sides are evenly matched and neither side can win.
What was the Schlieffen Plan?	Germany's plan to attack France by invading through neutral Belgium.
Why did the Schlieffen Plan fail?	Russia mobilised army quicker than expected, Britain defended Belgium, Belgium managed to resist German invasion, plan was outdated.
Why did Britain join WW1?	Britain declared war on Germany after promising to defend Belgium from attack.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic Pillar 3 Healthy Participation | PE |

Week 1

Question	Answer
5 reasons why is it important to stay hydrated when exercising.	Staying hydrated helps maintain body temperature, lubricate joints, and transport nutrients to cells, which improves performance and prevents dehydration.
What is the role of vitamins in our diet?	Vitamins are essential nutrients that help regulate various bodily functions, support immune health, and help cells produce energy
How does regular exercise benefit mental health ?	Regular exercise can reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression, improve mood, boost self-esteem, and help with stress management.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the difference between aerobic and anaerobic exercise?	Aerobic exercise requires oxygen for fuel and includes activities like running or swimming, while anaerobic exercise does not rely on oxygen and includes activities like sprinting or weightlifting.
Give two examples of Aerobic exercise	Running, Swimming
Give two examples of Anaerobic exercise	Weightlifting, Sprinting

Week 3

Question	Answer
Why is it important to warm up before exercise	Warming up increases blood flow to muscles, improves flexibility, and reduces the risk of injury during more strenuous activities
What is BMI,	Body mass index
How is BMI calculated	BMI (Body Mass Index) is a measurement of body fat based on height and weight. It is calculated by dividing a person's weight in kilograms by their height in meters squared.

Week 4

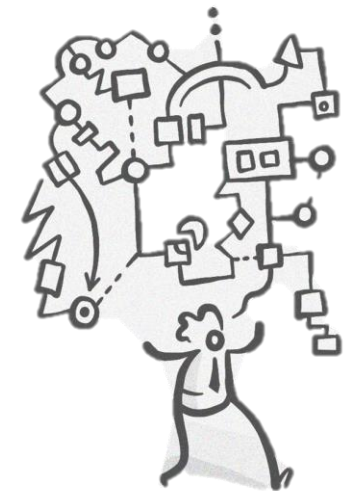
Question	Answer
What are some healthy snacks to choose after exercising	Healthy snacks can include fruits, yogurt, nuts, and whole-grain wraps or sandwiches, which provide a good balance of carbohydrates and protein for recovery.
What is the importance of setting fitness goals?	Setting fitness goals helps to stay motivated, measure progress, and create a roadmap for achieving personal fitness objectives
How can you make exercise more enjoyable?	Exercise can be made enjoyable by finding activities you love, exercising with friends, listening to music, or trying new sports to keep things fresh and exciting

Week 5

Question	Answer
10 steps to a healthy lifestyle	Healthy weight, nourishing foods, limit processed foods and sugar, drink water, exercise regularly, reduce sitting time, get outdoors, get plenty of sleep, limit alcohol, don't smoke
What are energy drinks ?	An energy drink is a type of functional beverage containing stimulant compounds, usually caffeine
What are the effects of energy drinks on the body ?	Sleeplessness, palpitations, high blood pressure, anxiety, dehydration, tooth decay, headache, diarrhoea, tremors

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Pillar 3 Healthy Participation | PE |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is flexibility ?	The range of movement (ROM) at a joint. It is the ability to move the joints through their full range of motion.
What is the fitness test for Flexibility ?	Sit and Reach Test: Measures the flexibility of the lower back and hamstring muscles by reaching forward while seated.
Describe the definition of Cardiovascular Endurance	Cardiovascular endurance is a measure of how well you can do exercises that involve your whole body at moderate to high intensity for an extended time

Week 2

Question	Answer
Describe a fitness test for cardiovascular endurance	Multi-Stage Fitness Test (bleep Test): Involves running back and forth between two markers 20 meters apart at increasing speeds indicated by an audio recording
Describe the definition of muscular strength	Muscular strength relates to your ability to move and lift objects. It's measured by how much force you can exert and how much weight you can lift for a short period of time
Describe a fitness test for muscular strength	Handgrip Dynamometer Test: Measures grip strength.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is meant by muscular endurance ?	The ability of muscles to exert force repeatedly over an extended period
Describe a fitness test for muscular endurance	Sit-Up or Curl-Up Test: Measures the number of sit-ups completed in a minute, assessing core muscular endurance.
Define the term agility	The ability to change the position of the body quickly and control the movement.

Week 4

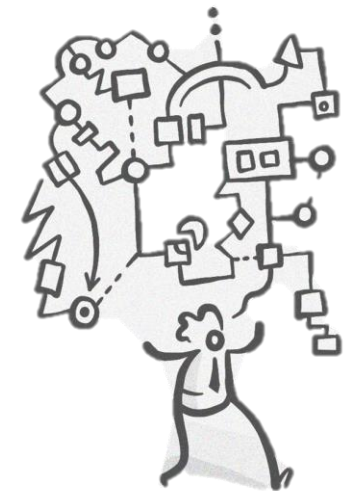
Question	Answer
Describe a test for agility	Illinois Agility Test: A timed test involving running around cones to gauge an individual's agility.
Define the term power	The amount of energy that is transferred per second.
What test would indicate power?	Vertical Jump Test**: Measures leg power by assessing how high a person can jump from a standing position

Week 5

Question	Answer
Define the term balance	Balance The ability to maintain your centre of mass, over a base of support
Describe a test to indicate balance	Stork Balance Test: A test where an individual stands on one leg while the opposite foot is placed on the knee of the standing leg.
What are the long term effects of exercise	Change in body shape · Increase in muscle strength · Improvement in muscle endurance · Joints become more stable.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 5: Should the death penalty be brought back to the UK? | RE |

Week 1

Question	Answer
True or false: Criminal behaviour can be caused by a person's environment, e.g. a broken home or failure at school.	True.
How many aims of punishments are there?	6 aims of punishments.
Which aim of punishments is the death penalty a part of?	Deterrence and retribution.



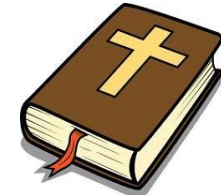
Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Nature of' something.	What is something like.
Define the term 'Humane'.	Having compassion and acting with kindness.
Define the term 'Capital Punishment'.	The death penalty (given by the state/government).



Week 3

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Parable'.	A story with meaning behind it.
Do religious teachings always forgive wrong doings?	No if they are not sincere about their apologies.
Which religion does this quote derive from?: "If your brother sins, rebuke (criticise) him. If he repents (apologises), forgive him" .	Christianity.



Week 4

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Clemency'.	Meaning mercy/ lenience.
Who was Stan 'Tookie' Williams?	The founder of the Crips gang (one of the most notorious in USA) and a murderer.
Name the odd one out: a) Tookie wrote 9 children's books. b) Tookie was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize 5 times. c) Tookie killed more people in prison.	C.



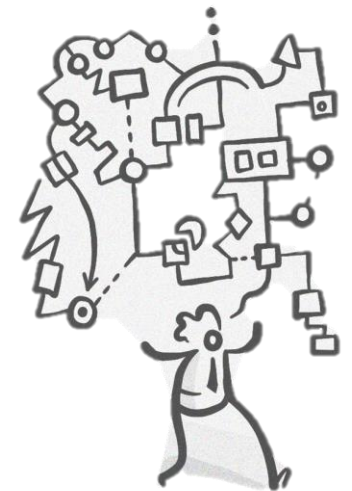
Week 5

Question	Answer
True or False: WW2 led to the change in attitudes towards the death penalty.	True.
What year was the death penalty abolished in the UK?	1969 (December).
Who was the last woman to be hung in England?	Ruth Ellis.



Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 6: Should the death penalty be brought back to the UK? | RE |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Which aims of punishment supports the death penalty?	Retribution/ Deterrence.
Which aims of punishment rejects the death penalty?	Reformation.
Define the term 'Reformation'.	To help change the criminal into being a positive member of society.



Week 2

Question	Answer
What are human rights?	A list of 30 rights and freedoms that all people are entitled to.
Define absolute rights.	The category of rights that no person can ever change, limit or take from people. E.g. The right to not be a slave.
Define qualified rights.	The category of rights that people can limit/ take away if they effect someone else's rights. E.g. The right to protest.



Week 3

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Prosecution' in a court.	
Define the term 'Defence' in a court.	
Define the term 'Reasonable doubt' in a court.	



Week 4

Question	Answer
What is meant by the word 'Death row'.	
Which groups can be impacted by the existence of death row?	The inmates/ victims/ families/ wider societies.
Define the term 'Retribution'.	



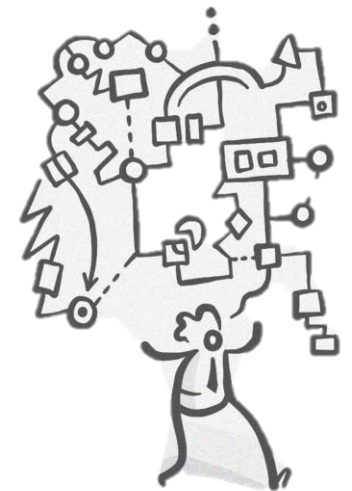
Week 5

Question	Answer
RECAP: How many aims of punishments are there?	There are six aims of punishments.
RECAP: Who was Stan 'Tookie' Williams?	The founder of the Crips gang (one of the most notorious in USA) and a murderer.
RECAP: What are human rights?	A list of 30 rights and freedoms that all people are entitled to.



Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic: My friends and me | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Translate 'Mi mejor amigo'	My best friend (male)
Translate 'Mi mejor amiga'	My best friend (female)
Translate 'Se llama'	He/she is called
Translate 'Es'	He/she/it is
Translate 'Son'	They are

Week 2

Question	Answer
Translate 'divertido'	Fun
Translate 'boring'	Boring
Translate 'interesante'	Interesting
Translate 'artístico'	Artistic
Translate 'gracioso'	funny

Week 3

Question	Answer
Translate 'personalidad'	Personality
Translate 'alegre'	great
Translate 'inteligente'	intelligent
Translate 'listo'	clever
Translate 'responsable'	responsible

Week 4

Question	Answer
Translate 'Tiene el pelo rubio'	He/she has blonde hair
Translate 'Tiene el pelo castaño'	He/she has brown hair
Translate 'tiene el pelo negro'	He/she has black hair
Translate 'Tiene los ojos azules'	He/she has blue eyes
Translate 'tiene los ojos marrones'	He/she has brown eyes

Week 5

Question	Answer
Un buen amigo	A good friend (male)
Una buena amiga	A good friend (female)
Sería	He/she/it would be
Tendría	He/she/it would have
Me escucharía	He/she/it would listen to me

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic: Holidays | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the Near Future tense?	It tells us what is going to happen
What do we always say in English when we use the Near Future tense	Going to...
Which Spanish verb must we conjugate to form the Near Future tense?	Ir (to go)
How many parts are there to forming the Near Future tense in Spanish?	3

Week 2

Question	Answer
Translate 'Voy a...'	I am going to
Translate 'Vas a...'	You are going to
Translate 'Va a...'	He/she / it is going to
Translate 'Vamos a...'	We are going to
Translate 'Vais a...'	You all are going to
Translate 'Van a...'	They are going to

Week 3

Question	Answer
Translate 'Dar un paseo'	To go for a walk
Translate 'Viajar'	To travel
Translate 'Visitar monumentos históricos'	To visit historic monuments
Translate 'Comprar recuerdos'	To buy souvenirs
Translate 'Comer en restaurantes'	To eat in restaurants

Week 4

Question	Answer
Translate 'Hace sol'	It is sunny
Translate 'Hace buen tiempo'	It is good weather
Translate 'Hace mal tiempo'	It is bad weather
Translate 'Llueve'	It is raining
Translate 'Hace calor'	It is hot

Week 5

Question	Answer
Normalmente	Normally
Pero	But
Sin embargo	However
El año que viene	Next year
El año próximo	Next year

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Time plans and Sensory Analysis | Technology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Name 3 health and safety rules that you must follow in the kitchen.	Wear an apron Tie your hair back Wear sensible shoes Wash your hands regularly Clean up any spills Keep pan handles in Use oven gloves to take things out of the oven
What are the 2 knife cuts we use in school?	Bridge and Claw
Describe the difference between the oven and the hob.	The oven is the large door where you primarily bake foods. The hob is the top part of the cooker with 4 rings on it. Pans usually sit here.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the Eatwell guide?	A visual representation of a healthy diet.
What are the 2 largest portions of the guide?	Starchy Carbohydrates, fruit and vegetables.
What is in the pink section of the guide?	Protein
What is in the blue section of the guide?	Dairy and alternatives

Week 3

Question	Answer
How many portions of fish should we eat per week according to the governments healthy eating guidelines?	2 portions a week
How are these portions of fish separated/ grouped?	1 oily and 1 white
What should you base your meals on?	Starchy carbohydrates
What should we eat plenty of?	Fruits and vegetables
What should we be mindful of?	Portion sizes – use the Eatwell guide to help you.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What are High Risk Foods?	High Risk Foods are ready to eat foods that , if not stored correctly, could grow harmful bacteria. They are high in moisture and protein.
When is chicken classes as a HRF?	A raw food like chicken is not classed as a HRF as it needs to be cooked in order to eat it. When a chicken has been cooked, it can then be classed as High Risk as it is then a ready to eat food.
Name 1 pathogenic bacteria	E-coli Campylobacter Clostridium perfringens Salmonella Listeria Staphylococcus Aureus

Week 5

Question	Answer
What do we mean by organoleptic analysis?	Sensory analysis.
What are the 5 words we use to describe out 5 senses?	Taste Texture, Appearance Aroma Sound
Name 3 types of sensory test	Hedonic test (rating out of 5) Preference Test (which one out of 2) Discrimination Test (find the odd one out)

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Dough | Technology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What things do we need to ensure we have on a time plan?	Ingredients Steps / Method Times
What do we call it when we overlap recipes so that both dishes finish at the same time?	Dovetailing
What extra points may we add to a time plan to help us?	Health and Safety Contingency Quality

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the 3 main grades of flour when milled?	White Brown Wholegrain
What are the 3 elements of a flour grain?	Germ Bran Endosperm
What do we mean by rubbing in?	We rub a layer of solid fat over each grain of flour. This prevents the flour from making contact with the liquid ingredients.
What does rubbing in stop the formation of?	Gluten

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is Gluten made of	Gliadin and Glutenin proteins
How does gluten form?	Liquid mixes with the 2 proteins and binds them together. As the dough is kneaded, the gluten develops into long chains which become stretchy.
What is kneading?	Working the dough to produce as much gluten as possible.
How does Gluten help bread to rise?	The gluten traps air like a balloon. When the yeast produces Carbon Dioxide, the air pockets expand and make the bread rise.
.Name 3 types of raising agent.	Chemical Biological Mechanical

Week 4

Question	Answer
Name 3 types of pastry	Choux Puff Rough puff Shortcrust Hot water crust.
What is the ratio of fat: flour in shortcrust pastry?	1:2
What is lamination?	Layers of fat that cover the layers of pastry. This then traps air and when heated expands to create thin light layers of pastry.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is happening during shortening?	Fat covers the flour which prevents gluten from being formed. This prevents a chewy texture.
What types of cake making techniques are there?	Rubbing in, Creaming, All in one, Metling
What ingredient does each method relate to?	The fat.
What is the recipe for a basic sponge?	Equal quantities of fat, flour, sugar and egg.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz

