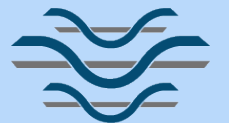




# YEAR 9 MASTERY SHEETS


**#TheLongdendaleLegacy**



**Longdendale**  
HIGH SCHOOL

# Straight Line Graphs/Forming and Solving Equations | Maths |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean if two lines are parallel?	Two straight lines that never meet one another.
2) Draw two parallel lines	
3) What happens when we multiply two negatives together?	It makes a positive
4) What happens when we multiply a positive and a negative?	The answer will be negative
5) What is the gradient of a line?	The gradient is how steep a line is.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
1) What is the y intercept?	This is where the line crosses the y axis
2) Which axis is the y axis, horizontal or vertical?	Vertical
3) What is the equation of a line?	$Y=mx+c$
4) What does the m stand for in the equation of a line?	Gradient
5) What does the c stand for in the equation of a line?	Y intercept

## Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What is a coefficient?	The number in front of the variable (usually x)
2) How can we identify which number in an equation of a line is the gradient?	The number in front of the x (coefficient). The m part of the equation.
3) If the equation of a line is $y=4x + 5$ , explain why the y intercept is 5?	Because 5 is the c part of $y=mx + c$
4) What would we have to do to $3x + y = 5$ to turn it into $y = mx + c$ ?	We would have to rearrange to make y the subject.
5) What does perpendicular mean?	Two lines that meet at 90 degrees

## Week 4

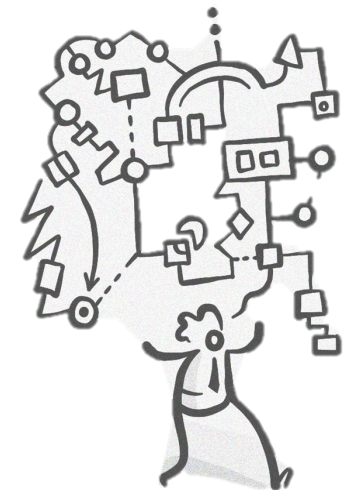
Question	Answer
1) What does it mean to solve an equation?	To find the value of the unknown variable.
2) What does it mean to expand?	To multiply the number/variable in front of the bracket by the contents inside the bracket.
3) How do we know to multiply by 4 when expanding $4(5x + 2)$ ?	Because 4 is outside the brackets
4) How can we check a solution is correct when solving equations?	Substitute it back into the equation and check it is equal.
5) Explain why $x=5$ is not the solution to $2x - 3 = 13$	Because $2 \times 5 - 3 = 7$ not 13

## Week 5

Question	Answer
1) Explain why $x=3$ is NOT the solution to $4x + 2 < 14$	It has to be $X < 3$ because it's an inequality not an equation (there is no = sign)
2) What does it mean to change the subject of an equation?	To rearrange the equation so that a different variable is isolated.
3) When making a the subject of the equation $B = 4a + 2$ which variable should be isolated?	a
4) When making b the subject of the equation $2c = 4d + 5b$ which variable should be isolated?	b

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 'The Woman in Black' | English |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is meant by the <i>tone</i> of a text?	The tone of a text is the mood, emotions or atmosphere that the writer wants to create.
What do we mean when we talk about <i>conventions</i> ?	A convention is a feature we would typically expect to see in a specific genre of writing.
What typical conventions would you expect to find in Gothic literature?	Abandoned or isolated settings, supernatural creatures, innocent victims, good versus evil, darkness and death.
In the opening of <i>The Woman in Black</i> , what do we learn about Arthur?	Arthur is married to Esme; he is a solicitor; he likes to take time to himself outside in the fresh air.
What Gothic conventions do we see in <i>The Woman in Black's</i> opening/cover?	Arthur's home is isolated; it's set at nighttime; it's a ghost story; close links to nature; the protagonist is troubled.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Arthur's reaction to the ghost stories was the <i>antithesis</i> of the others' reactions: what does <i>antithesis</i> mean?	If something is the antithesis of something else, it is the complete opposite.
What does it mean when we talk about <i>symbolism</i> ?	When an object/character/setting is used to represent a much deeper or more powerful idea.
What is meant by <i>pathetic fallacy</i> ?	When nature – often the weather – is used to symbolise something powerful about the story or character.
What is meant by <i>foreshadowing</i> ?	Foreshadowing is device where a writer hints at what comes later in the story to develop a sense of tension.
In <i>The Woman in Black</i> , what does the fog in London symbolise?	The fog symbolises something foreboding or dangerous is coming; Arthur cannot see the dangers that are before him. It also creates a tone of misery.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is meant by <i>visual imagery</i> , <i>auditory imagery</i> and <i>olfactory imagery</i> ?	Imagery creates a vivid picture in the readers' mind of what's happening in the text; <i>visual imagery</i> is what we can see, <i>auditory imagery</i> is when they create a sense of sound, and <i>olfactory imagery</i> involves smell.
In <i>The Woman in Black</i> , how does the imagery of the trains reflect the North-South divide?	The trains becomes more uncomfortable and run-down the further North Arthur gets; this reflects the wealth divide across the country.
What Gothic <i>conventions</i> have we seen in <i>The Woman in Black</i> so far?	Ghost story; weather creates dark, mysterious setting (fog); isolated setting (Mrs. Drablow's house); Arthur is alone/vulnerable.
What does it mean to <i>emulate</i> the structure of a piece of writing?	To copy the sentence structures and features to create a piece writing as good or better.
What are the features of a complex sentence?	It must have a main clause (which makes sense on its own) and a subordinate clause (which relies on the main clause to make sense).

## Week 4

Question	Answer
What is a compound sentence?	A sentence with two main clauses joined together with a FANBOYS conjunction or a semi-colon.
What is compound-complex sentence?	A sentence which has three or more main clauses.
What does it mean to withhold information and why do writers do it?	The writer know what's going on but deliberately doesn't tell us; it builds intrigue, mystery and tension.
How is the setting of The Gifford Arms presented in <i>The Woman in Black</i> ?	It is cosy, warm and welcoming; the innkeeper is friendly (although doesn't want to talk about Mrs. Drablow).
How does The Gifford Arms compare to other settings described in the book?	It juxtaposes other settings; London is foggy, the train was cold/uncomfortable; Mrs. Drablow's house is isolated on an island.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
How does the weather suddenly change in Crythin Gifford? What does this symbolise?	The sea frets (mist) come suddenly in; a bright, cheerful day becomes grey and miserable, symbolising sudden, hidden danger.
What Gothic conventions are used in the description of Eel Marsh House?	It's old and abandoned; it's isolated on an island; it has a graveyard, the presence of a potential ghost, and mysterious sea-frets.
What makes Arthur a <i>pariah</i> and how can we see this in the text?	Arthur is engaging with Mrs. Drablow and this unnerves people; they will not tell Arthur what they know/feel and clam up around him.
What was the tone of Mrs. Drablow's funeral and why?	It was only attended by people who were working; it was sad she had no-one grieving her.
How do events with Mr. Jerome foreshadow danger to come?	When he sees the woman, he has a strong, overwhelming and sudden physical reaction of fear and anxiety.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 'The Woman in Black' | English |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
<i>The Woman in Black</i> has a frame narrative. What does this mean?	There is a story within a story; Arthur is an older man at the beginning. The rest of the story is Arthur telling us about his past.
Is Arthur Kipps a reliable narrator? Explain your understanding.	Yes: first-person narrative; personal experience; writing for cathartic reasons. No: he doesn't fully understand everything; he's overwhelmed by his emotions.
What is the importance of the context around the North-South divide?	Arthur does not trust the 'foolish' people in the North; he thinks they are naive and have fallen for silly gossip. As an educated Londoner, he thinks he knows best. He doesn't listen.
How is Arthur influenced by the expectations of a patriarchal society?	Despite his fear, he doesn't want to leave Crythin Gifford. He doesn't want colleagues to think he's weak. He wants to provide for his family.
What is tentative language and why is it powerful in English?	Maybe/perhaps/possibly - hesitant language lets you make more ambitious inferences without saying things that you can't back up.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a balanced sentence and why is it useful in English?	A sentence which lets you acknowledge one point and make another – it's a succinct way of writing complex ideas. <i>Example: Despite countless warnings from locals, Arthur is determined to stay and find out the truth.</i>
If you are asked about how <b>language</b> is used in a text, what must you do?	Identify meaningful quotes. For each, identify which language devices (simile/metaphor/hyperbole etc) have been used and explain their effect. Look at word choice and connotations.
If you are asked about how <b>structure</b> is used in a text, what must you do?	Start with powerful quotes; identify the sentence type (simple/compound/complex or declarative/imperative etc) and explain its impact. Also, consider the order of ideas in the text and how that affects how we read it.
How does embedding quotes help to improve your analysis?	Your writing flows more smoothly, helping you to have clarity; you can be more focused on powerful phrases from key quotes, instead of including quotes that are too long.
What is Susan Hill's <i>authorial intention</i> ?	To immerse readers into Arthur's situation, so that readers are feeling the same fear, tension, intrigue and confusion as the protagonist. This emphasises feelings of empathy.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What kind of sentence structures help you to emulate a character's <b>racing mind</b> ? Why?	Short simple sentences, sentence fragments, exclamatory sentences, rhetorical questions, ellipses, repetition – all create disjointed, confused thoughts.
How do we establish a <b>character's perspective</b> in a story opening?	Write a sentence showing where the character is within the setting, then follow with a complex sentence listing what the character can see within that setting.
How would we use a sentence structure to <b>zoom out</b> in a setting?	Start with main clause describing close-up of the subject, then follow with subordinate clauses getting further away so we can 'see' the full scene.
How would we use sentence structure to <b>zoom in</b> in a setting?	Start with subordinate clauses about the setting from a distance, getting gradually closer to the subject, revealed in a main clause at the end.
How did Susan Hill use imagery in the <b>setting</b> of the nursery to engage readers?	The locked door/mysterious sound withhold information, building intrigue; the unspoilt, nature of the abandoned child's bedroom feels Gothic and spooky.

## Week 4

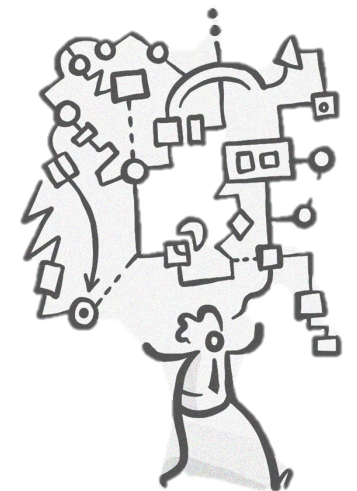
Question	Answer
What is the difference between <b>descriptive</b> and <b>narrative</b> writing?	Descriptive writing creates vivid imagery, giving a clear sense of character/setting; narrative writing portrays a plot or development within the narrative.
What is a story's <b>exposition</b> and what do you want to convey in it?	The exposition is the introduction which grounds the reader in where/when the story takes place, who it's about and any other context they need.
What did the <b>exposition</b> of <i>The Woman in Black</i> convey?	It was Christmas Eve; Arthur's family are happy, relaxed and joyful; Arthur's home is large and comfortable – he has a secure, stable and loving life.
What is an <b>inciting incident</b> and what is its role in a narrative?	The inciting incident is the event which kick starts the narrative; something which changes the path/course the protagonist was on before the story began.
What was the <b>inciting incident</b> in <i>The Woman in Black</i> ?	The family ghost stories caused Arthur to have an anxiety attack outside; Arthur decided that he needs to cathartically tell his own story to get over it.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
How has Arthur's mindset changed throughout the novel? Why?	Arthur began confident, arrogant and superior to others. By the end, he became frightened, physically sick and traumatised.
What is a theme in a novel and why do we study them?	A theme is a deep idea which threads through the story and develops alongside the plot; theme helps us explore a text's wider purpose / message.
How is the theme of isolation presented through the novel?	Arthur is isolated in the job; most settings are isolated; the fog isolates people; Jennet Humfrye was isolated in her grief, as was Alice Drablow.
What do you think Susan Hill was trying to say about isolation?	Isolation is presented negatively and dangerously; Arthur should have listened to others' advice - human contact and support strengthens people.
What do you think the authorial intention was from the novel as a whole?	To create a scary plot/setting/character, but also, to explore human nature – how we cope when pushed to our absolute limits.


## Week 6

### Masters of recall quiz



# Straight Line Graphs/Forming and Solving Equations | Maths |

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5) What is the gradient of a line?	The gradient is how steep a line is.

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Question	Answer
1) What is the y intercept?	This is where the line crosses the y axis
2) Which axis is the y axis, horizontal or vertical?	Vertical
3) What is the equation of a line?	$Y=mx+c$
4) What does the m stand for in the equation of a line?	Gradient
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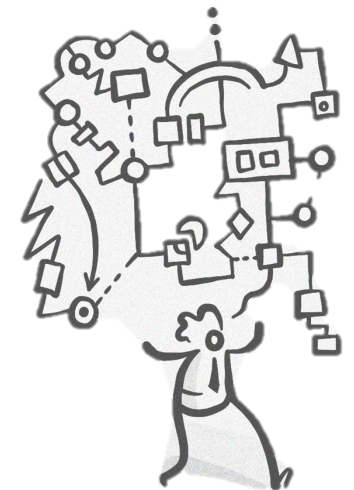
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## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Testing Conjectures/ 3D Shapes | Maths |

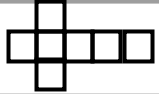
## Week 1

Question	Answer
1) Can you define multiple?	A product of one number being multiplied by another.
2) Can you define a factor?	A factor of a number are numbers that divide into it without leaving a remainder.
3) What is a prime number?	A number that can only be divided by 1 and itself.
4) What is a counter example?	A counter example is a statement or expression with give to disprove a hypothesis/statement.
5) Explain why multiples of 4 are even.	All multiples of 4 are also multiples of 2 and therefore even.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
1) How would I represent an even number using algebra?	$2n$
2) How would I represent an odd number using algebra?	$2n + 1$
3) When we are expanding brackets what should we first draw?	A grid
4) Once $(x+2)(x+4)$ has been expanded what is the final step for us to reach our solution?	Simplify
5) How would I write two consecutive numbers using algebra?	$N, N + 1$

## Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What is a quadrilateral?	A four -sided shape
2) How many edges does a cuboid have?	12
3) What is a prism?	A 3D shape where the two ends are the same.
4) Can you draw a net of a cube?	
5) Can you draw the net of a cuboid?	

## Week 4

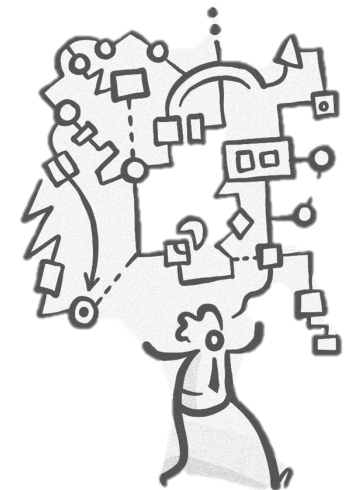
Question	Answer
1) What is the volume of a shape?	The space inside a shape.
2) What is the formula for finding the volume of a cube?	Length x length x length or $\text{length}^3$
3) What is the surface area of a shape?	The area of all the faces of the shape added together.
4) What is the formula for finding the volume of a cuboid?	length x width x depth
5) What are the units for surface area and volume?	Surface = $\text{cm}^2$ Volume = $\text{cm}^3$

## Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What is the formula for finding the volume of a prism?	Area of the cross section multiplied by the length
2) What is the radius?	The distance from the centre to the circumference of the circle.
3) What is an example of a prism that you might find in the real world?	A glue stick , pringles tube, toberlone

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Working scientifically, Life diversity and the Periodic table | 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 species?	A species is a group of similar organisms that reproduce to make fertile offspring.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What are inherited characteristics? Give examples/	Characteristics can be inherited from parents (genetic). Offspring have a mixture of their parents characteristics <i>E.g. eye colour, lobed/attached ears, ability to roll tongue.</i>
What are environmental characteristics? Give examples.	Characteristics can be caused by environmental factors. <i>E.g. scars, tattoos.</i>
What is phenotype?	A physical observable characteristic eg blue eyes and brown hair.
What is genotype?	The particular DNA that codes for a phenotype.
What does artificial selection involve?	Humans select the most useful characteristics in individuals. Humans breed these individuals so offspring inherit these characteristics. Over many generations the selected characteristic will be present.

## Week 4

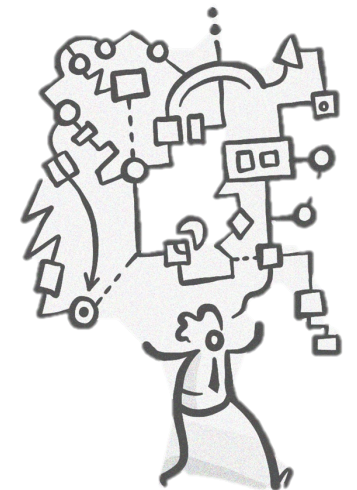
Question	Answer
What are adaptations?	Characteristics that allow an organism to live and reproduce in its habitat.
What is natural selection?	Natural selection is when variation in the population makes some organisms better suited to live and reproduce in a particular environment.
What is evolution?	Evolution is a change in the inherited characteristics of a population over time, caused by natural selection.
What is speciation?	The formation of a new species is called speciation.
What is extinction?	Extinction is when there are no living individuals of a species left in the wild and/or in captivity.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
Describe the structure of the atom?	The nucleus is in the centre and this contain protons and neutrons. The energy levels orbit the nucleus and this is where electrons are found.
What is the charge of each sub-atomic particle?	Protons are positive, electrons are negative and neutrons are neutral.
What is the mass number?	The mass number is the total number of protons and neutrons in an atom of that element.
What is the atomic number?	The atomic number is the number of protons in an atom of that element.
How do you calculate the number of neutrons an element has?	Mass number take away the atomic number.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# The Periodic table and Electric circuits: resistance | Science |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the rules for drawing the electronic configuration?	You have to fill the energy level before moving onto the next energy level, the 1st energy level only holds 2 electrons and the 2nd and 3rd energy level only holds 8 electrons.
What are isotopes?	Isotopes are atoms of the same element with different mass numbers, due to different numbers of neutrons in the nucleus.
How do you calculate the Relative Atomic Mass ( $A_r$ )?	Relative Atomic Mass ( $A_r$ ) = $(\text{mass } n^\circ \times \text{abundance}) + (\text{mass } n^\circ \times \text{abundance})$ $(\% \div 100) \qquad \qquad \qquad (\% \div 100)$
What did the early scientist Democritus say about the atom?	He thought atoms were thought to be tiny spheres that could not be further divided – Democritus called them the ‘smallest piece’ of matter.
What did the early scientist John Dalton say about the atom?	John Dalton stated that matter is made of tiny particles called atoms but thought there could be different types. He suggested they could combine to form compounds.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What did the scientist JJ Thompson state about the atom?	The discovery of the electron by Joseph (JJ) Thomson led to the plum pudding model of the atom. The plum pudding model suggested that the atom is a ball of positive charge with negative electrons embedded in it.
What did the scientist Ernest Rutherford state about the atom?	Results from the alpha scattering experiment showed that most of the mass of the atom was concentrated at the centre of the atom (the nucleus), which was also positively charged.
What did the scientist Niels Bohr state about the atom?	Niels Bohr further adapted the nuclear model when his calculations and experiments proved the electrons orbited the nucleus at specific distances (energy levels).
What did the scientist Ernest Rutherford discover with his later experiments?	Later experiments suggested that the positive charge of the nucleus could be divided into a whole number of smaller particles, with each particle having an equal positive charge - these particles were called protons.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What did the scientist James Chadwick discover about the atom?	James Chadwick’s experimental work provided the evidence to show the existence of neutrons in the nucleus.
How are elements with similar properties arranged?	Elements with similar properties are in the same column, known as a group.
What are the rows on the periodic table called?	Rows in the Periodic Table are called periods.
How are elements ordered on the Periodic table?	Elements are in order of increasing atomic number.
What properties do metals have?	Most metals have high melting points, are good conductors of heat, good conductors of electricity, malleable and ductile.
What group are the Noble gases and how many electrons do they have on their outer energy level?	Group 0 and they have a full outer energy level of 8 apart from Helium which has 2.

## Week 4

Question	Answer
What group are the Alkali metals and how many electrons do they have on their outer energy level?	Group 1 and they have 1 electron on their outer energy level.
What group are the Halogens and how many electrons do they have on their outer energy level?	Group 7 and they have 7 electrons on their outer energy level.
What is resistance?	Resistance is anything that can decrease the current in a circuit.
What are the SI units for resistance?	Ohms
What is a variable resistor?	A type of resistance that can change the resistance they add to a circuit.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
Write the equation that links current, voltage and resistance?	Current = voltage / resistance
What are the SI units for current?	Amperes or amps
What are the SI units for voltage?	Volts
Which piece of equipment is used to measure the current?	Ammeter
Which piece of equipment is used to measure the voltage?	Voltmeter

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz





# Topic 1 Hattie Stewart | Art |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Who is Hattie Stewart?	An illustrator and artist.
What is Hattie Stewart known for?	She is best known for a technique called 'doodle-bombs', where she illustrates over magazine covers.
How would you describe Hattie Stewart's colour scheme?	Vivid, bold, vibrant, Illuminous

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What kind of symbols and signs can you see in these images?	Various answers available such as emojis eg; hearts and eyes. Flowers.
Is it clear who the celebrity is in each image?	Yes, even though she has drawn over the top of the image it is still obvious who the celebrity is. She is embellishing but not taking away.
What do all of the images have in common?	They are all colourful and bright, all feature patterns and an image of a celebrity, all have been doodled over.



## Week 3

Question	Answer
Name an artist from the Pop Art movement.	Various answers such as: Andy Warhol. Roy Lichtenstein. Keith Haring. Richard Hamilton.
What is a key feature of Pop Art?	Bold colours, everyday subjects, humour and repetition.
Give a link between Hattie Stewart's artwork and the Pop Art movement.	Bright colour scheme. Use of celebrity imagery. Repetition of patterns and emojis.

## Week 4

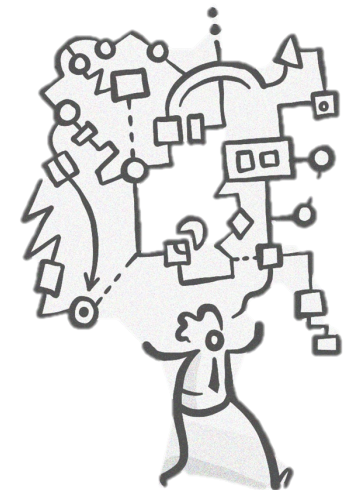
Question	Answer
What was the name of the artist who used the same photo repetitively but changed the colour scheme?	Andy Warhol.
What words did Roy Lichtenstein frequently use in his artwork?	Examples include Pop, Wham, Wow.
Why are emojis classed as art?	They are a picture. Tell a story. Represent through imagery. Visual.
What makes a good logo?	Simple, bold, block colours, memorable.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What does Iconic mean?	Having the character of an icon, i.e., an important and enduring symbol, an object of great attention and devotion.
What is the difference between a collage and a photomontage?	Photomontage is purely using photos to create a composite image. Collage is an art creation, using papers and different materials.
What makes a successful collage piece?	Various answers such as layers, different materials, patterns, designs, clear bold colour scheme.

## Week 6

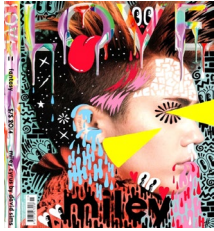
Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 Hattie Stewart | Art |

## Week 1


Question	Answer
Give a definition for Embellishment.	A decorative detail or something to make it more attractive.
What is the role of an illustrator?	An illustrator's work is to make promotions for a particular product, or a concept, or a theme. Artistic works do not need to be commissioned, whereas an illustrator works for a particular idea in mind.
Think of three adjectives to describe this artwork:	Various answers available such as bright, funky, colourful, angular, chaotic.



## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is Symbolism?	Symbolism is the practice or art of using an object or a word to represent an abstract idea. An action, person, place, word, or object can all have a symbolic meaning.
When did WW1 start and when did it finish?	1914 - 1918
Is the Poppy still relevant today?	Yes although some people choose not to wear a poppy for different reasons. Various answers are available, such as they raise money for the British Legion and have been worn for over 100 years.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the symbolism behind the Poppy?	Memorial to World War One and following Conflicts.
What does this Poppy symbolise?	Remembering Africa, Black and Caribbean communities' contribution.
	
How could you make links from Hattie Stewart's work with a picture from WW1?	Adding 'Lest we Forget' writing over the image. Doodle Bombing poppies and patterns over the image. Collaging poppies.

## Week 4

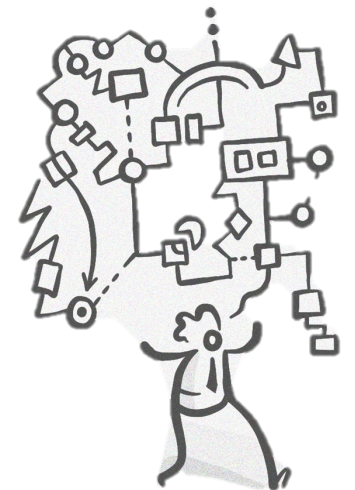
Question	Answer
Are there links between emojis and Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics?	Both are graphic and symbolic. Both communicate. Visual form of language.
What makes a successful Bad Hair Day final piece?	Various answers are available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Keeping the lines neat and clean</li> <li>-Adding a range of doodles</li> <li>-Adding in modern day emoji art</li> <li>-Making links back to your previous learning</li> <li>-Referencing your design grid artwork</li> <li>-Adding fine details</li> <li>-Creating interesting compositions and proportions</li> <li>-Filling your space effectively</li> </ul>

## Week 5

Question	Answer
Do certain colours reflect someone's identity?	Various answers available. We can associate different colours with people and emotions. Think about identity.
Name a mark-making technique you have used in your Bad Hair Day piece.	Mark-Making such as dashes, dots, squiggles, lines, cross-hatching.
What makes a person a celebrity?	Celebrity is a condition of fame and broad public recognition of a person or group as a result of the attention given to them by mass media.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 Python | Computing |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is an internet troll?	Trolls are people who leave intentionally provocative or offensive messages on the internet in order to get attention, cause trouble or upset someone
What is cyber bullying?	Cyber bullying is a form of bullying through mobile phones and the internet
What is mob mentality?	When people adjust their personal views to fit the group they're in.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is meant by the term Self Esteem?	How you think and feel about yourself as a total package.
What is meant by the term Body Image?	How you think and feel specifically about your body.
Why can social media impact your self-esteem?	Can lead to unrealistic expectations as most pictures are edited and filtered and can lead to unhealthy comparisons.

## Week 3

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

## Week 4

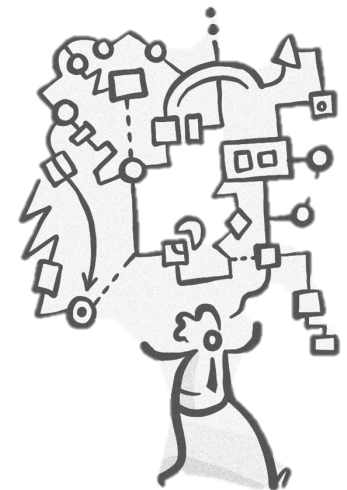
Question	Answer
What command is needed if you want the words to be output on the screen?	print
What do the words that you want output need to be between?	(" ")
What will be output in the following code	print("Hello world")

## Week 5

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

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 Python | Computing |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a string ?	A collection of letters, words and characters.
What data type is represented by the letters int?	A number
Rewrite the code below without the syntax errors? Age = input("What age are you?") print(l am, Age)	Age = input(int("What age are you?")) print(l am, Age)  Error 1: you need to put a ( and int to tell the programme the data type is a number by including int  Error 2: there are 2 brackets at the start of the code so there needs to be 2 brackets closed



## Week 2

Question	Answer
When are if and if else commands used in python?	When there are different possible outcomes or alternatives
What punctuation mark needs to appear after the if condition and after the else?	;
What is need to indicated the values are the same or equal	==
What is used is a 2nd condition can also be met?	elif



## 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.
What it a bitmap?	A bitmap is a file format used to store digital images.
How does a bitmap store digital images?	Bitmaps use a grid of coloured squares called pixels. Each different colour in the image is stored as a binary number.
With 1 bit per pixel how many colours can you have	2, black (1) or white (0)
With 2 bits per pixel how many colours can you have	4 as you can have 00 10 01 11

## Week 4

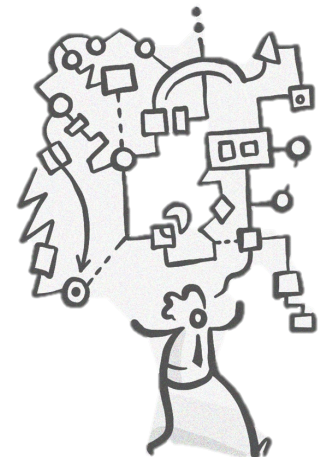
Question	Answer
What is the tool below in photoshop? 	The move tool
What is the tool below in Photoshop? 	The gradient tool
How do change the size of an object?	Edit>Transform>Scale

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the tool below in Photoshop? 	The text tool
What is the tool below in Photoshop? 	The shape tool. (be careful it looks quite like the gradient tool)
How do you bring in images to manipulate	File>Open

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 1 Curious Incident | Drama |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is physical theatre?	Is a genre of drama famous for using movement and storytelling and body as props.
Who are Frantic Assembly?	A contemporary physical theatre company whom directed Curious Incident.
What is Asperger's syndrome?	Aspergers syndrome a form of autism by repetitive patterns of behaviour and struggles with social interaction.
Who killed the dog?	Christopher's father Ed killed the dog.
What genre is Curious Incident?	Curious Incident is a mystery play.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Who finds the dog dead?	Christopher finds the dog dead.
How did the dog die?	The dog had a pitch-fork sticking through it.
Why does Christopher get overwhelmed?	Christopher gets overwhelmed due to his autism and finding the dog dead.
Why did his dad kill the dog?	Ed kills the dog as the owner Mr Shears had an affair with his wife.
What is slow motion?	Slow motion is movement and action at a very slow reduced speech.
Where is Christopher's mother?	Christopher's mother lives in London with Mr Shears.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
Why does Christopher wear blue and red?	Christopher wears blue and red as they are primary colours and he likes routine.
Why is there tension between Christopher and his father?	Christopher's dad lied to him about his mother being dead.
What is Ed's job?	He works in the construction world.
Why does Ed and Christopher argue?	They argue as Christopher finds the letters from his mother he kept from him.
What is tension?	Tension is a build up of atmosphere.
Describe the atmosphere between Christopher and Ed.	Atmosphere is tense between Ed and Christopher.

## Week 4

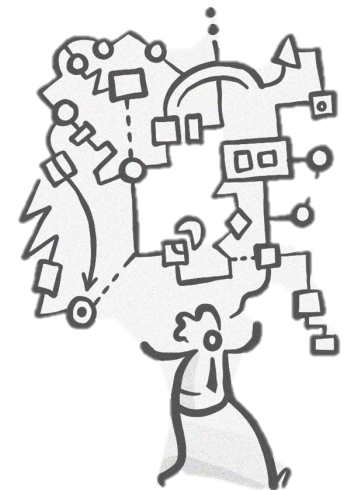
Question	Answer
Which train station does the train scene focus on?	Euston London.
How does the play show Christopher's feelings at the train station?	Overlapping tannoy voiceovers are used.
What disability does Christopher have?	He has Asperger's Syndrome. A form of autism.
What does Christopher struggle with?	Social communication.
Why is Christopher at the train station?	He is travelling via train to go and live with his mum.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
Why does Christopher want to be an astronaut?	Christopher is fixated with outer space.
Which subject is Christopher good at?	He is exceptional at maths.
Who is Siobhan?	Christopher's mother.
What is an ensemble?	Group of actors in a performance group.
What is physical theatre?	Genre of drama focused on movement and storytelling and body as props.

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 2 DNA | Drama

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Who wrote DNA?	Dennis Kelly
What genre is it?	Naturalism
When was it written?	2007
What 3 locations does the play take place in?	Wood, field, street

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the DNA play about?	Group of teenagers who kill one of their classmates and try and cover it up.
What are the 3 main themes?	Gangs, bullying, responsibility.
Name three characters studied?	Lou, Danny, Leah
Is the play contemporary or historical?	Contemporary

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is hot-seating?	Rehearsal technique .
Why do we do hot-seating?	To find out more about your character.
What do the group do?	Frame an innocent man for the death of their friend.
What is their friend who is missing called?	Adam

## Week 4

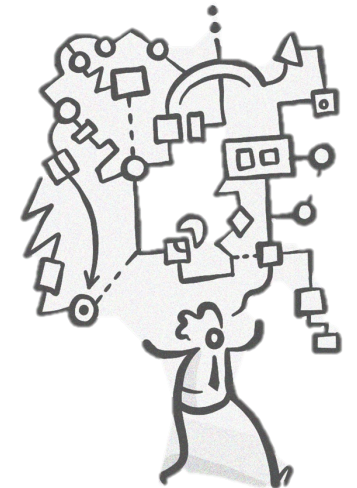
Question	Answer
What is a lie?	Telling someone something which is not the truth.
What does the plot mean?	The story.
Is Adam actually dead?	No, he goes missing and returns.
Where has Adam been?	Hiding in the bushes eating insects.
Who is there when Adam returns?	Leah and Phil.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is technical theatre?	Lighting and sound.
What costume is suited for DNA?	Dark clothing e.g. hoody's, jeans, t-shirt, jackets.
What is staging using 3 sides of audience?	Thrust.
What is the staging called in the drama studio?	Proscenium.
What sound effects could be heard in DNA?	Forest noises, wind.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 Glorious Glaciation | Geography |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
How much of the Earth is covered in ice?	30%
How much of the worlds fresh water does the Earth's glaciers store?	75%
How many countries are glaciers found in?	47
What is a glacier?	A glacier is a mass of ice that moves slowly over land.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a glacial period?	A period when global average temperature reduce significantly causing mass global cooling
What is an interglacial period?	A warmer period when the earths average temperature is around 18 degrees Celsius
When was the last Ice Age?	12, 000 years ago
How often do Ice Ages occur?	Every 100, 000 years

## Week 3

Question	Answer
The stages of forming glaciers	Snow falls and lands on compacted Ice or the land
1.	
2.	The snow sits and starts to retract, becoming a little harder- we call this young granular snow
3.	When the layers of snow become heavy enough, they begin to compress together, we call these layers firn.
4.	Over hundreds and thousands- sometimes millions, of years, the firn compresses enough to form glacial ice.
What is a U-shaped Valley?	A valley formed by the movement of the glacier carving out the rock under its own weight

## Week 4

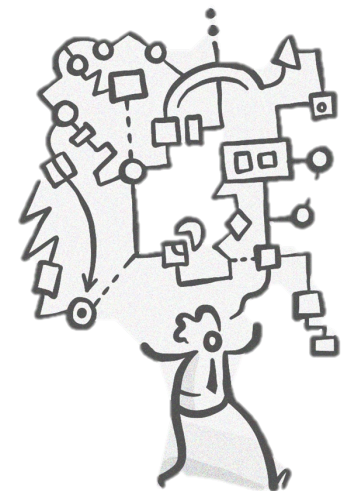
Question	Answer
What is abrasion?	Abrasion is the natural scratching of bedrock by a continuous movement of snow or glacier downhill.
What is Plucking?	Plucking in glaciation occurs when ice freezes around rocks, pulling them loose as the glacier moves.
What is a Corrie?	A circular hollow in the side of a hill or mountain that has been formed through erosion - glacier movement
What is a Tarn?	After the glacier melts away, a lake is left behind

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a Pyramidal Peak?	Formation of three or more corries back-to-back
What is an Arete?	A narrow ridge of rock that separates two valleys
How are glaciers used for tourism?	Climbing, Skiing, Snowboarding and photography
How fast are our glaciers retreating?	26 meters per year

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 2 Africa | Geography I

## Week 1

Question	Answer
How many countries are there in Africa?	54
Where do most people live in Africa?	In South Africa due to the north being mostly desert and due to a lack of job opportunities
Name the 3 major biomes in Africa	Grassland, Desert and Tropical Rainforest
What is population density?	Population density = (people per km <sup>2</sup> )
Where do most people live in Africa?	In general, the most densely populated areas are found bordering the lakes, in the river basins (e.g. Nile and Niger), and along the coastal belts

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Where is the Democratic Republic of Congo?	Central African country
Is the DRC rich or poor??	The DRC has a low GDP value of \$800. This value is low and often typical of a developing country
How have historical factors influenced Africa's development?	<p>The DRC was a Belgian colony 1885-1960. By 1960, the country was quite developed with developing industry and improving standards in education and healthcare.</p> <p>Lots of the wealth created had come from the extraction of minerals including copper and diamonds.</p> <p>Lots of the wealth created from the mines was taken out of the country by foreign companies. Local people were not allowed to vote and did not have wide access to education.</p>

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is Corruption?	Dishonest behaviour by those in power, typically involving bribery
What is an Ethnic group?	A community or population made up of people who share a common cultural background or descent
What is a Colony?	A country or area under the control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country
What is a Civil war?	A war between citizens of the same country

## Week 4

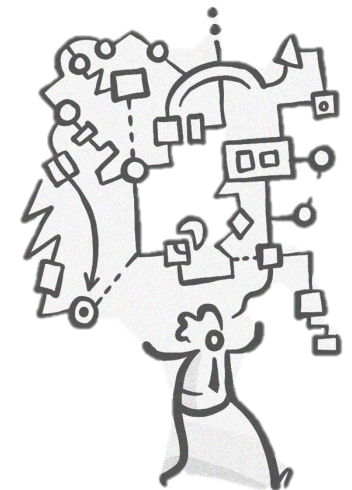
Question	Answer
Where is the River Nile located?	The River Nile is a river located in eastern Africa.
Which sea does the River Nile flow in to?	The River Nile flows into the Mediterranean Sea.
Why is river flooding good in the lower course?	Regular flooding increases the fertility of the riverbanks due to the deposition of silt which is rich in nutrients.
What is Irrigation?	Irrigation means water which is given to crops and farmland.
Why is population growth and issue in Africa?	Population growth is increasing demand for water significantly- water which Africa does not have access to.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What country is the Grand Renaissance Dam located in ?	Ethiopia
Why should the dam not have been built?	<p>The Grand Renaissance Dam should not have been built. The flow of water will drop as more water will be stored upstream , this means there will be less water available for irrigation , this could result in lower crop yields and less income for farmers in Egypt .</p> <p>Ethiopia is breaking the law by building the Grand Renaissance Dam, as a 1929 treaty (and a subsequent one in 1959) gave Egypt and Sudan rights to nearly all the Nile waters.</p> <p>What was once a river ecosystem will become a lake like environment. The dam will block migrating species of fish, which swim upstream to breed. The area which is flooded to store the water behind the dam will also cause the loss of the habitats, affecting both animals in the water and on the land significantly</p>

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz





# Topic 1 Did the First World War bring Equality for Women? | History |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the meaning of the key word 'Democracy'?	Government by the people.
How were women viewed in 1900?	Belonged to the home as they were unequal and inferior to men.
Who was the leader of the Suffragists?	Millicent Fawcett.
Who was the leader of the Suffragettes?	Emmeline Pankhurst.
What form of protest did the Suffragists adopt?	Wrote letters, petitions and speeches.
What women's organisation used violent protest as a means of getting attention?	Suffragettes.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What year were women over the age of 30 given the vote?	1918.
What is the meaning of the key word 'Suffrage'?	The right to vote in an election
What was the Suffragette's slogan?	'Deeds not words'.
Which key word means; 'to disagree with something and act against it'?	Oppose.
What was the common aim of the Suffragettes and Suffragists?	Achieve the right for women to vote.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is an 'Act of Parliament'?	A new law that has been approved by Parliament.
When was the Cat and Mouse Act introduced?	1913.
Why was the Cat and Mouse Act introduced?	To deal with the problem of Suffragettes' hunger striking in prison.
What did the Cat and Mouse act allow?	Prisoners who were weakened from hunger striking could be released early.
When did the Suffragettes stop protesting?	Start of the First World War.

## Week 4

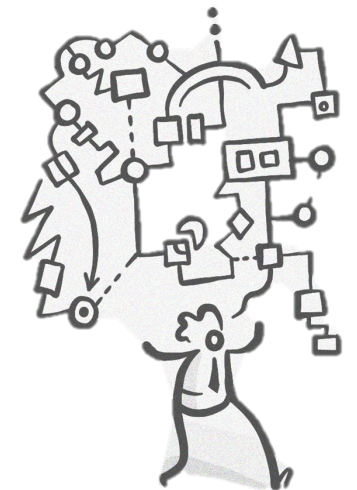
Question	Answer
What year was the outbreak of World War One?	1914.
What is the meaning of the key word 'Equality'?	To be given the same chances or opportunities.
Why did attitudes towards women begin to change during the war?	More women joined the workforce to help their country.
How much were women paid compared to men?	50%.
What traditional male jobs did women take on when the men were fighting in war?	Factories, farming, firefighting.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What year were women over the age of 21 given the right to vote?	1928.
Who led a group of working-class women to lobby the prime minister?	Sylvia Pankhurst.
Why did the Suffragettes help women to achieve the vote?	After the war, MPs did not want to face the Suffragettes' violence.
Why did women's conduct during the war help to achieve their vote?	Women proved they could go to the war with men.
Why did the Suffragists help women to achieve the vote?	Their long-term persuasion.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 2 How did Russia Change from Monarchy to Dictatorship? | History |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the meaning of a 'Democracy'?	A system of government where people vote in order to change the government.
What is the meaning of a 'Dictatorship'?	A system of government where a strong leader has absolute power.
What are the four social classes in Russia during the 1900s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Nobility</li> <li>The Bourgeoisie</li> <li>The Proletariat</li> <li>The Peasants</li> </ul>
Who were the 'Bourgeoisie'?	Wealthy Middle-Class People.
Who were the 'Proletariat'?	Working-class people who work in industrial areas of the cities.


## Week 2

Question	Answer
At the start of the 20th century, who ruled Russia?	Tsar Nicholas II.
What is the meaning of the key word, 'Revolution'?	A complete change in government, usually by force.
In 1905, what did Tsar Nicholas II agree to set up?	The Duma (Parliament).
Why did Russia do poorly in the First World War?	The Russian army lacked basic supplies and weapons.
Who ran the Russian Army during the First World War?	Tsar Nicholas II.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
Who was Rasputin?	Tsar and Tsarina's key advisor.
Why did people dislike Rasputin?	He replaced ministers with his friends, leading to food and fuel shortages.
Why did thousands of women protest on the 8th March 1917?	They demanded food, fuel and a new government.
Who was leader of the communist group, the Bolsheviks?	Vladimir Lenin.
Who took over from the Provisional Government?	The Bolsheviks.
What was the name of the Communist army?	The Red Army.

## Week 4

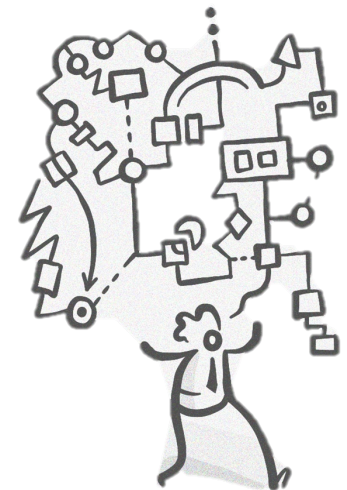
Question	Answer
What is the meaning of 'the means of production'?	The raw materials and tools that make the wealth in society.
What is Communism?	The political belief that all people are equal and that workers should control the means of producing things.
What is the Communist symbol?	Hammer (workers) and sickle (peasants). 
Who started the idea of Communism?	Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the meaning of the key word, 'Totalitarian'?	A system of government where the leaders have total control over all aspects of life.
When Lenin died, who became the leader of Russia?	Stalin.
What was the name of the secret police force that both Lenin and Stalin used?	The Cheka.
What does 'Holodomor' mean?	'Murder by hunger'.
Describe how Stalin ruled Russia.	Ruthless and brutal dictatorship.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



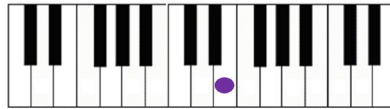
# Topic 1 Sound and Screen [Film Music] | Music |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the name of the composer that wrote the music for Star Wars, Jaws and Schindler's List?	John Williams
How was the music effective for Jaws?	Built up tension. Just 2 notes. Very low. Got faster and louder. (Any of these answers)
How was the music effective for Star Wars?	Loud. Marching sounds. Percussion and brass instruments. Large orchestra, Major key. (Any of these answers)
How was the music effective for Schindler's List?	Slow. Used a sad instrument (viola). No drums. Small band. Minor key. (Any of these answers)

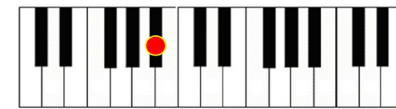
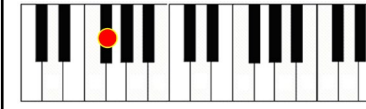
## Week 2

Question	Answer
Name any film composer we have learnt about.	John Williams. Hans Zimmer. Danny Elfman.
How is the Halloween music effective?	High and low sounds together. Repeats. 5/4 time is a weird number of beats.
What does # mean in music?	Sharp.
Name the notes shown:	Purple = E. Red = C.



## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a leitmotif?	A short theme for a character, object or place.
Why is Darth Vader's leitmotif effective?	Marching snare drum. Minor key. Low sounds. Loud dynamics.
Leitmotifs originally come from opera. What is an opera?	A play set to music.
Name the notes shown:	One on the left is F#/Gb. One on the right is A#/Bb.



## Week 4

Question	Answer
What does DYNAMICS mean in music?	The volume – loud/quiet etc.
What does TEXTURE mean in music?	The amount of instruments playing/amount of sound.
Why do you need to look at the music notes rather than just reading the capital letters?	So you can tell if the notes are high/low.
What is the word for a short theme for a character?	Leitmotif
What language does this word come from?	German

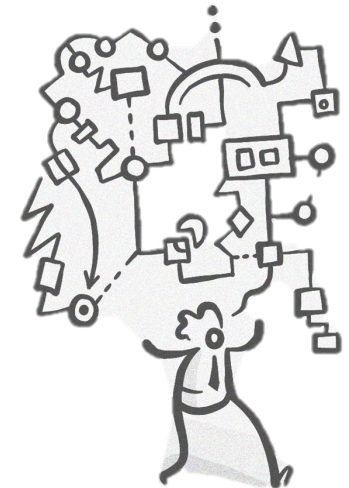
## Week 5

Question	Answer
Name any film composer we have learnt about.	John Williams. Hans Zimmer. Danny Elfman.
What colour key is A#?	Black.
Identify these notes:	One on the left = D#/Eb. One on the right = C#/Db



## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



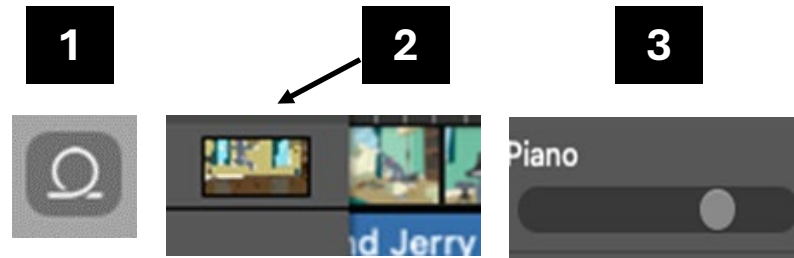
# Topic 2 Sounding the Story [Tom & Jerry Foley] | Music |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is Foley?	Putting real sound effects onto film.
What is the program we are going to use to create Foley?	Garageband
Why do sounds need to be added to films after filming?	Not all background sounds are recorded because they are focussing on the dialogue (the actors' voices).
In the video we watched, what did they say was the most common sound effect they needed to add?	Footsteps/shoes.
What are the vertical lines on the screen that help the Foley artists to be precise?	Streamers

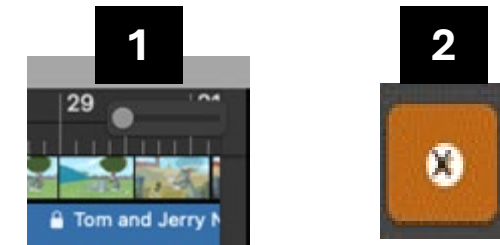
## Week 2

Question	Answer
Why do you need to drag the Tom & Jerry project to your desktop first?	So everyone isn't working on the same project and you can save your work.
What does each button do? (see pictures below)	1 = opens loops. 2 = opens film. 3 = volume.



## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the name for adding sounds to films?	Foley.
What is the name of the box (ours are red) that you use to plug a microphone into Garageband?	Interface.
What do the buttons shown below do?	1 = zoom in/out. 2 = resets the sounds/loops.



## Week 4

Question	Answer
In which Garageband menu can you find the UNDO button?	In the FILE menu
What is the name for the button shown below?	Panning.
What does it do?	Sends sounds to the left or right ear/speaker.



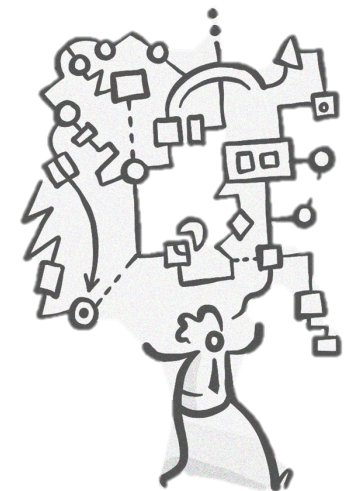
## Week 5

Question	Answer
Where should you save your final, finished project?	In your work folder.
If you were fortunate enough to have an Apple device, and you wanted to download Garageband, how much would it cost you?	Nothing – it's free!
What are these planet buttons on an Apple Mac computer?	Folders (work folder, Pupil Resources etc)



## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



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

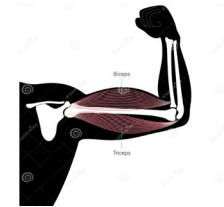
Question	Answer
What are the 5 elements of a warm-up	Pulse raising mobility, stretching, dynamic movement, skill related
What is the main difference between a static and dynamic movement?	A static movement is a movement that doesn't change, whereas a dynamic movement is a movement that changes
Give an example of a static movement in PE	Plank, wall Sit, Bridge- holding a position



Question	Answer
Give an example of a dynamic movement in PE	Movement that change speed, direction, intensities, Sprint, football drills, leg swings in dance, throws
What are the main muscle groups used for jumping?	Abdominals, glutes, hamstrings, quads, calf (gastrocnemius)
What are the main muscle groups used for throwing?	Deltoids and pectorals, biceps, rotators of the torso, hips and legs



Question	Answer
What are the main muscle groups used for catching?	Elbow flexors (bicep) shoulder (deltoid) and Scapula
What are the main muscle groups used for striking a ball?	Batting- deltoids, biceps, triceps and larger torso muscle groups, hip rotators. Football- Quads, hamstrings
What are antagonistic muscles in movement?	Antagonistic muscles work against each other to control and stabilize movements i.e. Biceps and triceps



## Week 4

Question	Answer
What is the importance of proper footwork in games such as football, basketball?	Proper footwork allows for quick changes of direction, better balance, and more effective shooting
How do you maintain good posture during exercise?	Good posture involves engaging core muscles, keeping shoulders back, and aligning ears, shoulders, and hips in a straight line.
Why is good posture essential in sport?	Posture aligns the joints making it easier for energy to be translated into efficient movement, agility and speed.



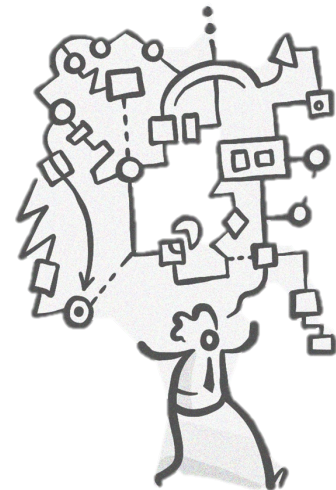
## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the definition of flexibility	The range of movement through a joint
What is the importance of flexibility in athletic performance?	Flexibility helps prevent injuries, improves range of motion, and enhances overall athletic performance
What is the purpose of observation in movement analysis?	Observation helps identify patterns, weaknesses, and areas for improvement in movements.



## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



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

Question	Answer
What is a locomotive movement ?	Locomotor movements involve moving the body through space from one location to another.
Give an example of locomotive movements	walking, jumping, climbing, running, marching, hopping, sliding, skipping, galloping, leaping, and crawling.
What are non-locomotive movements ?;	Movement occurring above a stationary base; movement of the body around its own axis

Question	Answer
What is the difference between a sprint and a jog ?	<b>Sprinting is a fast-paced, explosive exercise</b> while jogging is a slow-paced, endurance style exercise
How do you generate power when you jump ?	Your hips should be the main source of power for your jump. As you jump, push your hips forward and up to help generate more height
What are your core muscles ?	The core is the group of trunk and hip muscles that surround the spine, abdominal viscera and hip.

Question	Answer
What is the role of your core muscles in a balance?	For better posture, balance and steadiness, also called stability.
What is the proper landing technique when jumping from height ?	<b>Always bend both knees on landing.</b> Arms outstretched to aid balance.
What is peripheral vision ?	Peripheral vision <b>refers to what you can see to each side or up and down without moving your head.</b>

## Week 4

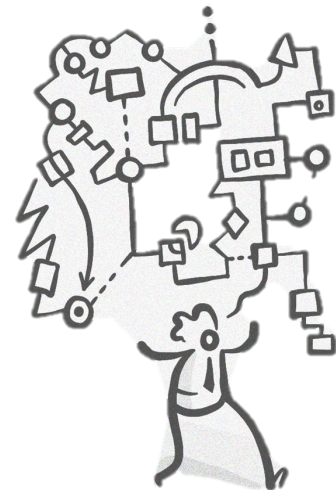
Question	Answer
What sports require good peripheral vision ?	Tennis, Football, softball
Why is peripheral vision important in sports ?	It can help athletes avoid or brace themselves for a collision or detect a fast-moving object approaching from the side.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What are biomechanics ?	Biomechanics is <b>the study of the movement of the body.</b> It looks at how the body moves and how forces are applied to it
How does biomechanics aid performance?	Sports biomechanics analysis <b>optimises sports performance, facilitates rehabilitation, and prevents injuries.</b>
What are plyometrics ?	Form of exercise that involves rapid and repeated stretching and contracting of the muscles, designed to increase strength.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1: Is religion a power for peace or a cause for conflict in the world today?

## | Religious Education |

### Week 1

Question	Answer
Define the term 'War'	A state of armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country.
List three reasons why some people go to war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To defend a country/ beliefs/ an ally</li> <li>To remove a dictator</li> <li>To gain land/ resources</li> <li>To show power</li> </ul>
Give a positive and negative <b>impact</b> of war.	<p><u>Positive example</u>: issues settled/ resources gained/ power gain</p> <p><u>Negative example</u>: costs money/ lives lost/ resources &amp; power lost/ PTSD.</p>



### Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Extremism'.	The holding of extreme political or religious views.
Who was involved in the Northern Irish conflict 'The Troubles'?	Catholics (Nationalists) and the Protestants (Unionists).
Why did the Taliban attack USA in 9/11?	As a protest against USA governments' involvement in Middle Eastern countries.
Why is the Israel/ Palestine war seen as a Holy War?	Jews vs Muslims over who has the most right to claim the Holy Land.



### Week 3

Question	Answer
Describe Guru Nanak's mission for Sikhs.	Giving security, destroy the evil mind and sin, to ensure victory of good over evil / to create a just society.
Describe the role of the Khalsa in Sikhism.	To defend themselves, their religion and others who can't defend themselves.
Which wars did Sikhs get involved in to help Britain fight for what was right?	Sikhs in India volunteered their lives to defend England during WW1 and WW2.



### Week 4

Question	Answer
List the 5K's (Sikh uniform)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Kara = bracelet</li> <li>2.Kanga = comb</li> <li>3.Kesh = uncut hair</li> <li>4.Kirpan = knife</li> <li>5.Kecherra = white shorts</li> </ol>
Why were Sikhs often stereotyped/ mistaken for Islamic terrorists after 9/11?	Because of their turban/ uncut hair and beards/ brown skin/ different accents.
Describe one way Sikhs suffered after 9/11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stereotyped</li> <li>Not allowed to teach in some USA states.</li> <li>Not allowed to join the armed forces.</li> </ul>



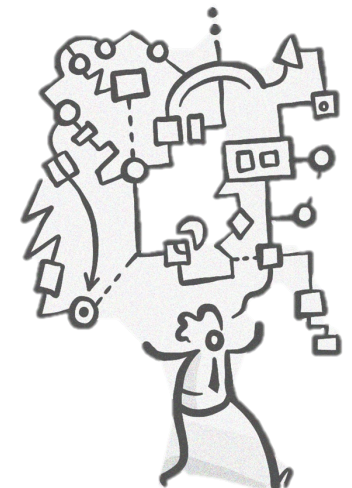
### Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the <b>impact</b> of PTSD on individuals / society?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Struggle to connect with people</li> <li>Struggle to keep up work/ jobs</li> </ul>
What is the <b>impact</b> of a civil war on a country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dangerous</li> <li>Break apart friends/ family</li> </ul>
What is the <b>impact</b> of stereotyping a community of people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low mental health</li> <li>Incorrect information being spread</li> <li>Dangerous for the stereotyped</li> </ul>



### Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1: Is religion a power for peace or a cause for conflict in the world today?

## | Religious Education |

### Week 1

Question	Answer
Define the term 'pacifist'.	A person who believes that war and violence is unjustifiable.
Describe where Conditional pacifists base their views from. ( <i>Violence is justified in certain circumstances</i> )	In biblical teachings e.g. when Jesus forcibly drove out anyone that was selling from the temple.
Describe where Absolute pacifists base their views from. ( <i>Violence is NEVER justified in any circumstances</i> )	By following the non-violent examples/ teachings of Jesus e.g. turning the other cheek, loving your enemies and praying for those who persecute you.



### Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Civil rights movement'.	People protesting against discrimination and segregation in the 1960s, to gain equal rights e.g. to vote.
List two achievements of Martin Luther King.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. leader of civil rights movements.</li> <li>2. Freedom marches/ protests.</li> <li>3. Campaigned for equal rights.</li> <li>4. 'I Have a Dream' speech.</li> <li>5. Bus boycotts</li> <li>6. 1964 – awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.</li> </ol>
What biblical quote can be attributed to MLK's work for equal rights?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Love thy neighbour'</li> <li>• 'Turn the other cheek'</li> <li>• 'Forgive 70 x 7'</li> </ul>



### Week 3

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Prejudice'.	An attitude someone might have that is not based upon fact.
Define the term 'Discrimination'.	The action of physically treating people unfairly (putting prejudice into practice).
Is the following sentence evidence of prejudice or discrimination?  <b>*A year 10 pupil telling his friends that all year 7 pupils are small and immature.</b>	Prejudice. Because it is an opinion, the yr10 is not physically affecting the yr7s with the view.



### Week 4

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Greater Jihad'.	The struggle to be a good Muslim by following the 5 Pillars of Islam/ Qur'an.
Define the term 'Lesser Jihad'.	Defending Islam/ Muslims from any threats.
Which of the following is NOT cause for a 'just' (justified) war? a) Last resort b) Anyone can call for war. c) Tyrannised.	<b>B) Anyone can call for war.</b> It is only that a leader can call for war.

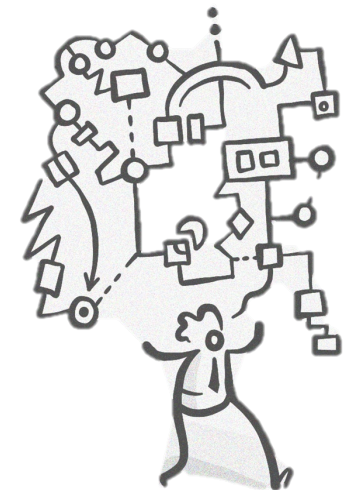


### Week 5

Question	Answer
RECAP: Name the only story in the Bible that people use to justify violence.	Jesus getting angry in the Temple.
RECAP: Name which kind of Christian pacifist Anthony Walkers mum was.	An absolute pacifist.
RECAP: Name a Biblical quote that can be used to justify Martin Luther King Jr's peaceful actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Love thy neighbour'</li> <li>• 'Turn the other cheek'</li> <li>• 'Forgive 70 x 7'</li> </ul>
RECAP: Name which type of Jihad the following quote supports: <b>"The Greatest Jihad is to battle your own soul, to fight the evil within yourself". (Muhammad PBUH)</b>	The Greater Jihad.

### Week 6

Masters of recall quiz





# Topic 1 Holidays | Spanish |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
How do you say 'Spain'	España
How do you say 'France'	Francia
How do you say 'Greece'	Grecia
How do you say 'Turkey'	Turquía
How do you say 'USA'	Los Estados Unidos
How do you say 'holidays'	Las vacaciones

## Week 2

Question	Answer
When do we use the preterite tense?	To describe something that we 'did' in the past once
How do you say 'I went to...'	Fui a...
How do you say 'it was'	Fue
What is an easy way to spot that a verb is in the preterite tense?	It usually ends with an accent on the last letter. (eg é or í)
Give an example of an -AR verb in the I form of the preterite tense	Visité, Compré, Monté
How do you say: 'I had a great time' 'I had an awful time'	Lo pasé bien Lo pasé fatal

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the preterite endings of -AR verbs? I = You = He/she/it = We = You all = They =	I = é You = aste He/she/it = ó We = amos You all = asteis They = aron
Conjugate the verb COMPRAR (to buy) into the preterite tense	Compré Compraste Compró Compramos Comprasteis Compraron

## Week 4

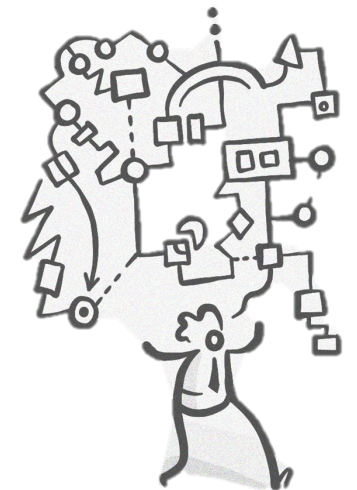
Question	Answer
How do you say in Spanish 'I sunbathed'	Tomé el sol
How do you say in Spanish 'I visited'	Visité
How do you say in Spanish 'I bought'	Compré
How do you say in Spanish 'I enjoyed'	Disfruté
How do you say in Spanish 'I swam'	Nadé

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What are the preterite tense endings for -ER verbs and -IR verbs	I = í You = iste He/she/it = io We = imos You all = isteis They = ieron
How do you say 'last year'	El año pasado
How do you say 'I ate in restaurants'	Comí en los restaurantes
How do you say 'I drank a coca-cola'	Bebí un coca-cola

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 1 Holidays/ House and Home | Spanish |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
How do you say 'it was awful'	Fue horroroso
How do you say 'it was great'	Fue genial
How do you say 'It was amazing'	Fue flipante
How do you say 'it was cool'	Fue guay
How do you say 'it was fun'	Fue divertido

## Week 2

Question	Answer
How do you say the following past tense weather phrase: It was sunny	Hizo sol
How do you say the following past tense weather phrase: It was hot	Hizo calor
How do you say the following past tense weather phrase: It was cold	Hizo frío
How do you say the following past tense weather phrase: It was windy	Hizo viento
How do you say the following past tense weather phrase: It was good weather	Hizo buen tiempo
How do you say the following past tense weather phrase: It was bad weather	Hizo mal tiempo

## Week 3

Question	Answer
How do you say 'I had an accident'	Tuve un accidente
How do you say 'I lost the keys'	Perdí las llaves
How do you say 'I got sunburnt'	Me quemé
How do you say 'I had a long delay'	Tuve un retraso largo
How do you say 'I spent all of my money'	Gasté todo mi dinero
How do you say 'I forgot my swimming costume'	Olvidé mi bañador

## Week 4

Question	Answer
What are the preterite tense endings of -AR verbs? I = You = He/she/it = We = You all = They =	I = é You = aste He/she/it = ó We = amos You all = asteis They = aron
What are the preterite tense endings for -ER verbs and -IR verbs I = You = He/she/it = We = You all = They =	I = í You = iste He/she/it = io We = imos You all = isteis They = ieron

## Week 5

Question	Answer
How do you say 'the house'	La casa
How do you say 'the living room'	El salón
How do you say 'the bedroom'	El dormitorio
How do you say 'the bathroom'	El cuarto de baño
How do you say 'the kitchen'	La cocina

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz




# Topic 1 Culture Cushion / Pewter Keyring | Technology (Textiles / Design)

## Week 1

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

## Week 2

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

## Week 3

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

## Week 4

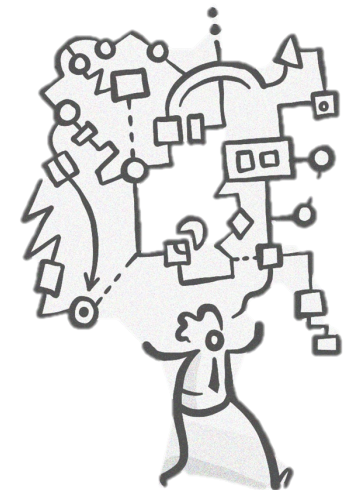
Question	Answer
Why is important to create a pattern for your product.	This will allow you to make a stencil for all the pieces out of paper before cutting out of fabric. Any mistakes can be rectified without wasting expensive material.
What is a name for your paper model	A working prototype.
What is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

## Week 5

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



## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz






# Topic 1 Culture Cushion / Pewter Keyring | Technology (Textiles / Design)

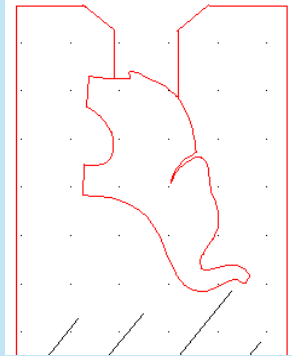
## Week 1

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

## Week 2

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

## Week 3

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

## Week 4

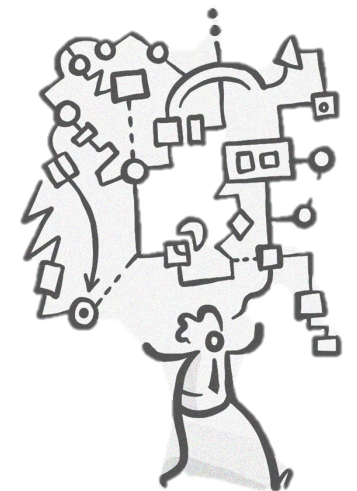
Question	Answer
How do ensure that button holes do not fray and increase in size	Put a running stitch on each side of the felt.
What 3 fastening types can you add to your cushion?	Zips Buttons Velcro
What do we place on each side of our mould to ensure we can cast the required shape?	Cheeks
What do we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

## Week 5

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

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Testing Conjectures/ 3D Shapes | Maths |

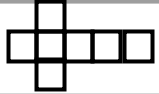
## Week 1

Question	Answer
1) Can you define multiple?	A product of one number being multiplied by another.
2) Can you define a factor?	A factor of a number are numbers that divide into it without leaving a remainder.
3) What is a prime number?	A number that can only be divided by 1 and itself.
4) What is a counter example?	A counter example is a statement or expression with give to disprove a hypothesis/statement.
5) Explain why multiples of 4 are even.	All multiples of 4 are also multiples of 2 and therefore even.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
1) How would I represent an even number using algebra?	$2n$
2) How would I represent an odd number using algebra?	$2n + 1$
3) When we are expanding brackets what should we first draw?	A grid
4) Once $(x+2)(x+4)$ has been expanded what is the final step for us to reach our solution?	Simplify
5) How would I write two consecutive numbers using algebra?	$N, N + 1$

## Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What is a quadrilateral?	A four -sided shape
2) How many edges does a cuboid have?	12
3) What is a prism?	A 3D shape where the two ends are the same.
4) Can you draw a net of a cube?	
5) Can you draw the net of a cuboid?	

## Week 4

Question	Answer
1) What is the volume of a shape?	The space inside a shape.
2) What is the formula for finding the volume of a cube?	Length x length x length or $\text{length}^3$
3) What is the surface area of a shape?	The area of all the faces of the shape added together.
4) What is the formula for finding the volume of a cuboid?	length x width x depth
5) What are the units for surface area and volume?	Surface = $\text{cm}^2$ Volume = $\text{cm}^3$

## Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What is the formula for finding the volume of a prism?	Area of the cross section multiplied by the length
2) What is the radius?	The distance from the centre to the circumference of the circle.
3) What is an example of a prism that you might find in the real world?	A glue stick , pringles tube, toberlone

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

