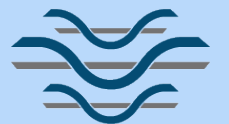




YEAR 8 MASTERY SHEETS

#TheLongdendaleLegacy



Longdendale
HIGH SCHOOL

Topic 1 Refugee Boy | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is emotive language?	Vocabulary choices that create an emotional response from the reader.
What is a common noun?	A concrete noun is the name of something that is physically there and can be seen, touched or held. For example: Desk, tree, man, dog, apple.
What is an abstract noun?	The name of something that is not literally there and cannot physically be held or touched – often emotions or qualities. For example: Love, hate, patience, ideas.
In the prologues of Refugee Boy, how does Zephaniah create Pathos for Alem's family?	The soldiers show the family a lack of respect as they are violent and aggressive towards the family. They burst into the family's home when they are sleeping and humiliate them.
What is the context of Refugee Boy?	The novel is set at the time of the civil war between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What are some examples of tentative language?	Some examples are: perhaps, it could hint at..., ... may suggest, I...appears that...
What does using tentative language in our reading analysis allow us to do?	Using tentative language allows us to explore multiple possible meanings in the text.
What is an asylum seeker?	An asylum seeker is someone who is seeking refuge from dangers in their home country in another country.
What is an idiom and why might it be confusing to someone who is new to a language?	An idiom is a metaphorical saying.
What do we mean when we talk about a word's connotations?	A word's connotations are the ideas or associations we link to it.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is juxtaposition?	Two words, ideas or things being placed close together with contrasting effect.
How does Alem experience a sense of culture shock when he arrives in Britain?	Britain is very different to Alem's home country. Alem sees, hears and senses very different experiences when he first arrives.
What are example of sensory imagery?	Visual, Auditory, Tactile, Olfactory and Gustatory imagery.
Why does Zephaniah have Alem experience a sense of culture shock when we explores London?	The reader understands how different London is to Alem's home and this shows how overwhelming it is for him. This may create Pathos as the reader feels empathy for Alem.
What do we mean when we talk about the PAF of a text?	When we PAF a text, we consider its purpose, its audience and format.

Week 5

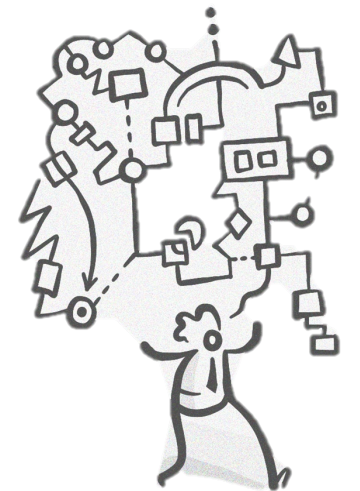
Question	Answer
What is a theme, and can you give an example of a theme in Refugee Boy?	A theme is a reoccurring idea explored in a text. Examples from Refugee Boy might include war, family, loss or suffering.
What examples can you give about how Alem has suffered?	Alem has experienced percecution; he has had to leave his home/his mother; he has been left on his own in England; and he has been attacked in the children's home.
What does it mean to live in a democracy?	In a democracy, the people of the country can vote for their leaders and can discuss their views.
What is a dictatorship?	A form of government where a small group has total control. They are often not voted in.
What is an interrogative sentence?	A sentence that asks a question.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What does it mean to write in a first-person narrative perspective?	When you write from a character's perspective. The writer may use pronouns like 'I, my, my'.
Why would a writer choose to write a story in a first-person perspective?	Writing in first-person allows the reader to understand and empathise with the character. It creates a bond between them and the reader.
How do we correctly embed evidence in our writing?	The evidence must flow in your own sentence. You must also use quotation marks to show which parts are the evidence from the text.
Why is this evidence not correctly embedded? Alem runs 'I speak English.'	The evidence does not flow within the sentence. The verb runs would need altering to something like Alem says/said.
What is a fact?	Something that can be proven to be true. Example: London is the capital of England.
What is a statistic?	When a number is used to prove an idea.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Refugee Boy | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
When we explore themes across a whole text, what do we pick out instead of direct quotes?	To explore themes across whole texts, we pick out events and textual details about what happens, what characters do or say.
What does the verb, 'to accentuate' mean?	'To accentuate' means to make something more noticeable or prominent.
What do we mean when we talk about authorial intent?	The writer's purpose or aim that they want to achieve through writing their text.
What is a metaphor?	When you say something is something else that is not literally true.
What is symbolism?	When something represents a bigger or deeper meaning.
Why do we make multiple interpretations of texts?	There isn't one fixed meaning in a text.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the features of a news report?	Factual reporting on a modern event. Follows the 'What, When, Who, Where and Why' structure.
Name one of the types of feature articles you can get.	Types of feature articles include human interest, the personality feature, the 'best' feature or the travel feature.
What is the difference between fiction and non-fiction texts?	Fictional texts are made-up texts, such as stories and poems. Non-fiction writing is real-life, such as speeches and newspaper articles.
What is the effect of using imagery and descriptions in feature articles?	Imagery and descriptions in feature articles can create Pathos by getting the reader to imagine and empathise with situations and events.
What is Ethos?	Ethos is where the writer creates a sense of credibility about themselves.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the effect of Ethos?	Ethos helps to build a sense of trust and respect for what the writer is saying in the text.
What is an anecdote?	An anecdote is a short personal story.
What is the effect of using an anecdote in a non-fiction text?	Anecdotes can create both Pathos and Ethos to help the reader connect to a text in a more personal way.
What is an imperative verb?	A verb that gives a command or order.
What is a rhetorical question and what is its effect?	A rhetorical question is a question that doesn't need an answer: it causes the reader to think about the topic.
When you are proof-reading, what should you be checking?	When you are proof-reading, you should check punctuation, vocabulary, clear expression, homophones and sentence construction.

Week 4

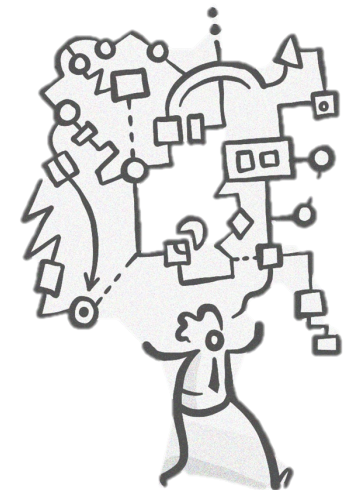
Question	Answer
What is the purpose of a news report?	A news report's purpose is to inform on an issue, giving information about the '5 W (When, where, who, what and why).
What do we mean when we talk about the tone of a text?	The emotion conveyed through the words chosen.
What kind of a tone would a news-anchor have in a news report?	A news anchor would have a formal and professional tone as their role is to inform.
What is a topic sentence?	A sentence that let the reader know what the paragraph will be about.
What is anaphora?	Anaphora is where a sequence of words are repeated at the start of sentences.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Why does Zephaniah finish the novel by switching to a first-person narrative of Alem?	By switching to Alem's perspective at the end of the novel, it creates pathos as we hear directly the impact that his experience of Alem have had on him.
What makes a good listener in a presentation?	A good listener will be focused and respectful.
What makes a good speaker in a presentation?	A good speaker is clear and speaks at a steady speed.
What is meant by non-verbal communication?	Non-verbal communication is any way you communicate without using your voice. This could be hand gestures, facial expression or body language.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Ratio and Multiplicative Change | Maths |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is a ratio?	A ratio is a notation we use in mathematics to compare parts.
2) Why is the ratio of A's to B's 6:7? A A B B A B B A A B B	Because there are 6 As and 7 Bs and it is written in the order A to B.
3) Why cannot subtract 4 to write 5:15 in the form 1:n?	Because you must divide when simplifying ratios
4) Why can't the ratio 3:17:27 be simplified?	Because there is no common factor to divide by
5) Explain how you know that the ratio 4:16:36 can be simplified.	All parts of the ratio are even so we know it is divisible by 2

Week 2

Question	Answer
1) What is a multiple?	A number you get when you multiply a certain number by an integer.
2) What is a factor?	A number that divides into a certain number and leaves no remainder.
3) How would we define the lowest common Multiple?	The lowest common multiple is the first number that appears in both numbers times tables.
4) How would we find the lowest common denominator of two numbers?	We write the numbers as product of their prime factors. We then put these numbers into a Venn Diagram and multiply these together.
5) How do we simplify a ratio?	We find the highest common factor and divide each part of the ratio by this.

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) How do we know there are 8 parts are in the ratio 3:5?	1) Because we add all parts of the ratio together and $3+5=8$
2) How many parts are in the ratio 2:5:7 altogether?	2) Fourteen
3) How would we share £40 in the ratio 3:5?	3) Firstly, we add both parts of the ratio. Then we divide the total by this. This tells us the value of one part. We can then multiply each part by this value.
4) When writing a ratio as a fraction how do we calculate the denominator?	4) Add all the parts of the ratio together
5) Why are $\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{4}{7}$ the fractions for 3:4 ?	5) There are 7 parts altogether split into 3 and 4.

Week 4

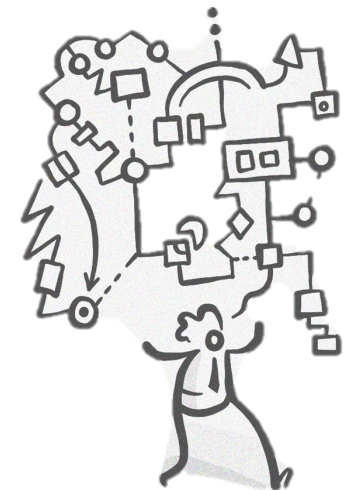
Question	Answer
1) There are 8 pencils in a box, explain why I need to buy 4 boxes for 32 pencils.	Because 4 lots of 8 pencils makes 32
2) There are 8 pens in a box, explain why I need to buy 5 boxes for 38 pens.	Because 4 boxes will only be 32 pens which is not enough so you need 5 boxes.
3) If I have a recipe for 12 cakes, what would I do to find out how much ingredients I would need for 4 cakes?	You would divide the recipe by 3
4) If I have a recipe for 15 cupcakes and I want to find the recipe for 8 cakes what would I do?	You could do this several ways, one of these ways would be to scale this down to ingredients for 1 cupcake and then multiply this by 8.
5) What is a currency?	Forms of money from different countries

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What is the currency in the USA?	Dollars
2) What is an exchange rate?	The value of one currency for the purpose of being converted to another.
3) What is the area of a shape?	The space inside a shape.
4) What is the perimeter of a shape?	The distance around the outside of a shape.
5) What does it mean if two shapes are similar?	5) The shapes have the same dimensions but with different scale factors.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Multiplying and Dividing Fractions/Cartesian Plane | Maths |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is the mathematical term for a whole number?	Integer
2). What is the mathematical term for the number on the top of a fraction?	Numerator
3) What is the correct name for a top heavy fraction?	Improper fraction
4) What do we do to the numerators and the denominators when we multiply fractions?	We multiply the numerators and then multiply the denominators.
5) Why is the numerator 12 for this solution? $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{3}{5}$	Because 4×3 is equal to 12

Week 2

Question	Answer
1) What is the name of the number on the bottom of a fraction?	Denominator
2) What is the number in front of the division symbol called? $\rightarrow 2 \div \frac{1}{3}$	Dividend
3) What is the number after the division symbol called? $6 \div \frac{2}{3} \leftarrow$	Divisor
4) How do we divide fractions?	We use the reciprocal of the second fraction (divisor) and inverse the operation to make the sum a multiplication.

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What is the reciprocal?	The inverse of a value or number
2) A reciprocal is always a fraction, True or False?	False the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{6}$ is 6.
3) Why is 4 the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{4}$?	Because four multiplied by one quarter is equal to one.
4) What is an improper fraction?	A number where the numerator is bigger than the denominator.
5) What is a mixed number?	A number that contains an integer and a fraction.

Week 4

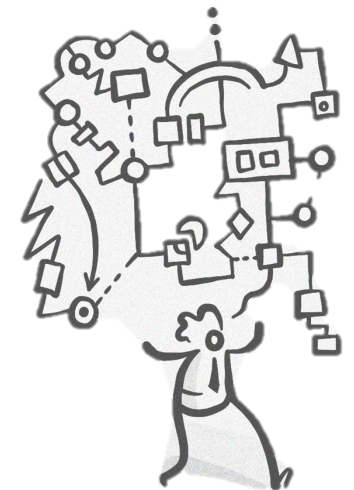
Question	Answer
1) From the following co-ordinate which is the x co-ordinate and which is the y co-ordinate, (9,3) ?	X co-ordinate = 9 Y coordinated = 3
2) Which direction do y lines go in? Vertical or horizontal?	Horizontal
3) Which directions do x lines go in? Vertical or Horizontal?	Vertical
4) Which direction does the line $y=x$ go in?	Diagonal
5) What is the co-ordinate of the origin?	(0,0)

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What is the equation of a line?	$Y=mx+c$
2) What does the m stand for in the equation of the line?	M = gradient
3) What does the c stand for in the equation of the line?	C = y intercept
4) What is one way to represent data?	Bar Charts/pie Charts
5) How do you know a graph is linear?	Straight Line

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topics Working scientifically, Electric circuits: current and voltage and Interdependence |

Science |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the independent variable?	The independent variable is the thing that scientists change, to look at the effect of the changes.
What is the dependent variable?	The dependent variable is the thing that scientists measure, to look at what happened as a result of changing the independent variable.
What is the control variable?	Control variables are variables that need to be kept the same, so that scientists know any effects on the dependent variable are caused by the independent variable.
How do you calculate the mean?	The mean is the total of the numbers divided by how many numbers there are.
How do you calculate the range?	The range is the difference between the biggest and the smallest number. To find the range, subtract the lowest number from the biggest number.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is precision?	Precise measurements are ones in which there is very little spread about the mean value.
What is accuracy?	Data is accurate if it is close to the true value.
What is an interval?	The quantity between readings.
What is resolution?	The smallest change in a quantity being measured of a measuring instrument.
What is a series circuit?	All of the components are connected together in one loop. There is only one path for the current to flow around the circuit.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a parallel circuit?	In a parallel circuit there is more than one loop. Parallel circuits have junctions. These are places where the electricity splits up onto different paths, or joins up.
What is current?	Current is the rate of flow of charge, a measure of how quickly the charges are flowing around a circuit.
What two things are required for current to flow?	A complete path (a closed circuit) A power supply or battery to push the charges around the circuit.
What piece of equipment is used to measure the current?	Ammeter.
What are the SI units for current?	Amperes or amps.

Week 4

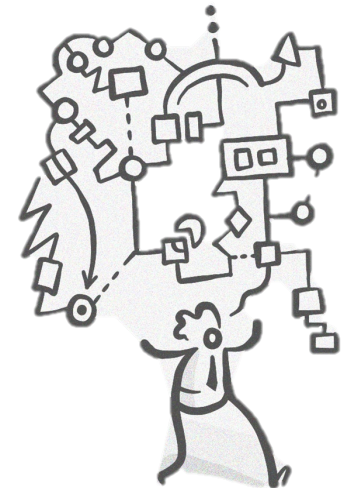
Question	Answer
What is the equation to calculate current?	Current = charge / time
What are the SI units for charge and time?	Charge = Coulombs Time = seconds
How do we measure the current in a circuit?	The ammeter is always placed in series.
What piece of equipment is used to measure the voltage?	Voltmeter
What are the SI units for voltage?	Volts

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a population?	A population is a group of the same organism, living in a particular habitat.
What is a community?	A community is made of two or more different populations living in the same area that depend on each other for survival.
What is an ecosystem?	An ecosystem is the interaction of a community of organisms with the non-living parts of their habitat.
What is a habitat?	The place where an organism lives.
When would a bar chart or pie chart be used in science?	When the independent variable is in different categories (the data is discrete).

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topics Interdependence and Acids and alkalis | Science |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a sample?	A small part of something that gives information about the area or thing as a whole..
What is random sampling?	Random sampling involves placing a quadrat in random spots in the field before calculating a mean. Random sampling can be used to give information about the population as a whole.
What is a quadrat?	The piece of equipment used to count organisms within it.
What is an estimate?	An approximate value based on sampling.
When would a line graph be used in science?	Line graphs are used if both the independent variable and dependent variable are continuous.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is systematic sampling?	Systematic sampling can be used to investigate the effect of a factor (such as light or water availability).
What is a food chain?	A food chain is a list of organisms in a <i>habitat</i> that shows their feeding relationship, i.e what eats what.
What is a food web?	The organisms are joined by arrows which show the transfer of energy in food between them.
What do the arrows represent in a food chain?	A food chain is a list of organisms in a <i>habitat</i> that shows their feeding relationship, i.e what eats what. The organisms are joined by arrows which show the transfer of energy in food between them.
What are trophic levels?	The stages in food chains are called trophic levels.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is meant by prey?	Animals that are hunted and eaten are prey.
What is a predator?	Animals that hunt, kill and eat the prey.
What is an apex predator?	The final consumer at the top of the food chain is called a top (or apex) predator and is not eaten by anything else.
What is a producer?	Food chains always start with a producer. This is usually a green plant or algae that completes <i>photosynthesis</i> to store energy from sunlight as glucose.
What is a consumer?	Consumers eat other animals or the producer. The primary consumer eats the producer, the secondary consumer eats the primary consumer etc.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is an abiotic factor? Give examples.	Abiotic factors are non-living things that have an effect eg water availability, sunlight, wind, pH (how acidic or alkaline something is), temperature and availability of carbon dioxide and oxygen.
What is a biotic factor? Give examples.	Biotic factors are living organisms that have an effect eg predators, availability of food (prey or producers) and disease.
Strong acids and alkalis are corrosive. What corrosive mean?	This means they can cause irreversible damage when touched as they destroy living tissue.
What is the pH scale?	The pH scale, from 0 to 14, is a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What colours would acids be on the pH scale and what number range would they have?	Red, orange and yellow and have a number range of 0-6 on the pH scale.
What colours would neutral be on the pH scale and what number would it be?	Green and number 7
What colours would alkalis be on the pH scale and what number range would they have?	Blue and purple and have a number range of 8-14 on the pH scale.
What is an indicator?	Indicators are substances that change colour at a specific pH value.
What does Universal indicator show?	Universal indicator colour ranges from red (acidic) to green (neutral) to blue (alkaline).

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Sonia Delaunay | Art |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the artist's name we are currently studying?	Sonia Delaunay
What is Orphism?	Orphism was an abstract, cubist influenced painting style developed by Robert and Sonia Delaunay around 1912.
What are the three primary colours?	Red, Blue and Yellow
What type of artist is Sonia Delaunay?	Abstract

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is Simultanism?	Term invented by artist Robert Delaunay to describe the abstract painting developed by him and his wife Sonia Delaunay from about 1910. How colours look different depending on the colours around them.
What should feature on a Research Page?	Photos of the artists' work. Own small copy of the artists' work. Facts about the artist. Opinions about the artists' work.
What does the use of colour bring to Sonia Delaunays' artwork?	Movement, light and musical qualities.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What word would you give to describe Sonia Delaunay's art work?	Vibrant, Colourful, Cubist, Dramatic, Angular,, Sharp, Harmonious.
What are the three secondary colours?	Purple, Green and Orange.
Name a fact about Sonia Delaunay?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sonia Delaunay created abstract art. Her art work focused on the Orphism movement Born in the Ukraine in 1885 Sonia Delaunay died when she was 94 years old She met her artistic husband in Paris, Robert Delaunay She added rhythm, motion and depth into her art work. She uses bright bold and vibrant colours. Her shapes overlap one another.

Week 4

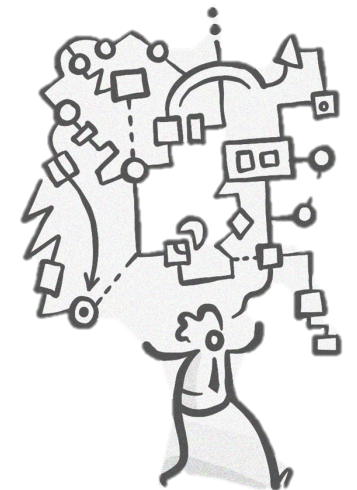
Question	Answer
Where did Sonia Delaunay first get her inspiration from for her shapes and design ideas?	Textiles and Quilts.
What does the B stand for on a tonal pencil?	Blackness
What does the H stand for on a tonal pencil?	Hardness

Week 5

Question	Answer
What pencil grade gives a darker tone?	B Pencils give darker tones.
What pencil grade gives a lighter tone?	H Pencils give lighter tones.
Do we shade from light to dark or dark to light?	Light to dark because you can always go darker, but at a certain point you can't exactly go back to light.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Sonia Delaunay | Art |

Week 1

Question	Answer
If I wanted a soft midtone shade with my tonal pencil, which grade would I use?	3B or 4B.
How would you blend using oil pastels?	Apply one colour of oil pastel on your paper. Apply a second colour of oil pastel directly next to the first colour. Use your finger or cotton bud to blend, or rub, the adjoining edges together until the two edges appear smooth.
What did the Delaunay's aim to create by producing their artwork?	Rhythm, Motion and Depth.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the harmonious colour effect?	Colour harmony in design refers to the balanced and aesthetically pleasing interaction of colours.
What are the colours called that are opposite each other on the colour wheel, and can you name a pair?	Complimentary. Red/Green. Blue/Orange. Yellow/Purple.
Name three harmonious colour combinations.	Various answers available, it is anything that goes well together to the eye. For example, purple and blue, or yellow and orange. NOT combinations like green and red.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is Composition?	The way in which different elements of an artwork are combined or arranged.
What are the advantages of using oil pastel in your final piece?	Various answers, such as the colours are bolder/more dramatic, easier to blend and smudge colours, they are freer and not as controlled as pencil so can be more fun to use.
What are the advantages of using pencil crayon in your final piece?	Various answers, such as they are neater and more precise. The colours are softer and look more harmonious when blended together. Not as messy. Can achieve crisp points on the geometric shapes.
Give the definition of a geometric shape.	Geometric shapes are shapes made out of points and lines. These shapes are the opposite of organic shapes. While geometric shapes are more precise and mathematical, organic shapes are natural.

Week 4

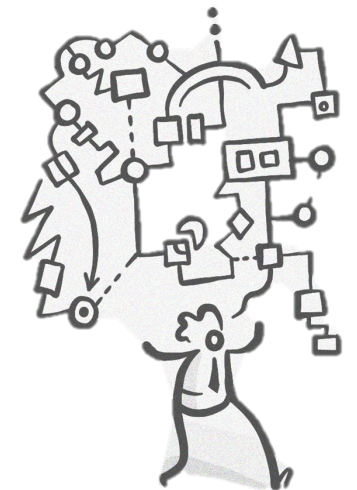
Question	Answer
Give an example of what will make a good final piece.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Using space effectively •Colour blending •Smooth application •Correct colour combinations used •Strong links to Sonia Delaunay's work •Bright, bold colours •Geometric shapes used •Matching primary and secondary colours
What is a geometric shape?	Examples of geometric shapes are squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, oval, pentagons and so on.

Week 5

Question	Answer
How does Simultanism have an impact on the colours?	Colours look different depending on the colours around them.
Can you give an example of Simultanism?	For example, a grey will look lighter on a dark background than it does on a light one.
Do you blend oil pastels from light to dark?	No, dark to light as it stops the colours from becoming muddy.
How did the Delaunay's show rhythm and motion in their artwork?	Through overlapping patches of vibrant hues.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 | Computing |

Week 1

Question	Answer
State ways to stay safe online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep your account sets to private • Never share your location or provide details of where you might be • Never post any of your personal data • Never talk to strangers • Report and tell an adult if anyone makes you feel uncomfortable

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is Fake News?	Fake news is news or stories on the internet that are not true. These may be published deliberately to make people believe things that aren't true or the stories that may have some truth to them, but they're not completely accurate
How can you spot Fake News?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it on Tv, the radio or in a newspaper • Have you heard of the organisation publishing the story • Have you seen it more than once on different sites • Does the website where you found it look genuine
Why is Fake News a problem	Fake news can alter a person's view on an individual, group, organisation or political party. It can get sucked into a bubble that is completely different from the real world and a long way from the truth

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a Bit?	A bit (binary digit) is the smallest unit of data that a computer can process and store
A binary digit can only be a 0 or 1. True or False	True
What is a Byte?	A group of binary digits
What is the Binary place value?	64 32 16 8 4 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1
What is the value of the binary number above?	$16 + 2 + 1 = 19$
How do you know what value to add?	Only add the value that has a 1 in the same place value

Week 4

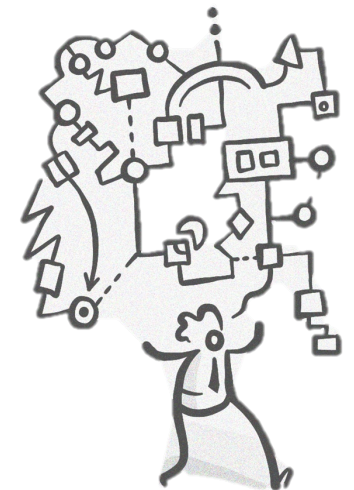
Question	Answer
What is 9 in binary?	1001
Why is it 1001?	<p>Step 1: corresponding place values out up to the value below the denary number you have been given 8 4 2 1 I only go up to 8 because 16 is higher than 9 so it is too big</p> <p>Step 2 What numbers do you have to add together to make the denary number given using 8 4 2 1</p> <p>Step 3 Put 1 1 below these numbers that you need to add together</p> <p>Step 4 Put a 0 in the other numbers</p>

Week 5

Question	Answer
How many digits is the long binary number converted into in Hexadecimal?	Groups of 4
True or False, does each group of 4 use 1,2,4,8	True
What is the maximum number you can have in Hexadecimal?	15
Why is the maximum number 15?	8 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 $8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 15$

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2 | Computing |



Week 1

Question	Answer
What is 1 and 2 in Hexadecimal ?	1 2
What is 3 and 4 in Hexadecimal ?	3 4
What is 5 and 6 in Hexadecimal ?	5 6
What is 7 and 8 in Hexadecimal ?	7 8
What is 9 in Hexadecimal ?	9

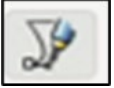


Week 2

Question	Answer
What is A in Hexadecimal ?	10
What is B in Hexadecimal ?	11
What is C in Hexadecimal ?	12
What is D in Hexadecimal ?	13
What is E in Hexadecimal ?	14
What is F in Hexadecimal ?	15


Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a vector graphic?	A vector graphic is created directly from geometrical shapes. The shape of the object is stored as a set of points and connected with lines.
In Inkscape which is the tool you use to select an object or move it ?	
How do you rotate a shape in Inkscape?	Select the shape and double click your mouse
How do you group and ungroup objects?	

Week 4

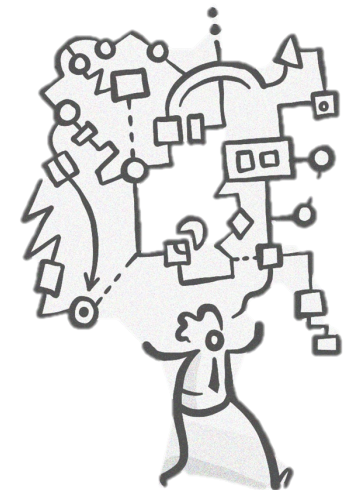
Question	Answer
What tool do you use to draw lines?	
What tool do you use to draw free hand lines?	
What tool do you select to edit the path of the line?	

Week 5

Question	Answer
What tool do you use to write text?	
How do you put the text on the path of an object	From the main menu, select Text > Put on Path.
How do you flip the text	H or V depending on the way you want to flip it
How do you duplicate a shape	Ctrl D

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Horror and Thriller | Drama |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Describe the horror genre?	A genre to frighten the audience using scary stimuli.
What is a genre?	Style of performance.
What is a practitioner?	Famous people who have influenced drama.
Who is Artaud?	Famous director for Theatre of Cruelty.
What is choral work?	Speaking together and moving together as a chorus.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is audience attack?	Technique to make the audience feel uncomfortable.
What is technical theatre?	Lighting and sound.
What is strobe lighting?	Fast flashing lights.
What is strobe lighting used for?	To distort the audience.
What is theatre of cruelty?	Style of drama to frighten and unnerve the audience.
What is a stylised performance?	An abstract style of performance. The opposite of naturalism.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Who was Sweeney Todd?	A demon barber who turned people into pies.
What is a plot?	The plot is the story within a play.
What is tension?	When suspense builds up in a scene.
Who is Judge Turpin?	The villain who sent Todd away for a crime he didn't commit.
How can you create tension in drama?	Tension can be created using lighting e.g. strobe, red lighting, using sound effects for suspense.
What is atmosphere?	Atmosphere is the vibe in the room.

Week 4

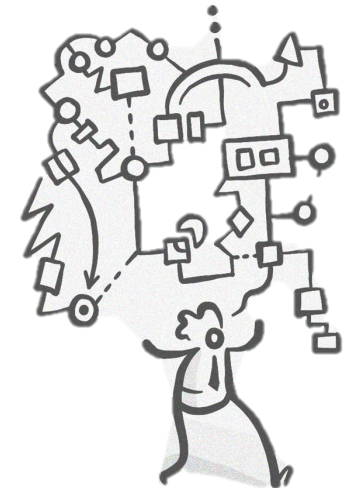
Question	Answer
Who is Mrs Lovett?	Mrs Lovett is the love interest of Sweeney Todd.
How does Mrs Lovett support Todd's plan?	Mrs Lovett uses the bodies Todd kills and uses them as meat in her pies.
Where is Sweeney Todd set?	It is set in London.
What period is Sweeney Todd set in?	Sweeney Todd is a Victorian text.
Who is the Beadle?	He is the Judge's side kick whom Todd murders.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Who wrote Macbeth?	Macbeth was written by William Shakespeare.
What is a ritual?	A ritual is a religious or solemn ceremony.
Where does witchcraft come from?	Witchcraft comes from magic and supernatural beliefs and opposes the bible.
Which staging creates tension in Macbeth?	Theatre in the round.
Why are the witches significant in Macbeth?	Represent pure evil.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 2 Physical Theatre | Drama |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is physical theatre?	Genre of drama involving movement.
What is a motif?	Repeated sequence of movement.
What does mime involve?	Action with no speech
What do you have to do to the movement when performing mime?	Slow it right down.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a thought-track?	One line of speech in role.
What is a sound effect?	Noise on stage to add atmosphere.
What is slow motion?	Very slowed down movement
What is body as props?	Creating props using physical theatre.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Who are Frantic Assembly?	Contemporary theatre company famous for physical theatre.
What is their theatre like?	Uses storytelling through emotion.
What is a chair duet?	Piece of mimed drama showing a relationship in pairs.
What do you have to do with your face in chair duet?	Strong eye contact and facial expressions.

Week 4

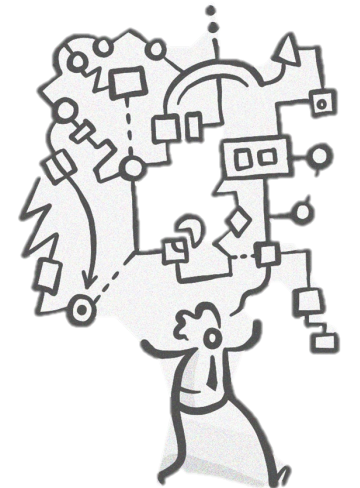
Question	Answer
Who wrote Metamorphosis?	Stephen Berkoff
What is Metamorphosis about?	Boy who turns into a Beetle
What is the name of the boy who turns into a beetle?	Gregor
What is Gregor's father called?	Mr Samsa
What is Gregor's father signature move?	Exaggerated reading a newspaper.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is total theatre?	Where the actor becomes everything,
What is Gregor's mother called?	Mrs Samsa
What action does Mrs Samsa do?	Sewing or cooking.
How do the Samsa's eat dinner?	In a stylised repeated style.
In total theatre who makes the sound effects?	The actors.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1 Popping Population | Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is population density?	How many people live in one kilometre squared
What is a dense population?	More than 100 people per km squared
What is a sparse population?	Less than 100 people per km squared
Proportional Symbol	Scales the size of the data value



Week 2

Question	Answer
What are push and pull factors?	<p>Gaining employment</p> <p>Escaping poverty or natural hazards, e.g. earthquakes</p> <p>Farming fertile land</p> <p>Accessing services, e.g. schools and hospitals</p> <p>Joining friends and family</p> <p>Escaping war or civil unrest</p> <p>Living in a warmer climate, e.g. during retirement</p> <p>Attending university</p>
What is forced migration?	Sometimes migration is forced - this is when a migrant has no personal choice but must move because of a natural disaster, war or persecution. Such a person is described as a refugee
Positive effects of migration to the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Skills gaps are filled •The economy benefits from hardworking people •Public services benefit, e.g. workers in the NHS •Government tax revenue increases •Culture is enriched, e.g. world foods and festivals •Immigrant groups boost the birth rate

Week 3

Question	Answer
Negative effects of migration in the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pressure is put on services, housing and infrastructure •Friction may develop between the host population and migrant groups, e.g. locals may feel they have missed out on job opportunities because of increased competition •Migrants tend to be located together in large city areas •Migrant groups may not <i>assimilate</i> into local communities •Gender imbalance, more men usually migrate
What is the Demographic Transition Model?	<p>The Demographic Transition Model shows population change over time. It studies how birth rate and death rate affect the total population of a country. It shows marked differences between LEDCs and MEDCs.</p> <p>There are five stages of the demographic transition model. As a country passes through the demographic transition model, the total population rises.</p>

Week 4

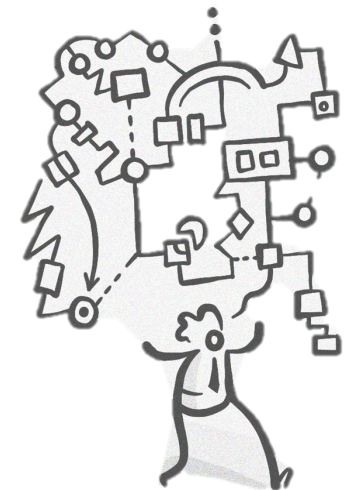
Question	Answer
What causes population growth?	The main causes are high birth rate, lack of reproductive education and family planning, poverty, increase in lifespan due to better health facilities, decrease in death rate, lack of employment opportunities, and improvements in agriculture
What is exponential population growth?	A process that increases quantity over time at an ever-increasing rate.
What is a Population Pyramid?	A population pyramid tells us how many dependants there are. There are two groups of dependants - young dependants (aged below 15) and elderly dependants (aged over 65). Dependants rely upon the working population for economic support. As birth rates fall and people have smaller families, the number of young dependants is falling, and the number of elderly dependants is rising

Week 5

Question	Answer
Ageing Population: Free health care	The development of vaccinations and the National Health Service reduced deaths from diseases such as TB and measles. This increases the number of people living to 65 years and older
How does medical technology improve the life expectancy?	The development of new drugs that treat cancer and other degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's has increased life expectancy and so increased the number of people aged 65 and over.
How does a decrease in manual jobs impact life expectancy in the UK?	Many primary and secondary jobs such as coal mining and steel making were arduous and dangerous, which reduced life expectancy. There has been a decline in the number of people in these jobs and an increase in office-based jobs
How is awareness to healthy living improving life expectancy?	More people exercising and a decrease in the number of people smoking. Compulsory education has taught people about the risks of transmission of diseases

Week 6

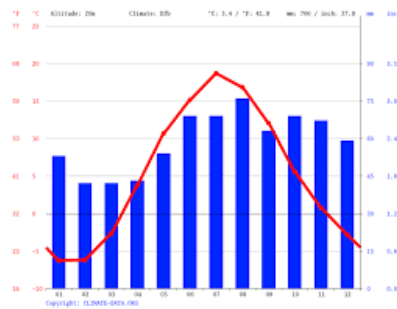
Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2 Raging Russia | Geography |

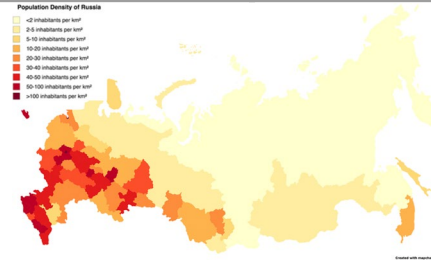
Week 1

Question	Answer
Which continent is Russia in?	Europe and Asia
What is the Climate like in Russia?	Russia has a continental climate on average, meaning that Russia has warm summers, cold winters and a low precipitation pattern.



Week 2

Question	Answer
What Biomes would we find in Russia?	Tundra, Taiga, Grassland, Deciduous Forest
How many people live in Russia?	Around 145 million
How do we calculate population density?	The number of people living in an area ÷ the size of the area (km ²)



Week 3

Question	Answer
What is Nuclear energy?	originates from the splitting of uranium atoms a process called nuclear fission
When did the Chernobyl accident happen?	26 April 1986 at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine
What happened at the Chernobyl Power Plant?	An explosion and fire released large quantities of radioactive particles into the atmosphere, which spread over much of the western USSR and Europe

Nuclear power plants in Ukraine



Week 4

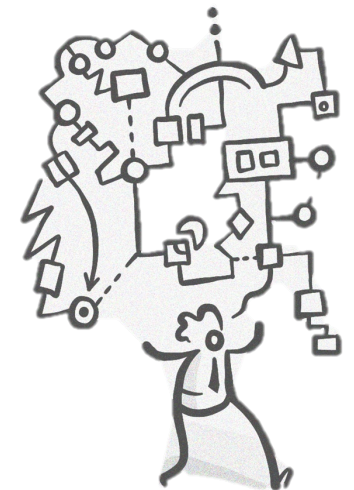
Question	Answer
What is the Arctic like?	The Arctic region, consists of a large ocean (the Arctic Ocean) surrounded by mostly land. Some parts of the ocean remain frozen all year round, this is known as 'sea ice' and is often covered in a very thick blanket of snow
Where is the Arctic?	The Arctic is the most northern region on Earth. Most of the Arctic is liquid saltwater
What is the Arctic Climate like?	The Arctic is a very windy and hostile environment with average temperatures being -40°C
Who owns the Arctic?	International Law states that Arctic countries are allowed exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of 200 nautical miles (NM) (a bit bigger than a traditional mile) bordering their coastline

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the NSR?	The Northern Sea Route is a shipping lane officially defined by Russian legislation between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean specifically running along the Russian Arctic coast from Murmansk on the Barents Sea, along Siberia, to the Bering Strait and Far East.
What is the NSR used for?	The North-western passage is used by western countries. NSR is used for Shipping large cargo (trade) Transpolar is used 'mostly' for research.
What is the Yamal Megaproject?	The Yamal megaproject was developed to extract large reserves of oil and gas.
How is the Yamal Project affecting people?	Nenets are indigenous people who live on the Yamal Peninsula, Arctic Russia. They herd their reindeer with the seasons and the reindeer are the means to their survival.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Why was cotton king in Tameside? | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What was the Domestic System?	People made goods to sell in their own homes. They worked together as a family.
Describe the three main processes in the cotton and wool industries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carding • Spinning • Weaving
Why did they 'card' the wool?	To un-tangle the fibres so it could be spun into thread.
What did Manchester become the largest producer of in the world?	Cotton cloth.
Why did Richard Arkwright's Spinning Frame start the Industrial Revolution?	It was too big to go in people's houses, so they built factories / mills.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a loom?	A machine that weaves thread or yarn into cloth.
Which spinning machine spun thread 8 times faster than ordinary spinning machines?	The Spinning Jenny.
Why were factories built near main roads and waterways?	To transport raw materials and goods to and from the factories. Water was also used to power machines.
What was the most common job for people living in Tameside?	Factory worker.
What is a census?	A record of everyone in the country.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Name two pieces of information is collected on a census?	Name, age, address, job, where were they born.
Why were children often hurt working in a factory?	They got caught in the machinery.
Give 3 adjectives to describe what it was like to work in a factory.	Dangerous, dirty, loud, hot, boring, tiring...
Why did Mums and Dads let their children work in such dangerous places?	They needed the money because they were so poor.
What is a source?	A piece of evidence or a clue about the past.

Week 4

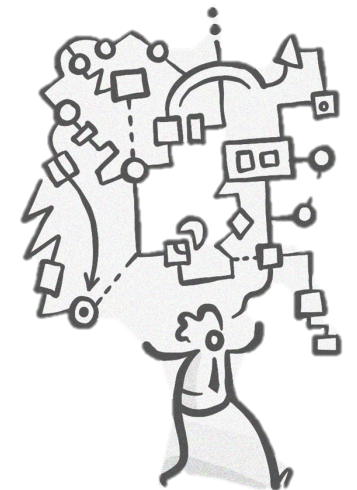
Question	Answer
Why do sources give us such different impressions?	Who? What? When? Where? Why? All these things create an interpretation / point of view.
How do you know if a source is trustworthy?	Compare it with other sources. Look at who wrote it and why they wrote it.
What 2 sources might we use to find out about life in a factory?	Letter, diary, drawing, book, architecture, government report, newspaper.
When did the government pass The Factory Act which made things better for children?	1833.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Name 2 changes brought about by the Factory Act.	No children under 9. Reduced hours. No night working. Children should have some education.
Why did The Factory Act not change things much for children?	There were not very many inspectors, so they thought they wouldn't get caught.
How much schooling (education) should a child get after the Factory Act was brought in.	2 hours a day.
Why might the children not have wanted reduced hours?	Children would have got paid a lot less.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2 How did Britain buy and sell people? | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
In the 1600s which continent was richer. Was it Europe or Africa?	Africa.
What opinion did the Europeans have of the Africans in the 1600s?	They were un-civilized, without God, like animals.
What natural resources came from Africa that made the Africans rich?	Gold, copper, diamonds.
What is trade?	The action of buying and selling goods.
What did the Europeans give the Africans in exchange for slaves?	Cloth, pots, pans & guns

Week 2

Question	Answer
Where were enslaved people taken to work?	The Americas.
Describe the conditions of a slave ship?	Overcrowded, dirty, smelly...
Name two crops that were produced by slaves on plantations?	Sugar, tobacco, coffee & cotton.
Why is it called 'The Slave Triangle'?	The route the slave ships took from Europe to Africa to America and home again makes a triangle on a map.
What jobs did slaves do on plantations?	Farming, servants, drivers...

Week 3

Question	Answer
Why did slaves run away?	They were treated very badly, they were hurt, worked long hours, had no freedom.
How were slaves punished that did not follow the rules?	Slave collar, whipped or beaten, sometimes hanged
Other than running away how could you become free?	You could buy yourself out of slavery.
What place became a sanctuary for runaway slaves?	Haiti. Slaves in the USE ran away to Canada.
Why do you think it took so long to get slavery banned?	A lot of people became very rich and powerful. Cities like Manchester became very rich.

Week 4

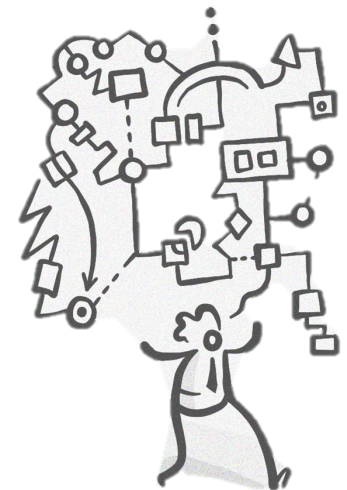
Question	Answer
What year did the buying and selling of slaves become illegal?	1807.
What does the word abolition mean?	To get rid of something, usually a law.
When was slavery abolished in the whole of the British empire.	1833.
Which MP in Britain was responsible for getting slavery abolished?	William Wilberforce
Who was Mary Prince??	A slave who bought her freedom and wrote a book.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Name one key reason which led to the abolition of slavery.	The actions of slaves themselves, white campaigners and economics.
What was the link between Manchester's factories and the slave trade?	Cotton.
Why should Manchester feel ashamed about her role in the slave trade.	Manchester became one of the richest cities in the world.
Why should Manchester feel proud about her place in the slave trade history?	Many abolitionists came from Manchester. Many Manchester people signed a petition against slavery.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



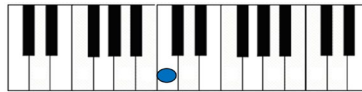
Topic 1 History of Pop | Music |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Put these three artists in chronological (time) order - oldest first: Oasis, Elvis Presley, The Beatles	Elvis, Beatles, Oasis.
What is a decade?	A period of 10 years (e.g. the 1960s)
Which decades are we studying for this unit?	50s, 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s.
What does TEMPO mean in music?	Speed
What does PITCH mean in music?	How high/low

Week 2

Question	Answer
Where is C on a keyboard?	To the left of 2 black keys
What is a cover version?	When an artist does their own version of another artist's song.
What is sampling in music?	Borrowing a part of someone else's recording/song and putting it in yours.
Identify the notes shown below:	Blue = C. Green = A.

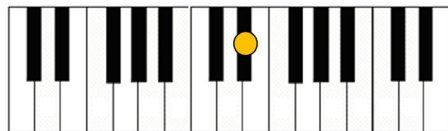


Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the name of the small plastic triangle that a guitarist uses to play the guitar?	Pick or plectrum
Before pop, most people listened to what sort of music?	Jazz
Which artist was known as the King of Rock and Roll?	Elvis Presley
Almost all Beatles songs come from which decade?	1960s
Name two instruments that would be in a rock and roll band.	Drum kit, electric guitar, bass guitar, vocals, sax, piano.

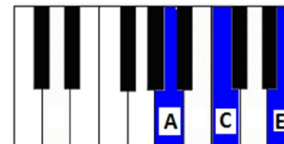
Week 4

Question	Answer
In which decade was disco music first popular?	1970s
Synth is another name for what?	Keyboard/piano
Identify the keyboard note shown below:	E flat



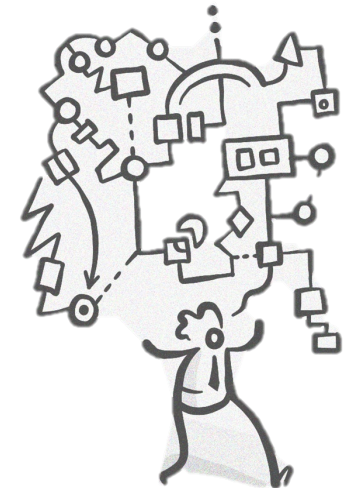
Week 5

Question	Answer
Put these styles of music in chronological order – oldest first: Rap, Rock and Roll, Punk Rock	Rock and Roll, Punk Rock, Rap.
Identify the chords below:	Red chord = C Blue chord = Am



Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2 Going Live [Live Sound] | Music |

Week 1

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



Week 2

Question	Answer
What items make up a PA system?	Speakers, mixing desk, amp.
What is the horrible squeaking sound called that happens with a mic and speakers sometimes?	Feedback
How can you prevent this?	Turn it down. Move mic away from speakers.
Which channel on the mixing desk controls all the others?	Master

Week 3

Question	Answer
I want the microphone to sound like it's in a bigger room. What's the effect I need to add?	Reverb
What does panning do?	Sends the sound to one side or the other
What is the name for the power lead that most large music equipment uses?	Kettle lead
What is an XLR cable used for?	Microphones or speakers
What is a jack cable used for?	Guitars/other instruments or speakers/

Week 4

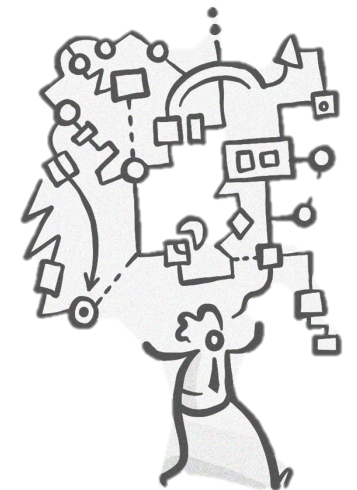
Question	Answer
What is the name for the speakers that point towards the band?	Monitors
Why are they needed?	So that the band can hear themselves
Why do some singers look like they are wearing earphones on stage?	They are in-ear monitors
What is a boom microphone stand?	Mic stand with an extra arm.
Why use coloured leads instead of just black ones?	Can easily identify each one.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is an SM58?	A microphone
What is a radio mic?	A microphone that uses no cable.
Why push the master switch up very slowly?	Other switches might be up so it will be really loud and might feed back.
People often say 'wires' but what would a professional call them?	Cables or leads.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Range of Movement Motor Competence Pillar | Physical Education |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the purpose of a dynamic warm-up before exercise?	To prepare the muscles for physical activity and reduce the risk of injury.
What are the benefits of stretching before exercise? (Choose 3)	a) Reduces muscle soreness b) Improves flexibility c) Increases strength d) Enhances endurance Answer: b) Improves flexibility, a) Reduces muscle soreness, d) Enhances endurance
Which of the following exercises is an example of a static stretch?	a) Leg swing b) Arm wave c) Shoulder roll d) Hip flexor stretch Answer: d) Hip flexor stretch



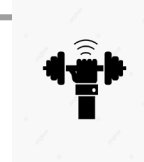
Week 2

Question	Answer
What is coordination?	The ability to integrate different movements or actions together smoothly and efficiently.
Which of the following exercises requires coordination and agility?	a) Marathon running b) Swimming laps c) Obstacle course running d) Cycling uphill Answer: c) Obstacle course running
What is speed?	The rate at which an athlete can cover a distance.



Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the difference between speed and power?	Speed is how quickly we move; power is a combination of strength and speed.
Which of the following exercises is an example of a power exercise?	a) Sprinting 100m b) Bench press c) Leg press d) Rowing machine Answer: a) Sprinting 100m (Note: Power is often debated among coaches, but sprinting 100m is generally considered a power exercise)
What is endurance?	The ability to sustain physical activity over a long period of time.



Question

Week 4

Answer

Which of the following activities requires endurance?	a) Short-distance sprinting b) Long-distance running c) Resistance band exercises d) Yoga Answer: b) Long-distance running
Can you list at least 5 of the components of fitness	Flexibility, Muscular endurance, Cardiovascular endurance, agility, balance, coordination, power, reaction time, strength,
What is cardiovascular endurance ?	The ability of the heart, lungs and blood to transport oxygen during prolonged exercise



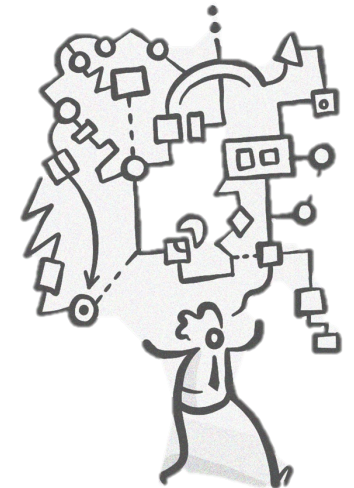
Week 5

Question	Answer
Why is a cool down essential in sport ?	Let's the heart rate and blood pressure slowly recover to pre-exercise levels
What are the five benefits of cooling down after exercise ?	Improves flexibility, lowers heart rate, decrease risk of injury, reduces chance of delayed onset muscle soreness, prevents blood pooling.
What are some examples of static stretches that can be used in a cool-down routine?	Hamstring stretch, quadriceps stretch, calf stretch, etc.



Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Fundamental motor skills Motor Competence Pillar | Physical Education |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the definition of agility ?	The ability to change the position of the body quickly and control the movement
Why does a shuttle run demonstrate agility ?	Quick changes of direction, acceleration and deceleration
What is another exercise to improve agility ?	Zig zag running, weaving through cones

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the definition of strength ?	The ability of a muscle to apply force and overcome resistance or the amount of force a muscle can exert.
What is the definition of power ?	Power is defined by how quickly an athlete can generate their maximum strength
How do squats demonstrate strength and power?	Develop strength in legs and glutes

Week 3

Question	Answer
How do press ups demonstrate strength and power?	Build upper body strength and endurance
What is an exercise to improve balance ?	Single leg balance, "stalk" balance
How can an overarm throw be improved ?	Face target, keeping hips and feet still <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stand side-on and rotate shoulders but not hips • Stand side on and rotate hips and shoulders • Take a small step as they throw to transfer their body weight.

Week 4

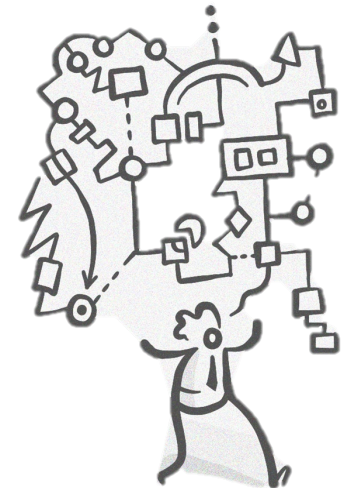
Question	Answer
What is the correct under arm throw technique?	Face target, arm back in preparation for action. Step with opposite foot as throwing arm . Release ball between knee and waist level.
What is a vertical jump ?	A vertical jump or vertical leap is the act of jumping upwards into the air.
What is this an effective test for ?	It can be an exercise for building both endurance and strength, and is also a standard test for measuring athletic performance

Week 5

Question	Answer
Why is teamwork important in PE ?	Helps develop communication, problem-solving, and empathy alongside their physical fitness.
What sports develop teamwork and communication ?	Football, Basketball, Netball
How can sports improve communication skills ?	Playing on a team builds meaningful relationships and this can improve your social and communication skills.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1: Is it hard to be a Muslim in the UK? | Religious Education |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Describe who Muhammad is in Islam.	The messenger of Allah (God) in Islam. (The final Prophet).
Name the event when Muhammad (PBUH) first received the Qur'an (Islamic Holy Book).	The Night of Power.
Describe the events of the Night Journey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muhammad sent by Angel Jibril to speak to every prophet that ever lived. • Sent to Paradise to speak to God. • Was told to tell everyone to pray 5 times per day.



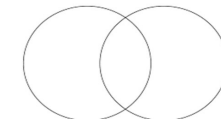
Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Hadith'.	Sayings and advice given by the Prophet Muhammad. Collected by friends.
List two ways Muhammad (PBUH) Changed Makkah for ever.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rededicated the Kabbah (Holy Temple). • Banned gambling/ drinking alcohol. • Spread message of Islam far.
"He who eats and drinks while his brother goes hungry is not one of us". Provide a positive & negative impact (effect) of following this advice from the Hadith.	<p><u>Positive example:</u> encourages society to give to charity/ to share/ be empathetic.</p> <p><u>Negative example:</u> May feel pressured to give more than their means/ may only focus on food and no other issues.</p>



Week 3

Question	Answer
Name the two main branches of Islam.	Sunni and Shi'a.
List three differences of the main branches of Islam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Praying 3 times per day vs 5 times per day. • Praying with head on a clay stone vs directly on the matt. • Leader should be Ali vs Abu Bakr. • Different start time for Ramadan. • Different celebrations/ day of mourning.
List three similarities of the main branches of Islam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believe in Allah/ the Prophets. • Worship the Qur'an. • Say all 5 prayers. • Go to Qur'an school/ learn Arabic. • Give to charity.



Week 4

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Source of authority'.	A guide human beings use to know the right way to live.
List the three main sources of authority in Islam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qur'an (official Holy Book) • Hadith (advice from Muhammad) • Sunnah (actions of Muhammad)
Describe one positive & negative impact of the Holy Qur'an written in old Arabic dialect. (Original language it was revealed to Muhammad in).	<p><u>Positive example:</u> errors can be avoided in translation. Never updated to modern times.</p> <p><u>Negative example:</u> Muslims must learn Arabic to fully understand the Qur'an = difficult.</p>

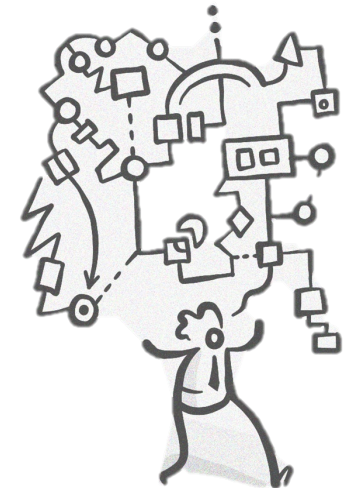


Week 5

Question	Answer
RECAP: What was difficult about being a Muslim in Muhammad's time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Killed for early beliefs (Hijrah) • Having to pray 5 times per day. • Spreading the religion.
RECAP: What is difficult about following advice from the Hadith?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No alcohol/ gambling (bit part of society) • Pressure to be as good as Muhammad
RECAP: What is difficult about having a split in the followers of Islam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disputes between groups. • Could be dangerous. • Knowing which is best to follow to please Allah.
RECAP: What is difficult about following the three sources of authority?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult if you do not know Arabic. • Cannot change the Law as it is set by Allah. (Impact on modern times) • Hadith & Sunnah are not Allah's word.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2: Is it hard to be a Muslim in the UK? | Religious Education |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Greater Jihad'.	The struggle to be a good Muslim, knowing that life is a test.
When is the Shahadah (declaring your faith in Allah) recited (spoken)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At birth/ hopefully at death. Constantly throughout day in head.
When can Salah (prayer) be performed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a clean place. 5 times per day (3 times for Shi'a). Individually or as a group. After the ritual wash, called Wudu.



Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Sawm'. - Double check spelling!	'Fasting' - A practice that involves a restriction of food or drink intake for any period.
All Muslims are expected to fast, except for which following groups?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The very old/ very young (under 12). Those travelling/ on a journey. Ill/ pregnant women. (Complete later) Health issues.
What is the purpose of Salah?	To teach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patience Religion trumps food/ drink. Everyone is equal, hunger is the same for all. To put selves in others'



Week 3

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Hajj'. - Double check the spelling!	This is a pilgrimage (a journey to a religious place) to Makkah.
List 3 tasks that must be completed during Hajj.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAWAF - Walk around Kabbah seven times. Drank at the Zam Zam well. SA'Y - Walk between two hills. Prayed at the plains of Arafat. Stoning the devil (throw rocks at pillars). Celebrate Eid-Ul-Adha: Abraham's sacrifice
Describe the impact of Hajj for Muslims.	Attending Hajj washes away ALL sins (bad deeds) to help to get to Paradise. Reminds of equality in the Islamic religion.



Week 4

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Zakah'.	Meaning - 'that which purifies'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving 2.5% of yearly earnings to charity (compulsory).
Describe how zakah can positively impact a Muslim's afterlife to Paradise?	Muslims will be given 100 times the amount in Jannah (Paradise) than they gave for zakah.
Revise and describe a quote learned in week 2 of topic one that links with charity and sharing.	"He who eats and drinks while his brother goes hungry is not one of us".



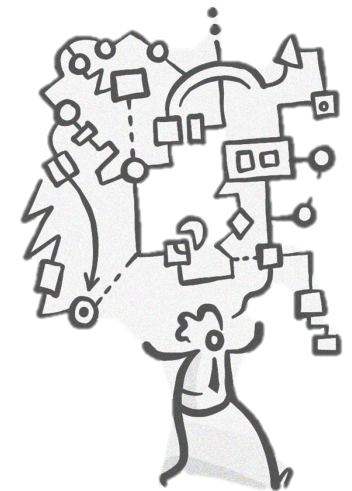
Week 5

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Islamophobia'.	A fear or dislike of Muslims because of their religion.
Why have many Muslims settled in the UK after WW2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help to rebuild the UK. To escape persecution/ violence.
List ways how some Muslims suffer when living in the UK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stereotyped Attacked Mosques (Holy Building) defiled.



Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Clothes | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the Spanish for red	Rojo
What is the Spanish for blue	Ázul
What is the Spanish for green	Verde
What is the Spanish for pink	Rosado
What is the Spanish for orange	Naranja

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the Spanish for black	Negro
What is the Spanish for white	Blanco
What is the Spanish for grey	Gris
What is the Spanish for purple	Morado
What is the Spanish for yellow	Amarillo
What is the Spanish for brown	Marrón

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the four ways of saying 'the' in Spanish?	El/La/Los/Las
What gender are the following nouns (items of clothing): La chaqueta, La sudadera, La camiseta, La camisa	Feminine
What gender are the following nouns (items of clothing): El vestido, El jersey, El cinturón, El reloj, El abrigo	Masculine
If the noun (item of clothing) is plural, what letter will it end in	S

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is adjectival agreement	When we make the noun and adjective agree depending on if they are masculine or feminine
What does our noun and adjective end in if it is Feminine	A
What does our noun and adjective end in if it is Masculine	O
What does our noun and adjective end in if it is Feminine plural	AS
What does our noun and adjective end in if it is Masculine plural	OS

Week 5

Question	Answer
What do we use the present tense for?	To describe something that we are doing now
What are the -AR verb endings for the present tense in Spanish (eg LLEVAR)	I = o You = as He/she/it = a We = amos You all = aís They = an
Conjugate the verb to wear (LLEVAR) I wear = You wear = He/she/it wears = We wear = You all wear = They wear =	I wear = llevo You wear = llevas He/she/it wears = lleva We wear = llevamos You all wear = lleváis They wear = llevan

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1 & 2 Clothes/ Technology | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the near future tense used for?	To describe something that is going to happen in the future
What phrase do we always use in English when we use the near future tense?	'Going to'
What is conjugation?	When you change a verb to say who is doing the verb
Which Spanish verb do we need to conjugate to form the near future tense in Spanish?	'IR' = to go
How do you say the following pronouns in Spanish? I, you, he/she, we, you all, they	Yo = I Tú = you Él/ella = he/she Nosotros = we Vosotros = you all Ellos/ellas = they

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the conjugations of IR that we need to use to form the near future tense?	Voy = I go Vas = you go Va = he/she/it goes Vamos = we go Vais = you all go Van = they go
What letter do we always put after the conjugation of IR to make it into the near future?	a
How do you say in Spanish 'I am going to wear'	Voy a llevar
How do you say in Spanish 'I am going to buy'	Voy a comprar
How do you say in Spanish 'it is going to be'	Va a ser

Week 3

Question	Answer
Write 5 Spanish opinion phrases	Me gusta, me gusta mucho, no me gusta, no me gusta nada, Odio, Me encanta, Prefiero, Me chifla, Me flipa
What is an infinitive verb?	The verb before we change it to say who is doing the verb
What do all infinitive verbs end in, in Spanish?	AR, ER or IR
What does an infinitive verb always start with in English?	'to'
Give an example of an infinitive verb in Spanish	Usar, Ver, Escuchar..

Week 4

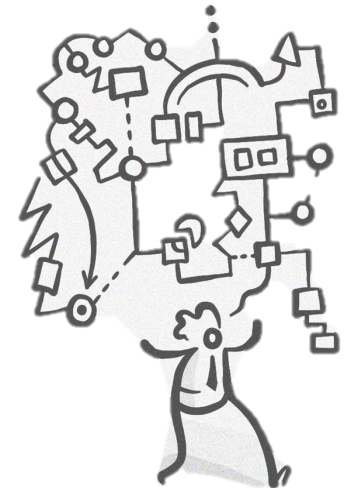
Question	Answer
When we give an opinion of something, what type of verb always follows the opinion phrase?	An infinitive verb
How do you say 'I like to use my mobile'	Me gusta usar mi móvil
How do you say 'I like to watch TV'	Me gusta ver la televisión
How do you say 'I love to use my tablet'	Me encanta usar mi tablet
How do you say 'I hate to watch TV'	Odio ver la televisión

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a verb?	An action word. Something that you do.
What is the present tense used for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To describe current actions To describe things you normally do To describe facts
What are the Spanish present tense -AR verb endings for the following pronouns: I You He/she/it We You all They	I = o You = as He/she/it = a We = amos You all = ais They = an

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz




Topic 1 Nature Phone Case / Art Deco Clock | Technology (Textiles / Design)

Week 1

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

Week 2

Question	Answer
Why is it important to plan out a design before you begin construction ?	To ensure that you have worked out if the design will actually work/ fit/ is accurate before using expensive materials that could then be wasted. To ensure you do not waste time and effort on a design that is unfit for purpose.
What is a specification ?	A list of things that a design must have/ include.
What does the yellow line on the floor in the workshop tell us?	This is the area where 1 person can stand while the machine is in operation.
What are the following safety symbols for? 	Ear Protection Protective Gloves Face Protection Eye Protection Dust Mask/ Protection




Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the 5 stages in the design process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imagine Plan Design Improve Feedback
What are the names of the 3 hand stitching techniques you have learnt?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Back stitch Running Stitch Cross Stitch
What is CAD?	Computer Aided Design
What is CAM?	Computer Aided Manufacture

Week 4

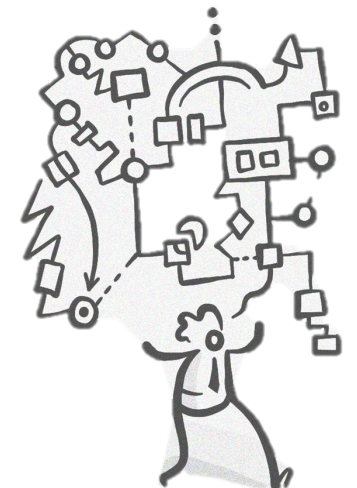
Question	Answer
What is the difference between the back stitch and the running stitch?	The running stitch is often a weaker stitch. It has gaps between the stitches. A back stitch is where the thread connects together to form a single running line. This leaves a stronger stitch as there are twice as many stitches in the same amount of space. . In both stitches the size and length of each stitch should be consistent to achieve a high standard.
Why is it important to conduct existing product research?	So that we are aware of what is already available. this can inform design but will also prevent copy right / plagiarism.
Why do we complete a mood board?	This is a quick way of gathering vast amounts of information / ideas which we can then use to help us understand the product, target market or design limitations before starting our own design.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is meant by applique?	Stitching one piece of material to another. Applique is a needlework technique in which one or more pieces of fabric are attached to a larger background fabric to create pictures or patterns.
Name the following symbol / button from 2D design 	Select This is the select tool. It allows you to click on drawn objects. Once you have clicked on them, they will become highlighted and have yellow boxes around them
Name the following symbol / button from 2D design 	Line Tool This tool adds lines to your page. You can adjust the length and width of the line.
Name the following symbol / button from 2D design 	Grid This button controls the grid on the page. At the moment the dots are set to be 10mm (1cm) apart.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Nature Phone Case / Art Deco Clock | Technology (Textiles / Design)

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is meant by embellishment?	a decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive
What 5 things must your initial design include?	Design showing the front and back. Fastening Choice Colour Materials Annotations showing the different shapes and material choice.
What does Contour mean in 2D design?	Contouring is when you create a stencil out of your image, leaving only the cut lines.
What does Vectorise mean in 2D design	Vectorising an image makes the image simple and black and white. This removes any blurry parts of the image that the cutter can't use.

Week 2

Question	Answer
How do you control the speed on your sewing machine?	With the foot pedal
What part of the machine holds your fabric and helps to pull the fabric forward as you sew?	The foot
How many piece of thread should be showing before starting to sew.	Two
What shapes do we usually find within Art Deco?	Triangles, Circles, Wings, Squares
What colours do we usually find within Art Deco?	Gold, Yellows, Silvers, Black, Red

Week 3

Question	Answer
Why is important to create a pattern for your product.	This will allow you to make a stencil for all the pieces out of paper before cutting out of fabric. Any mistakes can be rectified without wasting expensive material.
What is a name for your paper model	A working prototype.
Your clock should be 3D. How will you ensure your design is 3D if we are using the lazer cutter?	The design should have several layers of Art Deco shapes that will be fastened together to create a 3D structure.

Week 4

Question	Answer
How do we fasten the felt together before sewing?	Glue them in place
What would we use if we were not using felt but maybe cotton?	Pins
How big must the Contour path size be for each of your shapes in 2D design?	Maximum of 1mm. Ideally 0.5mm
What do need to ensure we do to the colour when we are vectorising any images off the internet?	Make them Monochrome and scale down the number of colours.
What will this scaling down, do to the image quality?	It will make it less accurate and detailed.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Why is it important to leave a boarder around your pattern pieces when you cut them out.	This leaves a hem which will hold the stitch. if you stitch it without a hem, it will be smaller than you intended.
How big is this boarder?	1 cm.
Do you sew the hem on the inside or outside?	Inside, so it will be sewn inside out.
What do we need to make sure we do to the colour of the lines before sending it to be cut?	Black lines for Cutting and red lines for engraving.
What do we need to ensure we do with each line / shape before we send them to be cut?	All lines need to be touching with no gaps. Shapes need to be checked to ensure they are the correct size.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

