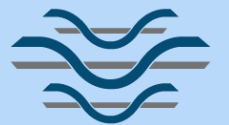




YEAR 10 MASTERY SHEETS

#TheLongdendaleLegacy



Longdendale
HIGH SCHOOL

Topic 1 Creative Writing and Analysis | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
How much of your English Language grade is based on your own writing?	50%
What is characterisation ?	The way a writer shows what a character is like through their actions, words, thoughts, appearance, and how others react to them.
What does it mean to foreshadow ?	When a writer gives hints or clues about something that will happen later in the story.
What does it mean to withhold information from readers?	Then the author deliberately keeps certain details hidden to create suspense, mystery, or surprise.
What is a character's backstory ?	The history and experiences from their past that help explain who they are and why they act a certain way in the story.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What does it mean to ' show not tell ' the reader?	When you reveal a character's feelings, traits, or a story's mood through actions, dialogue, and sensory details instead of directly stating them.
What is a story's exposition ?	The beginning of a story, when the situation or character are introduced
What do we mean by rising action ?	The second part of a story, where something changes of conflict appears. The plot begins to develop.
What is the climax of a story?	The most intense or important moment – the part that will have the greatest impact on readers / conveys your authorial intent.
What is the resolution of a story?	What happens after the climax – the final impact that the story has on the protagonist.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What does it mean to write to argue or persuade?	You need to use language powerfully to convince readers to change their opinion about something. You need a clear, focused perspective.
What are rhetorical devices ?	Language devices writers use to make writers' arguments more convincing and memorable.
What do we mean by pathos ?	Pathos appeals to the reader's emotions to make them care about your message.
What do we mean by ethos ?	Ethos builds trust by showing you are credible, fair, and know what you're talking about.
What do we mean by logos ?	Logos uses facts, logic, and reason to prove your point clearly and sensibly.

Week 4

Question	Answer
How do we create the <i>illusion</i> of writing in detail in transactional tasks?	Use extra imagery, description or rhetorical devices to make it feel deeper or more detailed.
What does it mean to write to inform or advise?	You need to use language in a supportive and knowledgeable way to share your expertise on a topic with readers.
Why should you refer to expert research in transactional writing?	It increases both ethos and logos, ultimately making your writing more successful.
What is an anecdote ?	A personal story you share that relates to the topic.
Why are facts and statistics useful?	They improve logos and ethos, and can build pathos.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What does it mean to analyse ?	To closely examine how language, structure, and words are used to create meaning, effect, or impact on the reader.
What do we mean by analysing the inter-relationship of devices ?	Identify language, structure and word class features and analyse how they work together to build an effect/meaning.
What three genres are likely to be in your 19th Century story extract?	Realism (normal life), Gothic (horror) or Science Fiction (future).
What kind of devices are used to create imagery?	Figurative devices: simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, alliteration, oxymoron, symbolism...
What kind of devices are used to create rhetoric?	Rhetorical devices: rhetorical question, repetition, triadic structure, emotive language, imperatives, facts and statistics...

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 2 Conflict Poetry and A Christmas Carol | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a stanza ?	A group of lines in a poem (like a paragraph in prose).
What is a rhyme scheme ?	<i>A pattern of rhyming sounds at the end of lines in poetry, usually marked with letters (e.g. A A B B or A B A B)</i>
What does it mean is there is irregular rhyme ?	There is some clear rhyming sounds, but it doesn't form a predictable pattern.
What does it mean is a poem is written in free verse ?	There is no predictable rhyme or rhythm to the poem (it might just sound like prose or normal speech).
What is a dramatic monologue ?	A type of poem where a single speaker addresses a silent listener revealing their thoughts and feelings.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is caesura ?	A pause in a line of poetry, marked by end-of-sentence punctuation, used to create rhythm or emphasise meaning.
What in enjambement ?	When a sentence runs over from one line of poetry to the next without a pause, creating a sense of flow or urgency.
What is the difference between a regular and an irregular structure in poetry?	A regular structure has a predictable pattern of line / stanza lengths; an irregular structure is more random.
What might a regular rhyme scheme and/or a regular structure symbolise?	It can symbolise order, control, stability, or tradition, reflecting the poem's themes or the speaker's mindset.
What might an irregular rhyme scheme and/or an irregular structure symbolise?	It can symbolise chaos, emotional turmoil, instability, or a break from tradition.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What do we mean by compassion and social responsibility ?	Caring about others' situations, but also, the idea that we have a shared responsibility to help and support too.
What is a literary foil and why do writers craft these characters?	A character crafted to contrast the protagonist; they help emphasise key qualities in the main character, deepening readers' understanding.
What is the purpose of Fred's dialogue with Scrooge in Stave 1?	To show Scrooge has chosen to isolate himself and reject love and family – we learn about his values.
What does Marley's Ghost symbolise?	The importance of change or lessons learned; the importance of compassion and social responsibility.
Why does Dickens describe so many spirits outside Scrooge's window?	To suggest that many people in society are living like Scrooge and Marley; to force readers to reflect on themselves.

Week 4

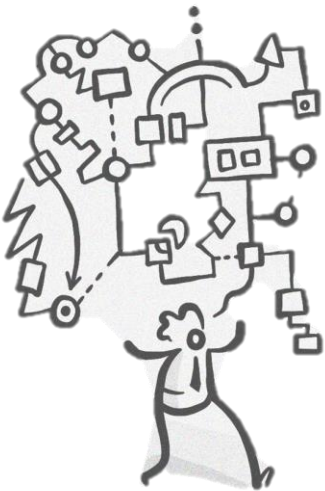
Question	Answer
What does the motif of light symbolise?	Hope, positivity, redemption, purity and goodness.
What does the term redemption mean?	Making up for past mistakes; becoming a better person.
How did Scrooge's childhood shape the man he became?	He learned be isolated and not to rely on others for love or support; also the value of money to protect him from suffering.
What did memories of Fezziwig make Scrooge realise?	That he could have been an inspirational figure admired by Cratchit, but he did not deserve to be.
How does the character of Belle show that Scrooge feels regret?	He was envious that, as an older woman, she had family, love and support.

Week 5

Question	Answer
How does the Ghost of Christmas Present's appearance reflect what Christmas should be?	Open robe/hair/bare feet: open, free; Torch: generosity, joy; Empty scabbard: peace; Throne of food: wealth, sharing.
What are the three isolated places Scrooge is taken to by the Ghost of Christmas Present? Why go there?	Mine, lighthouse and ship – no matter how isolated or challenging life is, Christmas still brings joy.
Why does the Ghost of Christmas Present keep reminding Scrooge of what he's said about the poor?	To confront him with the cruelty of his own words and force him to recognise the real suffering caused by his attitudes.
What does Scrooge learn from the Cratchits?	The importance of love, togetherness and family; that love means more than money.
What do Ignorance and Want represent?	The dangers in society; the ignorance of the rich to the needs of the poor – and the suffering caused because of these issues.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Percentages/Surface Area and Volume/Solving Equations | Maths |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean to increase a number by a percentage?	1) To add on the percentage to the original number.
2) What does it mean to decrease a number by a percentage?	2) To subtract the percentage from the original number.
3) Can you define percentage profit? How do we find this?	3) It is the calculation we perform to work out how much profit has been made. We do this by finding the difference between the prices and dividing it by the original. We can then $\times 100$ to turn this into a percentage.
4) Can you define the percentage loss?	4) This is the calculation we perform to work out how much money has been lost on the resale of something.

Week 2

Question	Answer
1) Can you define simple interest?	1) When the bank calculates a percentage based on your original amount and gives you the same amount each year.
2) Explain how we calculate simple interest	2) We work out the percentage of the amount and multiply this by the number of years.
3) Can you define compound interest?	3) Compound interest is a cumulative method of calculating interest, therefore as the amount increases so does the interest.
4) What does it mean if something depreciates in value?	4) It reduces in value.
5) What is the formula we use for compound interest?	5) $\text{amount} \times (1 + \text{interest rate})^{\text{number of years}}$

Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What is the definition of Surface Area?	The area of each side of a shape added together.
2) What are the units of Surface Area?	cm^2
3) How would you calculate the area of a square or rectangle?	Multiply the length by the width
4) What is meant by the 'face' of a cube?	A face is a side of a cube, there are 6 faces on a cube.

Week 4

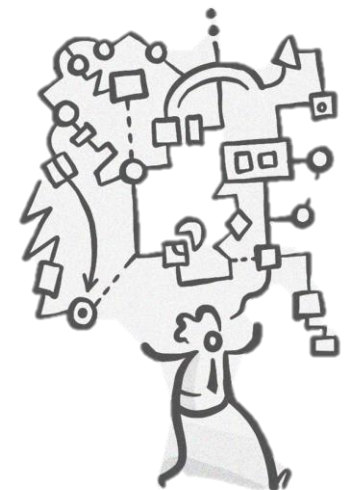
Question	Answer
1) Can you define the volume of a shape?	The space inside a shape.
2) What are the units of volume?	cm^3
3) How do you find the area of a circle?	$\pi \times \text{radius squared}$
4) How would I find the volume of a cylinder?	Find the area of the circle on the top and multiply this by the height.

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What would be the steps to find the value of x ? $5x + 2 = 17$	1) Perform the inverse operations. Take 2 from both sides and then divide both sides by 5.
2) What is the first step in solving equations with unknowns on both sides? $3x + 2 = 4x - 8$	2) Take away the smallest x from both sides to isolate the unknown.
3) Solve. $3(x + 4) = 27$	3) $x = 5$
4) What is the first step of solving something simultaneously?	4) Making the co-efficient of one of the variables the same so we can subtract the equations from each other.
5) Solve Simultaneously $4x + 2y = 10$ $5x + 3y = 12$	5) $x = 3$ $y = -1$

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

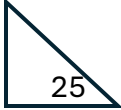
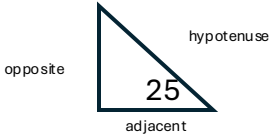


Topic 2 Rearranging/Pythagoras/Probability| Maths |

Week 1

Question	Answer
1) What is the subject of the formula?	1) The variable that is being focused on.
2) What is the inverse operation of addition?	2) Subtraction
3) What is the inverse operation of multiplication?	3) Division
4) Make b the subject of the formula $G = 2 - 4b$	$(g - 2) / -4 = b$
5) Make h the subject of the formula $5 + 4h = 2h - a$	$(5 + a) / -2 = h$

Week 2

Question	Answer
1) Can you label the opposite, adjacent and hypotenuse on the below triangle. 	
2) How can we identify the hypotenuse when we are labelling a triangle?	The hypotenuse faces the right angle and is the longest side.
3) Can you complete the three triangles for the trigonometric ratios?	SOH CAH TOA
4) What is Pythagoras Theorem?	$A^2 + B^2 = C^2$

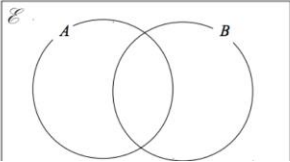
Week 3

Question	Answer
1) Is the line $x = 3$ vertical or horizontal?	Vertical
2) Is the line $y = 5$ vertical or horizontal?	Horizontal
3) What is the equation of a line?	$Y = mx + c$
4) What does the m represent in the equation of a line?	gradient
5) What does the c represent in the equation of a line?	Y intercept

Week 4

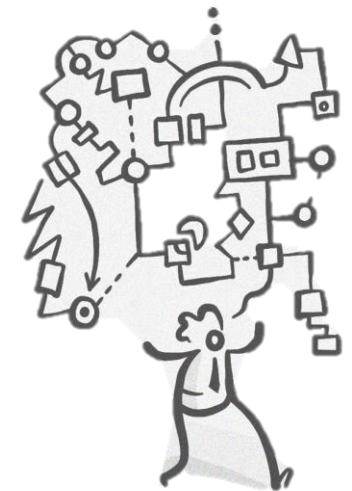
Question	Answer
1) What must all probabilities add to make?	They have to add to make 1
2) When we are calculating the probability of event A AND event B, what calculation would we perform?	Multiplication
3) When we are calculating the probability of event A OR event B, what calculation would we perform?	Addition
4) If we are given the probability of an event happening how would we work out the probability of it not happening?	Take it away from 1.

Week 5

Question	Answer
1) Use the information in the question to fill in the Venn Diagram? $\mathcal{E} = \{\text{even numbers between 1 and 31}\}$ $A = \{2, 4, 8, 14, 18, 22, 28\}$ $B = \{8, 10, 16, 18, 22, 30\}$ (a) Complete the Venn diagram to represent this information.	
2) What does n stand for in Venn notation?	AND
3) What does U stand for in Venn notation?	OR
4) What does A' stand for?	Not in A

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Cell Biology | Biology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the independent variable?	The factor that scientists change, to look at the effect of the changes.
What is the independent variable? "Sarah was investigating how the temperature of water affects how much salt will dissolve"	She changed the temperature of the water
What is the independent variable? "Pedro wanted to find out if there was a link between a person's height and their shoe size"	He changed the height of the people
What is the independent variable? "Amira investigated how the number of light bulbs in a circuit affected the brightness"	She changed the number of bulbs
What is the independent variable? "Joey wondered if the make of handwash affected what bacteria will grow"	They changed the types of handwash

Week 2

Question	Answer
Give 2 differences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?	Prokaryotic cells are smaller and have plasmids Eukaryotic cells are larger, have DNA in a nucleus and have mitochondria
What is the role of the nucleus in eukaryotic cells?	It contains the DNA and controls the activities of the cell
What is the role of the chloroplasts in plant cells?	They contain chlorophyll which is the chemical that absorbs light for photosynthesis
Which 3 organelles are present in plant cells but not in animal cells?	Chloroplasts, cell wall & vacuole
Explain the adaptations of a sperm cell	They have a tail to swim to the egg They contain half of the genetic material to fuse with the other half in the egg

Week 3

Question	Answer
When making a slide of onion tissue, why is a drop of iodine placed onto the sample?	To stain the cells so they can be seen easily
When using a microscope, what do you need to do if the image is blurred?	Turn the focus adjustor (coarse or fine) until the image becomes clear
If a slide is viewed using a x10 eyepiece lens and a x4 objective lens, what is the total magnification?	4 X 10 = X40
What equation links actual size, image size and magnification?	Magnification = image size ÷ actual size
A human ovum (egg cell) measures 0.1mm in diameter. When viewed a student measure the size as 10mm. What magnification did they use?	Magnification = $10 \div 0.1$ ANS: x100

Week 4

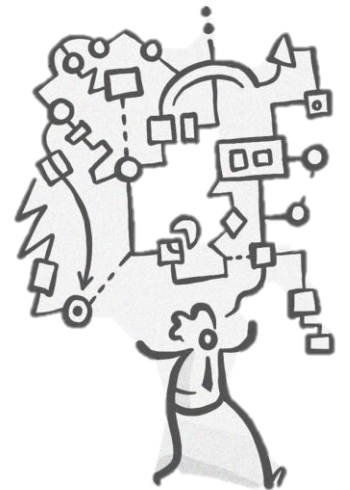
Question	Answer
What is a stem cell?	It is a cell that has not yet undergone differentiation (specialisation) so can become any type of cell
Where in humans can you find stem cells	Embryonic stem cells are found in embryos Adult stem cells are found in the brain or bone marrow
What occurs during stage 1 of the cell cycle?	The DNA and all of the cell contents are replicated
What occurs during stage 2 of the cell cycle?	The chromosomes are separated to opposite sides of the cell
What occurs in stage 3 of the cell cycle?	The nucleus divides, then the cells divides

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is diffusion?	The movement of gas or dissolved substances from a high to a low concentration (down a concentration gradient)
Give an example of diffusion in animals	Oxygen diffuses from the alveolus in the lungs into the red blood cells in the surrounding blood vessels
Give an example of diffusion in plants	Carbon dioxide diffuses from the gaps in the leaf into the palisade cells where photosynthesis occurs
What is active transport?	The movement of substances from a low to a high concentration (against a concentration gradient)
What special conditions are needed for active transport?	Energy from aerobic respiration is needed to move against the concentration gradient

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1 and 2 Cell Biology & Organisation | Biology |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is osmosis?	The movement of water from a high to a low concentration through a partially permeable membrane
Why is it called a "partially permeable" membrane?	Water molecules are smaller enough to go through the gaps in the membrane, but other substances (like glucose) are too big
In the osmosis required practical, why is the mass of each potato measured at the start and the end of the practical?	All the potato pieces will be slightly different masses. You can calculate the percentage mass change to allow you to compare results
Some potato pieces will have increased in mass – why?	Water will have moved into the potato cells by osmosis. Therefore, there must have been a higher concentration of water in the surrounding liquid
How do you determine the concentration of sugar in the potato tissue?	The point where the line-of-best-fit crosses the x-axis

Week 2

Question	Answer
List the organs of the digestive system in order	Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, liver/pancreas/gall bladder, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus
What happens in the mouth?	Food is ground up by the teeth and mixed with saliva by the tongue. Digestion of carbohydrates begins here
What happens in the stomach?	The chewed-up food is mixed with digestive enzymes and digestion begins
What happens in the small intestine?	Digestion continues and important nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream
What happens in the large intestine?	Water is absorbed from the waste into the bloodstream
What is the role of the gall bladder?	It concentrates bile from the liver. The bile helps with fat digestion in the small intestine

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the test to identify starch in a food sample?	Add iodine solution
What does a positive starch test look like?	The iodine will turn from orange/brown to blue/black
What is the test to identify reducing sugars in a food sample?	Add Benedict's solution and place into a water bath
What does a positive reducing sugar test look like?	The Benedict's solution will turn from transparent blue to cloudy green/orange/red
What is the test to identify protein in a food sample?	Add Biuret solution
What does a positive protein test look like?	The Biuret solution turns from blue to purple (lilac)

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is the role of enzymes in the digestive system?	They are biological catalysts that speed up the breakdown of food into nutrients small enough to absorb into the blood
What are carbohydrates, proteins and lipids digested into?	Carbohydrates to glucose Proteins to amino acids Lipids to glycerol & fatty acids
How does temperature affect enzyme action?	Low temperatures cause particles to collide less often High temperatures denature enzymes
How does pH affect enzyme action?	Enzymes in the mouth & small intestine work best at pH7 Enzymes in the stomach work best at pH2
In the enzyme required practical, how would you test for the presence of starch?	Take a small sample in a spotting tile and add iodine. Blue/black identifies the presence of starch

Week 5

Question	Answer
In which part of the respiratory system does gas exchange occur?	The alveoli
How are the alveoli adapted to carry out their optimum function?	Large surface area, good blood supply, moist
What is "odd" about the labelling of the human heart?	It is labelled like it is in your chest, so left is right and right is left
Why is the human circulatory system called a "double circulation"?	Blood passes through the heart twice in every circuit. Once to the lungs to absorb oxygen and once to the body
Where in the heart are the pacemaker cells found?	The right atrium

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Atomic Structure | Chemistry |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the dependent variable?	The factor that scientists measure, to look at what happened because of changing the independent variable.
What is the dependent variable? "Sarah was investigating how the temperature of water affects how much salt will dissolve"	She measured the mass of salt that dissolved in each temperature of water
What is the dependent variable? "Pedro wanted to find out if there was a link between a person's height and their shoe size"	He measured the shoe size of the volunteers
What is the dependent variable? "Amira investigated how the number of light bulbs in a circuit affected the brightness"	She measured the brightness of the bulbs using a LDR
What is the dependent variable? "Joey wondered if the make of handwash affected what bacteria will grow"	They measured the area of bacteria that did not grow around the handwash on agar

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a solution made from?	A solute (usually solid) that has dissolved into a solvent (usually water)
How could you separate the solute and solvent in a solution?	Distillation allows you to collect both the solute and the solvent Crystallisation allows you to collect only the solute
What is a suspension made from?	A solute (usually solid) that has NOT dissolved into a solvent (usually water)
How could you separate the solute and solvent in a suspension?	Filtration allows you to collect the insoluble solute in the filter paper and the water (filtrate) in a conical flask
Why does the solute remain behind in the filter paper?	The holes in the filter paper are too small for the large solute particles to go through
What method is used to separate pigments or dyes with different solubilities?	Chromatography

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is an element?	An element is a substance made up of one type of atom only.
What is a compound?	A compound is 2 or more elements bonded together.
Which table displays information on the different elements?	The Periodic Table
If an element has a 2-letter symbol, which of these letters is a capital letter?	The first letter only is a capital letter.
Name the 3 subatomic particles that make up an atom.	Proton, electron and neutron.
What are the charges and masses of the 3 subatomic particles?	Proton have a + charge and a mass of 1 Neutron have no charge and a mass of 1 Electrons have a - charge and a mass of 0.0005

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is the name of group 1 metals and why are they placed into group 1?	They are called alkali metals and they all have only 1 electrons in their outer shell
Why do group 1 elements become more reactive down the group?	The atoms get larger, so the outermost electrons gets further from the nucleus and the attraction become weaker
What is the name of group 7 non-metals and why are they placed in group 7?	They are called halogens, and they all have 7 electrons in their outer shell
Why do group 7 elements become less reactive down the group?	The atoms get larger, so the outermost electrons gets further from the nucleus and the attraction become weaker
What are group 0 elements called and why are they unreactive?	They are called noble gases and they have a full outer shell

Week 5

Question	Answer
Which scientist developed the Plum Pudding model?	JJ Thomson
Describe the Plum Pudding model	Evenly spread mass and positive charge, with negative electrons scattered evenly throughout
How is the nuclear model developed by Rutherford different from the Plum Pudding model?	Small central mass and positive charge
What were the main findings of the gold foil/alpha scattering experiment?	Most alpha particles went straight through Some were deflected and some were reflected
Which scientist developed this table and what did he do that other scientists did not?	Mendeleev left gaps in order to group elements that reacted in similar ways

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2 Bonding | Chemistry |

Week 1

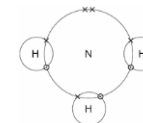
Question	Answer
How is an atom made into a positively charged ion?	It loses 1, 2 or 3 negatively charged electrons
How is an atom made into a negatively charged ion?	It gains 1, 2 or 3 negatively charged electrons
Sodium is in group 1 – what ion does it make?	It has 1 electron in its outer shell, so it loses this electron to become an Na^+ ion
Chlorine is in group 7 – what ion does it make?	It has 7 electrons in its outer shell, so it gains an electron to become an Cl^- ion
Calcium is in group 2 - what ion does it make?	It has 2 electrons in its outer shell, so it loses these 2 electrons to become an Ca^{2+} ion

Week 2

Question	Answer
Sodium chloride is formed by ionic bonding. How does this bond form?	Sodium loses 1 electron to become positively charged Chlorine gains 1 electrons to become negatively charged An electrostatic force of attraction occurs between the opposite charges
What will the chemical formula of sodium chloride be?	NaCl – it is a 1:1 ratio as only 1 electron is transferred
What will be the formula of magnesium chloride?	MgCl_2 - it is a 1:2 ratio as magnesium has 2 electrons to lose and each chlorine needs only 1 electron
What do you need to do to make ionic compounds conduct electricity?	Melt or dissolve them so that the charged ions are free to move
What holds the ions in ionic compounds together?	Strong electrostatic forces of attraction between oppositely charged ions

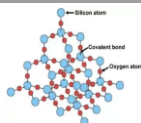
Week 3

Question	Answer
A chlorine molecule (Cl_2) is formed by covalent bonding. How does this bond form?	Chlorine atoms have 7 electrons in their outer shells. One electron in the outer shell of each chlorine atom is shared with the other chlorine atom
Draw a dot and cross diagram of a chlorine molecule (Cl_2)	
Draw a dot and cross diagram of an oxygen molecule (O_2)	
What is the chemical formula of this covalent compound?	NH_3



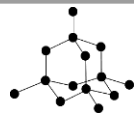
Week 4

Question	Answer
Why are small covalent compounds usually gases or liquids?	They have relatively low melting and boiling points
Why do small covalent molecules have low melting and boiling points?	They have weak intermolecular forces that are easily overcome when it melts or boils (NOT the covalent bonds)
Why do small covalent compounds not conduct electricity?	They do not have an overall charge
Why do giant covalent compounds have high melting and boiling points?	They are a complex structure with many strong covalent bonds that needs to be broken to melt or boil
What is the name of this giant covalent compound?	Silicon dioxide (SiO_2)



Week 5

Question	Answer
Which carbon compound is shown in the diagram?	Diamond
Diamond is very hard, has a very high melting point and does not conduct electricity – why?	Hard & high melting point – lots of strong covalent bonds Not conduct electricity – no free/delocalised electrons
Graphite is "soft" and conducts electricity – why?	"Soft" - no covalent bonds between layers so they slide Conducts electricity – one unbonded electron is free to carry charge
What is graphene?	A single graphite layer
What shape are fullerenes?	Spherical



Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Energy | Physics |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the control variable?	They need to be kept the same, so that scientists know any effects on the dependent variable are caused by the independent variable.
What are the control variables? "Sarah was investigating how the temperature of water affects how much salt will dissolve"	Volume of water & type of salt
What are the control variables? "Pedro wanted to find out if there was a link between a person's height and their shoe size"	Ruler used & sex
What are the control variables? "Amira investigated how the number of light bulbs in a circuit affected the brightness"	Power of the bulbs & battery used
What are the control variables? "Joey wondered if the make of handwash affected what bacteria will grow"	Volume of handwash & type of bacteria

Week 2

Question	Answer
Name the 8 types of energy store	Magnetic, internal (thermal), chemical, kinetic, electrostatic, elastic potential, gravitational potential & nuclear
What is the law of conservation of energy?	Energy cannot be created or destroyed but it can be transferred, dissipated or stored in different ways
What are the 4 different types of energy transfer?	Mechanical work, electrical work, heating & radiation
What does a Sankey diagram show you?	It shows what energy enters into a system and how that energy is converted into useful and wasted energy
What does the word "dissipation" mean with reference to energy transfers?	When energy that is not transferred to useful energy stores is wasted because it is lost to the surroundings
What energy is dissipated when a tumble dryer is used to dry clothes?	Energy is dissipated as sound waves as these do not dry the clothes

Week 3

Question	Answer
What equation links energy, time and power?	Power = energy ÷ time
What is the standard unit for power?	Watts (W)
A 2kW washing machine runs for 50 minutes. How much energy is transferred in this time? Give your answer in kilojoules (kJ)	$2\text{kW} = 2 \times 1000 = 2000\text{W}$ $50 \text{ min} = 50 \times 60 = 3000 \text{ seconds}$ $2000 = \text{energy} \div 3000$ 2000×3000 ANS: 6000000J = 6000kJ
What equation links useful energy output, total energy input and efficiency?	Efficiency = useful energy output ÷ total energy input
How efficient is the washing machine in the previous question if it is supplied with 10500kJ of energy? Give your answer to 2dp	$\text{Efficiency} = 6000 \div 10500 = 0.5714285714$ ANS: 0.57

Week 4

Question	Answer
Name the three fossil fuels	Coal, crude oil and natural gas
Evaluate solar energy	It is renewable and doesn't produce carbon emissions
Describe how hydroelectricity works	Falling/moving water turns a turbine which induces a current
Evaluate biofuels as a source of energy for homes	It is renewable as it uses rubbish or re-plantable crops, but these must be burned so release carbon dioxide
Evaluate the use of wind turbine to provide energy for the home	Wind is renewable and doesn't produce carbon emissions. They can be noisy and can only generate electricity (not heat)

Week 5

Question	Answer
What equation links height, gravitational potential energy, mass and gravitational field strength?	Gravitational potential energy = mass x gravitational field strength x height
How high is a 0.06kg European swallow flying on Earth (gfs = 9.8N/kg) if it has 58.8J of energy?	$58.8 = 0.06 \times 9.8 \times \text{height}$ $58.8 \div (0.06 \times 9.8)$ $58.8 \div 0.588$ ANS: 100m
What equation links mass, kinetic energy and speed?	Kinetic energy = $0.5 \times \text{mass} \times \text{speed}^2$
How much kinetic energy does a 0.06kg European swallow have if it is flying at 9m/s?	$\text{Kinetic energy} = 0.5 \times 0.06 \times 9^2$ ANS: 2.43J
What kind of energy is stored in a stretched or squashed spring?	Elastic potential energy

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz









Topic 1 and 2 Energy & Electricity | Physics |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What does the specific heat capacity of a substance tell you?	How much energy is required to increase the temperature of 1 kg of that substance by 1°C
How can the specific heat capacity of a substance be investigated?	Use an immersion heater to heat a 1kg block of metal over 10 minutes. Record the temperature change each minute
How much energy is needed to increase the temperature of 2kg of water ($c=4200\text{J/kg}^\circ\text{C}$) by 10°C? Use Energy = mass x specific heat capacity x temperature change	Energy = $2 \times 4200 \times 10$ ANS: 84000J
How is heat conducted through materials?	Particles in a solid are tightly packed, so when a particle gets hot and vibrates, the vibration spreads easily to other particles
How can conduction be prevented in houses to reduce thermal energy transfer?	Loft insulation, cavity wall insulation and double glazing all have areas of trapped gases to reduce conduction





Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the circuit symbol for a bulb?	
What is the circuit symbol for a fuse?	
What is the circuit symbol for a fixed resistor?	
What is the circuit symbol for a diode?	
What is the circuit symbol for a thermistor?	
What is the circuit symbol for a light dependent resistor?	

Week 3

Question	Answer
What equation links current, potential difference and resistance?	Potential difference = current x resistance
What is the standard unit for resistance?	Ohm (Ω)
What is the resistance of a wire with a mains potential difference of 230V and a 3.5A current flowing through it? Give your answer to 3sf	$230 = 3.5 \times \text{resistance}$ $230 \div 3.5 = 65.7142857142$ ANS: 65.7 Ω
In the resistance required practical, how do you add the ammeter and the voltmeter into the circuit?	The ammeter goes in series with the wire being tested The voltmeter goes in parallel around the wire being tested
What conclusions should be drawn about the resistance when the wire length is increased?	The longer the wire, the greater the resistance as there are more particles for the electrons to collide with in a longer wire

Week 4

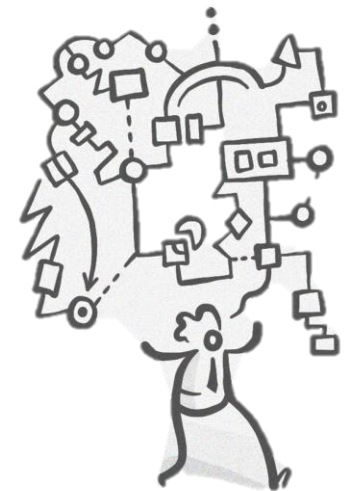
Question	Answer
What is the circuit symbol for a variable resistor?	
When collecting data for the I-V characteristics required practical, what is the variable resistor used for?	It allows several different current and potential difference readings to be taken for each appliance
What graph would you expect to draw for a fixed resistor?	
What graph would you expect to draw for a filament bulb?	
What graph would you expect to draw for a diode?	

Week 5

Question	Answer
In a series circuit with 2 bulbs, what happens to the current and potential difference?	The current stays the same everywhere in the circuit The potential difference splits between the bulbs
In a parallel circuit with 2 bulbs, what happens to the current and potential difference?	The potential difference stays the same everywhere in the circuit The current splits between the bulbs
How do you find the total resistance in series and parallel circuits?	In series circuits you add up the resistance of each In parallel circuits it is less than the lowest individual resistor value
What happens to the resistance through a thermistor when the temperature increases?	It decreases
What happens to the resistance through a LDR when the light	It decreases

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



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

Week 1

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

Week 2

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

Week 3

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

Week 4

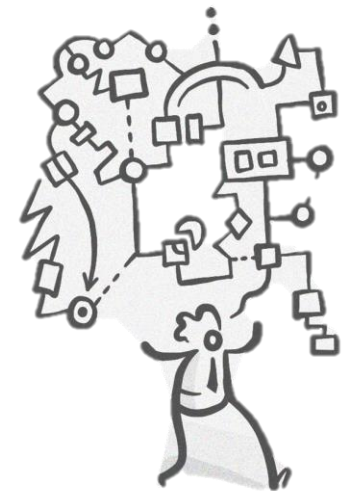
Question	Answer
What is a stimulus?	A stimulus is anything that interests you and gives you ideas for your art project e.g. bugs and insects for Natural Forms or coral and reefs for Marine Life.
What is annotation used for?	Annotation is a useful way to explain your thoughts and decisions to the examiner,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

Week 5

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

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



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

Week 1

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

Week 2

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

Week 3

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

Week 4

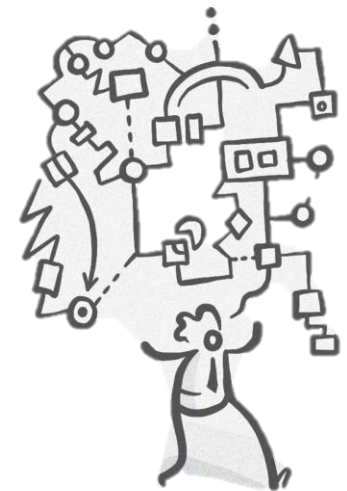
Question	Answer
Why might an artist use masking fluid in a drawing?	To keep one area of the drawing clean
Many fields outside of art, such as science or technology, also produce drawings. These may be referred to as what?	Technical drawings
What are hatching and cross-hatching?	Groups of parallel lines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

Week 5

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

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1.1 and 1.2: | Business Studies |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is an Entrepreneur?	An individual who has a business idea and takes the risk to put it into practice.
What is a Dynamic Business?	A business that listens and responds to customer needs.
What is the benefit of being a Dynamic Business?	Customer will be satisfied which leads repeat purchase and customer loyalty.
Why do new businesses come about?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in Technology Changes in Customer Needs Products and Services become Obsolete
What is meant by the term Obsolete?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The product is no longer produced as it has been replaced by something else.

Week 2

Question	Answer
How do new business idea come about?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Original idea Adapt an existing product of service
What is the advantage of having an original idea?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The business will have a Unique Selling Point. This means they have no competition and the business can therefore charge a higher price
What is the disadvantage of having an original idea?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is expensive as you will have to carry out research and development Customers may not like it
What is the advantage of adapting an existing product of service?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You know customers like the existing produce Cheaper than having an original idea
What is the disadvantage of adapting an existing product of service?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No USP

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the 3 risks of Business Activity?	Business Failure, Financial Loss, Lack of Security
What are the 3 rewards of Business Activity?	Business Success, Profit (financial Gain), Independence.
What is the role of business enterprise?	To Produce Goods or Services, To Meet Customer Needs, To Add Value
What is meant by Added Value?	The difference between what a business pay its supplier and the price that it is able to charge customers for the product/service
What are the ways a business can add value?	Convenience, Branding, Quality, Design, Unique Selling Points.
What is the role of the entrepreneur?	Organises Resources, Makes Business Decisions, Takes Risks.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What are the methods of Primary Market Research	Survey, Questionnaire, Focus group, Observation, Interview
What are the methods of Secondary Market Research	Internet, Market Reports, Government Reports, Newspaper and Magazines
What is Quantitative Data	Looking at numbers e.g. Survey results or Sales data
What is Qualatative Data	Looking at people's thoughts and opinions e.g. Focus Group responses
What is the benefit of Primary Market Research	Accurate/Up to Date/Reliable/ Only you have it/Specific to your needs

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the drawback of Primary Market Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expensive as you have to carry it out yourself Time Consuming
What is the benefit of Secondary Market Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheap as someone has already completed the research for you Less time consuming
What is the benefit of Quantitative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy to Analyse
What is the disadvantage of Quantitative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You don't know the reason why
What is the benefit of Qualatative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You know the reason why

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1.2 and 1.4 Business Studies |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the purpose of Market Research ?	To identify and understand customer needs, To identify gaps in the market , To reduce risk, To inform business decisions.
Why is it important that Market research data is reliable ?	Otherwise the incorrect decisions will be made and customers won't be satisfied.
What are the 4 Custome needs?	Price/Choice/Quality/Convience
What are the methods of Market Segmentation?	Location, demographics, lifestyle, income, age
What is the impact of using a market map?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can spot a gap in the market However, no one may want the product that is why there is a gap.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the impact on a business of having lots of competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Might have to lower prices Might have to improve the quality
What is the impact of competition on business decision making?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May decide to lower Prices May decide to improve the quality
What is meant by Unlimited Liability ?	The owner is legally responsible for all the debts of the business.
What is ,meant by Limited Liability ?	The owner is not legally responsible for all the debts of the business.
What are the advantages of operating as a Sole Trader?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get to keep all the profits Get to make all the decisions
What are the disadvantages of operating as a Sole Trader?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlimited Liability Can be stressed and Overwhelmed

Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the advantages of operating as a partnership?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More ideas Less Stress as more people to help
What are the disadvantages of operating as a partnership?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlimited Liability Have to share profit/decision making
What are the advantages of operating as a private limited company?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Liability Help with ideas from the shareholders
What are the disadvantages of operating as a private limited company?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have to give shareholders a % of the profits Have to give shareholders a say in decisions
What are the advantages of operating as a Franchise?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Already a well-known brand Expert training, help and advice
What are the advantages of operating as a Franchise?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can make your own decisions Have to give away a % of your profits

Week 4

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

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the impact of lowering the price of the product/service?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widens the target market as more people can afford the product Customers may think it's poor quality
What is the impact of increasing the price of the product/service ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customers may think it's high quality Narrows the target market as less people can afford the product
What is the impact of doing high levels of promotion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates awareness Expensive
What is the impact of using e-commerce?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widens target market as can sell worldwide Website could crash
What is the impact of having a retail store?	Can create a USP for offering really high levels of customer service Expensive as will need to pay rent

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 | Computer Science |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Convert the following binary number to decimal 1101	13
Convert the following binary number to denary 110111	55
Convert the following denary number to binary 16	10000
Convert the following decimal number to binary 56	111000
What are the characters used in hex	0123456789ABCDEF

Week 2

Question	Answer
Convert the following binary number to Hex 11110111	F&
Convert the following binary number to hex 11101101	ED
Convert the following hex number to binary A9	10101001
Convert the following hex number to binary 8B	10001011
Convert the following binary number to decimal 11011	27
Convert the following denary number to binary 34	100010

Week 3

Question	Answer
Add the following binary numbers 110011 and 10011	101110
Add the following binary numbers 111111 and 0111101	1011100
Apply a left shift of 2 to the following binary number 001111	111100
Apply a right shift of 2 to the following binary number 110100	001101
If I do a shift of 3 to the left what impact will that have on the number?	It will multiply the number by 8
If I apply a right shift of 2 to a number, what am I doing to the number?	Dividing by 4

Week 4

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
If I wanted to store someone's age in a variable, what would be a logical name for that variable?	age
When outputting a string what do you use to identify it is a string	speech marks either side of the string

Week 5

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 uses selection to test the value of a number	For example, if 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 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1 | Computer Science |

Week 1

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 2

Question	Answer
Convert the following binary number to denary 110011	51
Num1 = input("enter a number") Num2 =input("enter a second number") Total = Num1+Num2 Print (Total) If I entered 25 for both Num1 and Num2 what would be outputted?	2525
What is a list?	A list is a variable that can contain more than 1 item
What type of loop is a FOR loop	A count controlled loop
What type of loop is a while loop	A condition controlled
For count in range (10): Print (count) What will be the output?	0123456789

Week 3

Question	Answer
Convert the following binary number to hex 11101100	EC
Num1 = input("enter a number") Num2 =input("enter a second number") Total = Num1+Num2 Print (Total) Correct any errors in the above code	Num1 = int(input("enter a number")) Num2 =int(input("enter a second number")) Total = Num1+Num2 Print (Total)
count = 0 While count <10 : Print (count) count =count+1 What will be the output of the above code?	0123456789
Fruit = ["apple", "strawberry", "pear"] What index number is strawberry?	Index 1
If I want to add an item to Fruit what syntax do I use?	Fruit.append
What are the two errors we have to solve?	Syntax error and logic error

Week 4

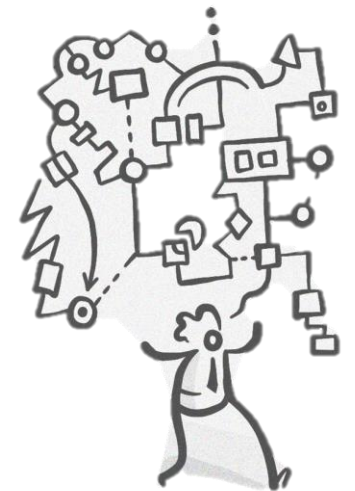
Question	Answer
Convert the following hex number to binary F9	11111001
What is a syntax error? And will the code run with a syntax error?	An error in the code, a missed bracket for example, the code will not run.
What is a logic error? will the code run?	A logic error is when the code runs the output is not what we expected, for example having < and > mixed up, the code will run
What are the three area of computational thinking?	Abstraction, decomposition and algorithmic thinking
What is an algorithm?	A set of instructions a computer/person follows to complete a task.

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



Topic 1 Comp 1 Investigate how professional performance is created | Dance |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the different dance styles or genres ?	European and North American styles (ballet/ Jazz/ Tap) , African styles, Asian styles, Latin American styles (Tango, Cha Cha.)
What are the creative stylistic qualities of a professional dance work ?	Theme/issue, production elements, form/structure/narrative (storyline), response to stimulus, style/genre, contextual influences, collaboration with other professionals, influences by other creatives, e.g. theatre makers.
What might the purpose of a choreographer's professional dance piece be and what effect might it have on the audience ?	Choose from to educate, to inform, to entertain, to provoke, to challenge viewpoints, to raise awareness, to celebra



Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the non-performance roles that contribute to create a dance work ?	Choreographer, director , writer , designer.
How would you describe the physical performance role of a dancer ?	Execute precise and technically sound movements and choreography with high levels of strength, flexibility and endurance.
How do dancers interpret choreography ?	Understand the emotional intent and expressing this through body language, facial expression and stage presence.
Why is timing and rhythm important for a dancer ?	To execute intricate steps and phrasing and to adapt to changes in tempo, dynamics and mood.



Week 3

Question	Answer
What is expression and emotional connection in dance ?	To connect with the audience on an emotional level drawing them into the story or atmosphere of the piece.
What is improvisation ?	Quick thinking creativity and the ability to respond spontaneously.
What is the definition of a choreographer ?	Someone who creates and designs the movement of a performance typically in dance or musical theatre.
What does the role of a choreographer include ?	Planning, creating, teaching and rehearsing the movements and actions of performers.



Week 4

Question	Answer
What is a director ?	Someone responsible for overseeing the production and whole team in film, stage or TV and ensuring the final product meets the creative vision.
What are the roles of a director ?	Casting, developing the concepts with writers etc, interpreting the script, blocking scenes, rehearsals, filming, editing, problem solving.
What is a costume designer ?	An artist who creates and designs costumes for films, television and theatre and creates clothing and accessories to enhance the characters personality or role in the production.

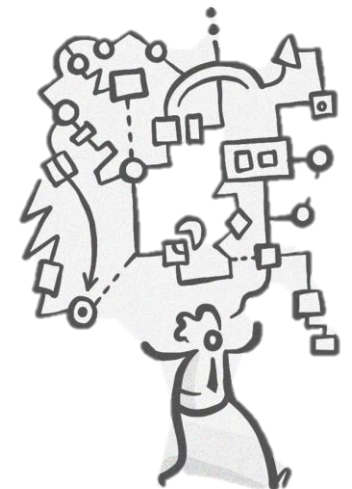


Week 5

Question	Answer
What skills does a costume designer need ?	Fashion knowledge, textile science, sewing and pattern making skills, visual art, communication skills.
What skills does a dancer need ?	Physical skills- flexibility, strength, endurance, co-ordination, Technical skills- musicality, rhythm, dance technique, footwork. Artistic skills- expression, interpretation, creativity. As well as teamwork, communication skills etc.
What skills does a director need ?	Communication, storytelling, budgeting, script analysis, casting, research ,attention to detail, time management, creative vision, leadership etc

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Comp 1 Investigate how professional performance is created | Dance |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What communication skills are needed in the performing arts industry ?	Confidence, teamwork and leadership, listening and responding, creativity · critical thinking and problem-solving.
What does liaise mean ?	To communicate and maintain contact with another person or organisation.
Who would a professional dance performer have to liaise with ?	Choreographer, director, actor, designer, producer, technical crew



Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a stimulus ?	A stimulus can be defined as something that ignites the mind, or spirits, or incites activity.
How do you explore and develop dance ideas ?	Find music or a sequence of movement that inspires you. Brainstorm a concept, such as a story, a theme, or an abstract idea (steps one and two can be swapped). Listen to the music over and over (and over). Plan out the arc of the piece—the beginning, middle, and end
How do you develop dance technique ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do Warm-ups including technique • Schedule your practice and set targets. • Master a routine to learn and improve. • Dance in front of a mirror or film

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is an effective rehearsal process ?	Rehearsal is a period when the performers, together with the director, scene designers, and lighting technicians go through the script, their roles, dance routines, and vocal arrangement
What is a technical rehearsal ?	This is the time for music, lights, sound, props and costume departments to sort out what they must do to make the show a reality.
What is a dress rehearsal ?	The dress rehearsal is a full-scale rehearsal shortly before the first performance where the actors and/or musicians perform every detail of the performance



Week 4

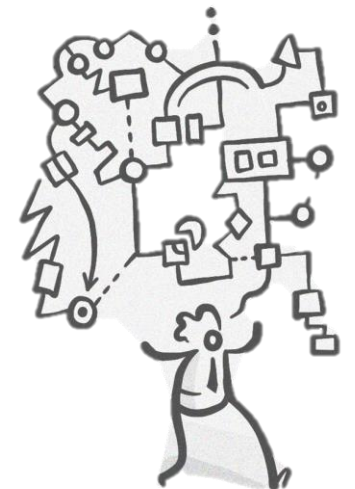
Question	Answer
What is the production process ?	Rehearsal, production, technical rehearsal, dress rehearsal o performance, post-performance evaluation/review.
What does refining mean ?	Make minor changes so as to improve or clarify.
How do you refine a dance ?	Begin practicing the footwork at a slow pace, focusing on accuracy and precision. Slow practice allows you to develop muscle memory and understand the mechanics of each step.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is dance evaluation ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimension. • Accuracy of Technical Skill and Concept. • Alignment. Body placement in space and moving through space. • Transitions. • Musicality. Rhythm and syncopation, phrasing. • Use of Space. ... • Dynamics of Movement. ... • Learning and Understanding physically projected throughout dance
How do you evaluate dance performance ?	We evaluate the extent to which choreography has been committed to brain and muscle memory; we evaluate the dancer's expressions, apparent energy, and quality of movement

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic C1: Practitioners | Drama

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the C1 unit?	Devising drama and coursework
What is the focus of the C2 unit?	Scripted drama
What is the C3 unit?	Written exam
What is the name of the set text?	Noughts and Crosses

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is Brecht's theatre called?	Epic theatre.
What is the aim of epic theatre?	To make the audience think.
What does Verfremdungseffekt mean?	To distance the audience.
What does narration mean?	Telling the audience what is going to happen.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is Stephen Berkoff's theatre called?	Total theatre.
What is total theatre?	A style of drama whereby the actor becomes everything.
What are rhapsodic vocals?	Vocals or sound effect which are melodic.
What is Berkoff theatre intentions?	To give the audience a sensory experience.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is Artaud's style of theatre called?	Theatre of Cruelty.
What is the intention of Artaud's theatre?	To make the audience feel uncomfortable.
What lighting is signature of Artaud's style?	Red strobe.
Is Artaud drama abstract or naturalistic?	Abstract.
What staging works well for Artaud drama?	Thrust or round.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is physical theatre?	A genre using movement and storytelling.
Who are Frantic Assembly?	Contemporary physical theatre company.
What is a chair duet?	Sequence of movement to communicate a relationship.
What is body as prop?	Using movement to create props.
Which arts subject links to physical theatre?	Dance.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic C1: Devising Drama | Drama

Week 1

Question	Answer
What does devising drama mean?	Drama you create yourself.
What is a stimulus?	Starting point for the drama?
Give 3 examples of stimulus.	Image, quote, song.
Which practitioners can you choose from?	Brecht, Artaud or Berkoff.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are good examples of research for devising drama?	Facts, case studies, images.
What is a historical drama?	Drama about a real event from the past.
What is a final idea?	The main idea for a performance.
What does a strong idea contain?	Scope for a strong performance using real facts.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the name of performing more than one role?	Multi-rolling.
How do you create the structure of the performance?	Storyboard ideas using mapping.
What does a strong opening contain?	Entices the audience like an opening trailer.
What does each character need in the performance.	A monologue.

Week 4

Question	Answer
How many practitioner or genre techniques are needed?	At least 4.
What must you submit to the lighting operator?	A technical script.
What is improvisation?	Using role play to create the drama.
What is technical theatre?	Sound effects and lighting.
What staging can you choose?	Thrust, proscenium, traverse or theatre in the round.

Week 5


Question	Answer
What is a rehearsal?	The act of practicing the performance?
What are costumes?	Clothing worn by the actors.
What is a tech run?	Performing the drama with the lighting and sound cues.
What are the props?	Using movement to create props.
What are the cues?	The prompt for a lighting or sound change.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1 Changing Economic World Part 1 | Geography |

Week 1		Week 2		Week 3	
Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
What is life expectancy?	The average number of years a person is expected to live. As a country develops, life expectancy increases.	What is Gross National Income? (GNI)	GNI is the total value of goods and services produced in a country over a year, including overseas investment	What is a LIC? (Low Income Country)	A group of around 30 countries classified by the World Bank as having low average incomes (GNI per capita). Agriculture is a large part of their economies.
What is literacy rate?	The percentage of people who can read and write. As a country develops, literacy rate increases.	What is the development gap?	The difference in development between more and less developed countries		
What is infant mortality rate?	The number of babies who die under one year old per 1,000 births a year. As a country develops, infant mortality rate decreases.	What is the Human Development Index? (HDI)	Measures life expectancy, average years of schooling and GNI per capita. This is more reliable than GNI because it combines both social and economic measures.	What is a NEE? (Newly Emerging Economy)	Countries that have begun to experience higher rates of economic growth, usually due to rapid growth of factories and industrialisation (when a country's economy shifts from agriculture to manufacturing).
What does people per doctor mean?	The average number of people per doctor. As a country develops, people per doctor decreases.	What is the Demographic Transition Model? (DTM)	The DTM shows how changing birth rates and death rates affect population growth.		
What does access to safe water mean?	The percentage of people who have access to clean water. As a country develops, access to safe water increases.	What is Colonialism?	A colony is a country or area under political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country	What is a HIC? (High Income Country)	Countries classified by the World Bank as having high average incomes. Their economies are mainly based around office work rather than factories.
Week 4		Week 5		Week 6	
Question	Answer	Question	Answer	<div>Masters of recall quiz</div> 	
What is a Transnational Corporation? (TNC)	Businesses that have a global reach. They are companies that operate in more than one country	What is Multilateral aid?	given by countries through international organisations like the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund (IMF).		
What is FDI? (Foreign Direct Investment)	Where a country or a TNC invests money in another country. (TNC - transnational corporation - a company that operates worldwide.	What is Bilateral aid?	Aid is given directly by one country to another. Sometimes it is tied aid with conditions attached		
What is Microfinance?	A small loan that is given to people in poor communities to improve their quality of life.	What is Voluntary Aid?	A type of aid given by individuals or companies and distributed through charities or non-governmental organisations (NGOs) like Oxfam.		
What is Debt relief?	When a poor country's debt is written off (they don't need to pay it back.	What is short term emergency relief?	Helps countries/regions to cope with immediate problems caused by disasters e.g. earthquakes or war.		
What is Fairtrade?	The result of international trade is that producers of primary products - such as tea, coffee, sugar, cocoa or cotton	What is long-term development assistance?	Helps people improve their lives through education and healthcare.		

Topic 2 Tectonics | Geography |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a Natural Hazard?	A natural hazard is a natural event (for example, flood, volcanic eruption, earthquake, tropical storm) that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage, destruction and death
What is a Hazard Risk?	Hazard risk is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
How many Crust types are there on planet Earth, and what are they called?	There are two, and they are Oceanic and Continental Crust
What is the Composition of the Continental Crust?	Thickness from 20 to 200 kilometres, it is not as dense as its oceanic counterpart. Composed of granite, the crust is indestructible and significantly older than oceanic crust, reaching up to 3.8 billion years.
What is the Composition of the Oceanic Crust?	Thickness ranging from 5 to 10 kilometres of dense basalt. The oceanic crust is much younger than the continental crust, being less than 200 million years old.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the Lithosphere?	The crust and the upper mantle form the lithosphere, which is solid and brittle and is around 100km thick
What is the Asthenosphere?	The section of the Earth's mantle beneath the lithosphere, extending from a depth of approximately 100 kilometres to 400 kilometres.
What is a Convection Current?	A convection current is a cyclical movement of fluids (liquids or gases) driven by temperature differences. Warmer, less dense areas rise, while cooler, denser areas sink, creating a continuous flow that transfers heat.
What is Continental Drift Theory?	The concept of mantle convection currents, where heat from the Earth's core causes currents in the mantle, is believed to be the driving force behind plate movement.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is Ridge Push?	The force pushing plates away from the mid-ocean ridges where new crust is being created.
What is Slab Pull?	The force exerted on a tectonic plate as it sinks into the mantle, contributing to plate movement.
What is a Destructive/Convergent plate boundary?	Where two plates collide, one usually subducts (sinks) beneath the other. This leads to earthquakes, volcanic activity, and the formation of trenches and fold mountains.
What is a Conservative/Transform plate boundary?	Where two plates slide past each other, often causing friction and leading to earthquakes.
What is a Constructive/Divergent plate boundary?	Where two plates move apart, allowing magma to rise from the mantle, forming new crust and often volcanoes.
What is Subduction?	When oceanic crust converges with continental crust at a destructive plate boundary, it descends into the mantle.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is an Earthquake Focus?	The point within the Earth's crust where an earthquake originates
What is an Earthquake Epicentre?	The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus.
What are Seismic Waves?	The energy released during an earthquake, which travels through the Earth in the form of Primary (P), Secondary (S), Love, and Rayleigh waves.
What is the Richter Scale?	A logarithmic scale used to measure the magnitude (energy released) of an earthquake.
What is Magma?	Molten rock beneath the Earth's surface
What is Lava?	Molten rock that erupts onto the Earth's surface

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a Composite/Strato Volcano?	A cone-shaped volcano formed by layers of hardened lava and ash.
What is a Shield Volcano?	A broad domed volcano with gently sloping sides, characteristic of the eruption of fluid, basaltic lava.
What is a Cinder Cone Volcano?	A conical hill formed by the accumulation of solidified lava fragments (cinders or scoria) that fall around a volcanic vent
What is a Pyroclastic Flow?	A rapidly moving current of hot gas, ash, and rock fragments that flows downslope from a volcano during an explosive eruption
What is a Lahar?	A destructive mudflow composed of water, volcanic ash, and other debris that flows down the slopes of a volcano

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1 Medieval & Renaissance Medicine | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What were the Four Humours?	Yellow bile, black bile, blood & phlegm.
What mistake did Galen make about the human jawbone?	He thought it was made of two bones instead of one.
How did Hippocrates diagnose patients?	Observation.
Why was Roger Bacon imprisoned in 1244?	Writing that doctors should think for themselves instead of just following Galen.
What treatment might be used for "too much blood2?	Bleeding the patient using cupping or leeches.

Week 2

Question	Answer
How many dissections were allowed each year by the Church?	Two, only on convicted murderers.
Which was the most expensive type of medical healer in the Middle Ages?	Physician (doctor)
Which hospital, founded in 1123, was Britain's first hospital?	St Bartholomew's in London.
Who cared for the sick in Medieval hospitals?	Monks & nuns - NOT doctors.
Who controlled education in the Middle Ages?	The Church.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What pandemic came to England in 1348?	The Black Death
Why did the flagellants whip themselves?	To punish themselves for their sins so God would not punish them with the plague.
What natural causes of the Black Death did medieval people believe?	Miasma (bad air) and unbalanced humours.
What supernatural causes of the Black death did medieval people believe?	Plague was a punishment sent by God.
How did physicians (doctors) try to treat the plague?	Bloodletting (four humours) and herbal remedies.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What was the reorganisation of religion in the Renaissance period known as?	The Reformation
How did Vesalius make discoveries about the human body?	By dissecting human bodies for himself.
What was the name of Vesalius's book?	Fabric of the Human Body
What main discoveries did William Harvey make?	The heart is a pump. Blood circulates the body one-way.
What did William Harvey dissect to observe the movement or flow of blood?	Cold blooded animals – live frogs or lizards

Week 5

Question	Answer
What new treatments did Sydenham use?	Quinine for malaria and iron for anaemia.
What new type of hospitals appeared in the Renaissance?	Pest houses for contagious disease.
Who brought in rules to control the spread of plague in London?	The Mayor of London.
When was the Royal Society set up?	1660.
What did Robert Hooke's book 'Micrographia' contain?	Detailed drawings of objects seen through a microscope

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 2 18th & 19th Century and Modern Medicine | History |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Which disease did Jenner find a vaccine for?	Smallpox
When did Jenner publish his research?	1798
How was cholera transmitted?	Through contaminated, dirty, water.
Which pump was the source of the outbreak that John Snow investigated?	The Broad Street pump.
Which theory stated that germs were CAUSED by decay?	Spontaneous Generation.

Week 2

Question	Answer
When did Pasteur publish Germ Theory?	1861
What new methods did Robert Koch use?	He grew bacteria on a solid medium (agar) and dyed it so it could be seen in detail.
What were the main problems with surgery in 1800?	Pain, infection & blood loss.
Which surgeon first used chloroform?	James Simpson
Did death rates in surgery increase or decrease after the discovery of anaesthetics?	Increased
What was the name of the antiseptic used by Joseph Lister?	Carbolic acid.

Week 3

Question	Answer
What was the title of Florence Nightingale's book about nursing?	Notes on Nursing
When was the first effective Public Health act?	1875
What is a 'magic bullet'?	A chemical that kills a bacteria but leaves the body unharmed.
What was the first 'magic bullet', discovered by Paul Ehrlich?	Salvarsan 606
Who first noticed the antibiotic properties of penicillin?	Alexander Fleming
Who developed penicillin as a drug?	Howard Florey & Ernst Chain.

Week 4

Question	Answer
Give an example of a disease caused by viruses	Covid 19
Give an example of a disease caused by genetics	Sickle Cell Anaemia
Give an example of a disease caused by lifestyle factors.	Lung cancer – caused by smoking.
Who could access medical care under the 1911 National Insurance Act?	Employed workers – but not their families.
Which 1942 report recommended the introduction of a free health service?	The Beveridge Report

Week 5

Question	Answer
When was the National Health Service introduced?	1948
What is the main cause of lung cancer in the UK?	Smoking
How can science & technology be used to treat lung cancer?	Radiotherapy, chemotherapy & immunotherapy
How many people with lung cancer live for longer than a year?	1 in 3
When was smoking banned in indoor public places in the UK?	2007

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1 Introduction to Macronutrients and Micronutrients | Hospitality |

Week 1 Importance of Nutrition

Question	Answer
What is a balanced Diet?	A diet that provides a person with the right amount of nutrients for their needs
What do we mean by "good nutrition"?	Eating a wide of foods, that are mostly unprocessed and drinking plenty of water. (eat well guide) .
What is meant by a "Sources" of nutrition?	The foods in which nutrients are found
What are "Whole Foods"?	Foods that have not had any nutrients removed during processing.
What is "Nutrient rich"?	Foods that contain large amounts of a particular nutrient and are called a "rich source" of that nutrient.

Week 2 Protein

Question	Answer
Why do we need protein in the body?	Growth, repair, maintenance , creates antibodies, and energy.
What does HBV stand for?	High Biological Value Protein
What does LBV stand for?	Low Biological Value Protein
What is Protein Complementation	When you combine 2 or more LBV protein sources to create a meal equivalent of a HBV
Which foods are classed as HBV, but are also made from plants?	Tofu Tempeh TVP (Textured Vegetable Protein) Mycoprotein made from mushrooms. (Quorn)

Week 3 Fat

Question	Answer
Why do we need fat in the body?	Gives us energy, insulates the body, protects the bones and kidneys from physical damage and provides "fat soluble" vitamins of ADEK.
What are examples of Essential Fatty Acids?	Oily fish, plant oils, seeds, eggs, fresh meat.
What are examples of Solid fats?	Butter, lard, suet, block vegetable fat, ghee, the fat from meat, palm oil, coconut and chocolate.
What are examples of Liquid Plant Oils?	Olive, Rapeseed, Sunflower, Corn. Also, oily fish, avocado, pears, nuts, seeds and some Veg spreads.
What are examples of Visible fats and oils?	Fat in meat, oil in tuna, butter, lard, suet, block veg fat, ghee, plant oils.
What are sources of Invisible Fats and Oils	Cakes, pastries, potato crisps, chips, biscuits, chocolate, nuts, cheese, fried foods, meat products.

Week 4 Carbohydrates

Question	Answer
Why do we need carbohydrates in the body?	These are the main energy source for the body allowing us to function and generate heat.
What is dietary fibre?	This is a type of carbohydrate that helps the body get rid of waste products from the intestines.
What types of carbohydrate are included in the Sugars group?	Glucose, Fructose, Galactose, Maltose, Sucrose and Lactose.
What types of carbohydrates are included in the Complex carbs group?	Starch, Pectin, Dextrin and Dietary Fibre (NSP)
What process creates Carbohydrates in plants?	Photosynthesis.

Week 5 Vitamins

Question	Answer
What are the 2 types of Vitamins?	Water soluble and fat soluble
What vitamins are water soluble?	B1, B2, B3, B9, B12, C
What vitamins are fat soluble?	A,D,E,K.
Why do we need to eat water soluble vitamins every day?	Water soluble vitamins are lost from the body when it expels water. This can be when we sweat, go to the toilet etc.
Why do we not have to eat fat soluble vitamins every day?	Fat soluble vitamins are stored in the fats in our bodies and stored until we use them.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1 Introduction to Macronutrients and Micronutrients | Hospitality |

Week 1 Minerals

Question	Answer
What are the minerals that you need to know for this course?	Calcium, Iron, Sodium, Magnesium, Potassium.
What is the function of water in the diet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls body temperature Needed for chemical reactions in the body Removes waste Keeps skin healthy Keeps muscle membranes moist and healthy Needed for all body fluids such as blood, joints etc. It is found in all body cells.
What is the best way to ensure you are getting all your Vitamins and Minerals?	Eat a wide range of foods that differ in colour and source.

Week 2 Special Dietary Needs

Question	Answer
What are the 6 age ranges that we split nutrition into?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Babies 0-1 Pre-school 1-4 Children 5-12 Adolescents (teens) 13-21 Adults 21-65 Older Adults 65+
What types of vegetarian do you need to understand?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegan Lacto-ovo Lacto Pescatarian
What other special diets do you need to understand?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gluten free Lactose free High Fibre Low Sugar Fat reduced Low sodium (salt) Iron deficiency PAL (Physical Activity Level)

Week 3 Cooking Impact on Nutrition

Question	Answer
What is Denaturation?	The heat causes the proteins to change its chemical nature
What is Coagulation?	The heat causes denatured proteins to join together and change their appearance and texture.
What is Gelatinisation?	The heat causes starch granules in the food to swell with the water they have absorbed. When the sauce reaches boiling point, these granules burst and the sauce thickens.
What are the different cooking methods you have covered that will affect the nutritional content of food?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boiling Steaming Poaching Baking Grilling Frying Stir frying Roasting All cooking methods.

Week 4 Practical Skills

Question	Answer
What are all skills categorised as?	Basic, Medium, Complex
Give an example of a complex Preparation technique.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimping Laminating Melting using a Bain-Marie Moulding/ Unmoulding/ Shaping Piping Whisking (Aeration)
Give an example of a complex Knife technique.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Julienne Brunoise Mincing Deboning Filleting Segmenting
Give an example of a complex Cooking technique.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baking Blind Caramelising Deep Fat Frying Poaching Tempering

Week 5 Food Safety

Question	Answer
What are the temperature ranges you need to know for good food safety?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Temperature 75C Hot Hold 63C Danger Zone 5C to 62C Fridge 0C to 5C Freezer -18C to -22C
What are the chopping board and knife colours?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red – Raw Meat Yellow – Cooked Meat Blue – Fish Green – Fruit and Veg Brown – Root Veg White – Baked goods and Dairy
How do you defrost frozen meat, poultry, fish and seafood?	In the fridge between the temperatures of 0C and 5C.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 1 Intro/Pop Ballads/Texture | Music |

Week 1

Question	Answer
How many pieces do you need to perform for GCSE music?	Two
What percentage does performance count for?	30%
How many compositions do you need to write?	Two
What percentage do the compositions count for?	30%
What percentage does the exam count for?	40%

Week 2

Question	Answer
Which decades are used for the pop ballads topic?	70s, 80s, 90s
What word describes the tempo of all pop ballads?	Slow
How many beats per bar do they usually have?	4
Name two instruments that are typically used in pop ballads.	Vocals, piano, guitar, drum kit, bass, synth, strings
What sort of lyrics do pop ballads have?	Sentimental/love

Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a melisma?	When the singer sings many notes for one word/syllable
What is the effect that makes the singing sound like it is in a bigger room?	Reverb
Modulation is another word for what?	Key change
Name a typical artist for pop ballads	Whitney Houston. Mariah Carey. Elton John.
Pop ballads usually have verses and what else?	Chorus. Pre-chorus/bridge. Middle 8.

Week 4

Question	Answer
What is texture that has just one instrument playing?	Monophonic
What does polyphonic mean?	2 or more melodies at the same time.
What is the texture of most pop music?	Melody and accompaniment.
What is the texture of most hymns?	Homophonic.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What is the texture of most pop ballads?	
If a question ON YOUR GCSE MUSIC EXAM asked you to name an artist for pop ballads and you wrote Adele, why would this be wrong?	She is not from the 70s, 80s or 90s. She's too new.
The music changes key near the end. What is this called?	Modulation
What is the name for the 'wobble' that singers often add to the longer notes when singing pop ballads?	Vibrato

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 2 Rock Anthems and Time signatures | Music |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the two decades for rock anthems in the exam?	70s and 80s
Apart from the electric guitar, name three typical instruments used for a rock anthem?	Bass guitar, drum kit, vocals, synth/keyboard, piano.
What is the time signature of almost all rock anthems?	4/4
What is the name for the 'fuzzy' effect that is often added to guitars?	Distortion
What is the other name for an ostinato?	Riff

Week 2

Question	Answer
Name a possible artist for rock anthems.	Queen. ACDC. Bon Jovi.
On which beats of the bar does the snare drum usually play?	2 and 4.
Name one adjective you are likely to use when describing the sound of vocals in a rock anthem.	Shouty. Loud. Gravelly. Narrow range.
If you were describing the structure of a rock anthem, what would these letters stand for? V/C/M8?	V = verse. C = chorus. M8 = middle 8.
What does 4/4 mean?	4 beats per bar. (4 crotchet beats per bar).

Week 3

Question	Answer
Which three time signatures are likely to come up in the exam (not just in Rock anthems).	4/4, ¾, 6/8,
Of these, which is most common?	4/4
Queen would be a correct answer for which topic in the exam?	Rock anthems
Whitney Houston would be correct answer for which topic in the exam?	Pop ballads.
Name the other two areas of pop music in the exam.	Rock and Roll, Solo artists since 1990.

Week 4

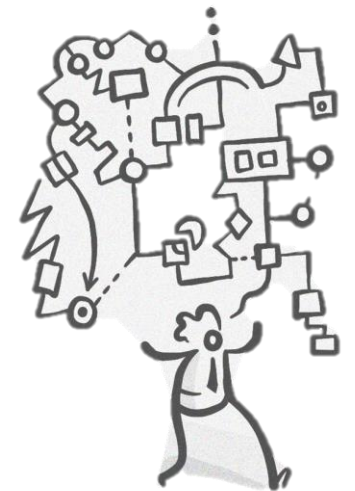
Question	Answer
Distortion, amplification and reverb are all answers you might give if the question asks about use of _____.	Technology.
Name three techniques used on the guitar.	Strumming. Finger picking. Bends. Hammer ons. Pull offs. Vibrato.
Electric guitar, drum kit, synth, vocals – which instrument is missing from the typical line up of a rock band?	Bass guitar.
The question asks you to describe the dynamics. What are some possible answers?	Loud/quiet/anything in between.
What is the texture of most rock anthems?	Melody and accompaniment.

Week 5

Question	Answer
¾ can sometimes sound like which other time signature?	6/8
What are the two decades for rock anthems in the exam?	70s and 80s
What are the three decades for pop ballads in the exam?	70s, 80s, 90s
Why would Foo Fighters be a wrong answer for a rock anthems question?	Too new. Not from 70s or 80s.
Where might a rock anthem be performed?	Arena. Concert hall.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1: Christian Beliefs | Religious Education |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Describe the term 'Original Sin'.	This is the first time humans did something that God did not like (Eve and Adam ate the forbidden fruit)
Which section of the Bible do you find the Creation story ?	Genesis 1 & 2.
Describe the difference between Genesis 1 and 2.	Genesis 1: Humans were made last. Genesis 2: Adam was created, then animals, then Eve – as the animals were not a suitable companion for Adam.
Which section of the Bible do you find the Fall of Adam and Eve?	Genesis 3.
What was closed to humans after the Fall of mankind?	Heaven closed.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What must you include in a 15mark question? (4 things)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'Some X believe'• Source of authority (quote)• Strong/ weak arguments.• Impact
Describe the three qualities of God.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Omnipotence (all-powerful)• Omnibenevolence (all-loving)• Omniscience (all-knowing)
What quality of God does the 10 Plagues represent in the life of Moses?	Omnipotence.
What is the Inconsistent Triad?	The idea that God cannot be all three qualities whilst evil/ s suffering exists.
How do Christians respond to the Inconsistent Triad?	Through the story of Job – teaches Christians to always have faith in God even if we can't understand why we are suffering. He is always with us.

Week 3

Question	Answer
Describe the term 'Incarnation'.	God becoming human in the form of Jesus.
What quote gives evidence that Jesus was present in the Creation story with/ as God.	John 1:1 <i>In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was with God in the beginning.</i>
At what age did Jesus begin his ministry?	30years old. For three years.
List two ways Jesus helped people during his ministry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Performed miracles.• Taught lessons to people.• Fought for women's rights.
What impact did/ does Jesus have on the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proved power of God is real.• Opened the gates of Heaven.• Fixed the relationship between God and humans.• Humans can see that God understands suffering through Jesus.

Week 4

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Blasphemy'.	Using God's name in vain (offensively).
Define the term 'Atonement'.	To apologise for your sins.
Describe the role of Pontius Pilate in the last week of Jesus' life.	He sentenced Jesus to death even though he thought he was innocent. He knew that the religious leaders were jealous of Jesus, but he wanted to prevent a riot.
Describe the role of Caiaphas in the last week of Jesus' life.	The High Priest of Israel was seeking to find ways to destroy the ministry of Jesus. To keep the Jewish order.
How was Jesus himself in part responsible for his own death?	Jesus knew he had to die for our sins to repair the broken relationship between God and humans. He didn't protect himself.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Define the term 'eschatology'.	The study of the end of times (judgement day/ afterlife).
What does the story of Lazarus teach?	It was a sign of his power and proof that Heaven was real. Jesus said: <i>"I am the resurrection and the life. The one who believes in me will live, even though they die..."</i>
Define the term 'Parousia'.	On Judgement Day, Jesus will return to Earth in a 'second coming'. This marks the end of human existence on the earth.
Describe the parable of the Sheep and the Goats.	Jesus separates those who go to Heaven (sheep) vs to Hell (goats).
Which denomination of Christianity believes in Purgatory?	Catholic Christians.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1: Islamic Beliefs | Religious Education |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Name the two main denominations of Islam.	Sunni and Shi'a Muslims.
Define the term 'Tawhid'.	The oneness of God. Worshipping anything/ anyone else is Shirk (unforgivable sin).
List the Six Articles of Faith. (Sunni Islam)	Tawhid/ Malaikah/ Holy books/ Risalah/ Akhirah/ Predestination.
List the Five Roots of Shi'a Islam.	Tawhid/ Adalat/ Risalah/ Imams/ Resurrection.
Give a source of authority (quote) to highlight Tawhid - the quality of God.	And your Allah is One Allah. There is no god but He, Most Gracious, Most Merciful. (Surah 2:163)
How many names does Allah have?	99 names that are known. 1 name is only discovered in Paradise.

Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Malaikah'. What are the two types?	Angels. There are archangels and lower ranking angels.
Which archangel is present in the Night of Power, the Night Journey and the birth of Isa?	Jibril (Gabriel in Christianity).
Describe the role of Archangels in Islam.	To communicate with humans on God's behalf. To give God's message.
List two examples of the nature of angels.	Made from light/ no free will/ limitless/ invisible/ tell Allah about human behaviours.
Describe the role of Raqib and Atid.	The angels responsible for recording the actions and words of humans. God judges each person's actions, but intentions (niyyah) is also considered.
Define the term 'Greater Jihad'.	The struggle to be a good Muslims. To know that life is a test (help = e.g. angels)

Week 3

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Risalah'.	Prophethood. Human messengers of God.
List two reasons why is Adam important in Islam.	Father of all humankind/ built the Kabbah/ taught about Iblis/ taught about eternal life in future.
Who did Ibrahim have to sacrifice according to Allah? (Abraham in Christianity).	Was told by God to sacrifice his son Ismail (Isaac in Christianity).
Which quality of God is represented in the story of Musa? (Moses in Christianity)	Omnipotence (Plagues/ parting the sea) Omniscience (Know the suffering of the people)
What is shirk in the Christian version of the life of Isa (Jesus)?	The belief that he is the Son of God! (SHIRK!)

Week 4

Question	Answer
Name the 'Seal of the Prophets'.	Muhammad (PBUH).
List one impact of Muhammad's marriage to Khadijah.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Khadijah = powerful businesswoman.• Model family unit.• Model dedication to married partner.
Describe the Night of Power.	Muhammad received messages from God. Delivered by Jibril = Holy Qur'an.
List one reason why early Muslims were being persecuted by Meccans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M banned alcohol/ gambling.• Ended the lawless state.• Made Mecca monotheist.
Describe the Night Journey.	M was taken by a winged horse from Makkah to Jerusalem. Taken to Heaven. Told to pray 5 times a day.
Impact of Muhammad's death.	Caused the split of Islam (Sunni vs Shi'a).

Week 5

Question	Answer
Name the three main sources of authority in Islam.	Qur'an, Sunnah and the Hadith.
What is Shariah Law?	A code for living that all Muslims should adhere to, including prayers, fasting and donations to the poor.
Why is the Qur'an still printed in Arabic?	It is still recorded in Arabic because the power of Allah is preserved as the words are unchanged throughout history!
Define the meaning of the term 'Akhirah'.	The Afterlife – Jannah (Heaven) and Jahannam (Hell).
What questions will the two angels Munkar and Nakir ask each individual?	If the person knows Allah is the one true God, if they also lived in submission to God and know Muhammad is Allah's messenger.

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic Free-time activities | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Translate 'todo el tiempo escucho música'	I listen to music all the time
Translate 'a veces mando mensajes'	Sometimes I send messages
Translate 'Mis amigos y yo sacamos fotos en Snapchat'	Me and my friends send photos on Snapchat
Translate 'siempre subimos videos a Youtube'	I always upload videos to Youtube
Translate 'casi nunca hago compras por internet'	I almost never buy things on the internet

Week 2

Question	Answer
Translate 'si tengo tiempo voy al cine'	If I have time I go to the cinema
Translate 'en mi tiempo libre juego al baloncesto'	In my free-time I play basketball
Translate 'En mis ratos libres disfruto deportes'	In my free-time I enjoy sports
Translate 'en su tiempo libre le gusta pasar tiempo con su familia'	In his free-time he likes to spend time with his family
Translate 'me ayuda a estar en contacto con mis amigos'	It helps me to be in contact with my friends
Translate 'soy miembro de un club de natación'	I am a member of a swimming club

Week 3

Question	Answer
Translate 'tengo que salir con mis padres'	I have to go out with my parents
Translate 'no puedo porque no tengo dinero'	I can't because I don't have money
Translate 'solo puedo ir por la mañana'	I can only go in the morning
Translate 'tengo que limpiar mi habitación'	I have to clean my room
Translate 'quiero salir con mis amigos'	I want to go out with my friends
Translate 'mis amigos y yo vamos a ir al cine'	Me and my friends are going to go to the cinema

Week 4

Question	Answer
Translate 'hablé con mi amigo en el parque'	I spoke with my friend in the park
Translate 'gané una competición de natación'	I won a swimming competition
Translate 'compré una entrada para un partido de fútbol'	I bought a ticket for a football match
Translate 'salí al centro comercial con mi novio'	I went out to the shopping centre with my boyfriend
Translate 'Fui a un restaurante con mi familia'	I went to a restaurant with my family.

Week 5

Question	Answer
Translate 'hace una semana'	One week ago
Translate 'hace dos días'	Two days ago
Translate 'fue fatal'	It was terrible
Translate 'lo pasé fatal'	It was terrible
Translate 'lo pasé genial'	It was great

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic Relationships | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
Translate 'están jugando'	They are playing
Translate 'están comiendo'	They are eating
Translate 'están haciendo'	They are doing
Translate 'están bebiendo'	They are drinking
Translate 'están hablando'	They are speaking

Week 2

Question	Answer
Translate 'mi madre'	My mum
Translate 'nuestro padre'	Our dad
Translate 'tu abuelo'	Your grandad
Translate 'nuestra abuela'	Our grandma
Translate 'mi tía'	My aunty
Translate 'tu primo'	Your cousin

Week 3

Question	Answer
Translate 'ayuda a la gente con problemas'	He/she helps people with problems
Translate 'Mi personalidad favorita es Lionel Messi'	My favourite personality is Lionel Messi
Translate 'me gusta porque tiene mucho éxito'	I like them because they are successful
Translate 'El año pasado ganó un premio'	Last year he/she won an award
Translate 'Hace dos años participó en un torneo'	Two years ago he/she participated in a tournament
Translate 'Nació en Europa'	He/she was born in Europe

Week 4

Question	Answer
Translate 'lo paso genial con mis amigos porque tenemos mucho en común'	I enjoy spending time with my friends because we have a lot in common
Translate 'A veces discutimos'	Sometimes we argue
Translate 'nunca me peleo con mis amigos'	I never fight with my friends
Translate 'me llevo bien con mi familia'	I get on well with my family
Translate 'mi mejor amiga es simpática'	My best friend is kind

Week 5

Question	Answer
Translate 'quiero'	I want
Translate 'queremos'	We want
Translate 'quieren'	They want
Translate 'puedo'	I can
Translate 'podemos'	We can

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic Holidays | Spanish |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What does the following question mean? ¿Qué hiciste?	What did you do?
How do you say 'the best thing was when...'	Lo mejor fue cuando...
How do you say 'the worst thing was when...'	Lo peor fue cuando...
When do we use the preterite tense?	To say something that happened once in the past
How can we easily identify the preterite tense in Spanish?	The last letter of the verb usually has an accent (eg ví = I watched)

Week 2

Question	Answer
How do you say 'I ate lots of ice-cream'	Comí mucho helado
How do you say 'I bought lots of souvenirs'	Compré muchos recuerdos
How do you say 'I rested'	Descansé
How do you say 'I arrived at the airport late'	Llegué tarde al aeropuerto
How do you say 'I lost my mobile'	Perdí mi móvil
How do you say 'I took photos'	Saqué fotos

Week 3

Question	Answer
What does the following question mean? ¿Qué tal lo pasaste?	How was it?
How do you say 'I liked it'	Me gustó
How do you say 'I loved it'	Me encantó
How do you say 'I had a great time'	Lo pasé bomba
How do you say 'I had an awful time'	Lo pasé fatal

Week 4

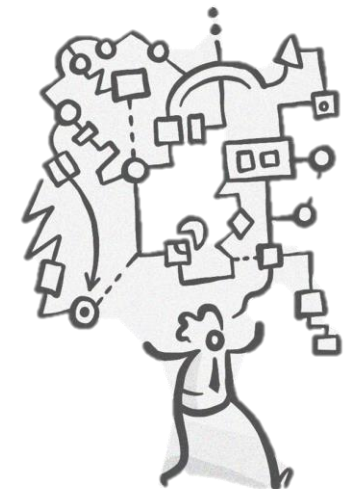
Question	Answer
How do you say 'it was incredible'	Fue increíble
How do you say 'it was awful'	Fue horrible
How do you say the following weather phrase: 'It was good weather'	Hizo buen tiempo
How do you say the following weather phrase: 'It was bad weather'	Hizo mal tiempo
How do you say the following weather phrase: 'It was hot'	Hizo calor

Week 5

Question	Answer
When do we use the imperfect tense?	To describe something that used to happen/ a description of something in the past
What is the imperfect tense ending for '-AR verbs'	aba
What is the imperfect tense ending for '-ER/ -IR' verbs	ía
How do you say 'it was' in the imperfect tense	era
How do you say 'it was' when describing the location of something	estaba

Week 6

Masters of recall
quiz



Topic 1- Component 1 | Sport |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What makes a sport a sport?	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 ?	Kayaking , rock climbing , orienteering, abseiling, white water rafting.
Can you list 4 fitness activities ?	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 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 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 ?	-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 4

Question	Answer
What are the benefits/advantages of technology in sport	-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	-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 5

Question	Answer
What are the 3 phases of the warm up?	Pulse raiser, mobility stretches
How can you incorporate a pulse raiser?	Jogging, skipping, side steps, cycling, jumping jacks, shuttles
What are the responses to the cardiorespiratory system?	-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?	-Increased temperature of muscles -Increased pliability of muscles -Reduced risk of muscle strain

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



Topic 2 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 lowfitness 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

