



YEAR 10 MASTERY SHEETS

#TheLongdendaleLegacy



Longdendale
HIGH SCHOOL

Blood Brothers Curriculum | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is social inequality?	When some social groups have advantages / opportunities that others do not have.
What is structural disparity?	The idea that social inequality happens because of how society is organised, not because of people's choices.
How do identical twins help Russell explore 'nature vs nurture'?	The twins have the same nature (genetics from their parents) so we can see how their nurture (their upbringing) affects them.
Russell wants to provoke social critique. What does this mean?	He wants to invite or cause readers to think critically and question the world around them.
What is an appositive clause?	An embedded clause which allows you to explain the noun (e.g. Mrs Johnstone, a mother to seven children , worries about providing for the twins).
Why was superstition presented as a working-class tradition?	Because working class people lacked control over their lives, so superstitions could give them a sense of control or at least explain away bad luck.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What four things does the narrator represent?	Fate; a moral voice; societal judgement; supernatural figure.
What does breaking the fourth wall mean?	A character on stage addresses the audience directly, destroying the 'illusion' of the play.
What is the alienation effect ?	When a play deliberately reminds you it is a performance and not real life (i.e. songs / breaking the fourth wall).
Why does Russell want to use the alienation effect ?	To remind audiences this isn't just a play; it's a social commentary. He doesn't want audiences to mindlessly enjoy the show, he wants them to think about the themes and message.
What is a relative clause ?	An embedded clause that gives analytical information (often beginning with <i>who</i> , <i>which</i> , or <i>that</i>). The narrator, who repeatedly warns the audience about the future , reinforces the idea of fate.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What does it mean to have agency and why is moving house relevant?	Having agency means having control over your actions; Mrs Lyons's wealth gives her the agency to move when she wants; Mrs Johnstone lacks agency and moves when the council rehome her.
Why does Russell craft mirrored interactions between Mickey/Eddie and their teachers?	To show their nature is the same; they are both argumentative and stick up for themselves – it reminds us they are similar and have equal potential.
Why is Eddie going to university and Mickey going to work important?	It shows how their nurture – they way they have been brought up – has affected them. They had equal potential, but Eddie got more opportunities.
List five analytical verbs to explore authorial intent.	To challenge, to criticise, to warn, to condemn, to question, to explore, to highlight, to expose, to advocate, to reveal, to emphasise, to convey
What is social determinism ?	The idea that a person's life chances are shaped by their social class and environment rather than their personal choice (free-will) or their destiny (fate).

Week 4

Question	Answer
How does the setting of 1980s Liverpool influence the characters' lives?	High unemployment and economic decline make it harder for working-class characters to succeed and created a wider social disparity.
What do Mickey and Eddie symbolise in terms of Marxist theory?	Mickey is the working class, trapped by capitalism; Edward is the middle-class, who has freedom and privilege due to having wealth.
How does Russell try to prove that meritocracy is a myth?	The twins have equal 'merits' but only Edward succeeds. Mickey's failure is down to class, not his own personal failings.
Why is there so much repetition of songs, warnings and motifs?	To symbolise the cyclical nature of poverty; families are trapped in poverty and generations live the same pattern (Mickey's troubles mirror Mrs Johnstones').
What is a concessive clause ?	A clause that acknowledges a contrasting idea before making a main point; Although Mickey and Edward are twins , they grow up in entirely different worlds due to the class system.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is Russell trying to explore through Mickey's mental health decline?	The pressures on men as providers and feelings of inadequacy when he cannot get another job and provide for his family.
Why does Mickey and Edward's relationship end in conflict?	To show that the class differences between destroy their friendship.
What is the significance of Edward becoming a councillor?	He's a symbol of powerful people who <i>could</i> change society but don't understand working-class problems.
Russell create audience complicity by telling us about the tragedy from the start; why?	To make the audience watch the tragedy unfold helplessly, mirroring how society watches inequality without preventing it.
How do you create a detached, analytical tone to the opening of your paragraphs.	Lead with authorial intent.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Blood Brothers Quotes | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
The narrator tells us about “the day they died” in the prologue. How does this link to the theme of fate?	Audiences know the play isn’t about whether or not they die – it’s their fate to die. They cannot control or change it.
In early Act 1, Mrs Johnstone sings “we go dancing” and later “no more dancing”. Why does this motif symbolise?	Dancing symbolises the freedom and joy of her youth; there is “no more dancing” due to the responsibility and constraints of motherhood.
Mrs Johnstone says “kids can’t live on love alone”. What does this tell us about structural disparity?	She loves her children but it’s not enough – without a man to provide for her, not matter how hard she tries she cannot provide for all of her children.
The narrator says “in the name of Jesus the thing was done, now there’s no going back for anyone”. What does this mean?	Mrs Johnstone was a Catholic – Mrs Lyons knew that making her swear on the Bible would mean she wouldn’t back out.
Why does Mrs Lyons threaten: “you know what they say about twins secretly parted?”	Mrs Johnstone cares more for her children than anything; Mrs Lyons makes up this superstition to control her with fear.

Week 2

Question	Answer
Why is there dramatic irony when Mickey asks Eddie “Do you wanna be my blood brother?”	We know the boys are actually brothers.
Sammy describes Eddie as a “friggin’ poshy”; what does this tell us about attitudes towards class?	Dialect and slang makes Sammy’s class clear; as a child he has already learned to judge/hate people who are different.
Why does Mrs Lyons warn Eddie that he will “learn filth” from “boys like [Mickey]”?	First because Eddie has sworn at her and the offensive language was seen as an uneducated, lower-class trait. Also, she wants to keep the boys apart.
What is the main theme of “Kids’ Song” and what does it foreshadow?	Death – it symbolises how violence was normalised in working class play for children, and it foreshadows the end of the play (linking to fate).
Compare “you don’t wanna end up in court again?” with “it was more of a prank, really” (both the police officer).	It reflects societal class prejudice; the police officer threatens Mrs Johnstone and plays it down to Mr Lyons.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Why does Act 1 begin with the motif of dancing?	To symbolise that the Johnstone family have been living in peace in their new home and have been happy.
Edward says: “she’s fabulous, your ma” about Mrs Johnstone, whilst Mickey says she’s a “headcase”. Why?	It suggests Edward feels and misses the family bond with his mum, whilst Mickey takes it for granted.
Why does Mrs Lyons say “I curse the day I met you. You ruined me” to Mrs Johnstone?	She’s been consumed with fear/paranoia about getting caught; it’s ironic as Mrs Lyons was in control and Mrs Johnstone only did it for her.
What does the narrator mean: “Who’s dare tell the lambs in spring what fate the later seasons bring”?	The children are innocent and happy; the narrator is foreshadowing the tragic ending and not allowing the audience to forget the tragedy that’s unfolding (in the play and in society).
Eddie offers Mickey money for the cinema, and he says “No, it’s all right, Mam’ll give it to me”. Why?	He’s proud – he knows Edward is richer but wants to provide for himself now he’s growing older (contrast sweets earlier).

Week 4

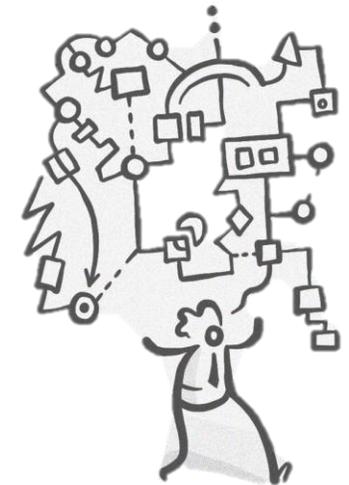
Question	Answer
Mickey asks if his mum is “mad” about Linda’s pregnancy; she says: “some hypocrite I’d be” – why?	Because she also got pregnant outside of marriage; it highlights the cyclical patterns of Mickey’s life mirroring his mother’s.
What does it symbolise that Edward asks “Why... Why is a job so important?”	He has not had to provide for anyone; his wealth has made him ignorant and naïve to the importance of money and the responsibilities of working-class people.
Why does Mickey say: “you’re still a kid. An’ I wish I could be as well, Eddie”.	Mickey has responsibilities as a husband/father; he needs to work. Edward can party at university – wealth buys him freedom to extend his education, and his childhood.
What does it symbolise when Eddie “tries to thrust some notes into Mickey’s hand”.	Cyclical patterns of class; like his mother, he wants to use money to solve all of his problems. Also, middle-class entitlement that money can solve everything.
When he commits the crime with Sammy, why does Mickey insist “I’m takin’ y’ out” to Linda?	It symbolises the pressures he feels as a man to be the provider and to be able to give Linda the life she deserves.

Week 5

Question	Answer
When Linda asks for help from Eddie, why does she tell Mrs Johnstone it’s just “some feller I know”?	Linda knows Mickey’s pride would be hurt if he knew Edward was providing the financial security he wishes he could.
Mickey says “That’s why I take them. So I can be invisible.” Why?	It conveys his sense of shame and worthlessness; he feels he has failed.
What is the significance of Mickey saying “Why didn’t you give me away? I could have been him”?	It shows that when you’re living with poverty, wealth is more important than love – Mickey sees how much easier life would have been.
Why does the narrator end on the question “do we blame superstition” or “what we, the English, have come to know as class”?	To provoke reflection; he needs to remind audiences that superstition isn’t really the reason – he also wants to reinforce that class is a system we have made up and don’t need!
Why does Mrs Johnstone end saying, “Say it’s just a story”?	To leave a sense of heartbreak and tragedy and to remind us it’s a real social problem.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Revision and Exam Skills | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What skill are (1) and (2) mark questions testing?	Picking out precise evidence.
In a 6-mark analysis question, how much are you aiming to write?	One page of analysis.
What skill is analysis testing?	Identifying and exploring language and structure devices.
What does it mean to evaluate?	To make a judgement about something.
What kind of key words must you include in an evaluation?	Evaluative adverbs such as successfully, effectively and powerfully.
What can you include to control the structure of your story?	Sentence types/lengths, paragraphs and controlling how the tone develops.
What can you include to create powerful imagery in your story?	Figurative devices, detailed description and vocabulary choices.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is Macbeth Qa testing you on?	Language and structure analysis.
What is Macbeth Qb testing you on?	You understanding of a theme through the play overall.
Which Macbeth question does the Animal Farm question mirror?	It is like Macbeth Qb.
Which of the Literature Paper 1 questions need you to include context?	Macbeth Qb and Animal Farm.
What do we mean by context?	Information about what life was like when the text was written or what motivated the writer (authorial intent).
How do you use your time in Literature Paper 1?	30 minutes on Macbeth Qa; 30 minutes on Macbeth Qb; 45 minutes on Animal Farm.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are figurative devices?	Non-literal descriptive writing techniques.
What is a metaphor?	When you compare two things by saying something <i>is</i> something else.
What is a simile?	When you compare two things by saying one <i>is like</i> something else.
What is personification?	When you give human qualities to something inhuman.
What is hyperbole?	Exaggerating for effect.
What is an oxymoron?	A phrase which seems to contradict itself e.g. the ice-cold sunshine.
What is a euphemism?	When you use a 'softer' word or phrase for something e.g. <i>She passed away</i> .

Week 4

Question	Answer
What are rhetorical devices?	Persuasive writing techniques.
What is a rhetorical question?	A question used for effect – to make readers think.
What is anaphora?	The repetition of the opening of two or more sentences or clauses.
What is epiphora?	The repetition of the end of two or more sentences or clauses.
What is alliteration?	The repetition of the same letter or sound.
What is colloquial language?	The use of informal or chatty language.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a sentence fragment?	An incomplete sentence (missing a subject/verb) - often a one-word sentence.
What is the effect of a short simple sentence?	To slow down the pace of the reading and emphasise to a simple idea.
What is the effect of a long, complex sentence?	To give a lot of detail, perhaps to be overwhelming or to suggest a lot happening at once.
What is an appositive clause?	A clause embedded after the subject to tell us about it.
What does it mean if a text has a circular structure?	It ends in a way which mirrors / resembles the opening.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Fractions, Trig and Shape | Maths |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is an arithmetic sequence?	A sequence that has the same amount added or subtracted each time.
2) Can you give an example of an arithmetic sequence?	6, 10, 14, 18 Any sequence that meets the criteria stated above.
3) What is a geometric sequence?	A geometric sequence is a sequence that is multiplied or divided by the same amount each time.
4) Can you give an example of a geometric sequence?	5, 10, 20, 40 Any sequence that meets the criteria above.
5) What is a quadratic sequence?	A sequence that has the same second difference.

Week 2

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean if a sample is bias?	That the sample favours one result over another.
2) What is the difference between a sample and the population?	The population is the whole group a sample is a smaller proportion of the population.
3) What is a random sample?	A random sample means that each element of the population had an equal chance of being chosen.
4) Why would you want to take a stratified sample rather than a random sample?	The population is divided into smaller categories and a number of subjects are taken from each category.
5) How could we ensure a representative sample is taken?	By making sure that the population is divided into appropriate groups before the sample is taken.

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean if two things are directly proportion?	They both go up/down at the same rate.
2) What does it mean if two things are indirectly proportional?	As one element goes up the other goes down.
3) What letter do we use to denote the constant of proportionality?	k

Week 4

Question	Answer
1) What happens to a shape when it is rotated?	It turns a shape around a fixed point called the centre of rotation.
2) What happens to a shape when it is reflected?	It flips the shape in a mirror line.
3) What happens to a shape when it is translated?	A vector is used to move the shape left/right and up/down.
4) What happens to a shape when it is enlarged?	The shape changes size and location.
5) How do we describe the value that tells us how to enlarge the shape?	Scale factor

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) Can you give an example of a quadratic sequence?	6, 8, 12, 18, 26 Any sequence that has the same second difference
2) What is the benefit of finding the unit cost when comparing prices of two products?	You can then compare the prices proportionally
3) Can you write an equation to show that y is directly proportional to x	$Y = kx$
4) Can you write an equation to show that y is indirectly proportional to x squared.	$Y = k/x^2$
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Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Bounds, Indices, Algebra | Maths |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is the Upper Bound?	The largest value that would round to the estimated value.
2) What is the Lower Bound?	The smallest value that would round to the estimated value
3) How do I write an error interval?	$LB \leq x < UB$
4) What would be the lower and upper bound of 64 round to the nearest whole number?	UB = 64.5 LB = 63.5
5) What would be the lower and upper bound of 6.3 rounded to 1 d.p?	UB = 6.35 LB = 6.25

Week 2

Question	Answer
1) What do we do to the powers when we are multiplying indices?	Add the powers.
2) What do we do to the powers when we are dividing indices?	Subtract the powers.
3) What do we do to the powers when we are multiplying brackets out with indices?	Multiply the powers
4) How do we calculate a negative power?	1 over the positive power, for example 3^{-2} is $1/9$
5) What does it mean if something is to the power of a half?	We square root it.

Week 3

Question	Answer									
1) What is any number to the power of 0?	1									
2) What method do we use to expand brackets?	Grid Method									
3) Can you draw the grid for if we were to expand a pair of brackets? For example $(x + 3)(x + 2)$	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>X^2</td> <td>2x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>3x</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	x	2	x	X^2	2x	3	3x	6
x	x	2								
x	X^2	2x								
3	3x	6								
4) What do we get when we multiply x by itself?	X squared									
.5) What is another way I could write 4x?	$X + x + x + x$									

Week 4

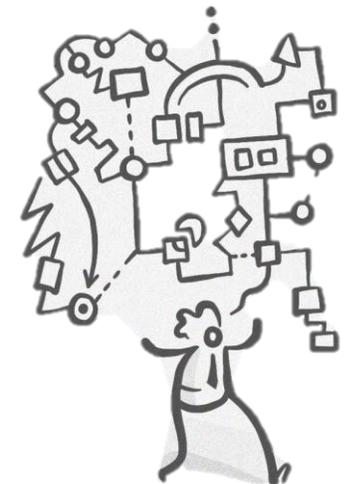
Question	Answer
1) What does it mean to expand?	To multiply out the brackets.
2) What am I doing to an expression if I am factorising?	Finding a common factor and putting this on the outside of a bracket.
3) What is the highest common factor?	The highest common factor is the biggest number that divides into both terms.
4) How do I find the highest common factor?	Draw a factor tree for each number. The numbers in common can be multiplied together to find the HCF.
5) What do I mean by factorise fully?	We need to find the highest common factor rather than just a common factor to factorise fully.

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean to solve?	To find the value of the variable.
2) What is the inverse?	The opposite operation.
3) How can I use the inverse to solve an equation?	We can use the inverse operations to isolate the variable in order to calculate the value.
4) What do I need to do first if there is an unknown on both sides of the equation?	Find the smallest x and move all the x's to one side of the equations and the numbers to the other side.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 4 Bioenergetics | Biology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
In which organ of a plant does photosynthesis take place?	The leaves
In which organelle of a plant cell does photosynthesis take place	The chloroplasts
What is the word equation for photosynthesis?	carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen
What is the balanced symbol equation for photosynthesis?	$6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$
Give 5 things that plants use the glucose they make in photosynthesis for	Respiration, making cellulose (new cell walls), making amino acids (proteins), making fats & making starch

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a limiting factor?	A factor that limits the rate of a chemical reaction
How does increasing light intensity affect photosynthesis?	It increase the rate up to the point where another factor limits (eg water or carbon dioxide)
How does increasing carbon dioxide concentration affect photosynthesis?	It increase the rate up to the point where another factor limits (eg water or light intensity)
How does increasing temperature affect photosynthesis?	It increase the rate up to the point where enzymes denature, then it decreases it
How can the effect of light intensity on photosynthesis be investigated?	Use pond weed to collect oxygen gas at different distances from a lamp

Week 3

Question	Answer
Why is it better to collect the total volume of gas given off by pondweed rather than count the bubbles?	Bubbles can be different sizes
How do you vary the light intensity?	Move a lamp to different distances from the pondweed
Why is the pond weed placed into a solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate rather than water?	To provide extra carbon dioxide
In which organelle of plants and animal cells does aerobic respiration take place?	The mitochondria
What is the word equation for aerobic respiration?	glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water
What is the balanced symbol equation for aerobic respiration?	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is released by the cell when it carries out aerobic respiration?	energy
What is the word equation for anaerobic respiration in muscle cells?	Glucose → Lactic acid
Which type of respiration releases more energy?	Aerobic
What is the name of anaerobic respiration when it occurs in plant or yeast cells?	Fermentation
What is the word equation for fermentation?	Glucose → Carbon dioxide + ethanol

Week 5

Question	Answer
Why does breathing rate increase when exercising?	To increase the volume of oxygen taken into the lungs for gas exchange
Why does the heart rate increase when exercising?	To pump more oxygenated blood around the body to the muscles
What is "oxygen debt"?	When your breathing & heart rate remain high after exercise to remove the lactic acid from anaerobic respiration
Give 2 substances that glucose is used to make	Starch in plants Glycogen in animals
What is protein waste called?	urea

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 7 Ecology | Biology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is an ecosystem?	The interaction of the living things with the non-living parts of their habitats
What is a species?	When individuals can reproduce to create fertile offspring
What are biotic and abiotic factors?	Biotic are living factors (e.g. a new predator) and abiotic are non-living factors (e.g. the light intensity)
What do plants compete for?	Light, space, water & minerals
What is a sample and why do ecologists sample habitats?	A small part of the whole picture It is too time consuming to count all the organisms in one area
What is a quadrat?	A 4-sided hoop used for sampling an area

Week 2

Question	Answer
How is random sampling carried out?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The area of a field is calculated (from the length & width) The area is split into a 1m x 1m grid A random 1m² region is chosen to place the quadrat The number of a chosen species is counted It is repeated in 10% of the whole area (or 10 separate quadrats)
How do you estimate the population of chosen species in the whole area?	Find the mean in the sample area and multiply it by the whole area
How is systematic sampling carried out?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A 30m tape measure is laid from a starting point (like a footpath or tree) Quadrats are placed every 3 metres along this transect The number of a chosen species is counted The transect is then moved to another 2 positions and the counting is repeated

Week 3

Question	Answer
How is the data from systematic sampling presented?	In a line graph (or a kite graph)
Name the process by which carbon is taken out of the atmosphere	Photosynthesis
Name 3 processes that add carbon back into the atmosphere	Respiration (by plants & animals), combustion & decomposition
Name 2 ways that water can be added to the atmosphere in the water cycle	Evaporation from water courses Transpiration from plants
When evaporated water rises and cools down what process occurs?	Condensation into clouds

Week 4

Question	Answer
Name 3 different types of precipitation?	Rain, hail and snow
Define the term biodiversity	The variety of all living things on Earth and how they interact with each other
How does human waste affect biodiversity in water?	Sewage, fertilisers, pesticides and other toxic waste can leak into water and kill aquatic organisms
How does human waste affect biodiversity on land?	Landfill destroys natural habitats, and toxic chemicals can prevent plant growth
How does human waste affect biodiversity in the air?	Smoke and acidic gases can cause acid rain, which destroys plants

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are peat bogs?	Accumulation of partly decayed organic matter
Why should we not disturb peat bogs?	It destroys habitats and if burned, and if burned it releases a lot of carbon dioxide
Why are breeding programmes essential to maintain biodiversity?	They increase the population of endangered species in safe spaces
How are rare habitats regenerated?	Growth in safe spaces, then out-planted and protected
Why should we encourage the "reduce, reuse and recycle" scheme?	To reduce the reliance on "new" materials and to reduce non-biodegradable waste

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 4 Chemical Changes | Chemistry |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Which is the strongest acid linked to pH values?	pH 0 is the strongest acid.
Why are some acids stronger than others?	A strong acid is completely ionised in solution (all the H ⁺ ions are released into the solution).
For acids what is the link between the pH value decreasing by one and the hydrogen ion concentration?	For an acid, as the pH value decreases by 1, the concentration of hydrogen ions (H ⁺) increase ten times.
Give an example of a strong acid.	Examples of strong acids are hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and nitric acid.
What happens in a neutralisation reaction?	An acid and an alkali are added together (H ⁺ and OH ⁻) and this produces a neutral substance (H ₂ O).

Week 2

Question	Answer
Which is the strongest acid linked to pH values?	pH 0 is the strongest acid.
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Week 3

Question	Answer
What type of ions do metals form?	Metal atoms form positive ions (they tend to have 1, 2, or 3 electrons in their outer energy shell and these are lost when forming a chemical bond).
What is a reactivity series?	A reactivity series lists metal elements in order of reactivity, from most reactive to least reactive. Carbon and hydrogen are also usually included as reference points.
What is formed when magnesium reacts with oxygen?	Magnesium oxide
What type of reaction is the reaction above? (the addition of oxygen)	Oxidation describes the addition of oxygen.
What reaction type involves the loss of oxygen?	Reduction is the removal of oxygen.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is an ore?	An ore is a rock containing metal
If a metal is less reactive than carbon, how would the metal be extracted from its ore?	Through reduction with carbon. By heating the ore with carbon, the carbon removes oxygen from the metal, leaving the metal on its own and releasing carbon dioxide gas.
Other than reduction, how else can a metal be extracted from its ore?	Electrolysis
During electrolysis what is used to split the metal from other elements it was bonded to?	Electricity
What are the rods called in electrolysis?	Electrodes

Week 5

Question	Answer
Why must a substance be liquid or aqueous for electrolysis to take place?	Ions can only move when a substance is liquid (molten) or electrolysis.
What is the positive electrode called?	Anode
What is the negative electrode called?	Cathode
Where are positive metal ions attracted to in electrolysis?	Positive ions are attracted to the negatively charged cathode.
Where are negative ions attracted to in electrolysis?	Negative ions are attracted to the positively charged anode.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 4 Chemical Changes & Topic 5 Energy Changes | Chemistry |

Week 1

Question	Answer
When negatively charged ions are attracted to the anode, what happens in terms of electrons.	Negatively charged ions lose electrons to return to an atom with no charge.
Is loss of electrons oxidation or reduction?	Oxidation is loss of electrons. OIL RIG
When positively charged ions are attracted to the cathode, what happens in terms of electrons?	Positively charged ions gain electrons to return to an atom with no charge.
Is gain of electrons oxidation or reduction?	Reduction is gain of electrons. OIL RIG
If a substance is aqueous, ions formed from water are also present. What ions are formed from water in electrolysis?	H ⁺ and OH ⁻ (hydrogen and hydroxide).

Week 2

Question	Answer
What does the term 'apparatus' mean?	Apparatus is the term of equipment which the exam board use.
What is an independent variable?	The independent variable is the variable that is changed in an experiment.
What is a dependent variable?	The dependent variable is the variable that is measured in an experiment.
What is a control variable?	The control variable refers to any variables that need to stay the same in an experiment.
When describing variables, what terms should be used in place of the term amount?	The term amount should not be used, instead we can use the terms volume or concentration.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Give a piece of apparatus that measures volume more accurately than a measuring cylinder.	A pipette or burette is a more accurate way to measure a volume of a liquid.
Give 2 ways we can ensure accurate data is collected?	To collect accurate data, we should repeat at least 3 times and then calculate a mean value.
What is an anomalous result?	An anomalous result is a result that does not
How is a mean value calculated?	To calculate a mean, you add together the results (do not include anomalous results) and then divide by the number of results you used.
What shape should your line of best fit be on a chemistry graph?	A line of best fit should be a straight line or smooth curve (not hairy or wobbly) in chemistry.

Week 4

Question	Answer
How does the breaking of bonds link to energy?	Breaking bonds needs energy.
How does the making of bonds link to energy?	Making new chemical bonds releases energy.
What does the term exothermic mean?	In an exothermic reaction, energy is released, increasing the temperature.
What does the term endothermic mean?	In an endothermic reaction, energy is absorbed, decreasing the temperature.
What is meant by activation energy?	Activation energy is the energy needed to break bonds and start a chemical reaction, it is labelled with an arrow on an energy level diagram from the reactant line to the top of the reaction profile.

Week 5

When investigating energy changes what container should be used for the reaction and why?	A polystyrene cup is used for the reaction when investigating energy changes as it is insulating and limits energy entering or leaving the reaction.
What should go on top of this container and why?	A lid should be used on top of the cup to limit energy movement.
What piece of equipment is used to measure the results of the dependent variable for the energy change practical?	A thermometer is used to measure the dependent variable, change in temperature.
How many times should a practical be repeated and why?	To get accurate results a practical should be repeated at least 3 times and then a mean value calculated.
Where is energy change labelled on an energy level diagram?	Energy change is labelled on an energy level diagram with an arrow between the reactant and product lines.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 4 Atomic Structure | Physics |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Describe an alpha particle	The equivalent of a helium nucleus
What is the symbol of an alpha particle	${}^4_2\text{He}$
Explain the ionisation power of alpha radiation	It is high due to the large 2+ charge of the particle
Explain the penetrating power of alpha radiation	It is poor due to the large size of the particle
What material will stop alpha radiation?	Paper

Week 2

Question	Answer
Describe a beta particle	The equivalent of a speed electron
What is the symbol of a beta particle	${}^0_{-1}\text{e}$
Explain the ionisation power of beta radiation	It is moderate due to the small 1- charge of the particle
Explain the penetrating power of beta radiation	It is moderate due to the small size of the particle
What material will stop beta radiation?	Thin aluminium or Perspex

Week 3

Question	Answer
Describe a gamma wave	A high energy electromagnetic wave
What is the symbol of a gamma wave	${}^0\gamma$
Explain the ionisation power of gamma radiation	It does not directly ionise due to the lack of a charge
Explain the penetrating power of gamma radiation	It is high due to the fact that it is a wave, not a particle
What material will stop gamma radiation?	Very thick lead or concrete (will slow it only)

Week 4

Question	Answer
What does contamination mean?	The accidental exposure to radiation, with negative health effects
What does irradiation mean?	The purposeful exposure to radiation, for health benefits
What does transmutation mean?	When an element changes into a different element after it emits radiation
How does an atom change when it emits gamma radiation?	The mass number decreases by 4 and the atomic number decreases by 2
Complete the nuclear equation ${}^{235}_{92}\text{U} \longrightarrow {}^4_2\text{He} + \text{---}\text{Th}$	231 90

Week 5

Question	Answer
How does an atom change when it emits beta radiation?	The mass number remains the same and the atomic number increases by 1
Complete the nuclear equation ${}^{14}_6\text{C} \longrightarrow {}^0_{-1}\text{e} + \text{---}\text{N}$	14 7
How does an atom change when it emits gamma radiation?	It stays as the same element, but in a less excited state
What is half-life?	The time taken for the amount or activity of a radioisotope to reduce to half its original value
How do you find the half-life of a radioisotope from a graph?	Identify the original amount/activity Identify half of the original value Use the line of best fit to find the x axis value

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 5 Forces (Part 1) | Physics |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a contact force?	A force experienced by objects that are touching
Give 3 examples of contact forces	Friction, air resistance, upthrust
What is a non-contact force?	A force experienced by objects that are not touching
Give 3 examples of non-contact forces	Gravity, magnetism, electrostatic forces
Define a "scalar" quantity	A quantity that has magnitude (size) only
Define a "vector" quantity	A quantity that has magnitude AND direction

Week 2

Question	Answer
Give 3 examples of scalar quantities	Distance, speed and mass
Give 3 examples of vector quantities	Displacement, velocity and weight
What does a free-body diagram show us?	It shows all of the forces (usually 4) that are acting on an object. the size of the arrows is related to the size of the force
What will happen to an object if the forces acting on it are balanced?	It will be stationary or moving at a constant speed
What will happen to an object if the forces acting on it are unbalanced?	It will change size, change direction or change speed

Week 3

Question	Answer
How do you find the resultant force if two forces are acting in the same direction?	You add the forces together
How do you find the resultant force if two forces are acting in opposite directions?	You subtract the smaller force from the larger force
How do you find the resultant force if two forces are acting at right angles to each other?	either draw a scale diagram and measure the resultant, or calculate it using Pythagoras theorem
Define "mass"	Mass is how much matter an object is made from
What is the standard unit of mass that is used in Physics?	Kilograms (kg)

Week 4

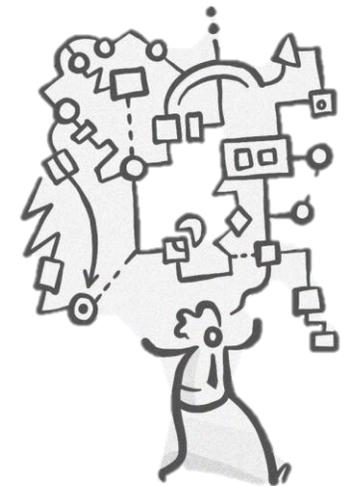
Question	Answer
Define "weight"	Weight is how a mass is affected by the force of gravity acting on it
What is the standard unit of weight	Newtons (N)
What is the unit of gravitational field strength?	Newtons per kilogram (N/Kg)
How do you convert grams into kilograms?	You divide the number of grams by 1000 to find the number of kilograms
Weight = mass x gravitational field strength What is the weight of a 77.2kg athlete on Earth where gravity is 9.8N/kg?	Weight = $77.2 \times 9.8 =$ ANS: 56.56N

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the standard unit of work done?	Joules (J)
What is the standard unit of distance?	Metres (m)
How do you convert centimetres into metres?	You divide the number of centimetres by 100 to find the number of metres
Work done = force x distance If a person pushes a trolley with a force of 150N over a distance of 10m, what work is done?	Work done = 150×10 ANS: 1500J
Work done = force x distance If a person uses 25000J of energy to push a trolley over 10m, how much force did they apply?	$25000 = \text{force} \times 10$ $25000 \div 10$ ANS: 2500N

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Component 1 | Art / 3D Design |

Week 1

Question	Answer
How can you create a successful artist research page?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan the layout carefully Make links to the artist through use of colour and style Have a clear title of the artist's name Analyse the artist's work and your own work Add your opinions on the work Use the same materials as the artist Create a high-quality response to the artist's work

Week 2

Question	Answer
How can you analyse the content of an artwork?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe what you can see Look for symbolic objects Explain whether it is realistic or surreal or both
How can you describe the form of an artwork?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain what it is made from Describe which skills have been used Describe the colour scheme Describe the composition Explain how tone, textures or patterns are represented

Week 3

Question	Answer
How can you analyse the mood of an artwork?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the atmosphere Explain what it makes you think of Explain which emotions it makes you feel Describe the impact it has on you
How can you explain the process used to create an artwork?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain which tools were used and how Consider whether the artist made other versions Describe where the artist got their inspiration from

Week 4

Question	Answer
How can you successfully explore techniques?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use your photographs or observations to work from Use media inspired by the artists you have researched Make small samples to explore different ways of using materials or different combinations of the formal elements
How can you successfully develop your ideas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refine use of materials Practice combining materials and images Explain your thought process through annotations Reference artists and explain links to their techniques Try out different compositions

Week 5

Question	Answer
How can you create a quality final response to the project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly link it to your artist research Relate it to your theme Work from some first-hand imagery Make sure your response is personal Refine your use of materials and techniques Successfully combine materials Plan your time carefully

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



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

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a maquette?	It is a small model made to visualise how a design may look and to work out approaches and materials to use for a larger scale sculpture.
What is an assemblage?	Bringing a collection of objects together to create a 3D relief artwork.
What can resin be used for?	Jewellery making, sculptures, paintings, furniture making.

Week 2

Question	Answer
Explain the silk painting process	Draw the outline onto silk in pencil, apply gutta to the outlines, leave to dry and then apply silk paint to areas, the paint can be mixed with water to create areas of tone.
How do you create a batik?	Draw the outline onto fabric in pencil, apply hot wax to the outlines, leave to harden and then apply dye to areas, then iron off the wax.
Name three types of stitching that you could use in hand embroidery	Satin stitch, back stitch, running stitch, cross stitch, chain stitch, French knots.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Which elements do you need to consider when making a sculpture?	Line, shape, space, balance, movement and volume.
Name three techniques used to hand build a clay model	Coil, slab and pinch.
Which materials could you use for a carved sculpture?	Soap, polystyrene, stone, wood, plaster, wax.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is a colour harmony?	Colours next to each other on the colour wheel, they blend well together, for example purple, blue and green.
What is a complementary colour?	Colours opposite each other on the colour wheel which have a high contrast, examples are red and green, blue and orange and yellow and purple.
What is a tertiary colour?	A combination of a primary and secondary colour, for example yellow orange and red orange.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is proportion?	The harmonious relation of parts to each other to create an overall balance.
What is perspective?	The representation of three-dimensional objects or spaces in two-dimensional artworks to create an impression of depth.
What is the rule of thirds?	A popular composition technique, often used in photography, involving an image being split into nine equal parts with elements arranged along the division lines.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1.3 & 2.3 | Business Studies |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the financial aims and objectives of a business?	Survival, Profit, Sales, Market Share, Financial Security
What are the non-financial aims and objectives of a business?	Social Objectives, Personal Satisfaction, Challenge, Independence and Control.
What is meant by Market Share ?	The proportion of sales in a market made by a business
Why are Financial aims important?	As if the business isn't making money they will fail and go bankrupt
Why are non-financial aims important?	These may be what motivates the owner to work hard

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the purpose of business operations ?	To produce Goods and Services
What is Job production?	Producing one off products that are of high quality made exactly how the customers want
What is the impact of using job production?	+ Customers are really satisfied + Can charge a high price -limited target market -High costs to make
What is batch production?	When a business produces different but similar products in batches
What is the impact of batch production?	+Can produce different varieties so widens the target market -Downtime so less productive

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is meant by the term revenue?	The money that comes INTO a business from selling their product or service
What is the formula for calculating revenue	Revenue = Price x Quantity sold
What is a Fixed Cost?	A cost that doesn't change with output. Examples include Rent, Rates, Insurance, Bank Interest, Advertising
What is a Variable Cost?	A cost that changes with output e.g. packaging, raw materials, delivery charges
What is the formula for total costs?	Fixed Costs + Total Variable Costs (variable cost per item x quantity sold)

Week 4

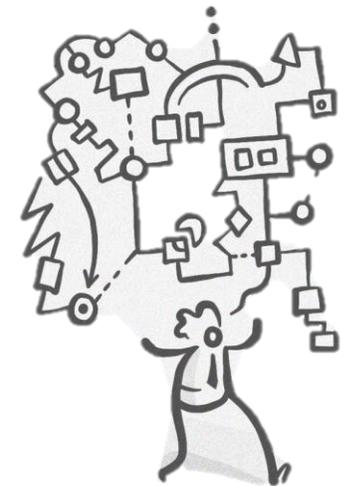
Question	Answer
What are cash inflows?	The money that comes into a business' bank account e.g. from sales, a bank loan, a grant
What are cash outflows?	The money that comes out of a business' bank account e.g. to pay rent, employees wages, pay suppliers for raw materials
What is the formula for Net Cashflow	Cash Inflows- Cash Outflows
What is the opening balance?	The closing balance from the month before
.What is the closing balance?	Net Cashflow+ Opening Balance

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is meant by the term Break Even point ?	Break-even is the point at which revenue and total costs are the same, meaning the business is making neither a profit nor a loss. It can be measured in units or sales revenue
What is the formula for breakeven in units ?	$\frac{\text{Fixed Costs}}{\text{Selling Price} - \text{Variable Cost per item}}$
What is the formula for breakeven in revenue ?	Break-even point in units x selling price
What is the margin of Safety?	The amount sales can fall before the break-even point is reached and the business makes no profit.
What is the formula for calculating the Margin of safety?	$\text{Actual Sales (or predicted sales)} - \text{Breakeven point}$

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2.5: Managing People | Business Studies |

Week 1

Question	Answer
How can you lower the Breakeven point	Increase the selling price or reduce the costs
What is the downside of reducing the breakeven point	If you increase the selling price less customers will be able to afford the product If you lower the costs you may have to buy cheaper raw materials so the products may not be as good quality
State the benefit of Breakeven	Reduces the Risk as problem can be identified if the BEP is too high and changes made Can help get a loan from the bank
What is the drawbacks of Breakeven	Figures are only based on predictions so may be inaccurate
What is the formula for calculating the Margin of safety?	Actual Sales (or predicted sales) - Breakeven point

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the methods of Financial motivation?	Pay Rise, remuneration, bonus, commission, promotion, fringe benefits
What are the non Financial methods of motivation?	Job Rotation, job enrichment, autonomy.
What is a Fringe Benefit?	Something extra an employee gets on top of their wage or Salary e.g. company car or gym membership
What is job enrichment?	Giving employees extra tasks or responsibility that are above their current working level
What is Autonomy?	Allowing employees to make their own decisions

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the impacts of Formal Training?	+ Delivered by an expert + Motivates employees are - Expensive - Employees could leave once they have been retrained
What are the impacts of Informal Training?	+ Cheap + Employee is actually working while being trained - Bad Habits
What is the benefit of Self Learning?	Cheaper as done in the employees own time
What are the impact of a performance review?	+ employees can improve as they know what they are doing wrong - Employees can be upset if they are criticised
What is the impact of ongoing training	+ Employees feel valued/Highly skilled - Expensive/Employees could leave

Week 4

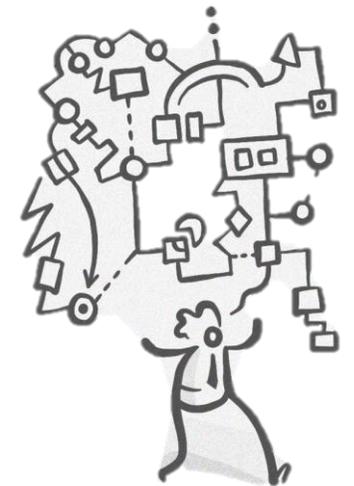
Question	Answer
Why is it important that employees are retrained to use technology?	+ Improve their skills to help with a competitive advantage - Expensive
What are the key roles and responsibilities of the organisation?	Directors, senior managers, supervisors/team leaders, operational and support staff.
What are the key documents used in recruitment	Person Specification and job description, application form, CV
What is the impact of External Recruitment?	+ New Ideas - Expensive - Demotivate employees that don't get the job
What is the impact of Internal Recruitment?	+ Cheaper + Can be used to promote hard working employees - No new ideas

Week 5

Question	Answer
State the impact of have a hierarchical structure?	+ More change for promotion/Less mistakes as employees are closely watched - Expensive/Employees don't feel trusted
State the impact of have a Flat structure?	+ Cheaper/Employees feel trusted and valued - Mistakes/Less opportunity for promotion
State the impact of being a centralised organisation?	+ Consistency/ Senior managers make the decisions - Store managers may feel demotivated/Local customer needs ignored
State the impact of being a decentralised organisation?	+ Motivated store manager/needs of local customers met - Managers mightn't have the skills/no consistency between stores
What is excessive communication?	Too much information given so it can be overwhelming

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Data representation | Computer Science |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is stored in secondary storage?	Files, folders and apps
What part of secondary storage is used when RAM is full?	Virtual memory
How can we increase the speed of the CPU?	Increase the number of cores, increase the clock speed and increase the amount of cache memory
What is the main disadvantage of the Von Neumann architecture?	The Von Neumann bottle neck
Is secondary storage volatile or non-volatile?	Non-volatile

Week 2

Question	Answer
What does RAM stand for	Random access memory
What does ROM stand for	Read only memory
What is the difference between volatile and non-volatile memory	Volatile memory is lost when there is no power, where non-volatile is not.
Is ROM volatile or non-volatile memory	Non-Volatile
Is RAM volatile or non-volatile memory	Volatile

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the rules for binary addition?	Arithmetic logic unit
What does a left shift do?	The Control Unit
What does a right shift do?	The ALU carries out of mathematical and logic operations
How many bits are used in ASCII	7
How many bits are used in extended ASCII?	8

Week 4

Question	Answer
How are images represented on computers	bitmaps
What is resolution?	The number of pixels used to represent an image
What is colour depth?	The number of bits used to represent a colour in an image
How many colours can be represented with a colour depth of 4	$4^2 = 16$
What is the formula for finding the size of an image?	Resolution(pixels) * colour depth

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the difference between natural sound and sound stored on a computer?	Natural sound is analogue, and sound stored on a computer is digital
How is sound stored on a computer	The sound is converted to digital
What does bit depth refer to?	The number of bits used to store the sound.
What is the sample rate?	The number of times a sound is sampled a second and is measured in Hertz
What is the formula for working out the size of a sound file	Sampling rate * bit depth * duration * channels

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic Programming | Computer Science |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is an algorithm ?	A sequence of instruction that take an input, manipulate it and return an output
What is a while loop?	A condition controlled loop
.What is a FOR loop	A count controlled loop
Convert the following decimal number to binary 56	111000
What are the characters used in hex	0123456789ABCDEF

Week 2

Question	Answer
Describe a variable .	A variable is like a container that holds a value that can change
What are the three words used in coding that are or can be used when selection is needed?	IF, ELIF and ELSE
If I want to input a number into a variable, what do I need to put before the input?	int
What does the terms declaration and assignment refer too?	The naming of a variable and storing a value in that variable
Print("name") , what would be outputted	The word name

Week 3

Question	Answer
Write a line of code that will allow a user to enter a number	Num=int(input("please enter any number"))
Write a second line of code that will test if the number is greater than 50 and outputs an appropriate message if it is.	If Num>50: print(" the number you have entered id greater than 50")
Edit your code so it now will test if the number entered is less than 50 and give an appropriate message and state if the number entered was equal to 50	Elif Num<50: print(" your number is less than 50") Else: print(" your number was equal to 50")
What is the error in the following code. Num = int(input("please enter a number"))	Missing a second closing bracket.
What type of error is the one above	syntax

Week 4

Question	Answer
Convert the following denary number to binary 72	1001000
What is a variable?	A container that holds a value and that value can change
Num1 = int(input("enter a number") Num2 = int(input("enter a second number") Total = Num1+Num2 If total > 50; Print ("total is greater than 50") What line does selection take place	4th line
Num = 1 Print("Num", Num) what will the output be?	Num 1
For count in range (10): How many iterations will be done?	10

Week 5

Question	Answer
Apply a binary shift of 2 to the left to the following binary number 0011011	1101100
What is the purpose of a trace table?	To check the code runs as we expect and to also see what the code is for.
What is abstraction?	The removing of information that is not needed in the solving of a coding problem. For example working out the area of a garden, we do not need to know it is a garden we just need the measurements
What is decomposition ?	Breaking a problem down into manageable chunks
Unless stated in an exam question what is the first index in a list	Index 0, the first position in a list is index 0 unless stated

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



| Component 2 Performance Skills Dance |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What does alignment improve ?	Balance, effective movement mechanics and body stability
What should you do if you make an error in a live performance ?	Stay calm, improvise until you regain your place, focus on maintaining performance quality, don't show signs of panic.
How could you improve a dance that is characterised ?	Research, understand the characters emotions, background and then embody these traits through movement and expression.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What does dynamics refer to ?	The varying levels of energy, weight and speed within a dance
How can you maintain your energy in a performance ?	Proper hydration, mental focus, cardiovascular training.
How do mirrors help improve a performance ?	Self-correct posture, alignment and technique

Week 3

Question	Answer
How can you portray more characterisation in your dance ?	Specific gestures, facial expression
Why is movement precision needed ?	Ensures movement are executed correctly which enhances the overall aesthetic of the dance
How do you reduce performance anxiety ?	Practice relaxation techniques, focus on positive aspects of the dance.

Week 4

Question	Answer
Why does a duet performance look effective ?	Synchronized movements and supportive enhanced lifts add interest.
How does rhythm enhance a dance ?	Supports timing, coordination, and structure, allowing a deeper connection with the movement
What are the most common performance mistakes ?	Poor spacing, lack of focus, forgetting choreography, not engaging with the audience.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Why is it important to learn a range of dance styles ?	Enhances, versatility, encourages creativity, expands technical skills, provides a broader understanding of dance as an art form.
How does spacing enhance a dance,	Defines direction and orientation of a dance,
What should you do after a performance ?	Cool down, reflect on the performance, receive feedback, and celebrate hardwork

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Component 2 Performance Skills | Dance |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Why should you warm up before a performance ?	Prepares you mentally for a performance, improves flexibility and reduces the risk of injury.
What is stage presence ?	A dancer's ability to engage the audience through confidence and energy.
What makes a good dance performance ?	Technique, timing, expression, dynamics, and ability to show the intent of the dance.

Week 2

Question	Answer
How can a dancer improve their flexibility?	Through consistent stretching, yoga and dynamic and static stretches.
How is music essential to a performance?	Music provides the rhythm and emotion and guide the movements; it can also enhance a narrative or story.
How can someone improve their timing?	Keep track of the beats with help you keep in sync.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is improvised choreography ?	Spontaneous movement without preplanning
How can a dancer improve their emotional connection in the dance ?	Facial expression, body language, dynamics of the movement and interpreting the mood.
What does collaboration mean in regards choreography?	Encourages creative ideas from a group of people and fosters a sense of community with the dance.

Week 4

Question	Answer
List 7 different dance genres or styles .	Ballet, Jazz, Hip hop, Contemporary, Tap, Ballroom and Folk
How can feedback improve a dance style ?	Helps identify strengths and areas for improvement to grow technique and performance quality.
How can you mentally prepare for a performance ?	Visualisation of the dance and performance, strategies to mentally performance anxiety.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What should a dancer think about when choosing a costume /	Fit, comfort, how it complements choreography, ability to convey character or mood.
Define the word dance.	Dance is a form of cultural expression and is often used to mark celebrations, rituals and community bonding.
How can a dancer improve their choreography ?	Focus on sharpening movements, clarity of transitions, stage awareness, and emotional connection.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 5 Noughts & Crosses | Drama |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What vocal skill refers to how loud or quiet you are?	Volume.
What vocal skill refers to high or low your voice is?	Pitch.
What vocal skill refers to how quick or slow you speak?	Tempo.
What vocal skill refers to the emotion or feeling in your voice?	Tone.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What physical skill effects how you stand?	Posture.
What physical skill effects how you walk?	Gait.
What physical skill effects your face?	Facial expressions.
A thumbs up is an example of which physical skill?	Hand gestures.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is proxemics?	The use of space between actors/characters to create meaning.
What is a thrust stage?	Audience sat on two opposite sides.
What is Proscenium arch staging?	Audience sat on one side.
What is a Thrust staging?	Audience sat on three sides.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What element of costume design refers to how worn or new an item is?	Condition.
Leather is an example of which element of costume design?	Fabric.
Baggy, tight or too long are examples of which element of costume design?	Fit.
What is the process called in costume design for making costumes muddy/dirty or worn.	Breaking down.
After describing, fit, fabric and condition in costume design you must also include what?	Colour.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a floor cloth?	The flooring design for a set design.
What is a backdrop?	The background for a set design.
What are props?	Objects or items used in a set design.
What is directing?	The decision on how a play or scene is interpreted.
Which theatre company directed Noughts and Crosses?	Pilot Theatre.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 6 Noughts and Crosses | Drama |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the 4 main themes?	Racism Violent protest Love and Friendship Identity
Who is Kelani Adams	Solicitor to support Ryan McGregor
What must you consider in costume question?	Colour, fabric, style, accessories, hair, make-up and social class.
What must you consider in set design question?	Original staging, where audience sit, furniture, floor, ceiling.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are 2 rehearsal techniques?	Role on wall Hot-seating
What is an execution?	Where someone is killed by hanging
What sound would you choose for hanging scene? Why?	Suspenseful music, eerie silence, ticking sound.
What lighting would you choose for hanging scene?	Spot-light, red wash, strobe, darkness.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Who designed original set design?	Simon Kenny
How long do you spend on 15 mark question?	20 mins
How long to do spend on section B	30 mins
What style of theatre is Noughts and Crosses?	Storytelling.

Week 4

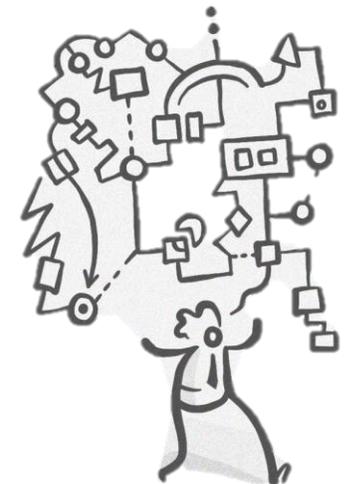
Question	Answer
What is the name of Sephys mother?	Jasmine.
What problem does Jasmine have.	She is an alcoholic.
What does Minerva think about the Noughts?	That they are less and should remain submissive in society.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is Kamal Hadley's job?	Home secretary.
What is propaganda?	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
What is civil unrest?	Are situations when law enforcement struggle to maintain public order or tranquillity.
What is democracy?	A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 4 Rivers | Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a watershed?	An area of land that channels rainfall and snowmelt
What is the source of a river?	The point where the river originates
What is the mouth of a river?	The point where the river ends and flows into a bigger body of water
What is a confluence?	The point where two rivers meet
What is a tributary?	A stream/river that flows into a larger stream/river
What is a Thalweg?	The path of the fastest part of a river flow
What is transportation?	The movement of eroded material downstream
What is suspension?	The transportation of very fine sediment in a river

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is solution/corrosion?	When the river dissolves rocks such as limestone or chalk due to the mild acidic effect of the CO2 dissolved in the water
What is traction?	Large, heavy rock particles rolling along the bottom of the river
What is saltation?	The transportation of small particles like sand or gravel
What is hydraulic action?	the force of moving water erodes the banks and beds of rivers and streams
What is geology?	The physical structure and arrangement of rock
What is permeable?	A rock that allows water to pass through it
What is impermeable?	A rock that does not allow water to pass through it

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is abrasion?	When rocks/pebbles grind along the riverbed like a sand papering effect
What is attrition?	When rocks that the river is carrying bang against one another becoming more rounded
What is biological weathering?	Rocks are broken apart by vegetation, roots, or through chemical reactions of animal feces
What is mechanical weathering?	The breakdown of rocks due to forces, not chemical reactions
What is chemical weathering?	Slightly acidic water that wears away the rock
What is freeze-thaw weathering?	Water enters cracks in the rock. When temperatures drop, the water freezes and expands causing the crack to widen. The ice melts and water makes its way deeper into the cracks

Week 4

Question	Answer
What are interlocking spurs?	Ridge like features found alongside a river valley
What is a gorge?	A deep, narrow passage that usually has a river running through it
What is a meander?	A bend in the flow of a river
What is an oxbow lake?	U-shaped lake that forms when a wide meander of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water
What is a floodplain?	Low lying and wide floor of the river valley, found in the lower course of a river
What an estuary?	The point where a river meets the ocean, often muddy/silty.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a levee?	The banks of the river
What is a hydrograph?	A graph that shows how the flow of a river changes over time
What does mitigation mean?	Reducing the risk
What is hard engineering?	Man-made structures to reduce erosion or flooding
What is soft engineering?	Sustainable and natural approaches to reduce erosion or flooding
What is an embankment?	The banks of the river built up in brick and concrete to increase channel capacity

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 5 Fieldwork | Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is an introduction?	to the fieldwork and study site. Should include location maps at different scales, and the enquiry question, written out clearly.
What is methodology?	When you describe and justify the way that the data was collected.
What is a data presentation?	Data that is presented in different ways. E.g. pie charts, histograms, radial graphs
What is an analysis?	Where we look at the results in detail and discuss patterns.
What is a conclusion?	A short section to draw together the results and answer the enquiry question
What is an evaluation?	this considers the strengths and weaknesses of the data collection, along with possible improvements or extensions. It is acceptable to talk about weaknesses, as long as improvements can be suggested.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is an enquiry?	An enquiry is a question that you set out to prove or disprove
What is a hypothesis?	proposed explanation made based on limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation
What is an investigation?	A thorough attempt to learn the facts about something
What is primary data?	information that is collected first-hand, e.g. tallies, measurements and photographs
What is secondary data?	information that someone else has previously collected and made available, e.g. on the internet
What is human data?	information about people, e.g. cities and tourism
What is physical data?	information about natural landscapes, e.g. rivers and coasts

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is random sampling?	selecting a person to interview or site to measure, at random. Random sampling is unbiased as particular people or places are not specifically selected
What is systematic sampling?	collecting data in an ordered or regular way, e.g. every 5 metres or every fifth person
What is stratified sampling?	dividing sampling into groups, e.g. three sites from each section of coastline, or five people from each age range. It is possible to combine stratified sampling with random and systematic sampling -Stratified random sampling - random samples are taken from within certain categories -Stratified systematic sampling - regular samples are taken from within certain categories

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is ratio?	To show the relationships between two sets of data
What are proportions?	To show how many given items are in an area
What is a meander?	A bend in the flow of a river
What are central tendencies?	(averages) Mean, mode, median
What are percentages?	To show proportions or change over time
What are: Mean Mode Median	Mean - add the total of all values that have been collected and then divide by the number of values. Median - write out all of the numbers that have been collected in numerical order and find the middle number. Mode - the most commonly appearing value within the data

Week 5

How to draw a field sketch
Field sketches can be drawn by anyone - fantastic artistic skills are not required. Drawing a field sketch is a straightforward process:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the landscape that needs to be sketched. 2. Write a title that will help to locate the sketch, e.g. 'Site One'. 3. Draw an outline of the main features of the landscape with a pencil, e.g. hills and valleys or buildings and roads. 4. Add detail to the sketch to record more information, e.g. river features, such as Meanders, river cliffs and rapids 5. Only draw people if they are important to the enquiry question. 6. Annotate or label the field sketch to give more information about the landscape and conditions, e.g. what was the weather like? 7. Consider taking a photograph to support the field sketch

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 5 Climate Change | Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is sea level rise?	The increase in the average global sea level. This rise is primarily caused by the thermal expansion of seawater as it warms due to climate change, and the addition of water from melting glaciers and ice sheets.
What is an Ice Core?	A cylindrical sample of ice extracted from an ice sheet or glacier, like a time capsule holding information about past climate conditions and atmospheric composition.
What is Dendrochronology?	Tree-ring dating is a scientific method used to determine the exact calendar age of wood samples.
What is a fluctuation?	An irregular rising and falling in number or amount; a variation.
What is the Quaternary period?	The most recent period in Earth's history, spanning from 2.6 million years ago to the present day.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a sunspot?	Sunspots on the Sun are cooler regions caused by intense magnetic field activity.
What is obliquity?	the axial tilt of a planet, specifically the angle between its rotational axis and its orbital plane. Currently 23.4°
What is precession?	The slow, wobble-like movement of Earth's rotational axis, like a spinning top that wobbles.
What is eccentricity?	The degree to which Earth's orbit around the Sun deviates from a perfect circle, with a more elliptical orbit indicating higher eccentricity.
What are fossil fuels?	Naturally occurring, non-renewable energy sources formed from the remains of ancient organisms, primarily plants and animals, over millions of years.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are greenhouse gases?	Naturally occurring and human-produced gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat and contribute to the greenhouse effect, leading to global warming and climate change.
What is deforestation?	The clearing or thinning of forests for other land uses, primarily human-induced.
What is afforestation?	The process of establishing a new forest in an area that was previously not forested, or where there was no forest for a long time.
What are carbon emissions?	The release of carbon compounds, primarily carbon dioxide (CO ₂), into the atmosphere.
What does adaptation mean?	The process by which living organisms, ecosystems, and even human systems adjust to changes in their environment, whether natural or human-induced.

Week 4

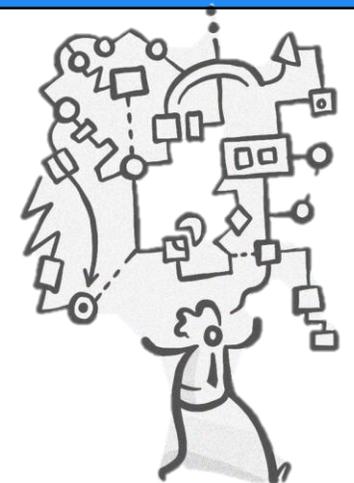
Question	Answer
What does it mean to mitigate the risk?	To lessen or reduce the impact of a potential danger or threat.
What is carbon capture?	A process that prevents carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions from polluting the atmosphere by capturing them and storing them underground.
What is the Kyoto Protocol?	An international treaty adopted in 1997 that aimed to combat global warming by legally binding industrialised countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions
What is desalination?	The process of removing salt and other minerals from saline water, making it suitable for human consumption, irrigation, or industrial uses.
What is permafrost?	Permanently frozen ground.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is an Indigenous population?	Groups of people who are considered the original inhabitants of a particular region, often having distinct cultural, social, and political systems that have been passed down through generations.
What is a Conservation Group?	An organisation dedicated to protecting and managing natural resources, including wildlife, ecosystems, and habitats.
What is an international agreement?	A legally binding arrangement, often referred to as a treaty, between two or more countries that establishes obligations and rights under international law.
What is infrastructure?	Fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, region, or community, encompassing both physical and non-physical elements essential for daily life and economic activity.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Hospitality and Catering Provision | Hospitality |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a caterer?	A business or person who arranges the preparation, delivery and presentation of food for clients.
What is catering?	Providing a food or beverage service to people in a particular location
Who is the client?	A person/ business/ organisation using hospitality and catering services.
What is an establishment?	A place from where a business or organisation operates
.What is hospitality?	The business of providing accommodation, meals and drinks to people in a variety of places away from their home.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the commercial sector?	The part of the hospitality and catering industry that aims to make profit
What is the non-commercial sector?	The part of the hospitality and catering industry that does not aim to make a profit.
What is a residential sector?	A place that provides accommodation for people to stay in as well as catering and hospitality services.
What is a non-residential sector	a place that provides catering and hospitality services but not accommodation for people to stay

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are 7 types of counter service?	Buffet, cafeteria, multi-point, seated counter, fast food, carvery and free flow.
What type of service displays food in containers at an open counter or a central serving station?	Buffet
Which type of counter service displays all types of foods and drinks on a long counter.	Cafeteria
Which type of counter service has customers seated at stools where food is served, usually places such as sushi bars, stations or airports.	Seated counter service.
Which type of counter service has different types of foods and drinks displayed at different counters. Customers take their trays to each counter and can choose what they like.	Free Flow

Week 4

Question	Answer
Table service	Type of service has waiters or waitresses taking food orders and serving customers at seated tables?
What is plate service?	Food is placed on a plate and served to the customer at a table.
What is family style service?	All food is served on plates and dishes and put in the middle for the table for customers to help themselves.
What is silver service?	Food is served by waiting staff from a serving dish. The server uses a spoon and a fork.
What is banquet service?	Large formal occasions where many people are served meals. Wedding receptions and award ceremonies for example.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are the various categories in the Hospitality and catering industry for which standards and ratings are used?	Hotel and guest houses Restaurant Food hygiene Environmental
How are hotels and guest houses rated ?	Stars 1-5
How are restaurants awarded?	Michelin stars 1-3 AA rosettes 1-5
How are hygiene ratings awarded?	1-5 rating
How can environmental standards be inspected?	Sourcing, society and environment

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Working in the Hospitality and Catering Industry | Hospitality |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is an employee?	Someone who works in the industry and has an employment contract.
What is an Employer	Someone who hires staff to work for them.
What is a worker?	Someone who works in the industry but does not have an employment contract.
What is front of house?	Someone who has a customer facing role such as a waiter or a receptionist.
.What is back of house?	Someone who does not have a customer facing role such as a chef or a cleaner.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the name given the chef in charge of the kitchen?	Chef de Cuisine Executive Head Chef
What is the name given the chef who is second in charge?	Sous Chef
What is the name of the chef that has a particular section within a kitchen, such as pastry or sauces?	Chef de Partie
What is the name of the chef that is a trainee chef?	Commis Chef
What are the 2 roles within the kitchen that don't touch any food?	Expeditior Plongeur

Week 3

Question	Answer
Who is in charge of the entire hotel?	General manager
Who is second and maybe third in charge of a hotel.	Assistant manager Deputy assistant manager
Who is charge of the money side of the hotel?	Financial director
Who manages the front of house team in the Hotel	Front office manager
Who is in charge of the security, housekeeping and maintenance of the hotel?	Logistics manager

Week 4

Question	Answer
what we call qualities such as being reliable, friendly and welcoming, being calm under pressure and being well organised?	Personal attributes
What would we call qualities such as being a good communicator, being well organised, able to multitask and having good local knowledge.	Skills needed for the job role.
Name 4 degree level courses that are within the H&C industry.	Hospitality management Professional cookery Culinary industrial management Food and culinary arts
Name 2 qualifications around environmental health	Level 1 introductory certificate in food safety. Level 2 foundation certificate in food safety.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a permeant contract	A contract that lasts indefinably. The worker can decide to leave but must give the employer enough notice.
What is a temporary contract?	The employee is only employed for a set amount of time, and the date the contract ends must be given in the contract.
What is a wage?	The amount of money someone earns per hour of work.
What is a salary?	The amount of money someone earns per month/ year.
What is a pension?	a way of saving money for the future, while someone is working, for when they retire from work.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic How did Hitler become a dictator? | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Who was Chancellor of Germany at the start of the Weimar 'golden years'?	Gustav Stresemann
Are communists left-wing or right-wing?	Left-wing.
How much did Germany receive in loans from the USA as part of the Dawes Plan?	\$3 billion
Which political party did Hitler join?	The German Workers Party (DAP)
Who wrote the 25 Point Programme with Hitler?	Anton Drexler

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is "Nazi" an abbreviation of?	National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP)
What was the name of Hitler's book?	Mein Kampf
Who was the leader of the Sturmabteilung?	Ernst Rohm
How many seats did the Nazis get in 1928 Reichstag elections?	12
What did nationalists call the politicians who signed the armistice?	November Criminals

Week 3

Question	Answer
How many people were unemployed in Germany by 1932?	6 million
Who was the German Chancellor 1930-32?	Bruning
How many seats did the Nazis win in the July 1932 Reichstag elections?	230
What Nazi slogan meant 'work and bread'?	Arbeit und Brot
What was the relationship between unemployment and the Nazi vote?	As unemployment increased, so did the Nazi vote.

Week 4

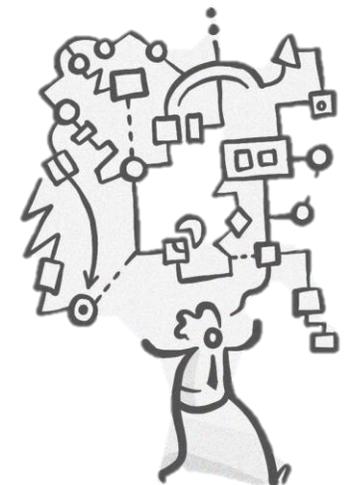
Question	Answer
In the Weimar Constitution, who chose the Chancellor?	The President
Who was the German President 1932-1933?	Hindenburg
When was Hitler made Chancellor?	30th January 1933
Who was appointed Vice Chancellor in 1933?	Von Papen
What is propaganda?	Spreading ideas or information that is designed to persuade. A type of one-sided advertising, sometimes used by governments.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Who was blamed for the Reichstag Fire?	The communists.
What size majority did the Nazis need in the Reichstag to change the constitution?	Two-thirds
How long did the Enabling Act allow Hitler to rule without the Reichstag?	4 years
When were political parties banned?	July 1933
Who swore an oath of allegiance to Hitler in August 1934?	The army

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic What was life like in Nazi Germany? | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Who was in charge of the SS?	Himmler
Where was the first concentration camp?	Dachau
Which courts processed crimes against the state?	Peoples Courts
What was the agreement between the Nazis and the Catholic Church called?	The concordat
Who was the leader of the Confessional Church?	Pastor Martin Niemoller

Week 2

Question	Answer
What was the name of the statement issued by the Pope in 1937?	"with burning anxiety"
Name one youth group that opposed the Nazis.	The Sing Youth or the Edelweiss Pirates
What happened to socialists or communists who opposed the Nazis?	They were sent to concentration camps or executed.
Who was in charge of the Ministry of Enlightenment?	Josef Goebbels
Which Nazi film did Leni Riefenstahl direct?	Triumph of the Will

Week 3

Question	Answer
Which global event was held in Berlin in 1936?	The Olympics
Name a type of music that was banned in Nazi Germany.	Jazz
What does 'indoctrination' mean?	Teaching ideas or a viewpoint to people, usually from a young age. 'Brainwashing'.
How old were girls in the BDM?	14-21
Which law gave newly weds a government loan so that wives could leave their jobs and have children?	The Law for the Encouragement of Marriage

Week 4

Question	Answer
What were the 3 'K's for women?	Kinder, Kirche, Kuche (Children, Church & Kitchen)
By 1939, how many people were unemployed?	300,000
How many kilometres of autobahns were built by the RAD?	7000km
Give an example of people who were not counted in official unemployment statistics.	Men aged 18-25, Jews, Women.
How did wages change in Nazi Germany?	They increased.

Week 5

Question	Answer
How did food prices change in Nazi Germany?	They increased
What was the KdF set up for?	To improve the leisure time of workers.
Which laws officially stripped Jews of German citizenship?	The Nuremberg Laws
Which racial groups were considered inferior or 'Untermensch' by the Nazis?	Jews, gypsies and Slavs
How much were Jews fined for 'causing' Kristallnacht?	1 billion marks.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 5 The Concerto through Time | Music |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the FOUR families of instruments in the orchestra?	Strings, Brass, Woodwind and Percussion.
What are the THREE eras of music covered by the Concerto topic?	Baroque, Classical and Romantic
Name a baroque composer.	Bach (accept any other correct composer)
Put these four stringed instruments in order, highest first. Double bass Violin Cello Viola	Violin Viola Cello Double bass
What is a concerto?	Solo instrument backed by the orchestra

Week 2

Question	Answer
Which years does the Baroque period cover?	1600 - 1750
How is the texture usually described as in the Baroque period?	Polyphonic
What instrument is used regularly in the Baroque period but not into the other periods?	Harpsichord
How would you describe the tutti section of the concerto?	All play together
The word describes the section where a soloist will "show off" their skill unaccompanied?	Cadenza

Week 3

Question	Answer
What does virtuosic mean?	A musician who is highly skilled and plays very complex music in a very stylistic way.
What does Staccato mean?	Short notes
What word describes the stringed instrument plucking the string with their finger instead of using the bow?	Pizzicato
Ritornello is what?	Repeated section. Like a chorus in a pop song.
Put these dynamics in order of quietest to Loudest mp ff mf ppp f p	ppp p mp mf f ff

Week 4

Question	Answer
Why was the orchestra small compared to the size of a classical orchestra?	Some instruments hadn't been invented yet
Name a keyboard instrument that was used in the baroque era?	Harpsichord or organ.
How many movements does a concerto have?	3
What type of concerto has a small group of instruments backed by the orchestra?	Concerto grosso

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the Italian word for when the whole orchestra plays together?	Tutti
Percussion wasn't used much in the baroque era but what is one percussion instrument that might be used?	Timpani
What does polyphonic mean?	More than one melody at the same time
We have been studying the baroque era. What are the other two eras you need to know about for the Concerto Through Time?	Classical and Romantic

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 6 The Concerto Through Time & Film Music | Music |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Name a composer from the Baroque era :	Bach. Handel.
Name a composer from the Classical era :	Mozart. Beethoven.
Name a composer from the Romantic era :	Wagner. Tchaikovsky. Beethoven.
What is a virtuoso?	Person who is exceptional on their instrument.
Name the keyboard instrument that was used only in the Baroque era:	Harpichord

Week 2

Question	Answer
Describe the tempo of the three movements of a concerto.	FAST SLOW FAST
What is a cadenza?	Part where the soloist 'shows off' - virtuosic playing.
What is the texture of most music from the Classical and Romantic eras?	Melody & accompaniment.
What are the possible answers if you are asked about TONALITY?	Major or minor.
Music in the Classical era music uses (almost) exclusively notes that fit within the key of the piece. What is the term for this?	Diatonic

Week 3

Question	Answer
Romantic era music and film music sometimes has harmony that clashes. What is the name for this?	Dissonant.
Name a film composer.	John Williams. Hans Zimmer.
Name a composer of computer game music.	Koji Kondo
If the question asks "how does the music convey the scene", what does CONVEY mean?	Show/demonstrate/go with
In MAD TSHIRT, what do the letters M, A and H stand for?	MELODY, ARTICULATION, HARMONY

Week 4

Question	Answer
The music you hear is dramatic with a large orchestra with some dissonance. Which era is it probably from?	Romantic.
Name a type of venue where you might hear a piece of CLASSICAL music.	Concert hall. Church. Cathedral.
A piece has a solo piano backed up by the orchestra. What is it?	A concerto.
What does rubato mean?	Speeding up/slowing down.
Name three time signatures you might hear in the music exam.	4/4 ¾ 6/8

Week 5

VOCAB SPECIAL WEEK – define these words:

Question	Answer
Crescendo Diminuendo	
Rallentando (rall)	
Rubato	
Continuo	
Mezzo forte	

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 5: Good and Evil | RE |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Morality'.	The principles which are used to determine whether actions are right or wrong.
RECAP: Define the term 'Situation Ethics'.	The most loving thing to do in each situation.
RECAP: Define the term 'Utilitarianism'.	The best thing to do for the greatest number of people.
Define the term 'Absolute morality'.	When a moral principle is applied to every situation. E.g. It is always wrong to kill no matter what.
Define the term 'Relative morality'.	When a moral principle is adapted to each situation. E.g. It is justified in stealing if your children are starving.

Week 2

Question	Answer
How many aims of punishments are there?	There are six aims of punishments.
What Christian quote supports the punishment of Reform?	"If your brother sins, rebuke him, and if he repents, forgive him."
What Islamic quote supports the punishment of Retribution?	"As to a thief, male or female, cut off their hands: a punishment by way of example."
List the causes of crime.	Social, Psychological, Environmental reasons.
Name the parable that encourages Christians to visit and help those in prisons.	The parable of the sheet and the goats.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Reform'.	Make changes in (something, especially an institution or practice) in order to improve it.
Which country's prisons have a higher reform success rate: England or Norway?	Norway.
Who was Elizabeth Fry?	A Quaker, was instrumental in getting conditions improved in female prisons in the early nineteenth century.
Describe the role of a Prison Chaplain.	A person providing counselling to inmates, supporting them through their rehabilitation and seeing to their spiritual (and often religious) needs.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What does a Muslim chaplain emphasise the belief in?	The Greater Jihad and the Ummah.
Who are the ACLU?	The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) organisation stands "to defend and preserve the individual rights and liberties guaranteed to every person.
Why do some Muslims believe capital punishment is good for the Ummah?	If people know that there are harsh consequences for their actions, this makes society safer.
What two types of forgiveness are there in Islam?	Forgiveness from Allah and forgiveness from the victim.
Describe the CS Lewis quote that understands forgiveness is difficult.	"Everybody says forgiveness is a lovely idea, until they have to forgive".

Week 5

Question	Answer
Define the Problem of evil.	Some people believe that a good God could not have designed the world with natural evils in it.
Name the parable that Christians use to justify the problem of evil.	The story of Job.
Name the four arguments Christians might use in defence of the existence of evil.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human free will. Part of God's plan. We can't understand God's reasons. Life is a test.
Describe Corrie Ten Boom's personal conviction.	Her Christian values went against the treatment of the Jewish people during Nazi occupied Holland in WW2.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 6: Revision | RE |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Parable'.	A story with meaning behind it to teach a moral lesson.
Describe the significance of the Parable of the Good Samaritan.	It teaches Jesus' Golden rules: To love God and to love thy neighbour. (Treat others how you want to be treated).
Describe the significance of the Parable of the Lost Son.	It teaches that God/ our parents loves us unconditionally (agape). To always forgive.
Describe the significance of the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats.	It showed Christian how to get into Heaven, because ' <i>whatever you do to others, you do to me</i> ' (Jesus)'.
Describe the significance of the story of Job.	It explains that God has a plan for everyone throughout their suffering, that we cannot understand his reasons as we are only humans. But to always keep faith.

Week 2

Question	Answer
Describe the significance of the Night of Power.	The night Muhammad became a prophet (Sunni). <i>He received the words of the Qur'an from angel Jibril.</i>
Describe the significance of the Night Journey.	Muhammad was taken on a Pegasus to Jerusalem to speak with every prophet. Then taken to Paradise to speak with Allah. <i>Told to pray 5 times per day.</i>
Describe the events of the Hijrah.	Great migration of Muslims for safety. Muhammad and Abu Bakr saved by spider web and birds next (<i>evidence of Allah's omnipotence</i>).
What three important battles led to the victory of Muhammad?	The battle of Badr, Uhud and the Trench.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Source of authority'.	A guide human beings use to know the right way to live.
Which of the following is NOT a source of authority. The Law, a Pope, the Hadith, your conscience or an opinion.	An opinion . A conscience is a source of authority for a Humanist.
Which questions on an EDUQAS exam paper requires a source of authority?	A 5-, 8- and 15-mark question.
What is a strength of the Qur'an as a source of authority.	It is the direct word of Allah, so Muslims know exactly what is expected of them.
What is a limitation of the Bible as a source of authority?	There are so many interpretations as it is only inspired by God not the direct word.
Define the term Impact.	What affect something has on individuals, groups or society.

Week 4

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Secular'.	Non-religious beliefs.
Describe the core belief of Humanism.	You only live once so make the most of this life.
Which two theories do Humanists use to justify their morals?	Situation Ethics and Utilitarianism.
Which sources of authority do Humanists use?	Conscience and the Law.
Which EDUQAS exam questions must you never refer to non-religious views in?	8-mark questions. Always read the question carefully, it will state when you can use non-religious views.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Name the first book in the Bible.	Genesis (3 chapters).
Name the book that details all the sayings and advice given by Muhammad.	Hadith.
What are the stages of Jesus' life?	Incarnation, Birth, Childhood, Ministry, Death, Resurrection & Ascension.
Name the core Sunni Six Articles of Faith.	Tawhid/ Risalah/ Malaikah/ Holy Books/ Akhirah/ Predestination.
Define 'Denominations'.	Smaller groups within a group. E.g. Catholic Christians within Christianity.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 3: Mi Gente, Mi Mundo | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Translate: Mis padres	My parents
Translate: Mis abuelos	My grandparents
Translate: Gemelos	Twins
Translate: Mi madrastra	My step mum
Translate: Mi padrastro	My step dad

Week 2

Question	Answer
Translate: Me llevo bien con	I get on well with
Translate: Nos llevamos bien	We get on well
Translate: No me llevo bien con	I don't get on well with
Translate: La familia homoparental	Same sex family
Translate: La familia monoparental	Single parent family

Week 3

Question	Answer
Translate: Estoy jugando	I am playing
Translate: Estoy comiendo	I am eating
Translate: Estoy bebiendo	I am drinking
Translate: Estoy hablando	I am speaking
What are the gerund (ing) endings for AR & ER/IR verbs?	AR = ando ER/IR = iendo

Week 4

Question	Answer
Translate: El deportista	Sports person
Translate: La cantante	The singer
Translate: El actor/ La actriz	The actor/ actress
Translate: Sigo en las redes sociales	I follow him on social media
Translate: Sigue en las redes sociales	I follow her on social media

Week 5

Question	Answer
Translate: Me divierto con	I have fun with
Translate: Tenemos los mismos intereses	We have the same interests
Translate: Tenemos mucho en común	We have a lot in common
Translate: Siempre estamos juntos	We are always together
Translate: Nos peleamos	We argue

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 4: Mi estilo de vida | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Translate: ¿Llevas una vida sana?	Do you have a healthy lifestyle?
Translate: Antes de	Before
Translate: Después de	After
Translate: Siempre	Always
Translate: Nunca	Never

Week 2

Question	Answer
Translate: Si tengo hambre	If I am hungry
Translate: Si tengo sed	If I am thirsty
Translate: Me levanto	I wake up
Translate: Me acuesto	I go to bed
Translate: hago deporte	I do sports

Week 3

Question	Answer
Translate: Tengo una dieta sana	I have a healthy diet
Translate: Tengo una dieta equilibrada	I have a varied diet
Translate: Mi desayuno consiste en	My breakfast consists of
Translate: Mi cena consiste en	My tea consists of
Translate: Para tener una dieta sana	To have a healthy diet

Week 4

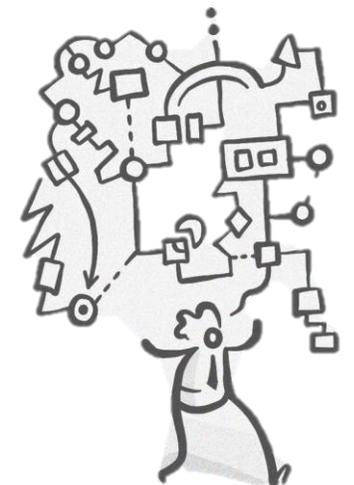
Question	Answer
Translate: Hay que	You must
Translate: Se necesita	You need to
Translate: Hace falta	You need to
Translate: Está lleno de	It is full of
Translate: Te recomiendo probar	I recommend that you try

Week 5

Question	Answer
Translate: Cuando era pequeño/a	When I was younger
Translate: Jugaba al fútbol	I used to play football
Translate: Comía comida sana	I used to eat healthy food
Translate: Dormía bien	I used to sleep well
Translate: Veía mucha televisión	I used to watch a lot of television

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Component 1 | Sport |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What makes a sport a sport?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical exertion 2. Has a government body 3. Has rules and regulations
What are the benefits of taking part in a sport? (3 areas)	Physical, mental, emotional . Make friends, improve fitness, improve self-confidence, develop leadership skills, develop teamwork.
Can you list 4 outdoor activities ? Can you list 4 fitness activities ?	Kayaking , rock climbing , orienteering, abseiling, white water rafting. Yoga, running , gym classes, spin
What are the 3 types of provisions ?	Public, private, voluntary
Give an advantage and a disadvantage for all 3	Public - Affordable - busy Private- Better equipment , expensive Voluntary- available for all, not qualified coaches

Week 4

Question	Answer
What are the benefits/advantages of technology in sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Protection and safety: improved protection design, lighter weight, improved performance. E.g. shape of cycling helmets to be more aerodynamic -Equipment for those with disabilities: prosthetics, sport specific wheelchairs, equipment to help those with hearing and visual impairments -Facilities: stimulate environments to replicate competition in other locations. E.g all weather pitches -Officiating equipment: computer assisted systems, VAR -Performance analysis: action cameras, GPS, sensors
What are the disadvantages of technology in sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Time: setting up, using equipment, compiling data, giving feedback to participant -Access to technology: equality and unfair advantages as not everyone has technology -Cost: initial cost is expensive and maintenance -Accuracy of data -Usability: specific training required

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the 5 barriers to taking part in sport?	Cost, access to sport, time, personal barriers and cultural.
How do you overcome the cost barrier?	Hiring equipment, Free car parking, free clubs, membership prices, pay weekly
How do you overcome access to sport barrier?	Public transport, cycle, assisted equipment, ramps
How do you overcome time barrier?	Go to 24/7 gyms, plan, prioritise
How do you overcome personal barriers?-	Private changing rooms -Allowing participants to wear comfortable clothing -Parent and child activity sessions to create familial culture
How do you overcome cultural barriers?	Get family on board, women only sessions

Week 5

Question	Answer
What are the 3 phases of the warmup?	Pulse raiser, mobility stretches
How can you incorporate a pulse raiser?	Jogging, skipping, side steps, cycling, jumping jacks, shuffles
What are the responses to the cardiorespiratory system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased HR -Increased breathing rate -Increased depth of breathing -Increased supply of oxygen to working muscles -Increased removal of lactic acid
What are the responses of the musculoskeletal system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased temperature of muscles -Increased pliability of muscles -Reduced risk of muscle strain

Week 3

Question	Answer
What type of clothing/footwear are suitable for sport in general?	-Sports kit, waterproof clothing, training clothing e.g. bibs- Footwear: trainers, studded boots, sport specific footwear
What are the benefits to wearing such clothing and footwear?	-Clothing to increase performance: improved thermoregulation, clothing designed to improve aerodynamics -Footwear: designs or materials leading to better grip, rebound
What is the equipment needed for tennis and what are its benefits ?	Footwear, racket, tennis balls. New materials for lightness and strength New designs to improve performance
What types of clothing and equipment are needed in sports ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Protection and safety: mouth guards, helmets, body protection, eye protection, flotation devices, first aid equipment (bandages, ice packs, defibrillator) -Officiating equipment: whistle, microphone, earpiece -Performance analysis: smart watches, heart rate monitors, applications

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Component 1 | Sport |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is sport specific equipment ?	participation equipment, e.g. balls, rackets; travel- related equipment, e.g. kayak; scoring equipment, e.g. goalposts; fitness training equipment, e.g. dumbbells.
What is protection and safety equipment ?	mouth protection, head protection, eye protection, body protection, floatation devices; first aid equipment – ice packs, bandages, defibrillator.
What is equipment for people with disabilities or assistive technology ?	E.g. wheelchair, e.g. adapted wheelchair for wheelchair tennis.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is officiating equipment ?	whistle, microphone, earpiece
What is used for performance analysis ?	smart watches, heart rate monitors, applications
How can clothing to increase performance and experience ?	improved thermoregulation, clothing designed to improve aerodynamics.
How can footwear improve performance ?	sport-specific new designs or materials; improve grip; rebound.

Week 3

Question	Answer
How can sport-specific equipment improve performance ?	new materials for lightness and strength to include composite materials, e.g. a tennis racquet; new design of equipment to improve performance, e.g. golf driver design.
What equipment for people with disabilities or assistive technology are there ?	prosthetics; sport-specific wheelchairs; equipment to support people with visual and hearing impairments.
How does facilities improve performance ?	facilities that simulate environments to replicate competition in other locations; all weather surfaces; surfaces to reduce the risk of injury.
How do you adapt a warm-up to make it specific to a physical activity ?	introduction of equipment in the warm-up that is specific to the physical activity, using movements and activities from the physical activity in the warm-up, stretching the main muscles required for the specific physical activity.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What are the limitations of technology ?	Access to technology – equality and unfair advantages as not all participants have access to technology. Cost of technology – initial cost and follow-up maintenance of equipment.
What is the cardiorespiratory system ?	The respiratory system transports oxygen from the air we breathe,
What happened in a pulse raiser to the cardiorespiratory system ?	increased heart rate o increased breathing rate o increased depth of breathing o increased supply of oxygen to the working muscles o increased removal of carbon dioxide.

Week 5

Question	Answer
How do you organise a warmup ?	space – areas used, equipment o organisation of participants, timing, demonstrations and positioning.
How do you support participants as they take part in the warm-up ?	observing participants, provide instructions, provide teaching points, providing feedback to participants.
How do you adapt a warm-ups for different categories of participants ?	vary intensity of activities o low impact and high impact options o vary timing of warm-up – longer time frame for beginners, participants with low fitness levels and those aged 50 plus o types of stretch used – simple stretches for beginners, compound stretch for moderate to advanced participants.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

