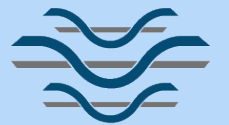




YEAR 11 MASTERY SHEETS

#TheLongdendaleLegacy



Longdendale
HIGH SCHOOL

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

Week 1

Question	Answer
What do we mean by <i>perspective</i> in writing?	Perspective a particular point of view and whether it is in first or third person.
What are the <i>three modes of persuasion</i> ?	Ethos, Pathos and Logos.
What is <i>ethos</i> ?	Ethos is when the writer demonstrates their credibility and trustworthiness. This can be created through their experience, knowledge or occupation.
What is <i>pathos</i> ?	Pathos is when the writer creates and appeals to the emotions in the reader. This can be created through their use of emotive language, anecdotes and vocabulary.
What is <i>logos</i> ?	Logos connects to their logic. The writer will convey their argument and prove this with information.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is <i>free verse</i> in poetry?	Free verse is when the poem does not have a regular structure, rhyme or rhythm. This allows the poet to have great freedom and expression.
What is a <i>stanza</i> in poetry?	A stanza is a section, part or chunk of a poem. Poets will structure their stanzas to either represent and symbolise a meaning or message connected to their purpose.
What is John Agard's <i>purpose</i> in the poem, Half-Caste?	John Agard's purpose in Half-Caste is to challenge the term and those who use the term 'half-caste'.
What is Benjamin Zephaniah's <i>purpose</i> in the poem, No Problem?	Benjamin Zephaniah's purpose in No Problem is to explore racial stereotyping but hopes for change.
What is Mary Casy's <i>purpose</i> in the poem, The Class Game?	Mary Casey's purpose in The Class Game is to explore class division game and the judgement of others.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What skill is assessed in Language Paper 2 Q3?	For Q3, on Language Paper 2, it will ask me to analyse how the writer has interested and engaged readers through language and structure,
What skill is assessed in Language Paper 2 Q6?	For Q6, on Language Paper 2, it will ask me to evaluate how the writer has achieved an effect. To evaluate, I can consider SPITE: Setting; People; Ideas; Themes; Events.
What skill is assessed in Language Paper 2 Q7a?	For Q7a, on Language Paper 2, it will ask me to compare the two texts for similarities.
What skill is assessed in Language Paper 2 Q7b?	For Q7b, on Language Paper 2, it will ask me to compare the views and perspectives and how they are similar and different.
For transactional writing, what does purpose, audience, format and tone mean?	In transactional writing: Purpose is the reason why; Audience is who I am writing for; Format is the text type; Tone is the feeling or emotion.

Week 4

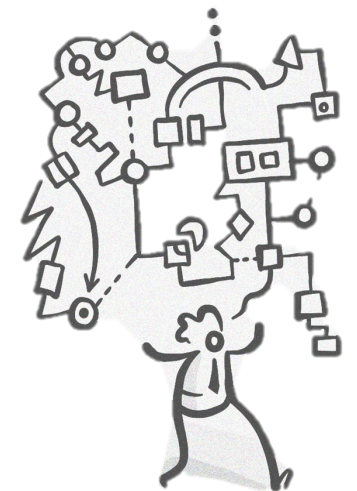
Question	Answer
What is a <i>dramatic monologue</i> in poetry?	A dramatic monologue is an imagined speaker or character the poet has created to express thoughts and feelings.
What is Christina Rossetti's <i>purpose</i> in the poem, Cousin Kate?	Christina Rossetti's purpose in Cousin Kate is to comment and expose the unfair expectations of women at the time.
What era is Cousin Kate written and based on?	The poem Cousin Kate is written and based in the Victorian era, with a particular focus on the treatment of women.
What is Gillian Clarke's <i>purpose</i> in the poem, Catrin?	Gillian Clarke's purpose in Catrin is to show the bond between a parent and child.
What is the <i>extended metaphor</i> used in the poem Catrin?	The extended metaphor is "red rope of love" to illustrate the familial bond.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the <i>purpose</i> of a <i>feature article</i> ?	A feature article's purpose is to mainly to entertain whilst informing.
What <i>tone</i> does a <i>feature article</i> have?	A feature article's tone is creative, informal and can contain any emotion depending on the topic.
Is a <i>feature article</i> about any time or current event?	A feature article can be about any time.
Is a feature article <i>opinionated</i> or <i>neutral</i> ?	A feature article can be opinionated – it does not have to be neutral.
Is a feature article written in <i>first</i> or <i>third person</i> ?	A feature article can be written in <i>first</i> or <i>third person</i> .

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



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

Week 1

Question	Answer
For Language Paper 2, what skill is Q1, Q2, Q4 and Q5 assessing?	In Language Paper 2, Q1, Q2, Q4 and Q5 will ask me to identify quote or quotes from a part of the extract.
What does literary non-fiction mean?	Literary non-fiction is based on facts, whilst the writing uses descriptive language devices to be engaging and creative.
What is a memoir?	A memoir is a non-fiction narrative based on personal memories.
What perspective and tone does a memoir have?	A memoir will have a personal and emotive tone. It will be written from a first-person perspective, making the piece personal and compelling to readers.
Q7b asks you to compare and contrast the views and perspectives of the writers - what does this mean?	Views and perspective of a writer are their ideas, thoughts and feelings. Their purpose, audience and format may impact how they present these.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is an <i>allegory</i> and how is <i>A Christmas Carol</i> one?	An allegory is a deeper meaning, symbol or representation. In the novella, the characters and events are an allegory for different aspects in society that Dickens is writing about.
What is a <i>political diatribe</i> and how does this connect to Dickens' <i>intentions</i> for <i>A Christmas Carol</i> ?	A political diatribe is a text which criticises or challenges something. Dickens uses <i>A Christmas Carol</i> to criticise the major issue and impact surrounding poverty.
How is Scrooge's character presented at the start of the novella?	Scrooge is misanthropic, miserly, covetous, malevolent, indignant, disagreeable, and belligerent.
Which characters are literary foils or an antithesis to Scrooge in Stave 1 and 2?	A literary foil and antithesis are the opposite. The Ghost of Christmas Past, Scrooge's nephew Fred, and Scrooge's old employer Fezziwig are literary foils and antithesis to Scrooge.
What is the skill assessed for Qa <i>A Christmas Carol</i> ?	For Qa, it will be based on an extract and analysing language, structure and form.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the <i>purpose</i> of a travel <i>guide</i> ?	To introduce information about a place and its features such as sights and things to do, as well as, providing detailed travel tips and advice.
What <i>tone</i> does a guide have?	A guide contains a relatable and conversational tone to build a rapport with their reader.
What typical features does a <i>guide</i> include?	A guide includes detailed information, sensory imagery and personal account about the place.
What <i>perspective</i> is the guide written from?	A guide is written from a first-person perspective to give a personal account of their experience.
Who is the target <i>audience</i> for a guide?	The target audience for a guide depends on what the focus is and who the guide is intended for, therefore, it will have a particular reader in mind.

Week 4

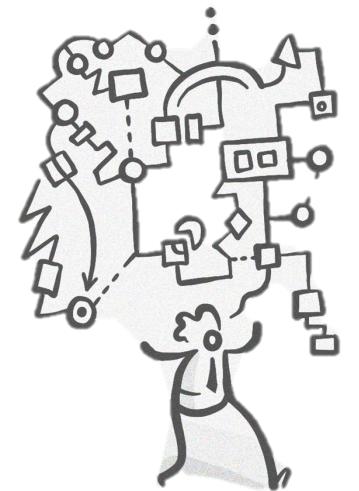
Question	Answer
What is a <i>motif</i> and what <i>motifs</i> are significant in <i>A Christmas Carol</i> ?	A motif is a reoccurring or repeated idea, image or symbol. The motifs: light, fire, cold, fog, darkness, poverty, time. Each motif can be connected to different characters and symbolise a characteristic.
What is a <i>redemption arc</i> and how does this connect to Scrooge's journey from Stave 1 to Stave 5?	A redemption arc is a character with flawed attributes and behaviour learns to overcome them and be a better person. Scrooge redeems his miserly behaviour to be benevolent by the end.
What is a <i>cyclical structure</i> and how does it connect to the novella?	A cyclical structure is a round pattern; ending in a similar way to the beginning. In the novella, the end events are similar to highlight Scrooge's change/.
What is the skill assessed for Qb <i>A Christmas Carol</i> ?	For Qb, it will ask you to explore a theme or character elsewhere in the novella.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What skill is assessed in Language Paper 2 Q3?	For Q3, it will ask me to analyse how the writer has interested and engaged readers through language and structure,
What skill is assessed in Language Paper 2 Q6?	For Q6, it will ask me to evaluate how the writer has achieved an effect. To evaluate, I can consider SPITE: Setting; People; Ideas; Themes; Events.
What skill is assessed in Language Paper 2 Q7a?	For Q7a, it will ask me to compare the two texts for similarities.
What skill is assessed in Language Paper 2 Q7b?	For Q7b, it will ask me to compare the views and perspectives and how they are similar and different.
For transactional writing, what does purpose, audience, format and tone mean?	Purpose is the reason why; Audience is who I am writing for; Format is the text type; Tone is the feeling or emotion.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Percentages and Formulae | Maths - higher |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What do we need to divide by to find 1%?	100
2) What do we need to divide by to find 10%?	10
3) What is the multiplier for finding an increase of 10%?	1.1
4) What is the multiplier for increasing by 1.5%?	1.015
5) What is the multiplier for decreasing by 6%?	0.94

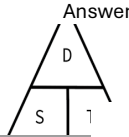

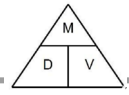
Week 2

Question	Answer
1) A bank has compound interest of 4%, what is the multiplier?	1.04
2) A bank has compound interest of 3%, if I invest £3500 for 6 years. What is the principal amount?	£3500
3) A car depreciates in value by 13% each year,. What is the multiplier?	0.87
4) A house increases in value by 12% what is the new percentage that it's worth?	112%
5) A TV is reduced by 26% and is now £56 what is the new percentage that it costs now?	74%

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) When making a the subject of the formula $b = 3a + 2$ Why is -2 the first calculation?	We need to isolate the term $3a$ first by subtracting 2.
2) When making b the subject of the formula $c - 3 = 5b$ Why is the final answer a fraction?	Because we need to divide by 5. So $c-3$ will be the numerator in the fraction.
3) When making h the subject of this formula $b = ah + ch$ Why do we need to factorise?	Because there are two terms containing h . We need to be able to isolate h . So we factorise it $h(a+c)$ that way we can then divide by the bracket.
4) When making m the subject of the formula, why do we need to multiply by 2 first? $p = \frac{m+5}{2}$	We multiply by the denominator so that it isn't in fraction form anymore. Then we can subtract 5 to isolate m .

Week 4

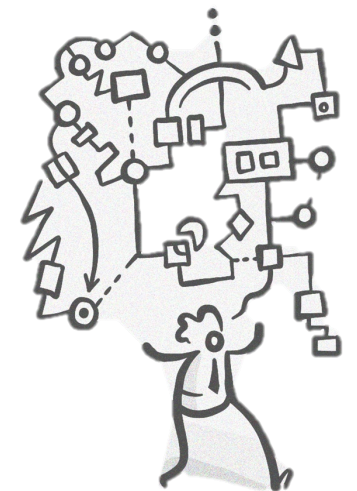
Question	Answer
1) Can you draw the formula triangle for speed, distance, time?	
2) Can you draw the formula triangle for force, pressure and area?	
3) Can you draw the formula triangle for mass, density and volume?	
4) What is an example of the units for density?	g/cm^3
5) What are the units for pressure?	N/cm^2

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What is stratified sampling?	The group is split into subgroups and then a proportional sample is taken from each sub-group.
2) What is systematic sampling?	Each member of the group is given a number and then at given intervals someone is selected.
3) What does it mean if two shapes are similar?	The proportions of the shapes are the same but scaled up or down.
4) What does it mean if two shapes are congruent?	Congruent shapes are shapes that are exactly the same.
5) What do angles in a pie chart add up too?	360

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Equations, Proportion and Bounds | Maths - higher |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) Explain why $x=3$ is the solution to $4x + 3 = 15$	$4 \times 3 = 12$ and then $12 + 3 = 15$ so when $x=3$ the equation is equal to 15
2) Explain why $x=10$ is the solution to $3x + 2 = 5x - 18$	$3 \times 10 = 30$ and $30 + 2 = 32$ $5 \times 10 = 50$ and $50 - 18 = 32$ $32 = 32$ so the solution is correct when $x=10$
3) Annie is twice as old as Becky, Annie and Becky's age add together to make 60, how old is Annie?	$2x + x = 60$ $3x = 60$ $x = 20$
4) Sarah is x years old, Thomas is 3 years older than Sarah, David is twice as old as Sarah. Their ages add to 51. How old is Thomas?	$x + x + 3 + 2x = 51$ $4x + 3 = 51$ $4x = 48$ $x = 12$
5) The angles in a triangle are $3x$, $2x + 8$, $3x + 12$, What is the smallest angle?	$8x + 20 = 180$ $8x = 160$ $x = 20$

Week 2

Question	Answer
1) Why are we able to subtract these simultaneous equations? $6x + y = 18$ $4x + y = 14$	Both equations contain just the term 'y' so we can subtract them to eliminate y and leave x on its own.
2) Why are we able to add these equations together? $4x + 2y = 10$ $x - 2y = 7$	Both equations contain '2y' but one is positive and the other is negative, we can add them to eliminate y and leave x on its own.
3) Why must we multiply the second equation by 2? $4x + 2y = 34$ $3x + y = 21$	So that both equations have the same term '2y' which can then be eliminated by subtraction.
4) Why must both equations be multiplied before elimination? $5x + 3y = 97$ $2x + 4y = 58$	Because they aren't multiples of each other so we either need to make both coefficients of x 10 or both coefficients of y 12.

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) Draw the symbol for direct proportion	\propto
2) What letter is used in an equation for direct or inverse proportion? (hooking the fish)	K
3) Write down the equation for when y is directly proportional to x	$y = kx$
4) Write down the equation for when y is directly proportional to the square of x	$y = kx^2$
5) Write down the equation for when y is directly proportional to the square root of x	$y = k\sqrt{x}$

Week 4

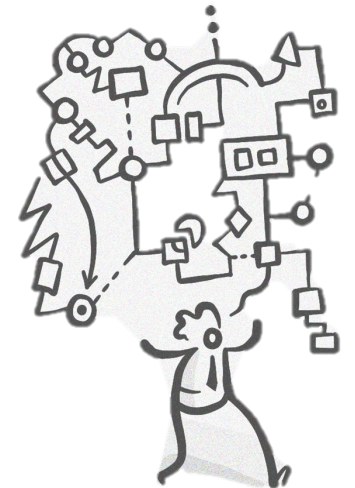
Question	Answer
1) Why would we multiply 0.8888... by 10 when converting to a fraction?	Because the 8 repeats to make 8.888 then it can be subtracted to leave no decimal places
2) What does 0.121212 need to be multiplied by so we can subtract the decimal places?	100
3) What operation is the same as having a number to the power of a half? $16^{\frac{1}{2}}$	Square root $\sqrt{16}$
4) What operation is the same as having a number to the power of a third? $27^{\frac{1}{3}}$	Cube root $\sqrt[3]{27}$

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) 3.6 is rounded to 1 d.p what are the lower and upper bounds of this number?	UB = 3.65 LB = 3.55 We need to take the level of accuracy so in this case 0.1 as it is 1 d.p and half this. Half of 0.1 is 0.05 and we add and subtract this to get the upper and lower bound.
2) 7.8 is rounded to 1 d.p. what are the lower and upper bounds of this number?	UB = 7.85 LB = 7.75
3) A field is in the shape of a rectangle. The length of the field is 340 m, to the nearest metre. The width of the field is 117 m, to the nearest metre. Calculate the upper bound for the perimeter of the field.	916 cm^2 The Upper Bound of the length is 340.5 and the width is 117.5 so we need to add these together and x 2!

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



| Maths - foundation |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is the name for the distance around a circle?	1) Circumference
2) What is the name for the distance the whole way across the circle?	2) Diameter
3) What is the name for the distance half way across the circle?	3) Radius
4) What is the formula for the area of a circle?	4) Area = pi x radius squared
5) What is the formula for finding the circumference of a circle?	5) Circumference = pi x diameter

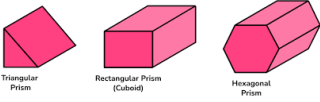
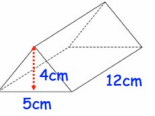
Week 2

Question	Answer
1) If circle has a radius of 3cm what is the area of the circle?	1) 9pi
2) If a circle has a diameter of 10cm what is the area of a circle?	2) 25pi
3) If a circle has a radius of 5cm what is the circumference of the circle?	3) 10pi
4) If a circle has a diameter of 8cm what is the circumference of the circle?	4) 8pi
5) If a circle has a radius of 4cm what is the area of a quarter of the circle?	5) 4pi

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What is the volume of a shape?	1) Space inside a shape
2) What is the surface area of a shape?	2) All of the side of the shape added together.
3) If a cuboid has side length 3cm, 5cm and 7cm what is the formula for it's volume?	Length x Width x Height 3 x 5 x 7 = 105
4) If the surface area of a cube is 150 cm squared then how would we find the side lengths of the cube?	Divide the total area by 6 to find the area of just one side of the cube which is a square. Then find the square root to tell us what the length of the square is. 150 divided by 6 = 25 The square root of 25 = 5 so it's 5cm.

Week 4

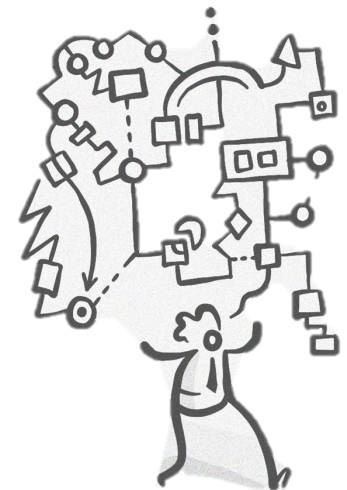
Question	Answer
1) What is the standard formula for finding the volume of a prism 	Area of cross section x length
2) What formula would you use to calculate the volume of this triangular prism? 	$\frac{1}{2} \text{ base } \times \text{ height } \times \text{ length}$

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What is the mean?	1) Mean is an average that we find by adding all the numbers together and dividing by how many pieces of data there are.
2) What is the mode?	2) The number that appears the most
3) What is the range?	3) The difference between the biggest and smallest number.
4) What is the median?	4) When all the numbers are ordered this is the middle number?
5) Explain why 5 is the range of this data set 5 6 7 2 3 6 5 2 5 5	5) Because the largest value is 7 and the smallest value is 2, the difference between them is 7 - 2 = 5

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

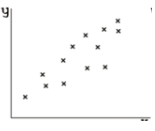
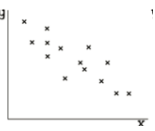



Topic Averages, Charts and Formulae | Maths - foundation |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) Explain how to find the range of a data set	1) Find the difference between the smallest value and the largest value.
2) Explain how to find the median of a data set	2) Order the numbers from smallest to largest, then find the middle value. If there are two values in the middle then find halfway between them.
3) Explain why 75 is the range of this data 67, 98, 23, 65, 23, 67	3) Because 98 is the largest value, 23 is the smallest value and the difference between them is 75.
4) When finding the mean of this data 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 5, 6, 8 the values add to make 70 what do we need to divide by and why?	4) Divide by 9 because there are 9 values in the data set.
5) Explain why the median of this data is 6.5 5, 7, 8, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8	5) When they've been ordered, 6 and 7 are the two 'middle' values so the median is halfway between 6 and 7.

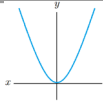

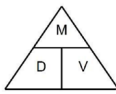
Week 2

Question	Answer
1) Name the type of correlation:	
	Positive Correlation
	Negative Correlation
	No Correlation

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What do angles in a pie chart add up too?	360
2) If I ask 60 people a question and draw a pie chart, explain why 6 degrees represents each person?	Because we share the whole 360 degrees between 60 people and 360 divided by 60 is equal to 6 degrees.
3) 60 degrees represents 15 people on my pie charts, how would we work out the total people?	60 degrees is one sixth of the full pie chart so we need to multiply by 6. $15 \times 6 = 90$ so there are 90 people
4) Which is the x co-ordinate in this (4, 5)?	X = 4
5) Which is the y co-ordinate in this (9,8)?	Y = 8

Week 4

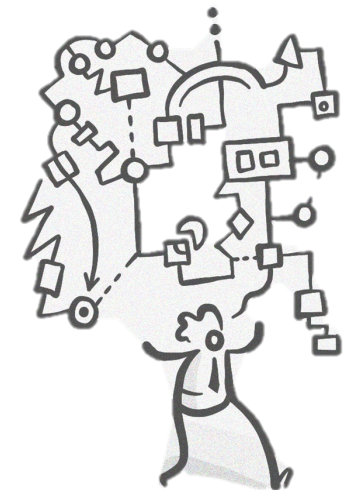
Question	Answer
1) What is the equation of a line?	$Y = mx + c$
3) Can you draw the shape of what a quadratic would look like?	U shape 
4) Can you draw the formula triangle for speed, distance, time?	
5) Can you draw the formula triangle for mass, density and volume?	

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean if two shapes are congruent?	They are exactly the same.
2) What does it mean if two shapes are similar?	The shapes are the same proportion but times by a different scale factor.
3) What is a scale factor?	The ratio between two similar shapes
4) If I move a shape 2 to the right and 1 down, explain why the vector $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$	Positive 2 would move 2 to the right Negative 1 would move 1 down
5) Can you name the four transformations?	Rotation Translation Reflection Enlargement

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 5 Homeostasis | Biology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the role of a cell nucleus?	The nucleus contains genetic material to control the activities of the cell.
What is the role of cell cytoplasm?	Chemical reactions happen in the cytoplasm.
What is the role of a cell membrane?	The cell membrane controls the substances that enter and leave the cell.
Describe diffusion.	Movement of a substance from high to low concentration.
Name the 4 parts of the blood and give the function of each part.	Red blood cells carry oxygen, white blood cells defend against infection, platelets help blood to clot, plasma is a liquid that carries dissolved substances around the body.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is homeostasis?	Homeostasis is the maintenance of a constant internal environment.
Give 2 changes that the human body might need to respond to.	The body is responsive to changes in external temperature and changes in blood sugar level.
What is a neurone?	A neurone is a nerve cell.
What is the role of a neurone?	Neurones carry electrical signals from one part of the body to another.
Give 2 ways in which a neurone is specialised for rapid signalling.	Neurones have a long-insulated axon to cover more distance and have dendrites to allow branched connections to other neurones.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is role of receptors in the nervous system?	Receive signals from the environment
Which parts of the body are the coordinators of nervous responses?	The central nervous system including the brain and spinal cord
What apparatus is needed for the reaction times required practical?	Metre ruler, chair, table, 2 people, conversion chart
Why are reflexes important?	The allow organisms to respond to dangerous situations quickly
What occurs at a synapse?	It is where 2 neurones meet. The electrical impulse arrives down one neurone, stimulates a chemical to diffuse through the gap, which stimulates a nerve impulse in the second neurone

Week 4

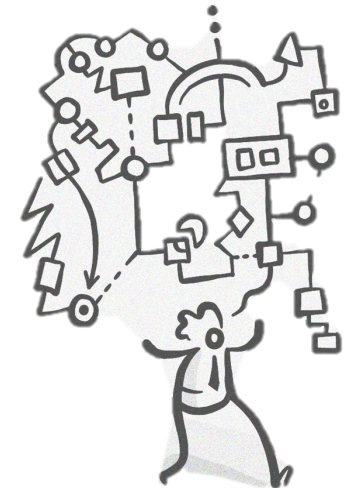
Question	Answer
What are the 2 types of effector in the nervous system?	Muscles & glands
Where is the pituitary gland located and what is its role?	The base of the brain. It is called the master gland as it controls other glands as well as produces some hormones
Where is the thyroid gland located and what is its role?	In the neck. It produces thyroxine, which controls the metabolic rate
Where are the adrenal glands located and what is their role?	On top of the kidneys. They produce adrenaline which is responsible for the "fight or flight" response
How do hormones travel around the body?	They are dissolved in the blood plasma so travel in the bloodstream

Week 5

Question	Answer
Where is the pancreas and what is its role?	Between the stomach and liver. it produces insulin (HT – and glucagon) which controls blood glucose concentration
When blood glucose becomes too high, what happens to bring it back to the normal level?	Insulin is produced by the pancreas, this allows cells to absorb the glucose and the liver to store the excess as glycogen
HT - When blood glucose becomes too low, what happens to bring it back to the normal level?	Glucagon is produced by the pancreas, this makes the liver convert glycogen back into glucose
HT – What does the term "negative feedback" mean?	When a level goes too high it is lowered or when it goes to low it is raised
Give 2 ways that the endocrine system is different to the nervous system	Slower to act, their effects last longer and are carried in the bloodstream

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 5 Homeostasis & Inheritance | Biology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Where does fertilisation take place in humans?	In the oviduct of the female
Where is the hormone FSH produced and what is its role in the menstrual cycle?	In the pituitary gland. It stimulated a new egg to develop in a follicle inside the ovary
How does the combined contraceptive pill prevent pregnancy?	It contains oestrogen and progesterone which inhibits FSH and prevents eggs from maturing
How does the male condom prevent pregnancy?	It acts as a physical barrier to prevent the sperm reaching the egg
HT - How is IVF carried out?	The female takes FSH to stimulate more eggs to mature so they can be collected. A sperm from the male is injected into to egg. Several embryos are implanted into the uterus

Week 2

Question	Answer
Give 3 examples of human features that show genetic variation only	Sex, eye colour, blood type
Give 3 examples of human features that show environmental variation only	Accent, scars, muscle strength
What occurs in the 3 stages of the cell cycle in somatic (body) cells?	Duplication of DNA and organelles, separation of the copies to either end of the cell, nuclear division, then cell division
Describe the products of the cell cycle in somatic cells (mitosis)	Two identical daughter cells are produced
What occurs in meiosis in gametes?	A second division occurs to separate the DNA into four non-identical daughter cells
Why is meiosis necessary?	It produces gametes that, when fertilisation takes place, will have the correct number of chromosomes

Week 3

Question	Answer
What does the term "genome" mean?	The entire genetic material of that organism. In humans, this is 46 (23 pairs) chromosomes
What does the term "phenotype" mean?	The physical appearance of an organism, for example the eye colour brown
What does the term "genotype" mean?	The genetic code that determines the physical appearance, for example BB or Bb codes for brown eyes whereas bb codes for blue
How are the terms "dominant" and "recessive" used in genetics?	Dominant only needs 1 allele (version of a gene) present for the feature to be expressed, whereas recessive needs 2 alleles
What does the term "heterozygous" mean?	When the alleles for a feature are different, expressing the dominant feature. For example, Bb
What does the term "homozygous" mean?	When the alleles for a feature are the same. Homozygous dominant would be BB and homozygous recessive would be bb

Week 4

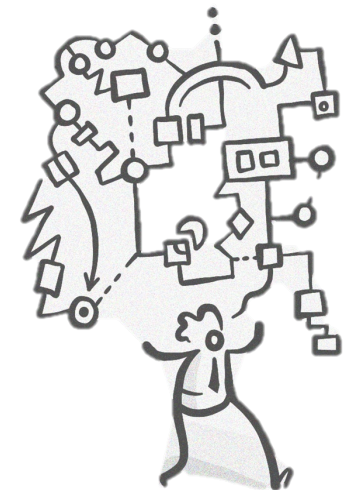
Question	Answer
How many alleles (versions of a gene) are present in gametes?	Only 1 as gametes go through the process of meiosis to half the genetic material in them
What does a Punnett square show you?	It determines the possible genotypes of the offspring of different genetic crosses, so that the probability of certain genotypes can be calculated
Polydactyly is a dominant disorder – what does this mean?	A person will have polydactyly (extra digits) if they have either one or two dominant alleles in their genotype
Cystic fibrosis is a recessive disorder – what does this mean?	A person will have cystic fibrosis (lung disorder) if they have two recessive alleles
What is a "carrier" in genetics?	Someone who is heterozygous for a genetic disorder

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is selective breeding?	Choosing two parents with a desirable feature to breed together to get the desirable feature in the offspring
Identify 3 desirable features in animal that may be chosen in selective breeding	High milk production in cows, thick fleece production in sheep, docile temperament in dogs
Identify 3 desirable features in plants that may be chosen in selective breeding	Disease resistance in tomatoes, sweetness in strawberries, drought hardy wheat
What is genetic engineering?	Taking a gene from one organism and inserting it into the genome of another organism
Give one advantage of genetic engineering over selective breeding	It is less likely to produce unexpected results due to the recessive alleles

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 6 Rates of Reaction | Chemistry |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Where are reactants and products positioned in a chemical equation?	Reactants to the left of the arrow and products to the right of the arrow.
How does breaking bonds in chemical reactants link to energy?	Energy is needed to break the bonds between reactant atoms.
How does making bonds in a chemical product link to energy?	Energy is released when new bonds are made between product atoms.
What is an element?	An element is a type of atom.
What is a compound?	A compound is 2 or more elements bonded together. The elements in a compound cannot be separated.
What can the Periodic Table tell us about each element?	Symbol, number of protons/neutrons/electrons, mass, properties.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What does the term rate mean?	Rate means the speed at which something (a chemical reaction) happens.
What do particles have to do to react?	Particles must collide to react.
How do particle collisions link to the rate of a chemical reaction?	If there are more collisions in a period of time, the rate of the reaction is higher.
Which piece of equipment would we use to measure a volume of a liquid?	A measuring cylinder can be used to measure a volume of a liquid.
Give a second piece of equipment that would measure a volume of a liquid with greater accuracy.	A pipette or a burette can be used to measure the volume of a liquid more accurately.
Give 2 factors that can alter the rate of a reaction.	Factors that can alter the rate of a reaction include concentration, temperature, surface area, pressure and use of a catalyst.

Week 3

Question	Answer
In an investigation, what is the independent variable?	The independent variable is the variable that you change.
In an investigation, what is the dependent variable?	The dependent variable is the variable that you measure.
Without using the term 'amount', how would you reference the amount of a liquid and a solid in a method?	Volume of liquid, mass of solid.
Give 2 ways that we can try to achieve accurate experimental results?	To improve experiment accuracy, we should repeat 3 times and calculate a mean value.
If you had 4 results from an experiment (23, 26, 21 and 28), how would you calculate a mean value?	Add the four values together and then divide by 4.
What is meant by an anomalous result?	The result that is very different from the other results from a repeated experiment.

Week 4

Question	Answer
Give 2 ways that you could analyse the rate of a reaction?	Measure how quickly a product is formed (precipitate or gas), or measure how quickly the mass of a reaction decreases as a gas is released.
What is a precipitate?	A precipitate is an insoluble solid.
How could you measure how quickly a precipitate is produced?	Time how long it takes for a black cross beneath a conical flask to disappear.
Why would a higher concentration of chemical lead to a faster rate of reaction?	More particles, more collisions, faster reaction.
How many values of independent variable are needed to plot a useful graph?	A minimum of 5 values of independent variable should be included in a method.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Give 2 ways that a volume of gas could be collected in an investigation.	Gas can be collected in a gas syringe, or an upside-down measuring cylinder filled with water.
How would you calculate the surface area of a cube with sides of 2cm?	Do $2 \times 2 = 4$ to work out the area of 2 face, and then multiply this by 6 for the 6 faces of a cube.
What has a larger surface area, one large lump of solid, or the lump ground into a powder?	A powder has a larger surface area than one large lump.
How does surface area link to rate of reaction?	A larger surface area gives a faster rate of reaction.
Explain why to the question above.	There are more exposed particles, more collisions, faster rate of reaction.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 6/7 Rates of Reaction / Organic Chemistry | Chemistry |

Week 1

Question	Answer
How does temperature link to rate of reaction?	A higher temperature gives a faster rate of reaction.
Explain why to the answer above.	The particles have increased energy, move around more, collide more, so faster rate of reaction.
How does gas pressure link to rate of reaction?	A higher pressure gives a faster rate of reaction.
Explain why to the answer above.	If the pressure is higher, the gas particles are in smaller space, more likely to collide, faster rate of reaction.
What is the equation to calculate rate of reaction?	Rate = mass of reactant used or product formed / time taken

Week 2

Question	Answer
What does the use of a catalyst do to the rate of a reaction?	A catalyst increases the rate of a chemical reaction.
Explain why for the answer above.	A catalyst lowers the activation energy for the chemical reaction.
By the end of a chemical reaction what has happened to the mass of the catalyst?	The mass of the catalyst is the same at the start and end of a reaction, a catalyst does not get used up.
How would you work out the mean rate of reaction from a graph of volume of gas against time?	Over the time period given in the question, divide the change in mass of gas by change in time.
Higher tier – what would you have to draw on a graph if you were asked to calculate the rate of reaction at a specific time?	You need to draw a tangent link against the curve of the graph.
What shape can a link of best fit take on a chemistry graph.	Straight line or a smooth curve (no hairy or wobbly lines).

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the symbol for a reversible reaction?	\rightleftharpoons
What happens in a reversible reaction?	A forwards and backwards reaction happen at the same time.
If the forward reaction is exothermic, what can be said about the backward reaction?	If the forward reaction is exothermic, the backward reaction is endothermic.
What happens to a reversible reaction at equilibrium?	Both the forward and backward reactions happen at the same rate.
What was Le Chateliers principle?	If you alter the conditions of the reaction, the reaction will respond to counteract the change.
If you increased the temperature of a reversible reaction, would the exothermic or endothermic reaction be favoured?	Endothermic, as endothermic reactions absorb energy from the surroundings so would bring the temperature down.

Week 4

Question	Answer
How is crude oil formed?	From plankton being compressed at the bottom of the sea under mud / sand.
What is a mixture?	A mixture contains 2 or more substances that can be separated.
What is a hydrocarbon?	A compound that contains carbon and hydrogen only.
What is an alkane?	A saturated hydrocarbon with the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}
Name the alkanes with 1, 2, 3 and 4 carbon atoms.	1= methane, 2= ethane, 3= propane, 4= butane

Week 5

Question	Answer
How is the hydrocarbon mixture in crude oil separated?	Fractional distillation, crude oil is heated, liquids evaporate and then condense again when they cool.
Which hydrocarbons have higher boiling points, large or small?	Large hydrocarbons have high boiling points.
Why do larger hydrocarbons have higher boiling points.	Larger hydrocarbons have stronger intermolecular forces so more energy is needed to break the forces and change the state from liquid to gas.
What is a fraction?	A fraction is a group of similar sized hydrocarbons.
Give 3 examples of fractions from crude oil and their uses.	Petrol and diesel = fuel, bitumen = tar for roads

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 5 Forces | Physics |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Define a "scalar" quantity and give 3 examples	A quantity that has magnitude (size) only, for example distance, speed and mass
Define a "vector" quantity and give 3 examples	A quantity that has magnitude AND direction, for example displacement, velocity and weight
What does a free-body diagram show us?	It shows all of the forces (usually 4) that are acting on an object. the size of the arrows is related to the size of the force
What will happen to an object of the forces acting on it are balanced?	It will be stationary or moving at a constant speed
What will happen to an object if the forces acting on it are unbalanced?	It will change size, change direction or change speed

Week 2

Question	Answer
What equation links time, distance travelled and speed?	Distance travelled = speed x time
What is the standard unit for speed?	Metres per second (m/s)
If a football travels 100m in 0.63 seconds, what speed is it travelling at? Give your answer to 3sf	$100 = \text{speed} \times 0.63$ $100 \div 0.63 = 158.7301587302$ ANS: 159 m/s
What equation links mass, weight and gravitational field strength?	Weight = mass x gravitational field strength
How are weight and mass different?	Mass is the total amount of material in kilograms. Weight is how that mass is affected by gravity in Newtons
What is the weight of a 77.2kg athlete on Earth where gravity is 9.8N/kg?	Weight = $77.2 \times 9.8 =$ ANS: 56.56N

Week 3

Question	Answer
What equation links distance, force and work done?	Work done = force x distance
How is elastic behaviour different to inelastic behaviour?	Elastic materials will return to their original size and shape once the force is removed from them – inelastic materials won't (they are permanently deformed)
What equation links extension, spring constant and force?	Force = spring constant x extension
What force is needed to stretch a spring, with a constant of 1200N/m by 25cm?	$25\text{cm} \div 100 = 0.25\text{m}$ Force = 1200×0.25 ANS: 300N
What does Hooke's law state with reference to the elasticity of objects?	The extension of a spring is directly proportional to the force applied to it, whilst displaying elastic behaviour

Week 4

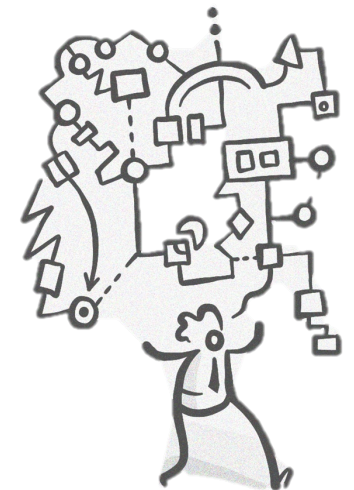
Question	Answer
On a distance-time graph, what would a horizontal line signify the object is doing?	The object is stationary as the time continues to increase but the distance stays the same
How do you find the speed of an object on a distance-time graph?	Find the gradient of the line using: $y \div x$
On a velocity-time graph, what would a horizontal line signify the object is doing?	Staying at a constant speed. If the line is on the x-axis then the object is stationary
How do you find the acceleration of an object on a velocity-time graph?	Find the gradient of the line using: $y \div x$
HT – How is the distance of the journey found on a velocity-time graph?	By finding the area underneath the graph. Section the area pp, find the area of each and add them together

Week 5

Question	Answer
What equation links change in speed, time and acceleration?	Acceleration = change in velocity \div time
What is the standard unit for acceleration?	Metres per second per second (m/s/s or m/s ²)
If a car travelling at 3m/s increases its speed to 7m/s in 30 seconds, what is its acceleration? Give your answer to 2dp	Acceleration = $(7-3) \div 30$ $4 \div 30 = 0.1333333333$ ANS: 0.13 m/s ²
What will happen to the acceleration of a trolley if the force on the trolley is increased?	The acceleration will increase (Newton's second law)
What will happen to the acceleration of a trolley if the mass of the trolley is increased?	The acceleration will decrease (Newton's second law)

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

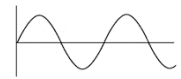



Topic 5/6 Forces & Waves | Physics |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is Newton's first law of motion?	Every object will remain at rest or in a uniform motion unless acted upon by an external force
What is Newton's second law of motion?	The acceleration of an object is directly proportional to the force on it and inversely proportional to its mass
What is Newton's third law of motion?	If object A exerts a force on object B, then object B will exert an equal and opposite force on A
How do you find the overall stopping distance of a vehicle?	Thinking distance + Braking distance
Give 3 factors that can affect a person's thinking distance	Tiredness, drugs (alcohol), distractions
HT - what equation links mass, momentum and velocity?	Momentum = mass x velocity

Week 2

Question	Answer
What does a transverse wave look like and how do the particles move in relation to the wave front?	Perpendicular (right angles) 
What is the wavelength on a transverse wave?	From 1 point on 1 wave to the identical point on the next wave
What does a longitudinal wave look like and how do the particles move in relation to the wave front?	Parallel 
What are the regions of close bars and regions of spaced-out bars on a longitudinal wave called?	Close areas are called compressions Far apart regions are called rarefactions
Give an example of a transverse wave and a longitudinal wave	Transverse – water, light Longitudinal - sound, ultrasound
If wave period = $1 \div$ frequency, what is the wave period of a 100Hz wave?	Wave period = $1 \div 100$ ANS: 0.01 seconds

Week 3

Question	Answer
What equation links wavelength, wave speed and frequency?	Wave speed = wavelength x frequency
What is the standard unit for frequency?	Hertz (Hz)
What is the frequency of a 2.5m wave that travels at 50m/s	$50 = 2.5 \times \text{frequency}$ $50 \div 2.5$ ANS: 20 Hz
How could you measure the wavelength of a water wave in a ripple tank?	Take a photo of the waves with a ruler next to them. Measure the distance between 2 dark bands
How could you measure the frequency of a water waves in a ripple tank?	Video the wave for 10 seconds with a timer in the shot. replay in slow motion and count the waves in 10 seconds – then divide by 10 for 1 second
How could you measure the wavelength and frequency of a standing wave in a string?	Wavelength – distance from the start of the bridge Frequency is on the generator

Week 4

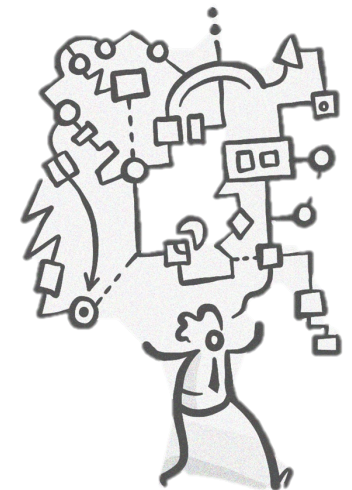
Question	Answer
What happens to a wave when it encounters a barrier?	It reflects off the barrier at the same angle that it approached at
What happens to a wave when it encounters a barrier with a small opening in it?	It diffracts through the opening, which spreads the wave outwards
Why does a ray of light bend towards the normal line when travelling into a denser material?	The speed of the light is decreased due to the increased number of particles
List the parts of the electromagnetic spectrum in order from the largest wavelength to smallest	Radio, micro, infra-red, visible, ultra-violet, x-rays & gamma
What speed do all electromagnetic waves travel at?	The speed of light

Week 5

Question	Answer
Why are radio waves and microwaves used for communications	They have large wavelengths so can travel large distances. Their low frequencies means they are a relatively low risk
Why are ultra-violet, x-rays and gamma rays dangerous to humans?	They have a small wavelength and high frequency. They can be absorbed by body tissue and cause mutations
As the wavelength of a wave decreases, what happens to the frequency and energy carried?	The frequency (number per second) increases, as does the energy carried
Describe what a Leslie cube is	A metal cube with 4 different types of surface, that is filled with hot water
Which side of the Leslie cube would you expect to decrease in temperature the most and why?	The black matt as it will absorb and emit more heat energy

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



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

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is line?	A line is a mark made on a surface that joins different points. Lines can vary in length, width, direction and shape.
What is tone?	Tone in art simply refers to how light or dark a colour is. Each colour has an almost infinite number of tones.
What is shape?	An element of art that is two-dimensional, flat, or limited to height and width.
What is form?	Form in art refers to three-dimensional shapes which have length, width and depth. 3D forms have volume and mass.
What is texture?	Texture refers to how something feels, including its appearance and consistency.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is mark making?	Mark making describes the way artists produce different lines, dots, marks, patterns and textures. Mark making can be creative and experimental as it can be done with any materials and tools.
What is composition?	Composition is how a drawing or artwork is arranged. The layout of the work on a background is important. Different elements may stand out or be noticed first. Carefully consider where to position shapes, lines, details and tones.
What is observational drawing?	Drawing from direct observation involves carefully looking at the subject and noticing and recording the shapes, details and tones that you see.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are primary source images?	Photographs that you have taken yourself that fit your topic of research.
What are secondary source images?	Photographs that you have collected from the internet, magazines, newspapers, leaflets etc but you have not taken them yourself.
What is a contact sheet?	Contact sheets present photos in a tiny format, and this facilitates a view of the bigger picture in each photo. Reducing a photo to a thumbnail. You demonstrate the photographs that you have taken yourself on a contact sheet.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is a stimulus?	A stimulus is anything that interests you and gives you ideas for your art project e.g. bugs and insects for Natural Forms or coral and reefs for Marine Life.
What is annotation used for?	Annotation is a useful way to explain your thoughts and decisions to the examiner, but it can also be used to make notes about what you were thinking, how you achieved a technique, what you might do later to expand on an idea or any other note to yourself that might be useful.
What is the difference between commentary and evaluation annotation?	Commentary describes what has been done. Evaluation is reflective - it makes a judgement about what did and didn't work well, and why.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What does development mean?	Development is about selecting ideas, visual elements, compositions and techniques from this initial work and using them in new ways.
What does refinement mean?	Refinement does not involve major changes but is about making small changes which improve the idea in some way.
What does experimenting mean?	Experimenting with materials will help you decide on your strengths and which techniques you would like to develop in your portfolio and assignment.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



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

Week 1

Question	Answer
Which media would you expect a ceramic artist to work with?	Clay
Weaving, macramé, batik and silk painting are all disciplines of which kind of medium?	Textiles
Photography, graphics software and paint programs are all good examples of what?	Digital Media

Week 2

Question	Answer
What might you do to a charcoal or pastel sketch to stop it from smudging?	Use a fixative spray to seal it
What is ModRoc?	A modelling medium
If a sculpture is not free-standing, then what is it called?	A relief

Week 3

Question	Answer
An important aspect of a sculpture is which aspect of its surface?	Whether it is convex or concave
What are the two principal elements of sculpture?	Mass and space
Which are the two usual ways for a canvas orientation to be described?	Landscape and portrait

Week 4

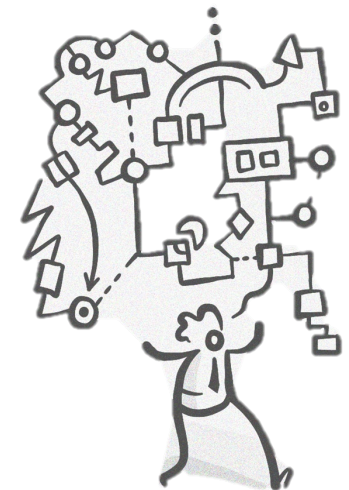
Question	Answer
Why might an artist use masking fluid in a drawing?	To keep one area of the drawing clean
Many fields outside of art, such as science or technology, also produce drawings. These may be referred to as what?	Technical drawings
What are hatching and cross-hatching?	Groups of parallel lines in differing directions

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the name for a quick, unrefined drawing?	A sketch
What does the term 'monochrome' mean?	Monochromatic works use either one colour, or shades of a colour and can apply to painting, drawing or photography
What is the vanishing point?	The point on the work which appears to be furthest away from the viewpoint

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2.1 & 1.5 | Business Studies |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is meant by the term globalisation?	The ability to buy and sell online as the world has become a smaller place
What are the benefits of globalisation/international trade?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can sell worldwide • Can find better quality raw materials at a cheaper price from foreign suppliers
What is the drawback of globalisation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More competition from international business • Expensive to adapt the products for international customers
What are the barriers to international trade?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade Blocs • Tariffs
What is the impact of relocation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Wages • Loose USP of being a British business

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is meant by behaving ethically?	Behaving in a way that is morally right e.g. having safe working conditions
What is meant by the term environmental sustainability?	Business Practices that do not damage or deplete natural resources in the environment
What is meant by a pressure group?	A group that tries to influence and change how the business behaves
State how a business could use to reduce its environmental impact?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having less packaging • Having electric vehicles
What is the impact of behaving ethically/improving its environmental sustainability?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good reputation as doing the right thing • Won't get fined • Expensive

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the calculation for Profit?	Revenue – Total Costs
What is the calculation for Total Costs?	Fixed Costs + Total Variable Costs
What is the calculation for Total Variable Costs?	Variable costs per item x number of items sold
What is the calculation for Revenue?	Selling Price x number of items sold
How can a business improve its profit figure?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do more advertising to increase awareness to bring in more revenue • Find a cheaper supplier to reduce total costs

Week 4

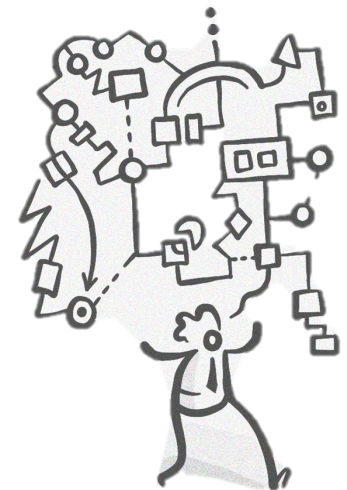
Question	Answer
What is a stakeholder?	Someone that has an interest in the overall success of the business.
State 1 stakeholder of a business?	Shareholders (owners), Employees, Customers, Managers, Suppliers, Local Community, Pressure groups, The Government.
Explain one conflict between stakeholders	Employees want a pay rise but the owners don't want to give it to them as it will negatively impact their profits
State 1 type of technology a business could use?	E-commerce/ Social Media/Digital Communication/ Digital Payment Systems.
State 1 method of digital communication?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Text • Video conferencing • Social Media

Week 5

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

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1.5 & 2.4 | Business Studies |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the principles of Consumer Law?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality Consumer Rights
What are the principles of Employment Laws?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment Pay Discrimination Health and Safety.
What are the impacts of not sticking to legislation/legal obligations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damages the business reputation Won't get fined Will be hard to attract good employees
What are the impacts of high unemployment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customers have less disposable income Lots of potential applicants for jobs
What is the impact of rising inflation?	Customers have less disposable income Employees may want a pay rise

Week 2

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

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the formula for Gross Profit?	Gross Profit = Sales Revenue – Cost of Sales
What is the formula for Net Profit?	Gross Profit-Operating Expenses and Interest
What is the formula for Gross Profit Margin?	$\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Sales Revenue}} \times 100$
What is the formula for Net Profit Margin?	$\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Sales Revenue}} \times 100$
How can a business improve their Gross Profit figure?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find a cheaper supplier so their raw materials are cheaper
How can a business improve their Gross Profit figure?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find ways of reducing expenses e.g. making managers redundant so the salary bill is lower

Week 4

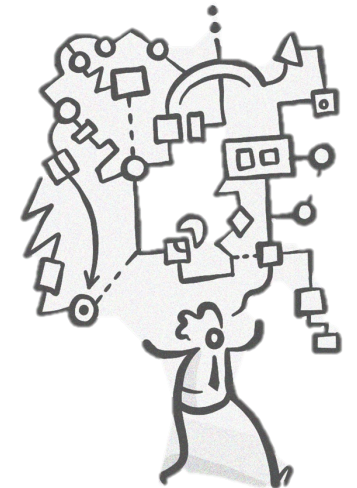
Question	Answer
What are the financial aims and objectives?	Survival, Profit, Sales, Market share, Financial Security
What are the Non-Financial aims and objectives?	Social Objectives, Personal Satisfaction, Challenge, Independence and Control.
What is the importance of setting Financial aims and objectives?	Without Financial aims like profit and sales the business may struggle to survive
What is the importance of setting Non Financial aim and objectives?	Non Financial aims, like independence and personal satisfaction, drive the entrepreneur
Give an example of how a business aim might change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survival to growth Growth to survival

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are the 4ps of the marketing Mix?	Product, Price, Place, Promotion
What are the advantages of having a branded product?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trusted by customers so can charge a Premium Price High levels of customer loyalty
What methods can be used to achieve product differentiation?	Quality, Branding, Design, USP
What is the impact of Product Differentiation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieves a Competitive Advantage However Expensive to create
What is the impact of creating a USP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can charge a Premium Price However expensive to create

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Component 2 | Dance |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is health and safety in dance class?	Measures taken to reduce the chance of injury.
What are behaviours and attitudes when working with others in dance ?	cooperation , being supportive, listening to others, punctuality, consistency, commitment , reliability, being prepared, being respectful of others' opinions and skills.
What is responding to feedback ?	Addressing weakness or errors and improving the performance
What is an effective warm up in dance ?	pulse raising - mobility - Stretching - dynamic movements - skill rehearsal.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are genres in dance ?	Although there are hundreds of dance styles, for simplicity, we categorise different types of dance into a few large groups: ballet; modern and contemporary dance; hip-hop
What is a stimulus or starting point ?	Something that arouses the mind and insights activity.
What are relationships in dance ?	A way in which dancers move with others

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are physical skills ?	posture; alignment; balance; coordination; control; flexibility; mobility; strength; stamina ..
What are technical skills ?	accuracy of action, timing, dynamic, rhythmic and spatial content and the reproduction of movement
What are performance skills ?	Expressive skills and projection.

Week 4

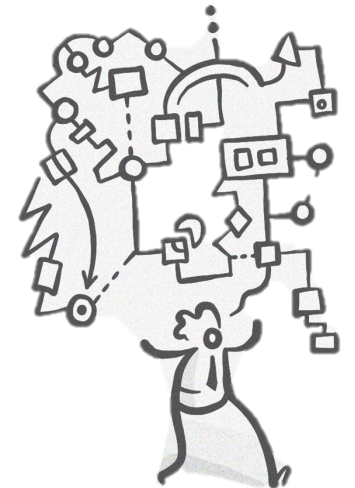
Question	Answer
What are interpretive skills ?	Skills in which a dancer has to think about when performing.
What is repertoire ?	A stock of plays, dances, or items that a company or a performer knows or is prepared to perform.
What is meant by Rhythm ?	a strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are stylistic features or qualities ?	Executes the different dance genres, and their own specific style qualities.
What is projection ?	The energy the dancer uses to connect with and draw in the audience.
What is spatial awareness ?	Application of space in dance

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Component 2 | Dance |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is accompaniment ?	Audible accompaniment to the dance such as music, words, song
How do you demonstrate facial expression ?	Try practicing in front of a mirror.
How does costume enhance a dance performance ?	Visually match the emotions and movements of the dancer while enchanting and entralling the audience

Week 2

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

Week 3

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

Week 4

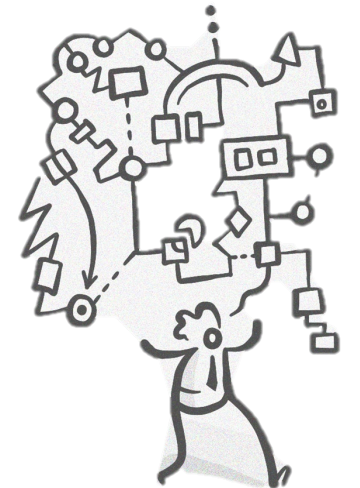
Question	Answer
What are transitions ?	simple movement or series of movements to bridge the gap between two more complex movements.
What is meant by phrasing ?	A brief sequence of related movements that have a sense of continuity and artistic or rhythmic completion.
What is extension ?	the extension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

Week 5

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

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic C1: Devising NEA and Topic C3: Noughts and Crosses | Drama |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Name 3 Brecht skills?	Narration, multi-role, direct address.
What is the name of Artaud's theatre?	Theatre of Cruelty.
Physical theatre uses what primarily?	Storytelling through movement.
Name 2 Artaud skills.	Audience attack, piercing sound effects.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the production style of Noughts and Crosses?	Storytelling theatre.
Who performed the original performance of Noughts and Crosses?	Pilot Theatre.
What stage was the original Noughts and Crosses?	End on.
What does character motivation mean?	Intention of the character in a scene.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Name 2 rehearsal techniques?	Role on the wall and hot-seating.
What does tone mean?	Emotion used in voice.
What does tempo in vocals mean?	The speed of vocals.
What does atmosphere mean?	The vibe in a scene.

Week 4

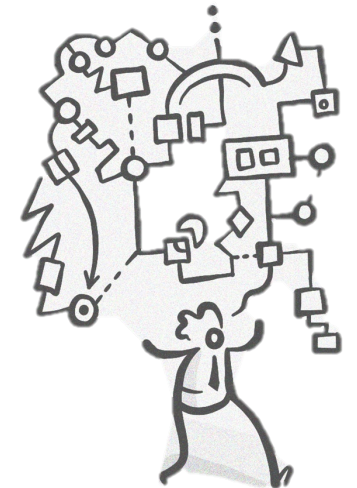
Question	Answer
Who are the main roles in Noughts and Crosses?	Callum and Sephy.
Who are the two families?	Hadley's and Mcgregor's.
What is the name of Callum's brother?	Jude.
What is Sephy's sister called?	Minerva.
Who are the higher class?	The Hadley's the Noughts.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Who do you perform for?	The audience.
What does interaction mean?	The way the characters respond to other roles and the audience.
If you are in a group of 5 actors, how long should the performance be?	11-16 minutes.
What is the name of the light on one actor?	Spot-light.
What lights create a sense of disorder?	Strobe lighting.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic C1: Devising NEA and Topic C3 Noughts and Crosses | Drama |

Week 1

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

Week 2

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

Week 3

Question	Answer
How many marks for the portfolio?	30
How many words is recommended?	900 - 999
What structure should you use?	Point evidence and explain.
What does analyse mean?	Describe and explain why?

Week 4

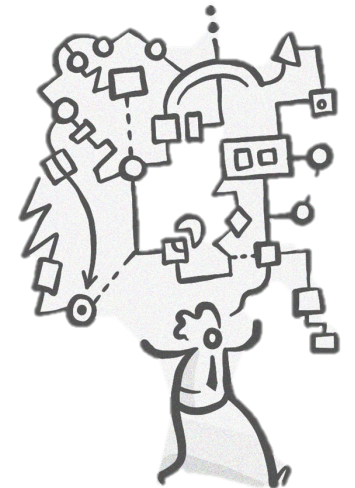
Question	Answer
What are the main colours of the set design in Noughts and Crosses?	Red and black.
Who are the Liberation Militia?	Terrorist group.
What is Sephy's dad called?	Kamal.
What is Callum's dad called?	Ryan.
Who is Callum's sister?	Lynette.

Week 5

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

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1: Characteristics, Risks and Rewards for Enterprise | Enterprise |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the 7 Entrepreneurial characteristics?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination • Confidence • Negotiation • Communication • Innovation • Creativity • Risk Taking
Explain the Entrepreneurial characteristic Risk Taking	I must be prepared to lose all my money because customers don't want to buy my product. This could mean I can't pay my bills.
Explain the Entrepreneurial characteristic Determination	Never giving up when things get difficult, and customers aren't buying your product

Week 1 & 2

Question	Answer
Explain the Entrepreneurial characteristic confidence?	Believing in yourself and your product idea so that you can encourage customers to buy them.
Explain the Entrepreneurial characteristic innovation?	Coming up with completely new and original ideas and turning that idea into a product or service. This means you have no competition and can charge a high price.
Explain the Entrepreneurial characteristic creativity?	Developing new products and services as well as being able to create branding like the logo and the promotional materials
Explain the Entrepreneurial characteristic negotiation?	When dealing with someone who has a different point of view that you being able to convince them the see it your way e.g. Getting a supplier to give you a discount on your raw materials
Explain the Entrepreneurial characteristic communication?	You need to be able to communicate both verbally and in written form as you need to be able to share your product and business ideas with others clearly e.g. you must be able to convince customers to buy your products.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the potential rewards of risk taking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial • Independence • Self-satisfaction • Making a difference/change
Explain the potential reward: Financial?	The business may be successful and make a lot of profit. As a result, you may be able lead a luxurious lifestyle with nice holidays and expensive cars
Explain the potential reward: Independence?	Being able to make your own decisions, like choosing your own hours, so that you are happier and more motivated.
Explain the potential reward: Self Satisfaction?	Having the sense of achievement that you have created a business with loyal customers which may even lead to you winning awards.
Explain the potential reward: Making a difference/change?	Having a business that you know it helping customers not just about making profit.

Week 4

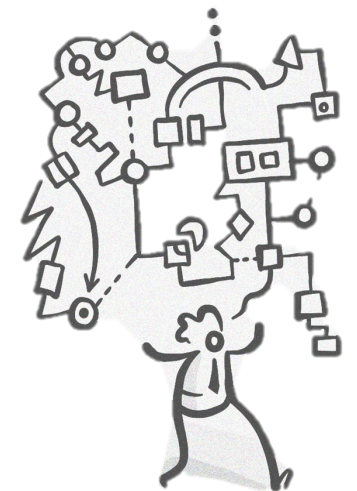
Question	Answer
What are the potential drawbacks of risk taking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial • Health/wellbeing • Work-life balance • Personal relationships
Explain the potential drawback of risk taking: Financial?	You may lose all the money you put into the business and not make a lot of profit. This means you may not be able to pay your bills like your rent or buy food
Explain the potential drawback of risk taking: Health and Wellbeing?	Running your own business can be extremely stressful worrying that you are making enough money. This can lead to insomnia and depression.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Explain the potential drawback of risk taking: Personal relationships?	As you have to work long hours and it can be stressful it can be hard to form and keep relationships.
Explain the potential drawback of risk taking: work life balance?	As you will have to work long hours including evening and weekend this may mean you have to spend less time at home with your family doing things you enjoy.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



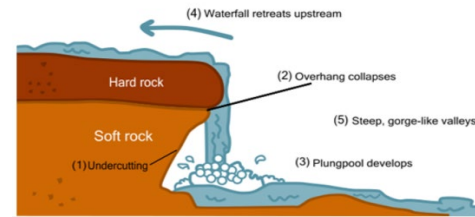
Topic 1 Rivers | Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the three courses of the river?	Upper, middle and lower course
What happens in the Upper Course?	Near the source, the river flows over a steep gradient from the hill/mountains. This gives the river a lot of energy, so it erodes the riverbed vertically to form narrow valleys
What happens in the middle course of the river?	Here, the gradient moves gentler, so the water has less energy and moves more slowly. The river will begin to erode laterally making the river wider
What happens in the lower course of the river?	Near the river's mouth, the river widens and becomes flatter. Material is transported and deposited.

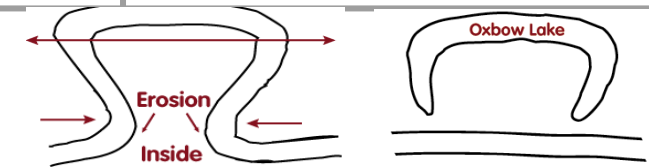
Week 2

Question	Answer
How does a waterfall form?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. River flows over alternative bands of soft and hard rock 2. The river erodes softer rock faster creating a step 3. Further hydraulic action and abrasion form a plunge pool beneath 4. Hard rock above is undercut leaving a cap which collapses providing more material for erosion 5. Waterfall retreats leaving a steep sided gorge



Week 3

Question	Answer
How does an oxbow lake form?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Erosion of outer bank forms a river cliff. Deposition of the inner bank forms a slip off slope. 2. Further hydraulic action and abrasion of the outer banks occurs meaning that the river neck gets smaller 3. Erosion breaks through the neck, so river takes the fastest route, re-directing the flow. 4. Evaporation and deposition cut off the main channel leaving an ox-bow lake 5. Overtime the lake will evaporate leaving behind a marshland and then a meander scar



Week 4

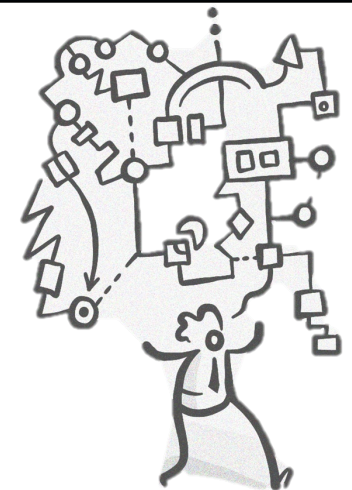
Question	Answer
What is a levee?	When a rivers floods, fine silt/alluvium is deposited on the valley floor. Closer to the river's banks, the heavier materials build up to form natural levees.
How are floodplains used by people?	Floodplains are nutrient rich making it ideal for farming and they are also flat which makes the land ideal for building houses.
What is hard engineering?	Hard engineering is where we modify the course of a river using hard materials such as steel and concrete. These strategies are more expensive.
What is soft engineering?	Soft engineering is when we use the natural environment to support the river to reduce the risk on people or the environment. These strategies are more sympathetic to the environment and are often cheaper.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Afforestation	Plant trees to soak up rainwater to reduce flood risk
Demountable flood barriers	Put in place when a flood warning is raised
Managed flooding	Naturally let areas flood protecting settlements
Straightening the channel	Increase velocity to remove flood water
Artificial Levees	Heightens the river so flood water is contained
Deepening or widening the river	Increases capacity for a flood

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2 UK in the 21st Century | Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Where are the upland areas of the UK located?	Mostly in Scotland and North-west England. However, there are also upland areas located in the west of Wales and in the southwest of England.
What is the UK annual rainfall pattern?	Highest rainfall pattern is in the north-west where the average is 2500mm per year and the lowest is in the south-east with an average rainfall of 500-625mm
UK Relief Rainfall	When air carrying moisture reaches upland areas it is forced upwards to produce Relief Rainfall.
Rain shadow	The other side of the upland area has little moisture.
What is water stress?	When areas have limited water supply

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the main land uses in the UK?	Arable farmland, Coniferous woodland, Urban areas, Mountainous areas, Grasslands.
What is the population of the UK?	68 million
What is Natural Increase?	The difference between births and deaths
What is Net Migration?	The difference between migration and emigration from the UK
What is Life Expectancy?	The average age someone will die
What is a Population Pyramid?	Show the amount of people in age and biological gender brackets of people

Week 3

Question	Answer
UK population distribution Low	Northern Scotland due to the topography and access to resources
UK population distribution High	Rest of the UK, gently rolling hills, moderate climate, good access to resources and transport routes
UK population distribution Very High	Southeast of England in cities such as London. High tourism and migration rate compared to the rest of the UK
Factors affecting population density	Climate, remote communities, poor communications, work opportunities, raw materials, terrain, access to water
Demographic Transition Model	As countries experience economic development, they also go through stages of population transition from 1-5

Week 4

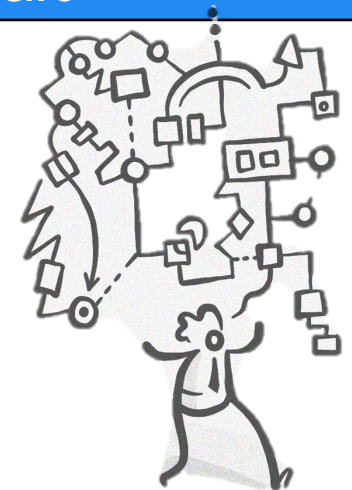
Question	Answer
Why does the UK have an ageing population?	Improvements in access to food/water/medicine/NHS/living conditions/governance
What are the consequences of an ageing population?	Too many elderly people, not enough working age population to cover the costs of an elderly population such as social care and healthcare
Where are the biggest concentrations of elderly people in the UK?	Coastal and rural communities, 18% of the total UK population is elderly and this percentage is increasing year-on-year
Why is this an issue?	Poor revenue in coastal areas leading to a declining economy. Limited access in rural communities to resources which could make elderly people vulnerable- snow storms in the highland and flooding.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the Ethnic Diversity of the UK like?	13% of the population of the UK were born in another country
What is the Ethnic Diversity percentage in London?	In London, this rate is about 37%
Why is the Ethnic Diversity so large in the UK?	The change was driven by white non-British, Black African and Asian people
Why did and do people migrate to the UK?	Better work opportunities and standards of living

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 SuperPower Relations & the Cold War | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What type of government did the USSR have in 1943?	Communist.
What economic system does the USA use?	Capitalism.
Which countries were part of the Grand Alliance?	USA, Great Britain, USSR.
When was the Yalta Conference?	January 1945.
When was the Potsdam Conference?	July 1945.

Week 2

Question	Answer
At which conference did the USA reveal it had atomic bombs?	Potsdam
Which conference decided on the Superpowers' "spheres of influence"?	Yalta
Name the countries that made up the USSR's 'buffer zone'.	Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary
What tactics did the USSR use to take over countries?	Salami Tactics.
What name did Churchill give the divide between East & West Europe?	The Iron Curtain

Week 3

Question	Answer
What was Truman's policy to stop communism spreading?	Containment.
When did Truman propose the Truman Doctrine?	1947.
How much money did America give to Europe as part of Marshall Aid?	\$13 billion.
What did Stalin set up in response to the Marshall Plan?	Comecon
What did Stalin call America's aid to Europe?	Dollar Imperialism

Week 4

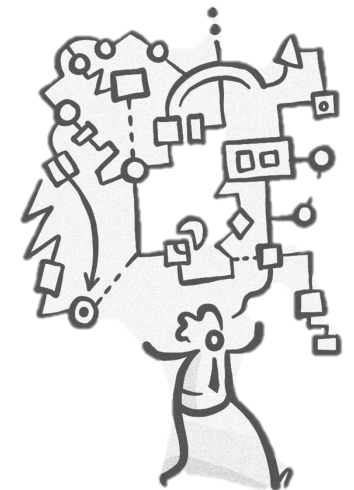
Question	Answer
Which countries' zones made up Trizonia?	Britain, France & the USA.
What was the name of the currency set up by the Western allies?	The Deutschmark
What was the only way for Western allies to access Berlin after June 1948?	Air corridors.
When did the Berlin Blockade end?	May 1949.
What kind of alliances were NATO and the Warsaw Pact?	Military alliances.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Who was the hardline communist leader of Hungary from 1948?	Matyas Rakosi
Who made a 'secret speech' in 1956?	Khrushchev
What was Khrushchev's policy to change how the USSR and the satellite states were run?	de-Stalinisation
What organisation did Nagy want to leave?	The Warsaw Pact.
How many Soviet soldiers invaded Hungary?	200,000

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2 Super Power Relations & the Cold War | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Whose zone was Berlin located in?	The Soviet's
Between 1949 and 1961 how many East Germans fled to the West via Berlin?	2.7 million
How long did Khrushchev give the USA to leave Berlin?	6 months
Why did the Soviets refuse to attend the Paris Summit in 1960?	The USA had been spying on the USSR – the Soviets had shot down an American U2 spy plane.
Which leaders met in Vienna in 1961?	Khrushchev & Kennedy.

Week 2

Question	Answer
How did Kennedy respond the Khrushchev's new ultimatum?	Kennedy committed \$3.2 billion to defence spending
When was the Berlin Wall built?	August 1961
How long was the Berlin Wall?	96 miles
Who said, "It's not a very nice solution, but a wall is a hell of a lot better than a war"?	President Kennedy
Where was the tense stand-off between American and Soviet tanks in October 1961?	Checkpoint Charlie

Week 3

Question	Answer
When did the USSR develop their own atomic bomb?	1949
How far from the USA is the island of Cuba?	90 miles
Who took over as the left-win leader of Cuba in 1959?	Fidel Castro
How many Cuban exiles invaded at the Bay of Pigs?	1400
Who was the American President during the Bay of Pigs invasion?	President Kennedy

Week 4

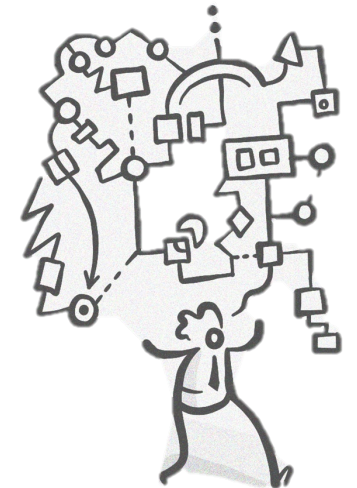
Question	Answer
What did American spy planes see on Cuba in October 1962?	Soviet missile bases being built.
How did Kennedy try to stop Soviet missiles reaching Cuba?	With a naval blockade.
When did the Cuban Missile Crisis end?	28th October 1962?
What did Kennedy agree to do secretly in exchange for the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba?	Withdraw American missiles from Turkey.
What was set up to improve communication after the crisis?	The telephone 'Hotline'.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Who was the unpopular hard-line communist leader of Czechoslovakia?	Novotny
What was Dubcek's plan to improve Czechoslovakia known as?	"Socialism with a human face."
Who was the leader of the USSR in 1968?	Brezhnev.
What did the Brezhnev Doctrine state?	If any Eastern Bloc country turned away from communism, the USSR would invade to keep communism stable.
What happened to Dubcek?	He was imprisoned in Moscow before being released later.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1.4 Food Safety | Hospitality |

Week 1 Food and ill health

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

Week 2 Allergies

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

Week 3 Food Law

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

Week 4 EHO

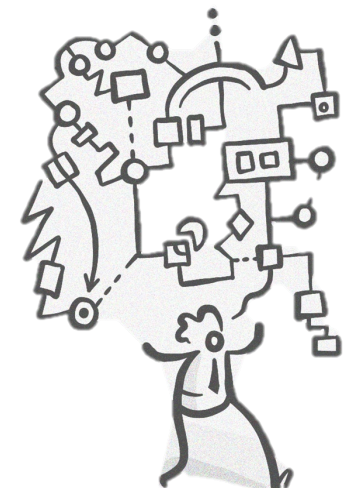
Question	Answer
What is an Environmental Health Officer?	A person employed by the Local Authority (council) and overseen by the Food Standards Agency to enforce food safety legislation.
What is the purpose of an EHO inspection?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure food is stored, handled, cooked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

Week 5 EHO

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

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Recall and Revision | Hospitality |

Week 1 Preparing for Assessment

Question	Answer
How long is your Unit 1 exam?	90 minutes
How many marks are available on the unit 1 exam?	90
How much of the total qualification is this unit exam worth?	40%
What are the 4 units of study?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitality and Catering Provision • How Hospitality and Catering Providers Operate • Health and Safety in Hospitality and Catering. • Food safety in Hospitality and Catering.

Week 2 H&C Provision

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

Week 3 How H&C Operates

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

Week 4 H&S in H&C

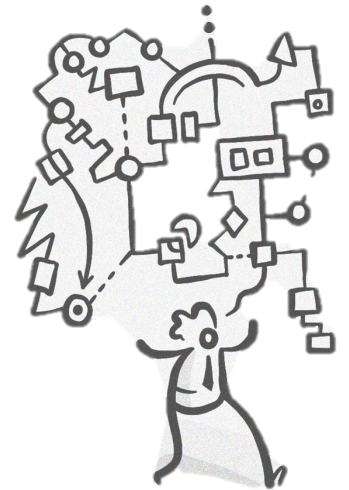
Question	Answer
What are the 5 personal safety laws that you need to be aware of?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Safety at Work Act (HASAWA) • Reporting Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) • Control Of Substances Hazadous to Health (COSHH) • Manual Handling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

Week 5 Food Safety

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


Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Recap, Score Questions and Indian Music | Music |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are three possible answers for a time signature question?	4/4, ¾, 6/8
Name three textures in music.	Melody & accompaniment, Polyphonic, Monophonic, Homophonic (any three)
What does <i>MP</i> mean in music?	Mezzo piano (moderately quiet)
What does this sign mean in music?	
Staccato and legato are types of what?	Articulation

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the possible answers if you're asked about tonality?	Major or minor
What does dissonant mean?	Clashing notes
If music is not all 'on the beat', what is the word to describe this?	Syncopation
What are the four main woodwind instruments usually used in an orchestra?	Flute, clarinet, oboe, bassoon
What are the four main brass instruments usually used in an orchestra?	Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, Tuba

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the two types of Indian music that could be on the exam?	Indian Classical Music, Bhangra
Complete the names of these Indian instruments: S____ (stringed instrument)	Sitar
T____ (percussion instrument)	Tabla
D____ (percussion instrument)	Dhol
What is the name of the constant sound in the background during Indian music?	Drone
The musicians make up a lot of the music on the spot. What is the name for this?	Improvisation

Week 4

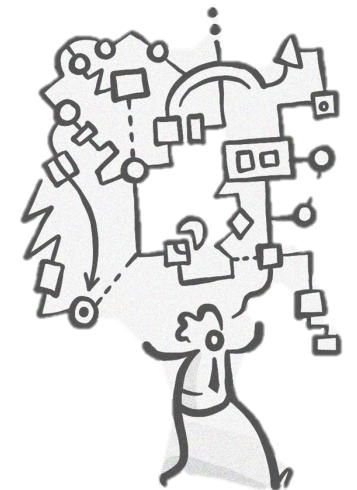
Question	Answer
Bhangra music is a fusion of which two types of music?	Indian music and Western pop music
What is the name of the 'one-potato, two-potato' rhythm used in bhangra music?	Chaal rhythm
What drum is commonly used?	Dhol
Describe the tempo of Bhangra music	Fast
What do they often shout in the background?	Hoi or hey

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is an alap in Indian Classical music?	Intro section that has loose timing.
Give three two words to describe the singing in Bhangra music	High pitched, Punjabi or other Indian language, shouts, narrow range, repetitive, chaal rhythm, bending notes, melismas.
These questions are recap questions on previous units: What is the name for a Baroque piece that has a small group of instruments backed by the orchestra?	Concerto Grosso
What decades does the Pop Ballads topic cover?	1970s, 1980s, 1990s.
Name three accidentals.	Sharp, flat, natural


Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2 Recap, Score Questions and Indian Music | Music |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are three possible answers for a time signature question?	4/4, ¾, 6/8
Name three textures in music.	Melody & accompaniment, Polyphonic, Monophonic, Homophonic (any three)
What does <i>MP</i> mean in music?	Mezzo piano (moderately quiet)
What does this sign mean in music?	
Staccato and legato are types of what?	Articulation

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the possible answers if you're asked about tonality?	Major or minor
What does dissonant mean?	Clashing notes
If music is not all 'on the beat', what is the word to describe this?	Syncopation
What are the four main woodwind instruments usually used in an orchestra?	Flute, clarinet, oboe, bassoon
What are the four main brass instruments usually used in an orchestra?	Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, Tuba

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the two types of Indian music that could be on the exam?	Indian Classical Music, Bhangra
Complete the names of these Indian instruments: S____ (stringed instrument)	Sitar
T____ (percussion instrument)	Tabla
D____ (percussion instrument)	Dhol
What is the name of the constant sound in the background during Indian music?	Drone
The musicians make up a lot of the music on the spot. What is the name for this?	Improvisation

Week 4

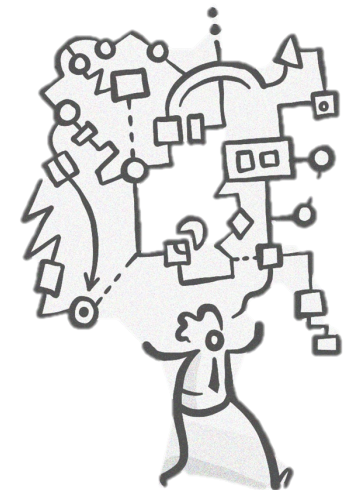
Question	Answer
Bhangra music is a fusion of which two types of music?	Indian music and Western pop music
What is the name of the 'one-potato, two-potato' rhythm used in bhangra music?	Chaal rhythm
What drum is commonly used?	Dhol
Describe the tempo of Bhangra music	Fast
What do they often shout in the background?	Hoi or hey

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is an alap in Indian Classical music?	Intro section that has loose timing.
Give three two words to describe the singing in Bhangra music	High pitched, Punjabi or other Indian language, shouts, narrow range, repetitive, chaal rhythm, bending notes, melismas.
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Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1: Human Rights | Religious Education |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Define the term 'prejudice'.	An attitude someone might have that is not based upon fact.
Define the term 'discrimination'.	The action of putting prejudice into practice.
Provide a quote from Christianity that rejects prejudice or discrimination.	'There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus.' Galatians
Provide a quote from Islam that rejects prejudice or discrimination.	'O mankind, indeed, we have created you from male and female and you peoples and tribes that you may know one another.' Qur'an.
Define the term 'agape'.	Unconditional love or charity to another person. (Jesus shows agape in the Bible).

Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Personal conviction'.	Where a person feels strongly about something.
Define the term 'Social justice'.	Promoting a fair society.
Name a European country where personal religious conviction clashes with the law.	France (with secular laws banning religious dress in the community).
Describe the achievements of Martin Luther King Jr.	Leader of the civil rights movement/ organised marches & protests/ 1964 Nobel peace prize/ 'I have a dream' speech.
How did MLK's faith influence his personal convictions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Turn the other cheek' • 'Love thy neighbour'
How did Malala's faith influence her personal convictions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Read! In the name of your Lord!' • 'Stand out firmly for justice.' • 'All people are as equal as the teeth of a comb'.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Define the term 'extremism'.	
List two ways the government might try to prevent radicalisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit opportunities to spread hate online. • Help through schools/ youth clubs etc. • Integrate communities. • Share information with other countries.
What are the two types of Human Rights?	Qualified rights (rights that are limited) and Absolute rights (rights that all are entitled to no matter what).
Which rights are exercised most by the Westboro Baptist church?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to free speech • Right to assembly • Right to freedom of religious expression
Give a positive and negative impact of the freedoms given to the Westboro Baptist Church.	<p><u>Positive example:</u> Exercise freedom like we'd all like/ healthy to debate</p> <p><u>Negative example:</u> offense taken by LGBTQ+, military, other religious groups/ touch on personal convictions/ branded prejudiced/ isolated from society.</p>

Week 4

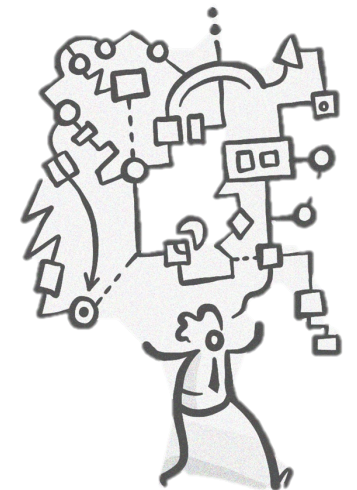
Question	Answer
Define the term 'Tithing'.	The practice of giving a tenth of your savings/earnings to the Church.
How much Zakah is given yearly to charity?	2.5% per year.
Describe the meaning of the following : Matthew 19:24 – "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God."	It is very difficult for a rich man to enter Heaven because they have not shared their money with the poor and will therefore not be rewarded after death.
Describe the meaning of the following: "He who eats and drinks while his brother goes hungry is not one of us." - Hadith	Anyone who has enough supplies for themselves when others are starving is not a true Muslim (taught to share all wealth as it is a gift from Allah).
Define the term 'relative poverty'.	Being 'poor' in comparison to others.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Define the term 'absolute poverty'.	Not having the basic items needed for survival. Food. Warmth. Shelter.
Why do Muslims and Christians believe they should give to charity?	Because all wealth is a gift from God, this means it is not ours to keep. It must be shared.
List three examples of religious charities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YMCA • Christian Aid • Islamic Relief
How does the parable of the Sheep and the Goats relate to charity?	The Parable of Sheep and Goats teaches that if they look after the sick, the poor and the hungry they will get to Heaven – charity is seen as a good way to do this.
Which of the 5 Pillars of Islam relates to charity?	Sawm (Ramadan), Zakah (compulsory & voluntary), Hajj.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1: Christian Practices | Religious Education |

Week 1

Question	Answer
List the four types of worship.	Liturgical, Non-liturgical, Charismatic and private worship.
How many types of prayers are there?	7 types: Adoration/ thanksgiving/ contemplational/ confessional/ praise// penitential/ supplication.
Which prayer did Jesus teach his followers to practise all types of prayer?	The Lord's prayer.
What might the following teach about unanswered prayers? "You do not have what you want because you do not ask God for it. And when you ask, you do not receive it, because your motives are bad" (James 4:2-3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can't ask for anything in prayer. Asking = greedy intentions. You must follow God to have prayers answered. Possibly that only God knows what we need. (Link with story of Job)
How might unanswered prayers link with the Inconsistent Triad?	It could prove God is not loving/ powerful or know enough to help us.

Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the meaning of the term 'Sacraments'.	An outward and visible sign of an inward and invisible grace'. (St. Augustine)
List the seven sacraments.	Baptism/ confirmation/ marriage/ anointing of the sick, reconciliation/ ordination/ eucharist.
Name the two types of Baptism.	Infant baptism and Believers baptism.
List a quote to support the importance of baptism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"Jesus replied, "very truly, no one can see the kingdom of God unless they are born again."</i> <i>"Make disciples of all nations, baptise them in the name of the Father. Son and Holy Spirit."</i>
Why are baptisms important?	It washes away our sins so that we can enter Heaven.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Holy Communion'.	This is the sacrament that uses bread and wine to celebrate the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross and his resurrection from death.
What does the bread and wine represent in the Communion?	The bread represents Jesus' body that was broken for all. The wine represents Jesus' blood that was spilt.
Which denominations believe in Transubstantiation?	Catholics, Orthodox and Anglican Christians.
Define the term 'Pilgrimage'.	A journey to a special place (usually a sign of religious devotion).
List three popular pilgrimage sights for Christians.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walsingham (Britain) Taizé (France) Holy Land (Jerusalem)
Why might some Protestant reformers reject pilgrimages?	It can be thought that it breaks the commandment not to worship idols as some sites contain shrines.

Week 4

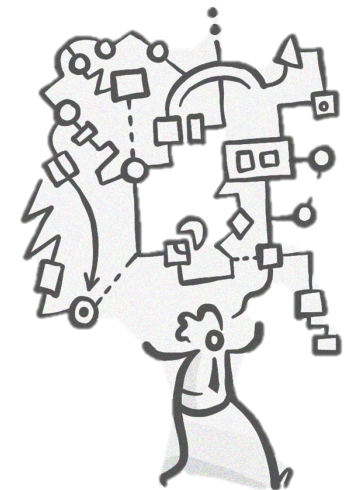
Question	Answer
How many Gospels detail Jesus' birth?	Two.
List one significance of celebrating Christmas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celebration of the incarnation Christians feel united. Celebrates importance of family.
List two reasons why Christmas is no longer important.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus didn't tell his followers to celebrate Christmas. Not sure of actual date of Jesus' birth. Has become commercialised.
Why is Easter so important?	It healed the rift between God and humans. Heaven was opened again.
Describe the meaning of the quote: "Behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent."	The veil = curtain in the temple in Jerusalem, it was torn when Jesus died. Symbolises barrier of man & God was torn, now we can reconnect with God.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Can the UK census be classed as a SOWA?	Yes. Happens every 10 years. Remains the most used data for showing religious diversity. (Since 2001 there has been an optional religious question).
List three ways the Church can help the community.	Used for: Scouts/ Guides/ food banks/ Poll stations/ weddings/ funerals/ health clinics/ baby & mental health support etc.
Define the term 'evangelism'.	Spreading of the Good News (Gospel).
Which two friends of Jesus helped to originally spread Christianity? Provide one quote to support their efforts.	Peter and Paul (Saul). Jesus told his followers to: <i>'Become fishers of men'</i> and to <i>'Baptise all nations.'</i>
How might modern Christians evangelise?	Posters/ TV adverts/ knock on doors/ travelling to developing countries (Missionaries – very controversial).

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Intereses y Influencias | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What verb do we use to say what we usually do?	Soler + infinitive verb
How do we conjugate SOLER into the "I, we, they" forms?	Suelo = I usually Solemos = we usually Suelen = they usually
How do we say 'to go out with friends'?	Salir con amigos
Which reflexive phrases do we use to say 'makes me laugh' and 'makes me forget everything'?	Me hace reír = makes me laugh Me olvidarme de todo = makes me forget everything
How do we say 'I am a fan of...?'	Soy fánatica de...

Week 2

Question	Answer
Which are the two verbs used with sports?	Jugar - to play Hacer - to do
Which type of sports do we use 'jugar' with? Which type of sports do we use 'hacer' with?	Jugar is used with ball sports Hacer is used with non-ball sports
How do we say 'when I was younger'?	Cuando era joven
Which tense do we follow 'cuando era joven' with?	The imperfect tense
How do we say the following imperfect tense verbs? It was I used to play I used to do	It was = era I used to play = jugaba I used to do = hacía

Week 3

Question	Answer
When do we use the imperfect tense?	To say something that used to happen in the past. Or a description in the past.
When do we use the preterite tense?	Something that happened once in the past.
When do we use the perfect tense?	To say what has happened in the past
How do you say 'trending topics'?	Temas del momento
How do you say 'I have bought'?	He comprado
How do you say 'I have read'?	He leído

Week 4

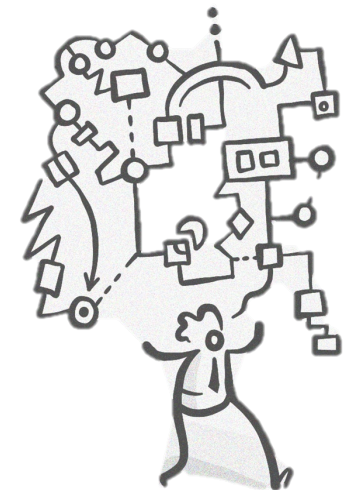
Question	Answer
How do you say 'What are we going to do?'	Qué vamos a hacer?
How do you say 'I am going to...?'	Voy a ...
How do you say 'Do you fancy going to the cinema?'	Tienes ganas de ir al cine
How do you say 'I fancy going to the cinema?'	Tengo ganas de ir al cine
How do you say 'films'?	Películas

Week 5

Question	Answer
How do you say 'it describes the story of...?'	Cuenta la historia de...
How do you say 'its about'?	Trata de...
How do you say 'the plot is strong'?	El argumento es fuerte
How do you say 'the special effects'?	Los efectos especiales
How do you say 'the songs'?	Las canciones

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1 Intereses y influencias/ Ciudades | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
How do you say 'role models'	Modelos a seguir
How do you say 'I admire'	Admiro
How do you say 'a good role model is somebody who...'	Un buen modelo a seguir es alguien que...
How do you say 'has a lot of talent'	Tiene mucho talento
How do you say 'has a lot of success'	Tiene mucho éxito

Week 2

Question	Answer
How do you say 'uses his/her fame to help others'	Usa su fama para ayudar a los demás
How do you say 'they get drunk'	Se emborrachan
How do you say 'they behave badly'	Se comportan mal
How do you say 'he/she fights for'	Lucha por
How do you say 'he/she fights against'	Lucha contra

Week 3

Question	Answer
How do you say 'poverty'	La pobreza
How do you say 'homophobia'	La homofobia
How do you say 'womens rrights'	Los derechos de la mujer
How do you say 'he/she has created'	Ha creado
How do you say 'he/she has won'	Ha ganado
How do you say he/she always smiles	Siempre sonríe

Week 4

Question	Answer
How do you say 'sports centre'	'El polideportivo'
How do you say 'cinema'	El cine
How do you say 'post office'	Correos
How do you say 'market'	El mercado
How do you say 'town hall'	El ayuntamiento

Week 5

Question	Answer
How do you say 'turn left'	Gira a la izquierda
How do you say 'turn right'	Gira a la derecha
How do you say 'Go past the traffic lights'	Pasa los semáforos
How do you say 'Go past the bridge'	Pasa la puente
How do you say 'Cross the square'	Cruza la plaza

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Component 2 | BTEC Sport |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the physical components of fitness? (define)	Aerobic Endurance Muscular Endurance Muscular Strength Speed Flexibility Body Composition
What are the skill related components of fitness? (define)	Power Agility Reaction time Co-ordination Balance

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the skills needed in a chose sport/football)?	Passing, shooting, dribbling,
What are the strategies needed in a chose sport(football)?	Tactics, set plays, decision making
Practially how can skills be demonstrated?	Isolated skills Competitive situations

Week 3

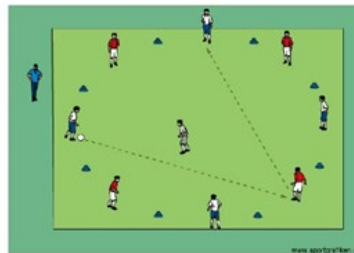
Question	Answer
What are the officials roles?	-Referee/umpire -Assistant referee/line umpire -Timekeepers -Scorers -Video review officials
What are the officials responsibilities?	-Fitness Requirements -Control the players -Appearance -Health and Safety -Equipment -Effective communication
What are the rules and regulations ?	-Number of Players -Length of Play Time -Scoring Systems -Playing Area -Equipment -Starting and Restarting Play -Non-adherence to rules -Application of rules and regulations

Week 4

Question	Answer
What needs to be considered when organising and demonstrating drills and conditioned practices to participants:	Space -Equipment -Organisation of the group -Demonstrations -Positioning
What do you do as a coach to support them to improvements?	-Observing participants -Providing instructions -Providing teaching points -Providing feedback to participants

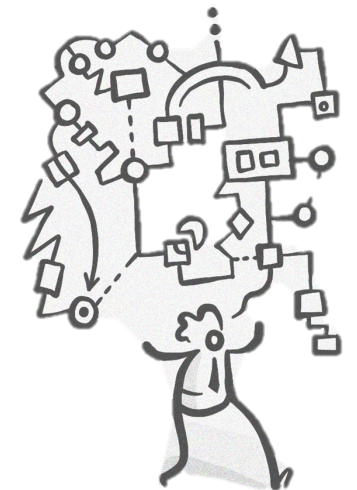
Week 5

Question	Answer
Design a drill to improve a skill (passing in football)	<p>Description:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Players stand in a big circle, pass the ball and follow their pass. 2. Introduce a defender who is trying to intercept the ball by adding pressure onto the players when they receive the ball and pass the ball <p>Justification (how does it improve the skill):</p> <p>The drill allows the players to practice their passing when under pressure from a defender. It requires the player to remain in possession of the ball in a game like situ</p>



Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Component 2 | Sport |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are strategies ?	tactics and decision making
What is meant by Isolated practice ?	practices that focus on one skill at a time.
What is the definition of a competitive situation	The number of players, area of play and presence of an official to represent competition standard of play.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a referee ?	An official who watches a game or match closely to ensure that the rules are followed i.e. Football
What is an Umpire ?	What is an official who watches a game or match closely to enforce the rules on matters arising from the play i.e. Tennis
What is a drill in sport ?	Drills are repetitive training activities which do or do not use equipment
What types of different drills are there ?	unopposed stationary drills , drills with the introduction of travel , drills with passive opposition , drills with active opposition.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are conditioned practices in sport ?	Consists of focusing on one technique or skill at a time to practice and improve.
What is needed in the planning of setting up a drill ?	space – areas used o equipment o organisation of participants, e.g. in working pairs or groups o timing o demonstrations o positioning.
How do you support participants in taking part in drills ?	observing participants, providing instructions, providing teaching points, providing feedback to participants.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What are skills in Sport ?	Passing, scoring, travelling, intercepting.
Describe an assistant referee	The assistant referees' duties generally consist of judging when the ball has left the field of play
Who are video review officials ?	Is a match official in association football who assists the referee by reviewing decisions using video footage a

Week 5

Question	Answer
Does VAR make the final decision ?	The video assistant referee is just that: An Assistant. The VAR doesn't make decisions; the VAR makes recommendations.
What is a substitution?	Replacing one player with another during a match.
What is a foul ?	A foul is an unfair act by a player, deemed by the referee to contravene the game's laws, that interferes with the active play of the match
What is passive opposition in sport ?	additional layer of defence if the other aggressive centre-back is breached

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

