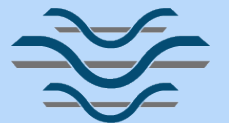




# YEAR 9 MASTERY SHEETS

**#TheLongdendaleLegacy**



**Longdendale**  
HIGH SCHOOL

# Powerful Voices 19th Century | English |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Define the word 'Inequality'.	When a person or group of people are treated less than another.
What is an abstract noun?	A noun that is an idea or quality and not something concrete. E.g Love.
Define the term 'suffrage'.	The right to vote in political elections.
Who a leader of the Suffragettes' political movement?	Emmeline Pankhurst
What is a refrain?	The same line of text repeated regularly throughout.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is tone?	The character and attitude of a piece of writing.
What is repetition?	When a word or sound is repeated multiple times in a text.
What effect does a tone have on the reader?	Tone allows the reader to understand the emotions of the writer and the text.
Define the word 'rebellion'.	Rebellion is when someone goes against the rules and fights back against them.
Define the word militance.	To use aggression and violence for political gain.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is propaganda?	Propaganda is the spreading is misleading or bias information.
What is rhetoric?	Rhetoric is the art of persuasion.
What is anaphora?	Anaphora is when a phrase is repeated at the start of a paragraph/line/ stanza.
What is epiphora?	Epiphora is when a phrase is repeated at the end of a paragraph/line or stanza
What does it mean 'to compel'?	To compel means to interest and engage someone by drawing them in.
What were the expectations vs the reality of war?	Expectations were that you were strong and brave and would enjoy a heroic adventure. The reality was that men suffered and died during the war.

## Week 4

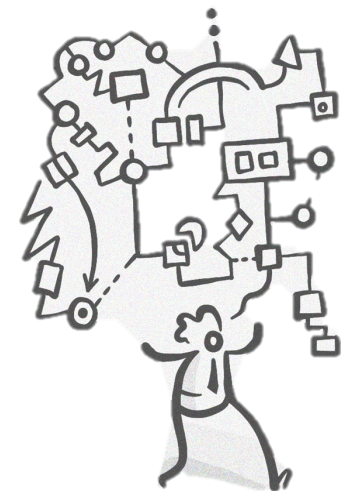
Question	Answer
What different forms of literacy were popular during WW1?	Poetry and letter writing.
Why did literacy numbers increase?	Education was accessible and more people learned how to read.
What is 'personification'?	Personification is using human like qualities to describe an object.
What are the soldiers exposed to in the poem 'Exposure'?	The harsh weather.
What is embedded evidence?	A quote that has been carefully weaved into a sentence smoothly.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the civil rights movement?	The Civil Rights Movement was a campaign in North American that began to fight for equality for races in the US.
Define ethos.	Ethos is the writer's credibility.
Define pathos.	Pathos is the emotion created by the writer.
Define logos.	Logos is the logic in what you are writing.
What is authorial intent?	Authorial intent is the intentions and ideas behind the authors reasoning for producing their text.

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Blood Brothers | English |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Define the word 'prologue'.	A separate introduction to a text, informing the reader on what the plot is about.
Define 'colloquial language'.	Colloquial language is a term for 'slang' or informal language.
Define 'context'.	The knowledge/ historical knowledge behind a text.
What is a role model?	A role model is someone a young person may look up to and admire. Role models set examples for others.
What is a superstition? Give an example.	A superstition is an unexplainable belief that can bring bad luck or misfortune.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is symbolism?	When an item or word has a deeper meaning or represents something important in a text.
Define the word 'theme'.	A reoccurring idea in a text.
What is spoken language?	Spoken language is the practice of public speaking and oracy.
Which sentence type uses FANBOYS?	A compound sentence.
What is a complex sentence?	A complex sentence is a main clause and a subordinate clause together in one sentence.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the job of a narrator?	To tell the story/ plot of a text.
How is the theme of motherhood represented in the play?	Motherhood plays a key part in the play. Both brothers have different mothers who represent different class backgrounds. Both brothers lack an element of motherhood in their lives.
Name the FANBOYS.	For, And, Not, But, Or, Yet, So.
What needs to be included in an independent clause?	A subject and a verb.
What is rhetoric?	Rhetoric is the art of persuasion.

## Week 4

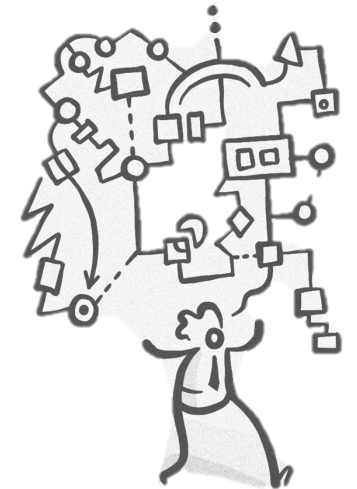
Question	Answer
Define 'peer pressure'.	When you are pressured or forced into doing something that your friends want you to do.
What is a literary foil?	A literary foil is when the secondary character opposes the main character and displays opposite qualities to them.
What is 'nature vs nurture'?	A question whether we are more shaped by our nature (genes) or our nurture (the way we've been raised).
What Russell's authorial intent in Blood Brothers?	To show the advantage of living with money/wealth and how this can make life better.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is dramatic irony?	Dramatic irony is when the audience/ reader know more than the characters know in a text.
Define 'foreshadowing'.	When the writer makes subtle hints towards what is going to happen next
What is transactional writing?	Transactional writing is the act of writing non-fiction pieces such as: letter, speeches, article, reviews and guides.
How would you demonstrate you're writing a speech?	Direct address and collective pronouns to address the audience.
What features do you include in a letter?	Establish your purpose for writing, prove your main argument, outline a direction for the reader at the end.

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic Testing Conjectures, Number | Maths |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is an obtuse angle?	An angle between 90 and 180 degrees
2) What is an acute angle?	An angle smaller than 90 degrees
3) What is a reflex angle?	An angle between 180 and 360 degrees
4) What is an estimate?	Where we use our knowledge of angles to give an educated evaluation of what the angle might be.
5) What is the name of piece of equipment we use to measure an angle?	A protractor

## Week 2

Question	Answer
1) What is a scale factor?	The scale represents the rate of enlargement or reduction from the original object
2) Can you list the measurements we use for distance?	Mm, cm, km, m
3) What does it mean if you draw a line equidistant between two points?	It is at an equal distance between the two points.
4) Can you define perpendicular?	Where two lines meet at 90 degrees.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What is an integer?	A whole number
2) What is the inverse of squaring?	Square rooting
3) Can you define cubing a number?	Multiplying the number by itself 3 times.
4) What is a surd?	The square root of a number which can not be simplified into a whole number.
5) Can you give an example of a surd?	Root 3 (any number that is not a square number)

## Week 4

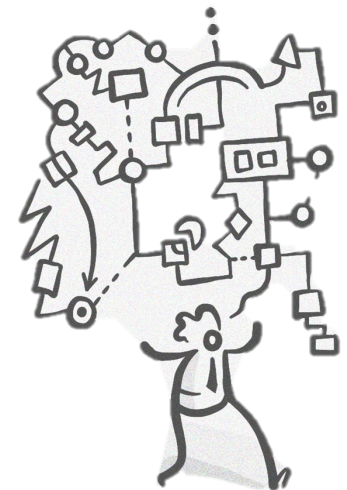
Question	Answer
1) What does it mean to work out the sum of two numbers?	Add them together
2) What does it mean to work out the product of two numbers?	Multiply them together
3) What is the difference?	Subtract two numbers
4) What is the product of a negative and a positive?	Negative
.5) What is the product of two negatives?	Positive

## Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What is a factor?	A number that divides into another number with no remainder
2) What is a multiple?	A multiple of a number is the product of multiplying this number by another whole number.
3) What is a prime number?	A number that is only divisible by one and itself.
4) What is the Highest common factor?	The highest factor that two numbers both have.
.5) What is the lowest common multiple?	The first number that appears in both of times tables of two numbers.

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic Number | Maths |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is a multiplier?	A number which is used to calculate a percentage of an amount.
2) If something was increased by 4% what would the multiplier be?	1.04
3) If something was decreased by 6% what would the multiplier be?	0.96
4) What information do we need to calculate percentage change?	Difference between the two prices and the original amount
5) What is the formula to calculate percentage change?	Diff/Original x 100

## Week 2

Question	Answer
1) If I am given the reduced price of an item how can I go back and find the original price of the item?	Make the reduced price equal to its percentage, for example if something has been reduced by 20% we make the amount equal to 80%, use this to then calculate what 100% of the value would be.
2) How do I calculate repeated percentage change?	Use a multiplier to calculate the percentage and put the multiplier to the power of how many times you want to repeat the change.
3) What does it mean if something depreciates in value?	The value of the item goes down
4) Can you give an example of something that depreciates in value?	A car, A phone

## Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean if something is debited from your bank account?	Something is taken out
2) What does it mean if something is credited into your bank account?	Something is added in
3) What is simple interest?	Where the interest is calculated based on the principal amount and then multiplied by the number of years.
4) What does it mean if something is paid per annum?	Per year
.5)	

## Week 4

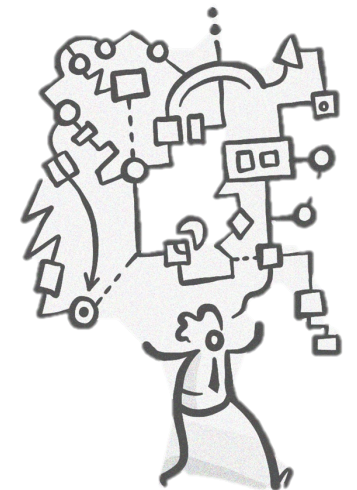
Question	Answer
1) What is compound interest?	Interest calculated on the principal amount and also on the accumulated interest amount
2) What three pieces of information do we need to calculate compound interest?	Number of years, principal amount and interest rate
3) What is the formula for compound interest?	Amount x (1 + interest rate)^number of years
4) What is Tax?	A financial charge imposed by the government.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What is VAT?	Value Added Tax added to products.
2) What is an exchange rate?	The conversion rate between two currencies
3) What is the unitary method?	Where we find the value of one unit
4) Why might we use the unitary method?	To compare the prices of one unit of two products to find the best value for money

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic Growth and differentiation and Introduction to quantitative chemistry | Science |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What are eukaryotic cells?	Eukaryotic cells contain genetic material (DNA) within their nucleus. Eg plant and animal cells.
What are prokaryotic cells?	Prokaryotic cells do not contain membrane-bound organelles. Eg bacteria
Electron microscopes have greater magnification and resolution than light microscopes, how has this developed our understanding of cells?	Scientists can therefore study cells in greater detail and given us a deeper understanding of sub-cellular structures.
Write the word equation to calculate magnification?	Magnification = size of image / actual size of object
How do you convert from cm into mm?	Cm into mm = $\times 10$

## Week 2

Question	Answer
How do you convert mm into $\mu\text{m}$ ?	mm into $\mu\text{m}$ = $\times 1000$
How do you convert $\mu\text{m}$ into nm?	$\mu\text{m}$ into nm = $\times 1000$
What do these prefixes stand for: cm, mm, $\mu\text{m}$ and nm?	Cm = centimetre Mm = millimetre $\mu\text{m}$ = micrometre nm = nanometre
How do you convert from mm into cm?	mm into cm = $\div 10$
.How do you convert $\mu\text{m}$ into mm?	$\mu\text{m}$ into mm = $\div 1000$

## Week 3

Question	Answer
How do you convert nm into $\mu\text{m}$ ?	$\mu\text{m}$ into nm = $\div 1000$
Define diffusion?	Diffusion is the spreading out of particles, of liquid or gas, resulting in net movement from an area of high concentration to low concentration.
Define osmosis?	Osmosis is the diffusion of water from a dilute solution to a concentrated solution through a partially permeable membrane.
What is a partially permeable membrane?	A partially permeable membrane (e.g. a cell membrane) is a membrane that lets particular substances through it, either in or out.
Give an example of where osmosis takes place?	Water diffuses from a high concentration of water in the soil to a low water concentration in the root hair cells.

## Week 4

Question	Answer
Define active transport?	Active transport is the movement of substances from a more dilute solution to a more concentrated solution, requiring energy from respiration.
Give an example of where active transport takes place?	Active transport is used in the villi in the small intestine to transport glucose from the inside of the small intestine into blood vessels.
How is diffusion different to active transport?	Diffusion is when particles move from a high to low concentration, whereas active transport particles move from a low to a high concentration. Also, active transport requires energy from respiration.
Define a gene?	A gene is a small section of DNA that controls a characteristic of your body (e.g. eye colour).
.Define an allele?	Different versions of genes are called alleles

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is cancer?	Cancer is when cell division happens uncontrollably so cell numbers increases inappropriately.
What are stem cells?	Stem cells are cells that are capable of differentiating into specific cell types.
What are meristems?	Meristems in plants contain stem cells that can differentiate into all plant cells to develop a new plant.
Define relative atomic mass ( $A_r$ )?	The relative atomic mass ( $A_r$ ) is the average mass of the atoms of an element compared to the mass of carbon-12.
.Define relative formula mass ( $M_r$ )?	The relative formula mass ( $M_r$ ) is the sum of the relative atomic masses of the elements in a compound.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic Introduction to quantitative chemistry and Light | Science |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Define percentage by mass?	Percentage by mass is used to calculate the percentage by mass of an element within a compound.
Define law of conservation of mass?	The law of conservation of mass states that matter cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred from one form to another.
Define uncertainty?	Scientific uncertainty means there is a range of possible values within which the true value of a measurement lies.
1 dm <sup>3</sup> = 1 L =	1000 cm <sup>3</sup>
What is concentration?	Concentration is the mass of a solute in a certain volume of

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the SI units for volume?	dm <sup>3</sup>
What are the SI units for mass?	g (grams)
What are the SI units for concentration?	g/dm <sup>3</sup>
Write the word equation for an acid and an alkali?	Acid + alkali → salt + water
Write the word equation for an acid and a base?	Acid + base → salt + water

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is filtration?	Filtration is used to separate an insoluble solid from a pure liquid or a solution.
What is evaporation?	Evaporation occurs when a liquid slowly turns into a gas below its boiling point.
What is neutralisation?	A chemical reaction in which an acid reacts with a base or an alkali to form a salt and water.
What is crystallisation?	Crystallisation is a separation technique used to obtain crystals of a solid solute.
.What is a solution?	

## Week 4

Question	Answer
What is the law of reflection?	The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.
What is refraction?	Refraction is when light changes direction because it has changed speed as it has travelled from one medium to another.
State what equipment is needed for refraction?	Paper, pencil, ruler, glass block, protractor, ray box.
What is the normal in reflection and refraction?	The normal is the line drawn at 90 degrees to the block or mirror.
.What is the incident ray?	An incident ray is a ray of light that is pointing towards and striking a surface.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the reflected ray?	The reflected ray is a ray of light reflected from a surface.
What is the refracted ray?	The refracted ray is a ray of light that has entered a second medium and either bent towards or away from the normal.
Where is the angle of incidence?	The angle of incidence is found between the normal and incidence ray.
Where is the angle of reflection?	The angle of reflection is found between the normal and the reflected ray.
.Where is the angle of refraction?	The angle of refraction is found is between the normal and the refracted ray.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz





# Topic 2 Architecture | Art |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What does architecture mean?	The art of planning, designing and constructing buildings
Name a famous building in London	Various answers including The Shard, St Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, The Gherkin, Buckingham Palace, The Royal Albert Hall, Battersea Power Station, Big Ben, Royal Observatory Greenwich, BT Tower, Shakespeare's Globe Theatre, The Ritz
Name two styles of architecture?	Various answers including Modern, Classical, Gothic, Baroque, Renaissance, Tudor, Industrial, Art Deco, Art Nouveau, Roman, Greek, Egyptian

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Which architect and artist are we learning about?	Hundertwasser
What is a key feature in the construction of his buildings?	He believed that buildings should not contain any straight lines
What did he believe?	Humans and nature should live in harmony, so he incorporated grass, trees and plants into his designs

## Week 3

Question	Answer
Which colours does Hundertwasser use in his work?	He used bold and vibrant colours
Describe the patterns in his work?	His work is full of spirals, which symbolise life and nature. His spirals are organic curved lines with bulges and irregularities
What is the subject matter of his work?	Anything related to nature, such as trees. He also used facial features, such as eyes and mouths, in his landscape paintings.

## Week 4

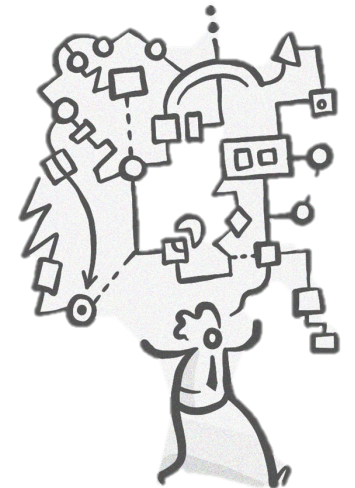
Question	Answer
What is a continuous line drawing?	It is a drawing created with a single unbroken line
What are the benefits of a continuous line drawing?	It allows the artist to create flowing lines and to make their drawings look looser and more natural.
What is mark-making?	It describes the different lines, dots, marks and patterns that are created in an artwork
What can mark-making add to a piece of artwork?	It adds texture and can make an artwork more expressive

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What are harmonious colours?	Harmonious colours sit next to each other on the colour wheel and blend well together, for example: yellow, orange and red
What are complementary colours?	Complimentary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel and they contrast with each other, for example: red and green, orange and blue and yellow and purple
What effect do warm and cool colours have?	Warm colours advance towards the eye and cool colours recede

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz





# Topic 2 Architecture | Art |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is sgraffito?	A technique of scratching through a coating on a surface to reveal parts of the underlying coating
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 the exterior of buildings to create detailed frescoes

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a net in design?	A designed 2D shape or pattern that can be folded into a 3D object
Name three materials that you could use to make an architectural model	Various answers including foam, metal, cardboard, wood, acrylic, paper
Name three different shapes of windows	Square, rectangle, oval, round, arched, triangular

## Week 3

Question	Answer
Which features could you add to a roof to make it more interesting?	A dome, a tower, a steeple, curves, juxtaposing angles, plants
Which art material are you using to create your sgraffito?	Oil pastels
What do you need to consider when adding sgraffito to your building design?	Thickness of lines, variety of marks, range of colours, patterns, imagery

## Week 4

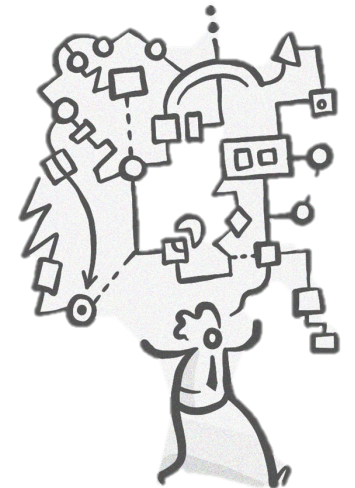
Question	Answer
Where did trees grow in some of Hundertwasser's buildings?	Through the rooms and on the roof.
What word is used to describe irregular, curved and fluid lines which are often found in nature?	Organic
Give an example of a pair of complementary colours	Red and green, blue and orange or yellow and purple

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What final details can you add to your building sculpture?	Bricks, roof tiles and graffiti lettering
How can you refine your building design?	Add more detailed patterns, blend colours, outline areas, ensure that it is constructed effectively
What makes your design link to Hundertwasser's work?	Bold colours, organic lines, links to nature, patterns such as spirals

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic Business | Computing |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is an Entrepreneur?	A person who takes the risk to set up their own business.
State 2 qualities and Entrepreneur needs to have if they are to be successful?	Examples include: Risk Taker, Confident, Hardworking, Determined , Motivated
Give 2 examples of Famous Entrepreneurs?	Examples include: Richard Branson, Alan Sugar, Steve Jobbs, Zoella, Karen Brady, Sarah Davies

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is meant by customer satisfaction?	Customers are happy
What is meant by customer loyalty?	Customers return and pick your business over a competitors
What is repeat purchase?	When customers buy from you more than once
What is a competitive advantage ?	Having something your competitors don't that attracts customers
What does USP stand for?	Unique Selling Point

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is meant by a dynamic business?	A business that listens and responds to what customers want
State why a new business idea comes about?	Changes in consumer taste Changes in Technology Products or Services become obsolete
What is meant by the term obsolete?	A product that is no longer needed due to advancements in technology

## Week 4

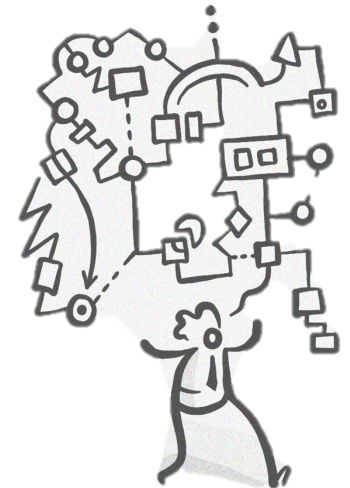
Question	Answer
What would happen if a business wasn't dynamic?	Customers would not be satisfied and therefore they would go to competitors
Give an example of a change in technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social Media</li> <li>E-Commerce</li> </ul>
What is e-commerce	The buying and selling of goods using the internet
What the benefit of using e-commerce	You can sell worldwide It is cheaper as you don't need a shop
What it the benefit of using social media to advertise your business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It's cheap</li> <li>Everyone has social media</li> </ul>

## Week 5

Question	Answer
How do business ideas come about ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Having an original idea</li> <li>Adapt and existing product or service</li> </ul>
What is the benefit of having an original idea?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can charge a premium price as you have no competitors</li> </ul>
What is the drawback of having an original idea?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expensive as need to do lots of research and development</li> </ul>
What is the benefit of adapting an existing product or service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cheaper</li> <li>You know customers already like it</li> </ul>
What is the drawback of adapting an existing product or service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No USP</li> </ul>

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic Business and Computer Science | Computing |



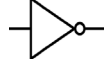
## Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the risks of starting a business?	Financial loss Business Failure Lack of Security
What are the rewards for starting a business?	Financial Gain Business Success Independence
What is meant by Lack of Security ?	Not having a regular income so never knowing if you have enough money to pay your personal bills e.g. your rent
What is meant by Independence?	Being able to make your own decisions and do things your way

## Week 2

Question	Answer
How many digits is the long binary number converted into in Hexadecimal?	Groups of 4
True or False, does each group of 4 use 1,2,4,8	True
What is the maximum number you can have in Hexadecimal ?	15
Why is the maximum number 15?	8 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 $8+4+2+1 = 15$
What number represents A-F	A=10, B=11, C=12, D=13, E=14, F=15

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What type of gate is this? 	AND
What type of gate is this? 	OR
What type of gate is this? 	NOT

## Week 4

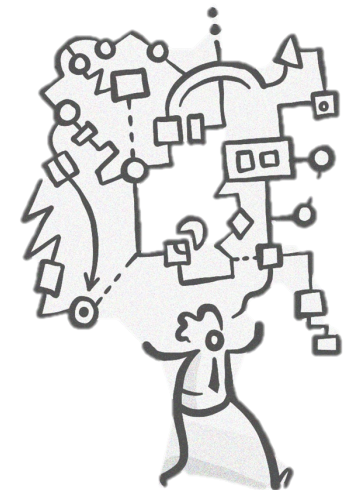
Question	Answer
What is the output in an AND gate when the inputs are a 1 and 0	0
What is the output in an AND gate when the inputs are a 1 and 1	1
What is the output in an AND gate when the inputs are a 0 and 0	0
What is the output in an OR gate when the inputs are a 1 and 0	1
What is the output in an OR gate when the inputs are a 1 and 1	1

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the output in an OR gate when the inputs are a 0 and 0	0
What is the output in an OR gate when the inputs are a 1 and 0	1
What is the output in a NOT gate when the input is 1	0
What is the output in a NOT gate when the input is 0	1

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 3 DNA Theory | Drama |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a stage?	The area where actors perform.
What is staging?	Where are the audience seated?
Name four styles of staging?	Proscenium. Round. Thrust. Traverse.
Which style of staging is most challenging?	In the round.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is stage lighting?	The lighting used to light a scene on stage.
What does a lighting designer do?	They decide on the colour and styles of lights for each scene.
What colour lights can represent danger?	Red.
What colour lights can represent sadness?	Blue.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What are sounds effects?	Sounds used on stage to help tell a story. Like a doorbell.
What do actors wear to be heard in large theatres?	Microphones.
What is the name of the person who selects which music and sound effects are used in a show?	The sound designer.
What sounds might you hear in the wood's scene?	Birds singing, leaves crunching, twigs snapping.

## Week 4

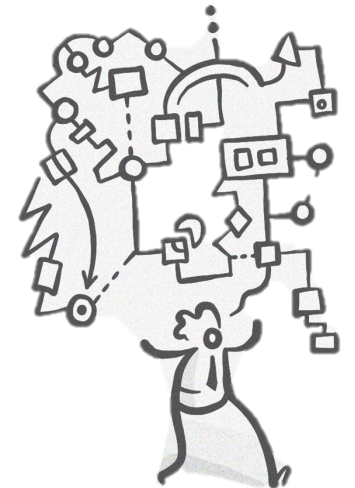
Question	Answer
What is a costume?	The clothes an actor wears to show their character.
How can costume show social class?	Whether they are wearing expensive or torn and dirty clothes.
What costume would the teenagers wear in DNA?	A school uniform.
Who decides what actors would wear onstage as their character?	The costume designer.
What is the process called for dirtying and applying fake blood to costume.	Breaking down.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What lights can change colour?	LED's
What make-up would be worn by Adam when he is found?	Fake blood, Fake bruises and fake dirt.
What is the name for people who work in theatre but aren't actors.	Backstage workers and technicians.
What is technical theatre?	Lighting and sound.
Who oversees the actors and tells them how to perform?	The director.

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 4 Crime & Gang Culture & Boal | Drama |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a theatre practitioner?	A famous individual who has contribute their own style of theatre.
What does oppressed mean?	You are subject to harsh and authoritarian treatment.
Who created the Theatre of the oppressed?	Augusto Boal.
Where is Augusto Boal from?	Brazil.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a social issue?	Issues that refer to society.
What is a Spect-actor?	A term meaning you are an observer and an actor.
What makes a good argument?	Facts and persuasive language.
What is persuasive language?	Language that convinces you to do something.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is Boal's aim for theatre?	To tell the stories of oppressed people.
What is invisible theatre?	Theatre that is happening without you knowing its fake.
What does the word censorship mean?	Censorship is the suppression/ covering up of speech, public communication, or other information.
Why was Boal arrested?	Because he challenged the government?.

## Week 4

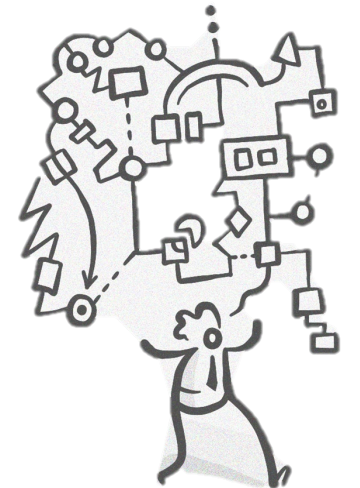
Question	Answer
What is forum theatre?	A participatory style of theatre exploring social issues.
Why did Boal use this style?	To support his aim for theatre.
What's a thought track?	It is how the character is feeling in a specific moment.
What does participatory mean?	You being a part of something and getting involved not just observing.
What was Boal's other aim for theatre?	To provoke a response and make an audience think critically.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What are some social issues?	Homelessness, Poverty, Depression and War.
Who influenced Boal?	Bertolt Brecht.
Who did Boal stand up against?	The ruling classes.
Why is Boal's work relevant today?	Because society still has many examples of oppression.
In what other context is Forum theatre used a lot?	Prisons and rehabilitation centres.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 3 Amazing Africa | Geography |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
How many countries are in Africa?	54 countries
Is Africa a continent or a country?	Africa is a continent, not a country.
What resources make Africa rich?	Oil, minerals, gold, diamonds, agricultural products.
Why is Africa not as unsafe as it seems?	Developed tourist areas, safaris, healthcare significantly improved in many countries.
How does Western media portray Africa?	Often focuses on poverty, conflict, neglecting positive stories.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the different biomes found in Africa?	savanna, desert, tropical rainforest, and Mediterranean biomes.
How do Tropical Rainforests (TRF) provide economic opportunities?	Timber, agriculture, eco-tourism, medicines and Hydroelectricity power.
What challenges do Tropical Rainforests (TRF) face?	Deforestation, Climate Change, Habitat destruction, human population growth and pollution.
Why is Hydroelectric Power (HEP) beneficial in Tropical Rainforests (TRF)?	Heavy rainfall increases river flow, providing significant potential for generating renewable energy.
Can you name a major mountain range in Africa?	Ethiopian Highlands, Atlas and Drakensberg mountains.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
Can you name one of the three major deserts in Africa?	Sahara, Kalahari, or Namib are Africa's three major deserts.
How do solar panels create economic opportunities in deserts?	Solar panels harness abundant sunlight, creating sustainable energy and jobs.
Why is agricultural expansion challenging in desert environments?	Limited water and poor soil make agriculture difficult in deserts.
What is the definition of desertification?	Desertification is land degradation caused by deforestation, overgrazing, or climate change.
How is climate change negatively affecting deserts?	Climate change worsens droughts, heatwaves, and desert expansion.

## Week 4

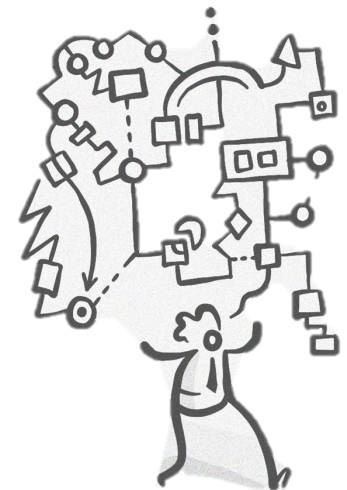
Question	Answer
What is the main purpose of the African Union?	Promotes unity, development, and cooperation among African nations.
Approximately how many languages are spoken across Africa?	2000-3000 different languages.
What are the two predominant religious groups in Africa?	The two main religious groups are Christianity and Islam.
Can you name one of Africa's three major ethnic groups?	Berbers, Zulu and Yorubu.
In what ways do African tribes express their cultural identity?	Art and craft, Music and dance, Traditional clothes and tribal structure (chiefs and elders).

## Week 5

Question	Answer
Why did Belgium colonise the DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo)?	Belgium wanted DRC's rubber, ivory, and other resources.
What were the negative impacts after DRC's independence?	Political instability, corruption, and economic challenges.
Why has China invested heavily in Africa?	To access resources, markets, and strengthen geopolitical ties.
What is the Belt and Road Initiative?	China's project linking Africa and other regions through infrastructure and trade.
What are the negatives of China's investment in Africa?	Debt concerns, dependency, and environmental/social impacts.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Dangerous World | Geography |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What are anthropogenic hazards?	Originating in human activity
What are meteorological hazards?	Hazards caused by the changes in Earth's atmosphere, affecting the weather e.g tropical storms and flooding
What are tectonic hazards?	Hazards caused by the movement of Earth's tectonic plates e.g volcanoes and earthquakes
What are biological hazards?	Hazards caused by biological substances that pose a threat to living organisms e.g. diseases - both for trees and humans
.What is a hazard risk?	The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place
What is a tsunami?	Translation from Japanese "harbour wave" - a long, high sea wave, produced by a disturbance, such as a volcanic eruption, submarine earthquake or coastal landslide.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is wave shoaling?	When waves reach shallow (lower) ground and grow in height → <b>In context: Wave Shoaling occurs when the tsunami comes closer to the land and the gradient of the ocean floor is steeper, causing it to rise in height</b>
What is debris?	Broken pieces of infrastructure such a building collapse, roofs and rubbish <b>In context: Debris is carried by the tsunami wave as it retreats</b>
What is the difference between the trough and crest of a wave?	Trough: lowest water level of the wave (bottom) Crest: highest water level (top)
What do we mean by wave retreat?	Moving backwards <b>In context: The tsunami retreats</b>
What is a mangrove?	A mangrove is a shrub or tree that grows in coastal saline or brackish water. The term is also used for tropical coastal vegetation consisting of such species.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the Sundarbans area?	The Sundarbans area vast tract of forest and saltwater swamp forming the lower part of the Ganges river delta in southeastern northeastern India, and southern Bangladesh.
What are the characteristics of monsoon winds?	Monsoon winds typically bring wet summers and dry winters to the regions where they blow. The most prominent monsoons occur in South Asia, Africa, Australia, and the Pacific coast of Central America.
What is a tropical cyclone?	A tropical cyclone, also called a hurricane or typhoon, is an intense circular storm that originates over warm tropical oceans. It is characterised by low atmospheric pressure, high winds, and heavy rain. A tropical cyclone draws energy from the sea surface. It maintains its strength as long as it remains over warm water.
What is a swarm?	When locusts change from solitary to sociable and form swarms
What is the gregarious phase?	Large and dense group of flying insects

## Week 4

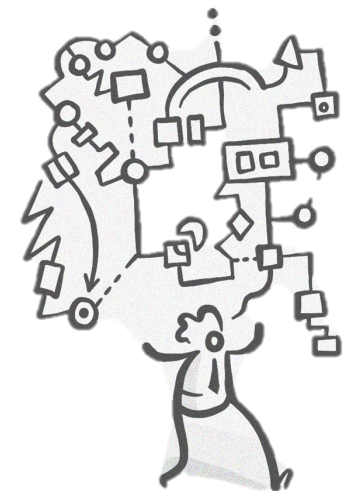
Question	Answer
What is vegetation?	Plants and greenery that is specific to the area
What is agriculture?	A low pressure storm bringing torrential rain, high speed winds in tropical latitudes (Warm conditions)
What are tropical storms?	The cultivation of crops and livestock, commonly on farms In context: agriculture was affected by the swarms of locusts as they eat all the crops
What is nuclear energy?	Non-renewable energy source from uranium or plutonium which generates electricity from reactions
What is non-renewable?	Non-Renewable: cannot be reused/renewed once used <b>In context: nuclear energy is non-renewable as the nuclear material cannot be reused // burning petrol and diesel is non-renewable</b>

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What are exclusion zones?	Areas the government sets out that prevents people from entering for their safety, often where hazards have occurred.
What is live stock?	Farm animals such as cows, sheep and goats that are sold.
What is radioactivity?	Radiation released from unstable atomic sources that can cause illness.
What is displacement?	Being moved from a place or position. <b>In Context: Citizens in Goma were displaced from their homes due to the lava flows from Nyiragongo</b>
What is humanitarian aid?	Money or resources to help people in a crisis <b>In context: Humanitarian Aid was provided by UNICEF in the DRC</b>

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz





# Topic 3 Why did the Allies win the Second World War? | History |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What were the two alliances called in World War One?	Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.
What is a treaty?	A formal agreement between countries.
Who were the 'big three'?	Woodrow Wilson (America), Lloyd George (Britain) and George Clemenceau (France).
What was the name of the treaty that Germany were forced to sign at the end of WW1?	Treaty of Versailles.
Name one term of the treaty that aimed to punish Germany.	Agree that they started WW1, not allowed to unite with Austria, and they could not have soldiers near the French border.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Name one term of the treaty that aimed to weaken Germany.	Germany had to reduce its army, land was taken away, only allowed 6 battleships and no Airforce or submarines.
What is the word given for the compensation/money Germany had to pay for the damage in WW1?	Reparations.
What is the meaning of the key word, 'nationalism'?	Loyalty and devotion to your country.
What is the meaning of the key word, 'fascism'?	A system of government with strong leadership and centred around nationalism.
Name 3 countries who had fascist governments between 1918 and 1945.	Spain, Italy and Germany.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What was the Great Depression?	A period of economic hardship during the 1930s, when unemployment was high, and many businesses failed.
What was the Reichstag Fire?	German Parliament building was set on fire by a Communist.
What did the Enabling Act allow Hitler to do?	Gave him the absolute power to make laws, allowing him to destroy all opposition to his rule.
Why were German people unhappy with the Weimar Government?	It was seen as weak as there were many food shortages and little money.
How did Hitler become leader of Germany?	He was voted in.

## Week 4

Question	Answer
What is the policy of 'appeasement'?	Giving in to someone's demands as far as is reasonably possible to avoid conflict.
Which British Prime Minister followed a policy of appeasement?	Neville Chamberlain.
When was the outbreak of World War Two?	1 <sup>st</sup> September 1939.
Why did Britain declare war on Germany and enter WW2?	Germany invaded Poland who Britain agreed to defend.
What is a 'turning point'?	A significant, specific moment when something begins to change.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
In WW2, who were the Allied powers?	Britain, France, USA, USSR and Belgium.
In WW2, who were the Axis powers?	Germany, Italy and Japan.
Which key event was considered a 'turning point' in WW2?	The Battle of El Alamein.
When was the Battle of El Alamein?	October 1942.
Which country was the Battle of El Alamein?	Egypt.

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 4 Why did the Allies win the Second World War? | History |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
When was the evacuation of Dunkirk?	May 1940.
Why is Dunkirk considered to be a defeat for the Allied powers?	The Allied powers were trapped on the beaches of Dunkirk under heavy fire from German planes.
How many British and French soldiers were rescued at Dunkirk?	Over 300,000.
What is 'Dunkirk Spirit'?	When people come together in a time of hardship such as war.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
When was D-Day?	6 <sup>th</sup> June 1944.
What was the code name given to the D-Day invasion?	Operation Overlord
Who planned the D-Day invasion?	The Allied Powers.
What was the aim of the D-Day invasion?	To liberate Europe from Nazi domination.
Who had more casualties during D-Day, the Germans or the Allies?	The Germans.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
Who fought in the Battle of Midway?	American and Japanese Navies.
What was the aim of the Battle of Midway?	To stop the threat of a Japanese invasion
After which invasion did America join WW2?	Attack on Pearl Harbour.
What happened at Pearl Harbour in 1941?	Japan launched a surprise attack on the US naval base.
What is a 'campaign'?	A series of planned movements carried out by armed forces.
Why did Japan choose to invade Burma in 1942?	They needed raw materials and due to the supply routes between Burma and China.

## Week 4

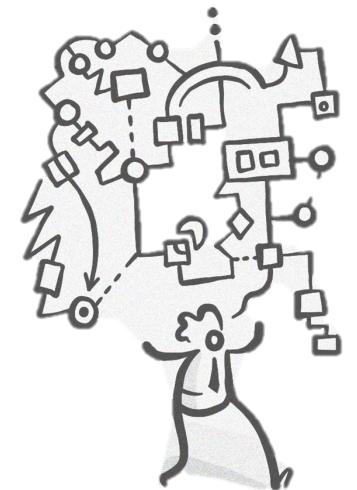
Question	Answer
Why was control over the Suez canal so important to the allies?	The allies wanted to continue carrying major supplies through.
What is a 'siege'?	When enemy forces surround a town or building and cut off major supplies.
What is a 'blockade'?	Sealing off a place to prevent supplies or people from entering or leaving.
What was the outcome of the Siege of Leningrad?	Soviet forces drove the Germans away from the city, ending the siege.
What date did WW2 end in Europe?	8 <sup>th</sup> May 1945.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is an atomic bomb?	A weapon that uses nuclear technology to create an explosion.
Which two Japanese cities were atomic bombs dropped?	Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
Name one reason why the USA dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945.	To end the war with Japan, to test if it worked, to intimidate the USSR.
Name one short-term effect of the atomic bomb being dropped on Japan.	70,000 people died immediately, destruction of buildings.
Name one long-term effect of the atomic bomb being dropped on Japan.	Survivors got radiation poisoning causing illnesses and cancer.

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 3 Get it Together Once More [Ensemble Music Making] | Music |

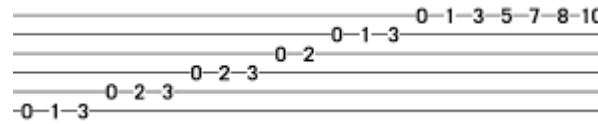
## Week 1

Question	Answer
Identify the six pieces of equipment shown below.	1= XLR lead. 2= jack lead. 3= Mixing desk. 4= Microphone. 5= kettle lead. 6= mic stand.



## Week 2

Question	Answer
What does # mean in music?	Sharp
What does $\flat$ mean in music?	Flat
What is the name of the number system for writing guitar music?	Tab
What do the numbers below refer to?	Frets



## Week 3

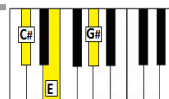
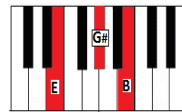
Question	Answer
Name 2 instruments that can be played with a plectrum	Guitar, Bass, Ukulele
Name FOUR parts of a drum kit.	Snare drum. Bass/kick drum. Cymbals. Hi hat. Tom toms.
What kind of lead do you need when using a guitar or bass?	Jack lead.
What kind of lead do you need when using a microphone?	XLR lead.

## Week 4

Question	Answer
What kind of lead brings electrical power to large musical equipment like amps?	Kettle lead.
What is another word for an ostinato?	Riff.
How many strings does a standard electric guitar have?	6
How many strings does a standard electric BASS guitar have?	4

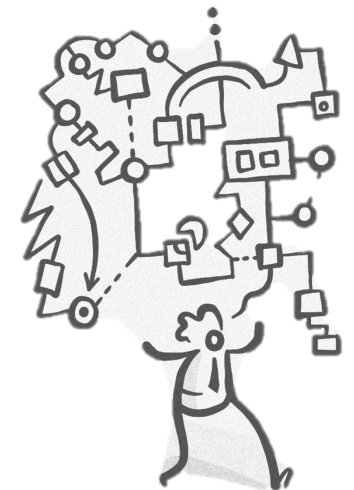
## Week 5

Question	Answer
Name any artist whose song we have learnt during this unit.	Ed Sheeran. Ben E King. Journey. Michael Jackson.
What colour key is A#?	Black.
Identify this chord:	E chord.
Identify this chord:	C sharp minor chord.



## Week 6

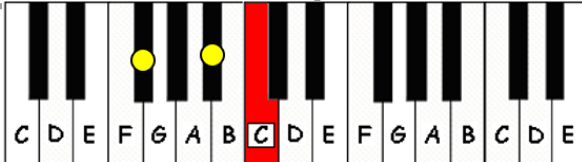
Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 4 Listening to More Legends | Music |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
ABBA became famous by winning what competition in 1974?	Eurovision
Which country are they from?	Sweden
The ABBA singers sing notes which blend nicely together. What is the name for this? H_____	Harmony
Identify the yellow notes below:	F sharp/G flat A sharp/B flat



## Week 2

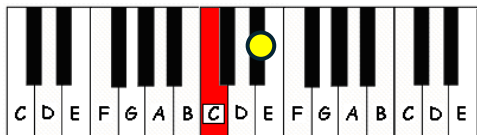
Question	Answer
Whitney Houston became famous in which decade?	1980s
What did she memorably sing before the Superbowl in 1991?	The American national anthem (Star Spangled Banner).
How old was Whitney Houston when she signed her first record contract?	19
What is the name for when a singer sings many notes for one word/syllable?	Melisma
What is the name for the 'wobble' that singers like Whitney often add to the longer notes when singing?	Vibrato

## Week 3

Question	Answer
Elvis Presley first became famous in which decade?	1950s.
Elvis had a famous manager. What was his name?	Colonel Tom Parker.
Why did Elvis have to move to Germany for 2 years?	To complete his National Service in the army.
Elvis was nicknamed the King of what?	The King of Rock and Roll
What year did Elvis die?	1977

## Week 4

Question	Answer
Where was Bob Marley born?	Jamaica
What style of music was he famous for?	Reggae.
What note is the yellow blob on?	E flat/D sharp

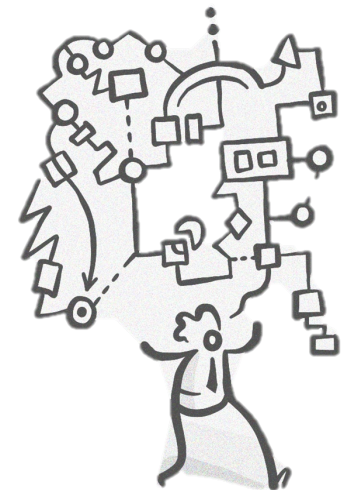


## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a melisma?	When the singer sings many notes for one word/syllable
What is vibrato.	The 'wobble' that singers often add to the longer notes when singing.
Name any two pieces of music we have studied during this topic.	Mamma Mia. I Wanna Dance With Somebody. Hound Dog. Three Little Birds.

## Week 6

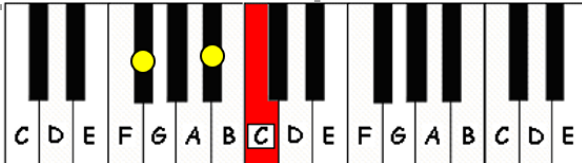
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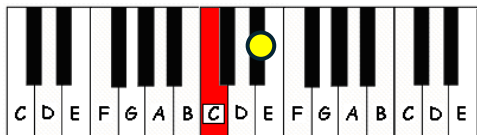
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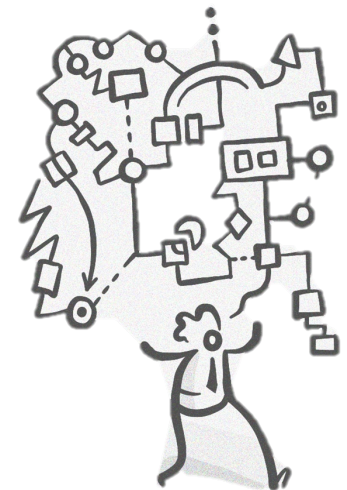


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## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic Rules, Strategies and Tactics Pillar 2 | PE |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What skills can improve tactical efficiency ?	Perceptual motor skills
What is meant by perceptual ?	Ability to interpret or become aware of something through the senses.
Perceptual motor skills can be improved in what way ?	Training sessions, small sided games, tactical principles

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the meaning of cognitive	Cognitive means relating to the mental process involved in knowing, learning, and understanding things.
What is meant by perceptual cognitive decision- making skills	Provides a potentially valuable method for training athletes on key skills, such as anticipation and decision-making.
Name another perceptual cognitive decision- making skill	Response time, the ability of an individual to locate, identify and process environmental information

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What are tactical principles ?	They provide players with the possibility of rapidly achieving tactical solutions for the problems that arise out of the situations.
What factors do tactics depend on ?	Tactics can depend on a number of factors such as opposition, players available for selection, the importance of the game/match and possibly even weather.
What is the definition of problem solving in sport ?	Develops athletes' ability to think critically, make informed decisions, adapt to changing circumstances, and overcome challenges.

## Week 4

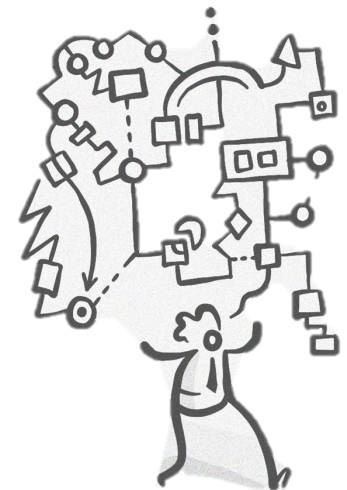
Question	Answer
What are tactical skills ?	Tactical skills are strategic mental abilities that successful athletes use to win games and competitions
Give examples of tactical skills.	Observation, distance estimation, energy management, communication.
Define energy management.	Successful athletes understand how to use their energy wisely, so they have enough speed and endurance to make moves at pivotal moments in the game or match.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
Define distance estimation.	Successful athletes understand how to use their energy wisely, so they have enough speed and endurance to make moves at pivotal moments in the game or match.
Why is communication vital in team sports?	Communication is vital to the success of every player in the team, and learning to communicate well during the excitement of a match can be a critical tactical skill.
How are tactical skills adaptable ?	Skills can often be transferred to different sports and activities. A basketball player who develops their observational skills might be able to use those skills in other sports that involve multiple players on a court or field, like Football

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz





# Topic Rules, Strategies and Tactics Pillar 2 | PE |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Football softball badminton	Three games of 21 points.
How many games and points are in a match of Badminton ?	
How is a point scored in badminton ?	A point is scored when the shuttlecock lands inside the opponent's court or if a returned shuttlecock hits the net or lands outside of the court the player will lose the point.
How do you serve in badminton ?	A legal serve must be hit diagonally over the net and across the court and be served underarm.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Can a player touch the net in Badminton ?	A player is not able to touch the net with any part of their body or racket
Are second serves allowed in Badminton ?	The rules do not allow second serves or to hit the shuttle twice.
How is a badminton match played ?	A badminton match can be played by two opposing players (singles) or four opposing players (doubles).

## Week 3

Question	Answer
How many players on a softball team ?	10
What is the batting team called?	The batting team is called the OFFENSIVE team.
What is the fielding team called ?	The fielding team is called the DEFENSIVE team.

## Week 4

Question	Answer
Describe the basic gameplay of softball	A player, known appropriately enough as the PITCHER, pitches the ball to a BATTER who hits it and runs around as many bases as possible before the ball is retrieved and returned under control by the defensive team
What is the aim of the game of softball ?	The aim of the game is to score more RUNS than the opposition, and a run is scored when a player on the batting team advances around all three bases and back to the home base.
How do the defensive team get the other players out ?	By catching balls hit in the air, as in cricket

## Week 5

Question	Answer
Who controls the game of football ?	The game is controlled by a referee, who is also the timekeeper, and two assistants who patrol the touchlines, or sidelines, signaling when the ball goes out of play and when players are offside.
When is a free kick awarded in Football ?	These are awarded for fouls or violations of rules; when a free kick is taken, all players of the offending side must be at least 10 yards (9.15 meters) from the ball.
What is the penalty kick ?	The penalty kick is a direct free kick awarded to the attacking side and is taken from a spot 12 yards (11 meters) from goal, with all players other than the defending goalkeeper and the kicker outside the penalty area.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz





# Topic 2: Do we need to prove God's existence? | RE |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Define a fact.	A thing that is proved to be true.
Define a belief.	An acceptance that something exists or is true without proof.
Define an opinion.	A view or judgement formed about something, that is not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.



## Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the term 'agnostic'.	Someone who does not know whether God exists or not, and believes it is impossible to know.
Which argument suggests everything in the universe must have a cause, therefore the first cause must be God?	The Causation argument or the Cosmological argument.
Describe the design argument.	The argument suggests the world is so perfectly designed that it must have a creator/ designer. It could not be chance.



## Week 3

Question	Answer
Who came up with the Ontological argument?	St Anselm (once the Archbishop of Canterbury).
How is God defined in this argument to prove His existence?	"God is a being than that which nothing greater can be conceived".
Describe the flaw that Gaunilo argued.	Just because you can think something is perfect, does not mean that is evidence for its existence.



## Week 4

Question	Answer
Define the term 'religious experience'.	An event that people feel gives them direct contact with God.
List the four types of religious experiences.	Prayer/ miracle/ numinous/ conversion.
Give one example of a miracle in the Bible.	E.g. Saul/ Paul's vision, Feeding the 5000, turning water into wine/ healing the sick.



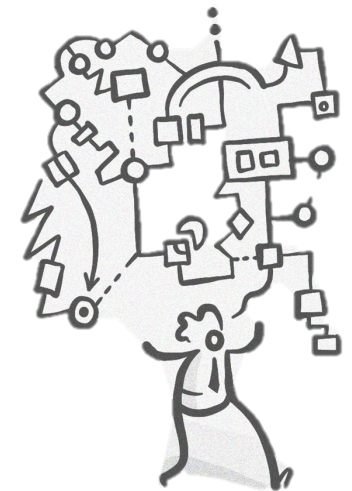
## Week 5

Question	Answer
Define the term 'atheist'.	Someone who does not believe that God or any gods exist.
Define the term 'theist'.	Someone who believes that God or gods exist.
Define the term 'agnostic'.	Someone who does not know whether God exists or not, and believes it is impossible to know.



## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 2: Do we need to prove God's existence? | RE |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Who was Siddhartha Gautama?	The prince of ancient Nepal, The Buddha.
Which parable teaches that God is not important to learn, but how to end suffering is?	The parable of the Poison Arrow.
What does the Eightfold path help Buddhists with?	Teaches them how to be happy in life. To live without suffering.



## Week 2

Question	Answer
Which type of belief supports scientific theories?	Atheism.
Name the three types of atheist arguments.	Logical/ metaphysical and disputes of holy texts.
What does the following quote refer to: "I don't know if God exists, but it would be better for his reputation if he didn't."	The existence of evil and suffering.



## Week 3

Question	Answer
Define the beliefs of a Humanist.	They believe it is possible to live a good and fulfilling life without following a traditional religion.
Can you be an atheist or agnostic and still be a Humanist?	Yes. Humanism is a way of life.
Who has humanity's destiny in their hands according to Humanism?	Ourselves!



## Week 4

Question	Answer
1.What is Scientology NOT the same as?	Christianity.
How does auditing work?	Helps people work through emotional traumas.
Why might people not be inclined to believe the religious texts the leader of scientology wrote?	He is also famous for having written hundreds of science fiction novels.

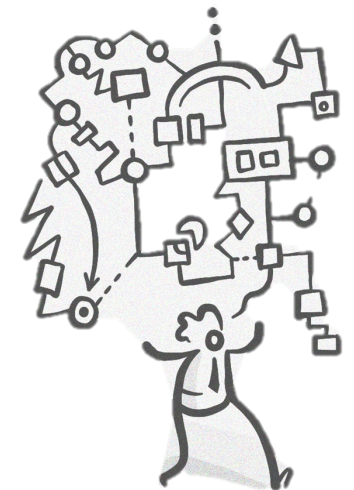


## Week 5

Question	Answer
RECAP: Describe the Cosmological Argument.	That everything in the universe must have a cause, therefore the first cause must be God.
RECAP: Name the key word that describes an event that people feel gives them direct contact with God.	A religious experience.
RECAP: Name the argument that is supported through Logical/ metaphysical and disputes of holy texts.	Atheism. (Not believing in a God or gods).

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic House and Home | Spanish |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
How do you say 'a shopping centre'	Un centro comercial
How do you say 'a library'	Una biblioteca
How do you say 'a factory'	Una fábrica
How do you say 'a station'	Un estación
.How do you say 'a cinema'	Un cine

## Week 2

Question	Answer
How do you say 'In my city'	En mi ciudad
How do you say 'in my city there is/there are'	En mi ciudad hay
How do you say 'In my city there is not'	En mi ciudad no hay
How do you say 'In my city it has'	En mi ciudad tiene
.How do you say 'In my city it doesn't have'	En mi ciudad no tiene

## Week 3

Question	Answer
How do you say a/an	Un/ una
How do you say 'some'	Unos/ Unas
How do you say 'A lot of'	Muchos/ muchas
What does Qué aburrido! mean?	How boring!
.What does Qué divertido! mean?	How fun!

## Week 4

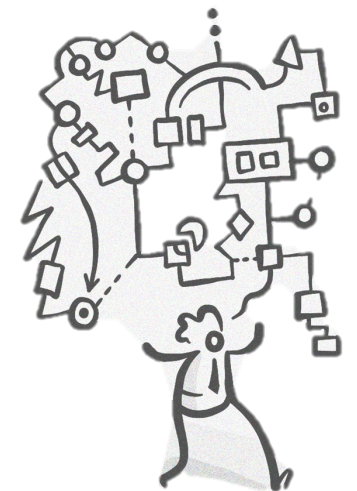
Question	Answer
Which direction is 'el norte'?	North
Which direction is 'el este'	East
Which direction is "el oeste'	West
Which direction is 'el sur'	South
.What does Cerca/ Lejos mean?	Near/ Far

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What do 'Es' and 'Está' both mean?	It is
Translate 'Es animado'	It is lively
Translate 'Es feo'	It is ugly
Translate 'Es antiguo'	It is old
.Translate 'Es bonito'	It is beautiful

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic House and Home/ Daily Routine | Spanish |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Translate 'Este fin de semana'	This weekend
Translate 'El viernes'	On Friday
Translate 'El sábado'	On Saturday
Translate 'El domingo'	On Sunday
.How do you say 'I am going to go'	Voy a ir

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Translate 'Voy a visitar'	I am going to visit
Translate 'Voy a comer'	I am going to eat
Translate 'voy a comprar'	I am going to buy
Translate 'Voy a dar una vuelta'	I am going to go for a walk
.Translate 'Voy a ver'	I am going to watch/ I am going to see

## Week 3

Question	Answer
Translate 'vivo en'	I live in
Translate 'Se puede'	You can
Translate 'no se puede'	You can't
Translate 'se puede ir al cine'	You can go to the cinema
.Translate 'se puede ir a la estación'	You can go to the station

## Week 4

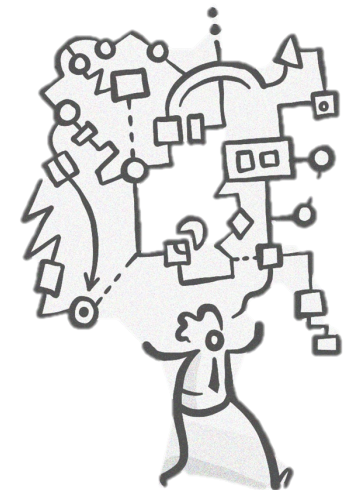
Question	Answer
Translate 'más... que...'	More... than...
Translate 'menos... que...'	Less...than...
Translate 'Manchester es más grande que Glossop'	Manchester is bigger than Glossop
Translate 'Stalybridge es más bonito que Sheffield'	Stalybridge is more beautiful than Sheffield
.Translate 'tan'	As

## Week 5

Question	Answer
Translate 'la hora'	The time
Translate 'de la mañana'	In the morning
Translate 'de la tarde'	In the afternoon
Translate 'de la noche'	At night
.	

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz




# Topic 2 Culture Cushion / Pewter Keyring | Technology (Textiles / Design)

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Name 3 safety rules for the Textiles room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not run</li> <li>Tie hair back</li> <li>Only 1 person on a sewing machine at once</li> <li>Do not lean over others while working</li> <li>Remain seated while using pins and needles.</li> <li>Carry scissors pointing towards the floor.</li> </ul>
Name 3 safety rules in the Design Technology Room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not run</li> <li>Wear an apron</li> <li>Tie your hair up</li> <li>Wear PPE</li> <li>Be aware of your surroundings</li> <li>1 person on a machine at any one time.</li> <li>Bags and coats in the storage area</li> </ul>

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the 5 stages in the design process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imagine</li> <li>Plan</li> <li>Design</li> <li>Improve</li> <li>Feedback</li> </ul>
What does the yellow line on the floor in the workshop tell us?	This is the area where 1 person can stand while the machine is in operation.
What are the following safety symbols for? 	Ear Protection Protective Gloves Face Protection Eye Protection Dust Mask/ Protection

## Week 3

Question	Answer
How do you control the speed on your sewing machine?	With the foot pedal
What part of the machine holds your fabric and helps to pull the fabric forward as you sew?	The foot
How many pieces of thread should be showing before starting to sew.	Two
Why is it important to conduct existing product research?	So that we are aware of what is already available. this can inform design but will also prevent copy right / plagiarism.
Why do we complete a mood board?	This is a quick way of gathering vast amounts of information / ideas which we can then use to help us understand the product, target market or design limitations before starting our own design.

## Week 4

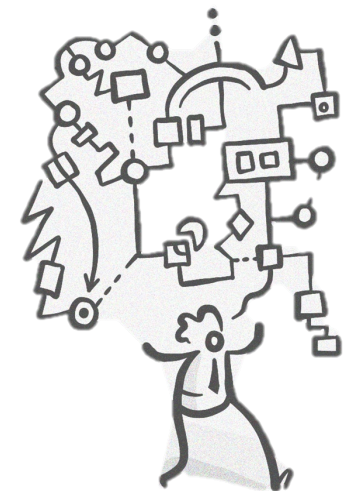
Question	Answer
Why is important to create a pattern for your product.	This will allow you to make a stencil for all the pieces out of paper before cutting out of fabric. Any mistakes can be rectified without wasting expensive material.
What is a name for your paper model	A working prototype.
What is CAD?	Computer Aided Design
What is CAM?	Computer Aided Manufacture

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is meant by embellishment?	a decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive
What is the difference between the back stitch and the running stitch?	The running stitch is often a weaker stitch. It has gaps between the stitches. A back stitch is where the thread connects together to form a single running line. This leaves a stronger stitch as there are twice as many stitches in the same amount of space. . In both stitches the size and length of each stitch should be consistent to achieve a high standard.
What does Contour mean in 2D design?	Contouring is when you create a stencil out of your image, leaving only the cut lines.
What does Vectorise mean in 2D design	Vectorising an image makes the image simple and black and white. This removes any blurry parts of the image that the cutter can't use.



## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz






# Topic 2 Culture Cushion / Pewter Keyring | Technology (Textiles / Design)

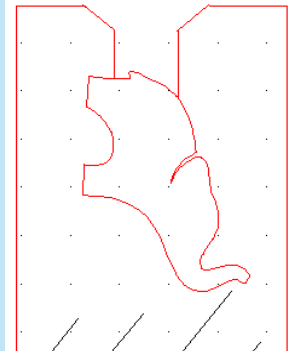
## Week 1

Question	Answer
How do we fasten the felt applique pieces together before sewing?	Glue them in place
What would we use if we were not using felt but maybe cotton?	Pins
What does this button do? 	This enables your mouse to move at 10mm intervals
What does this button do? 	This enables our mouse to move at 1mm intervals
How many times can you UNDO and action	Once

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Why is it important to leave a boarder around your pattern pieces when you cut them out.	This leaves a hem which will hold the stitch. if you stitch it without a hem, it will be smaller than you intended.
How big is this boarder?	1 cm.
Do you sew the hem on the inside or outside?	Inside, so it will be sewn inside out.
What does this button do? 	This is the contour tool
What does this button do? 	Allows you to delete a line but only up to an intersection (a join)
How do you find this button? 	Hold down the delete any tool.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What 2 types of embellishments could you add to your cushion	Buttons Beads
What type of thread would you use to add decorative stitching to your product?	Embroidery Thread
Why won't the following template work? 	The line at the top of the elephant is not a gap. the pewter would not be able to flow into the design.
Why is the elephant upside down?	If it were the normal landscape orientation. The tip of the trunk would be above the fill line and the image would not fit into the mould. The trunk is the thinnest part so has been placed on the bottom.

## Week 4

Question	Answer
How do ensure that button holes do not fray and increase in size	Put a running stitch on each side of the felt.
What 3 fastening types can you add to your cushion?	Zips Buttons Velcro
What do we place on each side of our mould to ensure we can cast the required shape?	Cheeks
What do we need to ensure our design has that will enable the casting to pour accurately?	Large enough for the pewter to run down. No part of the design above the pour line.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What 5 things do you need to consider when evaluating your product?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does it perform the task it was made to do?</li> <li>Does it match the specification points</li> <li>Does it fit your client profile</li> <li>Is it finished to a high standard</li> <li>How would you improve it?</li> </ol>
What 5 things do you need to consider when evaluating your product?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does it perform the task it was made to do?</li> <li>Does it match the specification points</li> <li>Does it fit your client profile</li> <li>Is it finished to a high standard</li> <li>How would you improve it?</li> </ol>

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

