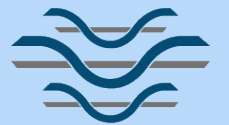




# YEAR 7 MASTERY SHEETS

**#TheLongdendaleLegacy**



**Longdendale**  
HIGH SCHOOL

Topic 1 'Once' by Morris Gleitzman | English |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What is does it mean when you are asked <u>to infer</u> something about a text?	To <i>infer</i> means to use your own knowledge to work out as much as you can about what a writer might be telling us.
What is the purpose of a <i>blurb</i> ?	A blurb is trying to tell you enough about the book that it builds interest and intrigue, without giving anything away!
What is the definition of a <i>pronoun</i> ?	A pronoun replaces the name of a person, place or thing.
What does we learn about the <i>protagonist</i> in 'Once' from the opening paragraph and the cover of the book?	The protagonist of the novel is Felix, and he is a Jewish boy living in a Catholic orphanage during the Nazi occupation of Poland.
What is <i>first person narrative</i> and what are the benefits of using it?	When a story is written in a character's voice from their point of view. This is usually the protagonist, and we learn about their experiences in the novel.

Week 2

Question	Answer
What are 3 of the rules of using <i>quotation marks</i> ?	1. Place punctuation marks inside quotation marks. 2.Capitalize the first letter of the quoted sentence when quoting a sentence in full. 3.Make sure that there is no space between using quotation mark and the text/punctuation.
What does the term <i>denotation</i> mean?	The literal meaning of a word or phrase.
What does the term <i>connotation</i> mean?	Ideas or feelings which we associate with a word – connotations are more powerful to analyse than denotations.
What is the <i>denotation and connotation</i> of the term 'mouse'?	Denotation: a mouse is a small rodent. Connotation: small, timid, quiet, vulnerable, falls victim to others.
What are the word classes of the following words: rose, growing, quickly and beautiful.	Rose (noun), growing (verb), quickly (adverb) and beautiful (adjective).

Week 3

Question	Answer
What must a <i>sentence</i> contain?	A sentence must have a <u>subject</u> and a <u>verb</u> .
Identify the <u>subject</u> , <u>object</u> and <u>verb</u> in the following sentence: "The dog wags its tail"	Dog- subject Wags - verb Tail - object
What does the term <i>imagery</i> mean?	When a writer's words create a very clear image in your head.
"Her perfume was sweet and delicate." What kind of <i>imagery</i> is this?	Olfactory Imagery
What does <i>visual imagery</i> describe?	Visual imagery describes what we can see
Identify the <i>tactile imagery</i> in the sentence: "The rose smelt sweet and was soft to touch"	"soft"

Week 4

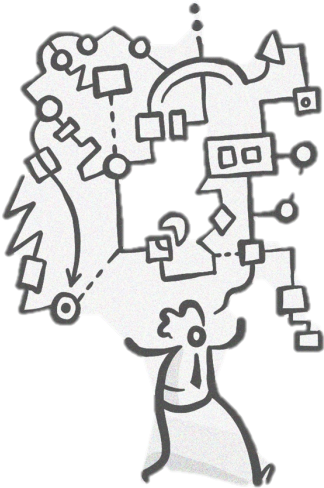
Question	Answer
What does dramatic irony mean?	When the reader understands more about what is going on than the character does.
Identify an example of dramatic irony in Chapter 4 when Felix finds the abandoned farmhouse.	The people that lived in the farmhouse have had to flee Nazi persecution, but Felix believes that the family are out hunting due to the gunshots in the distance AND/OR the transportation of the Jewish people in the trucks is wrongly interpreted by Felix as being farmers going on holiday.
Why is dramatic irony effective in the text Once?	Felix is naïve and doesn't know as much as us, so we have to follow him making very risky decisions which increases tension.
How would you define the <i>context</i> of a novel?	The historical information that is relevant to the setting of the novel.
Why does Gleitzman have younger children than Felix understanding what is going on?	To show Felix's naivety.

Week 5

Question	Answer
What does the word 'harrowing' mean?	something that it is extremely distressing, emotional and upsetting to read and to imagine.
How many independent clauses must a <i>simple sentence</i> have?	1
What makes a <i>rhetorical question</i> different from just a question?	A rhetorical question is a question that doesn't require an answer.
What type of sentence has two main clauses joined with a coordinating conjunction?	Compound sentence
What is a complex sentence?	A complex sentence contains an independent clause and a subordinate clause.

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 'Once' by Morris Gleitzman | English |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is <u>historical fiction</u> ?	This is a literary genre where the story takes place in the past. Historical novels capture the details of the time period as accurately as possible for authenticity, including social norms, manners, customs, and traditions.
How do you <u>embed</u> a quotation?	You include a quote so smoothly into your paragraph that, if it didn't have speech marks around the quote, you wouldn't be able to tell it's there because it flows into your analysis.
What is the difference between <u>fiction</u> and <u>non-fiction</u> ?	Fiction details imaginary events and people whereas non-fiction is informative or factual.
What is the <u>literary genre</u> of 'Once'?	Historical fiction
How does Gleitzman want readers to respond to 'Once'?	Gleitzman wants readers to feel and react to the shocking treatment of Jews with sympathy and understanding.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Why might first person perspective mean that the reader doesn't get fully reliable information in 'Once'?	The first-person narrative means it's Felix's perspective and we only learn his thoughts.
Why might Felix be an unreliable narrator?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•He's just ten years old</li><li>•He doesn't understand what he's seeing</li><li>•He's making up explanations for things he doesn't understand</li></ul>
What type of word is "howling"?	Verb
Is 'The Diary of Anne Frank' <u>fiction</u> or <u>non-fiction</u> ? Why do you think this?	Non-fiction because the book is informative and factual.
Why is Anne Frank a more <u>reliable narrator</u> than Felix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Anne Frank was alive during the Holocaust; she saw what was happening first hand.</li><li>•She was Jewish; she was directly targeted and can explain exactly how that felt.</li><li>•She spoke to adults and listened to the radio; she wanted to be knowledgeable and understand what was happening.</li></ul>
Why is Anne Frank's diary such an important text?	Her writing is a first-hand account directly from a young girl targeted by the Nazi regime.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the <u>plot</u> of a story?	The plot of a story is the way the writer has chosen to tell us the story.
Rewrite this sentence so that there is <u>subject-verb agreement</u> : 'The boys was running'	The boys were running
<u>Zoom</u> into the keyword in this sentence: 'The house was a blazing wreck.'	You can choose to zoom into the word "blazing" and explore the connotations of heat and it being a destructive force or you could zoom into 'wreck' and explore connotations of destruction and imagery of there being nothing left.
What <u>imagery</u> is associated with the sense of hearing?	Auditory
What does it mean to do a <u>role-play</u> presentation?	A role-play presentation is a piece of drama in which you play a particular 'role' or character.
What does a temporal phrase refer to?	Time

## Week 4

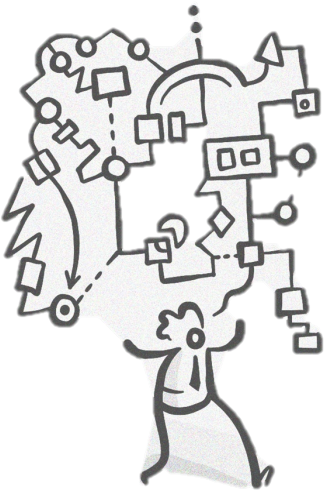
Question	Answer
What is the purpose of a possessive apostrophe?	A possessive apostrophe shows that something belongs to something or someone.
What sense is <u>gustatory imagery</u> associated with?	taste
Why do the children refer to the Nazis as 'Goblins' in Chapter 12?	Goblins have connotations of something evil that inflicts harm. The use of a fairytale reference shows the children's need to make sense of their experience through the stories as a way of processing trauma.
Add an apostrophe to the following sentence: "The dogs tails wagged."	"The dogs' tails wagged." The apostrophe is on the right of the 'S' due to there being more than one dog.
What type of apostrophe is used in the following sentence: "I can't tie my shoelace with gloves on."	Omissive apostrophe

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What does <u>tension</u> mean?	It means building a sense of worry, stress or concern in the reader, making them on edge and eager to find out what happens next.
What term do we use to refer to a words that have been combined to form one word with an apostrophe to indicate the missing letters?	Contraction
What sense does <u>olfactory imagery</u> refer to?	smell
What term do we use for hostility and discrimination against Jewish people?	Antisemitism
What do we mean when we refer to the reliability of the narrator?	Whether or not the reader can trust the narrator telling the story.

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 1 Sequences and Algebraic Notation | Maths |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
1) How would you know that numbers are in a linear sequence?	1) They would go up or down by the same amount each time
2) How would you find the next term in a sequence?	2) Find the difference between each term and add this on to the end.
3) What is a common difference?	3) When numbers go up or down by the same amount each time.
4) Define a linear sequence.	4) An arithmetic sequence that as a constant difference.
5) Give an example of a linear sequence.	5) Any sequence that goes up or down by the same amount each time e.g. 3,5,7,9

## Week 2

Question	Answer
1) Define a non-linear sequence?	1) Any sequence that does not have a common difference.
2) Give an example of a non-linear sequence	2) Any sequence that does not have a constant difference. E.g. 4, 40, 400
3) What operation happens in a geometric sequence?	3) You multiply each time
4) Give an example of a geometric sequence	4) Any sequence that multiplies by the same amount e.g. 3, 9, 27, 81
5) Explain what a fibonacci sequence does each time 1 1 2 3 5 8 11	5) Adds the two previous terms to get the next term

## Week 3

Question	Answer
1) Why is 8 the missing terms of the sequence 5, __, 11, 14, 17 ?	1) Because there is a common difference of three
2) Between which two terms would you find the common difference? 19, __, 11, __, 3, -2	2) Fifth and sixth
3) Explain why this is a linear sequence. 22, 26, 30, 34, 38	3) Because there is a common difference of 4
4) Explain why this is a linear sequence. 22, 16, 10, 4, -2	4) Because there is a common difference of -6
5) Explain why this is a geometric sequence. 10, 20, 40, 80	5) Because each term is multiplied by two

## Week 4

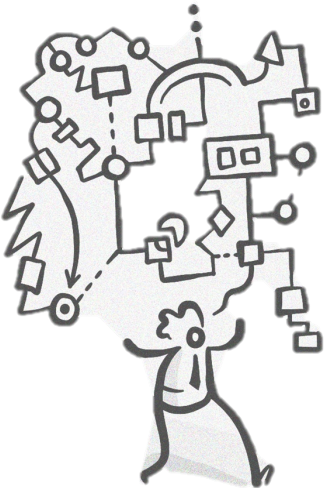
Question	Answer
1) What is the inverse?	1) The opposite mathematical operation.
2) What is the inverse of addition?	2) Subtraction
3) What is the inverse of subtraction?	3) Addition
4) What is the inverse of multiplication?	4) Division
5) What is the inverse of division?	5) Multiplication

## Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean to substitute in mathematics?	1) Replace variables in a formula with numerical values (swap letters for numbers)
2) In algebra how else could you write a multiplied by b?	2) $ab$
3) How would you write a divide in algebra?	3) As a fraction
4) What do you do when you square something?	4) Multiply it by itself
5) What happens when we multiply two negatives?	5) It makes a positive

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 2 Equality and Equivalence | Maths |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
1) Can you define an equality?	Any sum that equals =
2) If the first operation in a fact family is addition what will the inverse operation be?	Subtraction
3) Explain why $a + 5 = 12$ and $5 + a = 12$ are the same.	Addition is commutative
4) If the first operation in a fact family is multiplication what will the inverse operation be?	Division
5) Give another example of an operation that is commutative	Multiplication

## Week 2

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean to solve an equation?	1) To find the value of an unknown.
2) What is the inverse of addition?	2) Subtraction
3) What is the inverse of division?	3) Multiplication
4) What is x being multiplied by in the term $7x$ ?	4) Seven
5) What is x being divided by in the fraction $x/3$ ?	5) Three
6) In the equation $r + 6 = 13$ why is r equal to 7.	6) Because $7 + 6$ is equal to 13.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean to collect like terms?	1) Group together terms that have the same variable.
2) What does it mean if two expressions are equivalent?	2) They have the same value and are therefore equal to one another
3) James says that x multiplied by x is $2x$ , what mistake has James made?	3) He has added them together, x multiplied by x would give x squared.
4) What is a coefficient?	4) The number in front of the variable e.g. in $8x$ the coefficient is 8.
5) When simplified what would the coefficient in front of x be? $x^2 + 5x + 6x + 3x^2$	5) Eleven

## Week 4

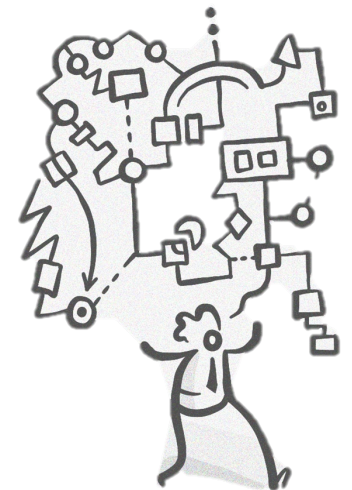
Question	Answer
1) What column is the 8 in in 485 ?	Tens
2) Can you name three other place value columns	2) Hundreds, ones, tenths, hundredths, thousandths
3) What is another name for this number 1000000?	3) One million
4) How can we identify an even number?	4) All even numbers are divisible by two.
5) How would I round 768 to the nearest hundred?	5) 570

## Week 5

Question	Answer
1) What does it mean if a list of numbers is ascending?	1) The sequence is going up by a value each time.
2) What does it mean if a list of numbers is descending?	2) The sequence is going down by a value each time
3) Explain the difference between these two symbols $<$ and $\leq$	3) The extra line underneath means it can be equal to
4) Draw the correct symbol for Equal to Less than Greater than Less than or equal to Greater than or equal to Not equal to	4) = Equal to < Less than > Greater than $\leq$ Less than or equal to $\geq$ Greater than or equal to $\neq$ Not equal to

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 Working scientifically, Cells and Particles | Science |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What does a thermometer measure and what are the units?	It measures the temperature and the units are degrees celcius.
What equipment is used for filtration?	Conical flask, filter paper and funnel.
What colour is a safety flame on a bunsen burner? What colour is a heating colour?	Safety flame is orange and a heating flame is blue.
Identify safety equipment when using a bunsen burner?	Use a heat proof mat, use a safety flame when not using the bunsen burner and tie hair back.
Identify safety equipment when using chemicals?	Safety goggles.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a hazard?	A hazard is a thing or situation that presents a threat to people.
What is a risk?	The risk is how likely something is to be harmful.
What is a precaution?	A precaution is what should be done to prevent any harm.
All living things are called what? What 7 life processes do they carry out?	Living things are called organisms. Movement, reproduction, sensitivity, growth, respiration, excretion and nutrition.
Identify the 5 organelles in an animal cell?	Nucleus, cell membrane, cytoplasm, ribosomes and mitochondria.
Identify the 8 organelles in a plant cell?	Nucleus, cell membrane, cytoplasm, ribosomes, mitochondria, cell wall, vacuole and chloroplasts.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the role of the nucleus?	It contains genetic material and controls the cells activities.
What is the role of the cell membrane?	It controls what substances enter and leave the cell.
What is the role of the cytoplasm?	It is a jelly like substance where chemical reactions happen.
What is the role of the objective lens?	Controls the magnification of the specimen using different lenses.
What is the role of the eye piece lens?	The magnifying lens you look into to see the specimen.
What is the total magnification equation?	Total magnification = eyepiece lens magnification × objective lens magnification

## Week 4

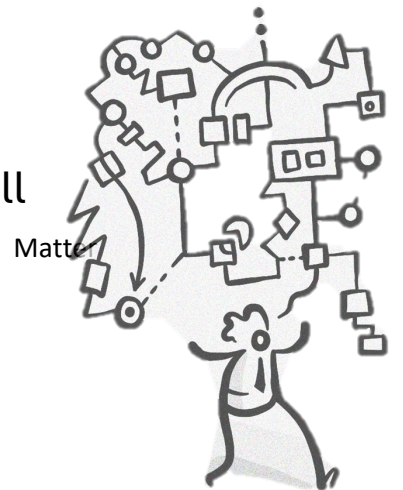
Question	Answer
What is a multicellular organism?	Multicellular organisms are made of many cells, and include plants and animals.
What is a unicellular organism?	Unicellular organisms are made of one cell, and include bacteria.
What is a specialised cell?	Specialised cells have specific shapes and structures to allow them to carry out their functions.
Put these in order of size, starting with the smallest: tissue organ cell organism organ system	Cell tissue organ organ system organism (largest)
Define a cell and a tissue?	Cells are the basic building blocks of life and a tissue is a group of the same cells working together

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is matter?	Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass.
What are the three states of matter?	Gas, liquid and solid.
What are the properties of a gas?	A material which can be compressed and will flow, also it is an object which has no fixed volume or shape.
What are the properties of a liquid?	An object which will flow but has a fixed volume.
What are the properties of a solid?	An object which cannot be compressed or flow., also it is an object with a fixed volume and shape.

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 1 Particles and Forces | Science |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Describe the arrangement of particles in a gas?	Particles can have large distances between them and may collide when moving and particles are in an irregular arrangement.
Describe the arrangement of particles in a liquid?	Particles are touching and they are in an irregular arrangement.
Describe the arrangement of particles in a solid?	Particles are touching and they are in a regular arrangement.
Describe the movement of particles in a gas?	Particles move quickly and randomly in all directions.
Describe the movement of particles in a liquid?	Particles flow over one another.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Describe the movement of particles in a solid?	Vibration around fixed points.
What is melting?	Melting is the change of state from a solid to a liquid.
What is freezing?	Freezing is the change of state from a liquid to a solid.
What is the melting point?	The melting point is the temperature at which a solid changes state into a liquid.
What is boiling?	Boiling is the change of state from a liquid to a gas.
What is condensation?	Condensation is the change of state from a gas to a liquid.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the boiling point?	The boiling point is the temperature at which a liquid changes into a gas.
Define diffusion?	Diffusion is the movement of particles from a high concentration to a lower concentration.
What states of matter does diffusion happen in and why?	Diffusion happens in gases and liquids because particles can freely move.
Which pieces of equipment would you use to measure volume?	Graduated cylinder, glass pipette and plastic pipette.
Why would you use these pieces of equipment to measure volume?	They are more precise
What does precise mean?	Precise measurements are ones where there is very little spread about the mean value.

## Week 4

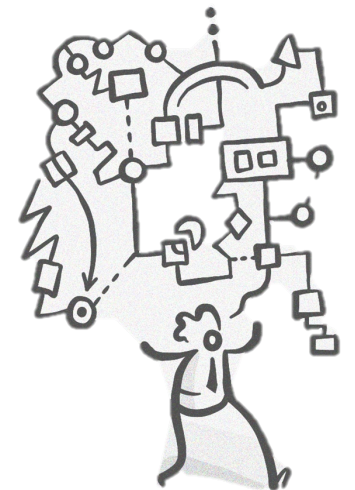
Question	Answer
How should you read the volume of a liquid?	The meniscus - liquids in long thin containers form a 'U' shaped meniscus.
What causes pressure in gases?	Gas pressure is caused by particles colliding.
What is density?	The density of an object is how much matter (particles) is packed into a certain volume.
Write the equation to calculate density?	Density = mass / volume
State the SI unit for density and volume and mass?	Density = g/ cm <sup>3</sup> Volume = cm <sup>3</sup> Mass = g (grams)

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a variable?	A variable is anything that can change or be changed.
What is the independent variable?	An independent variable: This is the thing that a scientist changes in their investigation.
What is the dependent variable?	This is the thing that the scientist measures. It depends on the independent variable.
What is the control variable?	These are variables to keep the same throughout the investigation, so that scientists know any effects on the dependent variable are caused by the independent variable.
State the SI unit for length	m - metres

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz









# Topic 1 Still Life | Art |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Name 3 artists from the first lesson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Picasso</li> <li>• Banksy</li> <li>• Warhol</li> <li>• LS Lowry</li> <li>• Jose Romussi</li> <li>• Jason Mercier</li> </ul>
What theme did we cover in the first lesson when you completed your name tag?	Identity

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Name the following example of Mark Making 	Short dashes
Name the following example of Mark Making 	Hatching
Name the following example of Mark Making 	Cross Hatching
Name the following example of Mark Making 	Stippling
Name the following example of Mark Making 	Wavy Lines
Name the following example of Mark Making 	Scribbles

## Week 3

Question	Answer
Name the different tonal pencils and put them in the correct order from light to dark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lightest</li> <li>• 4H</li> <li>• 3H</li> <li>• 2H</li> <li>• H</li> <li>• F</li> <li>• HB</li> <li>• B</li> <li>• 2B</li> <li>• 3B</li> <li>• 4B</li> <li>• 5B</li> <li>• 6B</li> <li>• Darkest</li> </ul>

## Week 4

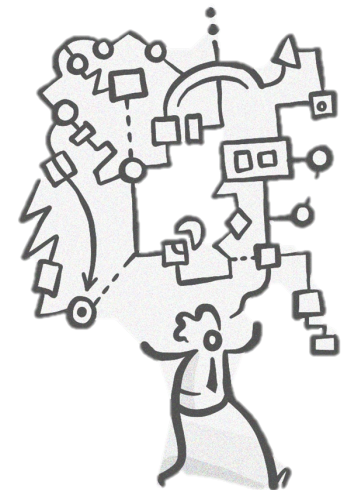
Question	Answer
What is Still Life?	A still life is a work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, typically commonplace objects are either natural (food, flowers, dead animals, plants, rocks, shells, etc.) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewellery, coins, pipes, etc.).
What is the artists name that we are currently studying?	Carolee Clark

## Week 5

Question	Answer
Describe the style of Carolee Clark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Bright, vivid use of colour (flaming reds, greens and crystal clear blues)</li> <li>•Uses warm / cold colours</li> <li>•Not realistic, abstract</li> <li>•Patterns (swirls, squares, polka dots and triangles)</li> <li>•Uses acrylic paint and watercolours</li> <li>•Her philosophy for her work is 'have lots of fun. Be Joyful'</li> </ul>
Give examples of her most common subject matter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Still life</li> <li>•Landscape</li> <li>•Animal portraits</li> </ul>

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 Still Life | Art |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What 5 things do we need to have included on your Research Page?	1.You have created an appealing composition and used your space well 2.You have included a range of relevant text and styles 3.You have neatly applied your chosen images 4.You have included colour within your work 5.Have you carefully created a simple study of the artist work

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Name 3 key words from your Carolee Clark Spelling task./	1) Still life 2) Carolee 3) Clark 4) Composition 5) Natural 6) Man made 7) Landscape 8) Colour 9) Abstract 10) Patterns
What patterns can you see in the artwork?	Swirls Dots Checkerboard Rings Squares

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is meant by "Proportion"?	This is when you ensure the image is the same size / relative size within the drawing.
What is meant by "Composition"	This is how well you use your space on the page.

## Week 4

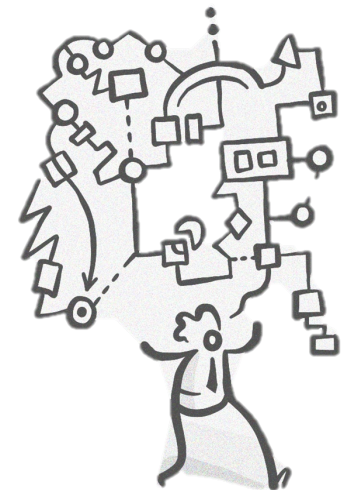
Question	Answer
What is meant by Mark-making?	This is the variety of marks created with a pen or pencil.
What is meant by Tone?	This is how light or dark the image is.
How would you change Tone in the drawing?	Using different pencils or applying more or less pressure with your HB pencil. It could be achieved by making more marks in a space. the more marks, the darker the section.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is meant by Collage	Applying cut out objects/ material to a page to create an image.
How would you make a successful Collage	Different shaped pieces, Different sized pieces Different materials. Using various colours.

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz

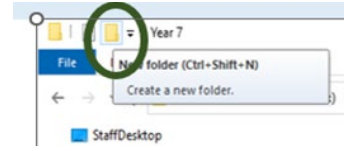
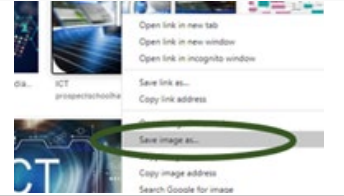


# Topic 1 E-Safety | Computing |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
How do you access your school email from home?	From the school website homepage. Scroll down and select email
What is my school email?	29firstname.lastname@lhs.spt.ac.uk
What is the password for my school email from home?	The same password used to log into the computer In school
What is Netiquette?	The term for how you should behave when sending emails and using the internet.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
Why do we need passwords on the school computers?	So that no one other than you can access your files and folders
What icon do you select to create a new folder	
How do you save an image?	

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What age do you need to be to have any form of social media account?	13
State 3 benefits of social media?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communiation with family and friends</li> <li>• Can educate students so that they better understand the world around them and build up their knowledge on a range of topics</li> <li>• Can help raise awareness of worthwhile causes</li> </ul>
State the dangers of social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fake information</li> <li>• Cyber Bullying</li> <li>• Dangers from strangers</li> </ul>

## Week 4

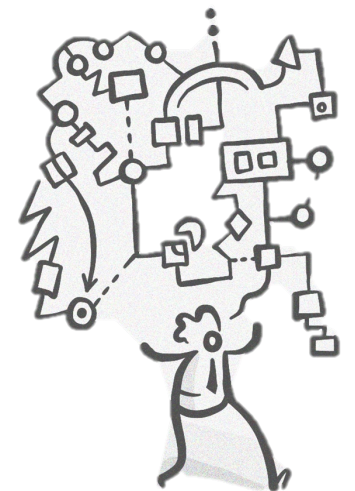
Question	Answer
What is your Digital footprint?	The trail of information and data that you create whilst you are surfing the internet
Who is likely to look at your digital footprint?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colleges</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• Employers</li> <li>• Strangers who may wish you do you harm</li> </ul>

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is your personal data?	Information that relates
State examples of your personal data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name</li> <li>• Age</li> <li>• Address</li> <li>• Phone number</li> <li>• Date of Birth</li> </ul>
What is the danger of someone having your personal data?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identity Fraud</li> </ul>
What is identity Fraud	The use of a person's stolen personal data to commit crimes

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 E-Safety | Computing |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What should you do if someone makes you feel uncomfortable online?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not delete the messages</li> <li>Do not reply</li> <li>Tell a parent, a teacher or another trusted adult</li> <li>Report the account to the social media provider</li> <li>Report it to CEOP or ChildLine</li> </ul>
What do you need to consider when creating a professional designs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear title</li> <li>Appropriate images</li> <li>Well chosen wording</li> <li>Colours that relate to the subject</li> </ul>
What should you avoid when creating professional designs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fonts that are hard to read</li> <li>Colours that clash</li> <li>Colours that can't be seen or read</li> <li>Too much blank space</li> <li>Too many items so the design looks cluttered</li> </ul>

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is cyber bullying?	Cyber bullying is a form of bullying through mobile phones and the internet
Why is Cyber bullying so harmful?	As messages can be sent 24/7 and the victim so the victim doesn't even feel safe at home
What is an internet troll?	Trolls are people who leave intentionally provocative or offensive messages on the internet in order to get attention, cause trouble or upset someone
What must you do if you or someone you know is getting bullied?	Tell an adult Parent or Guardian •Teacher •Another adult you trust (Aunt or Uncle, Grandparent, dinner lady etc). It doesn't matter just tell someone Or Report it to CEOP or ChildLine

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What makes a professional PowerPoint?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animations</li> <li>Transitions</li> <li>Images</li> <li>Bullet points</li> <li>Select a suitable size and style of font</li> <li>Ensure the colours don't clash</li> <li>Ensure there isn't too much information on each slide</li> <li>Ensure the font can be read on the background</li> </ul>

## Week 4

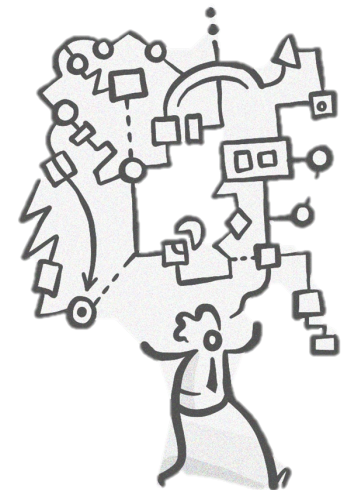
Question	Answer
What is a virus?	A program that "infects" your computer. It harms your computer in some way, usually by deleting or altering files and stopping programs from running
How can you catch a virus?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opening an email attachment from somebody you don't know</li> <li>Downloading free software from the internet</li> <li>Using somebody else's USB memory stick that has not been checked</li> </ul>
How can you prevent a virus?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use Anti virus Software</li> <li>Don't open email attachments from people you don't know</li> <li>Only download files from a reputable site</li> <li>Don't allow others to borrow your USB</li> <li>Have a strong password to prevent hackers accessing your computer</li> </ul>

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a web browser?	A web browser is a piece of software (code) used to view information on the World Wide Web. A web browser retrieves the website's code from the web server
What is a web server?	A web server is a server located on the internet that holds website web pages. The web browser communicates with the web server to retrieve the information.
What is a web page?	A web page is a document that is accessible through the internet on a web browser.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 The Chair and the Island | Drama |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is a character?	A role / different person other than yourself who you take on the role of.
What is your imagination?	The creative thoughts you think outside of the box.
What is the role of an actor?	A performer and performs as a character.
Where do actors perform?	Actors perform on stage or on film sets.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a stimuli?	Something you use to generate an idea in drama.
What is mime?	Movement without speech.
What is role play?	Role-play is movement and speech in role as a character.
What do vocal skills include?	Volume, tone, pace, accent.
Who are the audience?	Individuals watching the performance.
What is a performance?	Presenting an act in front of the audience.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is an expert role on the island?	Character who has a job necessary for survival.
What are rehearsal techniques?	Activities which develop characterisation e.g. hot-seating, role on the wall.
What is hot-seating?	Sit in role and answer questions to find out more about your character.
What is sculpting?	Modelling your partner into their role physically.
What are drama techniques?	Skills used to enhance the drama e.g. freeze frames, mime.
What is an ensemble?	A group of performers who are working in a play.

## Week 4

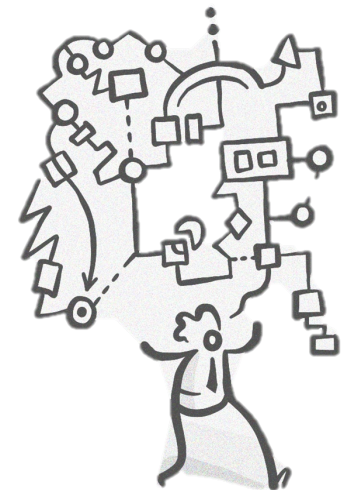
Question	Answer
What is improvisation?	Movement and speech in performance you create yourself.
What is mime?	Mime is movement without speech.
What is a freeze frame?	A freeze frame is a still image like taking a photograph.
What is a thought-track?	One line of speech in role as your character.
What is a scenario?	A scenario is the area the drama takes place,

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a prop?	A prop is an object used to enhance the drama.
What is a costume?	Costume is the clothing and accessories worn to show your character.
What are sound effects?	Sound effects are noises you would hear on stage to add atmosphere.
What are facial expressions?	Emotions you create using your face.
What is effective use of space?	Use of space ensures the whole stage space is used and blocked effectively.

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 2 Oliver Twist | Drama |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
When was the Victorian period?	1837- 1901
What was significant about this Victorian period?	There were lots of new discoveries, inventions and technological developments.
What were the issues?	Factory conditions were poor and working-class factory workers lived in cramped, overcrowded houses.
Where did children work?	In factories or chimney sweeps.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What was corporal punishment?	Children being caned.
Who went to school in Victorian era?	Only wealthy children.
What did they learn?	Literacy reciting and arithmetic.
What was the hat called they would wear?	Dunce hat.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
Who wrote Oliver Twist?	Charles Dickens.
Describe Oliver Twist.	Lower class orphan.
When was Oliver Twist written?	1837
What is the famous line Oliver said?	Please sir.... I want some more.
Who did Oliver ask for more?	Mr Bumble
What happened after Oliver asked for more?	He ran away to the Sowerberry's.

## Week 4

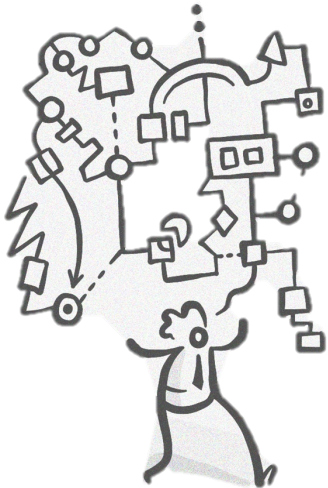
Question	Answer
What did the Sowerberry's feed Oliver to go crazy?	Meat
What is Oliver role at the funeral parlour?	He walks in front of the horse and carriage.
What is the name of the boy Oliver fights with?	Noah Claypole.
What is a monologue?	One person speech
What is a duologue?	Two person piece of drama.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is Fagin like?	He is a crook and a lower class thief.
Why do the boys laugh at Oliver with the handkerchiefs?	He thinks it's a laundry when really they've stolen them.
What is the name of the boy Oliver meets in London?	The Artful Dodger.
Why does Fagin have lots of boys living with him?	To steal and pick pocket.
Why does Fagin show the boys his dance?	To teach Oliver to steal.

## Week 6

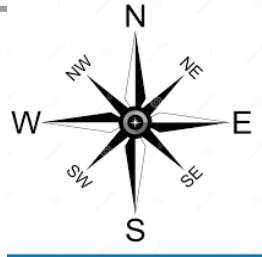
Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 1 What is the Geography of the UK? | Geography |

## Week 1

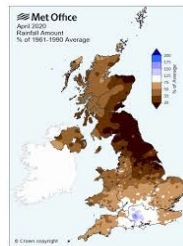
Question	Answer
What are the two main types of geography?	Physical geography and Human geography
What is weather?	The day-to-day atmospheric conditions
What is climate?	The average atmospheric conditions measured over a period, usually 30 years.



Learn the 8-point Compass Rose and use it to describe the location of place.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a rural area?	A rural area is where the population is low and there is not much development
What is an urban area?	An urban area is a built-up area, like towns and cities with a higher population density
What is a choropleth map?	A choropleth map is a map of different colours/contrasts that show us the value or amount of something in an area



Understand that a Choropleth map shows the 'value' of something. For example, relief of the land, population distribution or rainfall pattern.

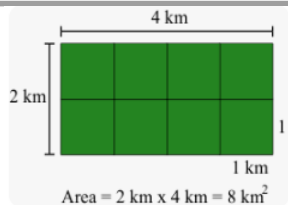
## Week 3

Question	Answer
What are the four main scales that we use to measure geography?	Local, Regional, National, Global
What is a push factor?	Something that makes a person want to leave where they currently live; war, famine, climate
What is a pull factor?	Something that draws a person to want to live there; jobs, medical care, education, safety



## Week 4

What is population density?	How many people live in an area per square kilometre (km <sup>2</sup> )
What are the four main job sectors?	Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary
What is the main job sector of the UK?	Tertiary

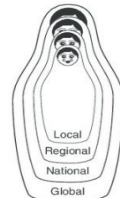


How to calculate the area: multiply the length (l) by the width (w)

$$l \times w = \text{answer}^2$$

## Week 5

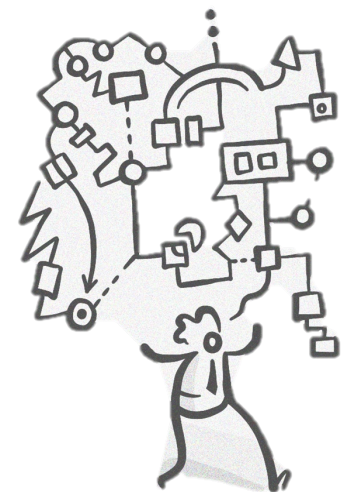
Question	Answer
What is Local Scale?	Anything geographical in our local area
What is National Scale?	Anything geographical within a country
What is a Regional Scale?	Anything geographical within a city
What is Global Scale?	Anything geographical on a world scale



The structure of concepts that make you understand global understanding possible. For example, what we do on a local, regional and national scale will impact the world on a global scale- such as climate change.

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 2 Geographical Skills | Geography |

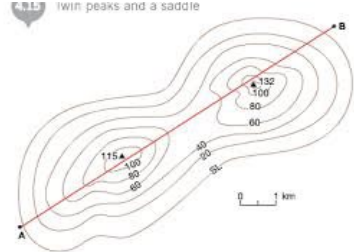
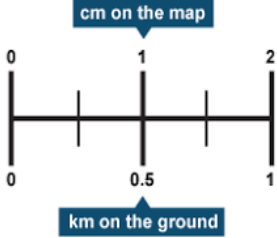
## Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the three types of geography?	Human, physical, environmental
Why is it important that I can describe a place?	Because place describes any human or physical characteristic at any scale
What are the 7 continents of the world?	Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, Antarctica, North America, South America



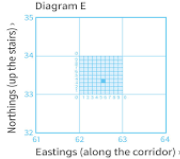
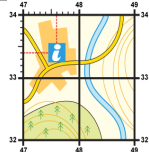
## Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the major Oceans of the world	Pacific, Atlantic, Southern, Arctic, Indian
What is Scale?	Scale is a form of size, things that are big- we need to shrink down so that we can interpret/see it.
What is a Cross Section?	A cross section provides a side view of a landscape



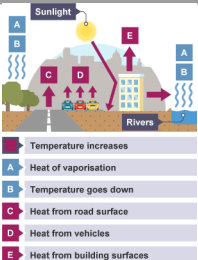
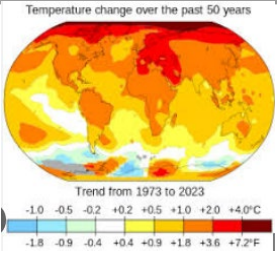
## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a Compass?	A device that shows direction
What is a geographical feature?	All of the manmade or natural things that you can see around you
What is a grid reference?	A grid reference will help you to locate a place on a map.
What is an OS map?	OS maps represent all the roads, buildings, rivers, and other aspects of a landscape using different shapes, colours, and symbols.



## Week 4

Question	Answer
What is climate?	The average weather conditions over a prolonged period, usually 30 years.
What is a Microclimate?	A distinctive climate of a smaller area



## Week 5

Question	Answer
How does the weather affect human activities?	Weather and weather forecasts affect people's health and lifestyles, the economy, society, and the environment.
How do clouds form?	When air rises it gets cooler. When air cools, some of the water vapour condenses. The vapor becomes small water droplets, and a cloud is formed.
What are the three types of rainfall?	Relief, Convectional, Frontal



## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 How British Are The British? | History |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
Why did the Romans invade England?	They came to find wool, tin and slaves to sell.
What did the Romans build in Manchester?	The fort of Mancunium.
What is the meaning of the key word "evidence"?	Clues or information about the past.
In History, what is an "inference"?	An educated guess, based on the evidence.
What was the name of the Celtic tribe that fought against the Romans?	The Brigantes.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
In what year did the Vikings first come to England?	793AD
When did the Vikings sail up the River Mersey and raid Manchester?	840AD
What does the word "migration" mean?	The movement of people to a new area or country.
What are examples of PUSH factors?	Natural disasters, war, poverty, food shortages, high crime.
What are examples of PULL factors?	Job opportunities, good schools and healthcare, low crime, good weather.

## Week 3

Question	Answer
Who was the King of England in 1327?	Edward III.
Why did England need more workers after 1349?	A third of the people had died from the Black Death.
When did the Flemish Weavers come to Manchester?	1363.
Where did the Flemish Weavers come from?	Flanders (in modern day Belgium).
Where is the painting of the Flemish Weavers on display?	Manchester Town Hall.
What industry did Manchester become famous for?	Textiles - making cloth.

## Week 4

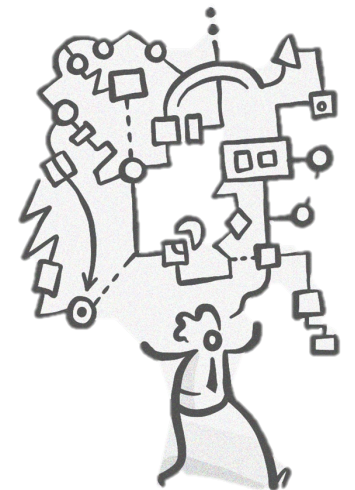
Question	Answer
Where were the Nathan brothers born?	Bavaria (in modern day Germany).
What religion were the Nathan brothers?	Jewish.
What did the Nathan brothers build in Manchester?	The first Manchester synagogue.
Why did so many Irish people migrate to Manchester between 1846 and 1851?	There was a famine in Ireland.
Why did many Irish people struggle to find well-paid work in Manchester?	There was prejudice against the Irish & Catholics.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
Who became the first Catholic Lord Mayor of Manchester in 1913?	Daniel McCabe
Where was Euton Christian born?	Jamaica.
Which part of the armed forces did Euton Christian serve in during the Second World War?	The Royal Air Force?
Why was there a shortage of workers in Britain after the war?	Many men had died fighting in the war.
What was the "Colour Bar"?	When people were banned because of the colour of their skin. For example; from jobs, housing, pubs etc

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 2 How did a Frenchman control England? | History |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is an heir?	A person who will inherit the money or power of someone else when they die.
Who was England's King at the start of 1066?	Edward the Confessor
Who was Harold Godwinson married to?	Edward the Confessor's sister
Where was William from?	Normandy (in modern France)
Which claimant to the throne of England was a Viking?	Harald Hardrada.

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What was the first battle of 1066?	The Battle of Stamford Bridge.
Who did Harold Godwinson defeat at Stamford Bridge?	Harald Hardrada
Why didn't William invade England sooner?	The wind was blowing in the wrong direction.
Who fought at the Battle of Hastings?	William of Normandy & Harold Godwinson.
Who won the Battle of Hastings?	William of Normandy

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a "shield wall"?	A protective wall formed by interlocking the shields of foot soldiers.
What is a retreat?	Movement by soldiers away from an enemy.
Why did the Northern Earls revolt against William?	William took their land away and replaced the Earl of Northumbria with Robert Cumin.
What does the word "harrying" mean?	To harass or continually attack an enemy
How many died because of the harrying of the North?	100,000

## Week 4

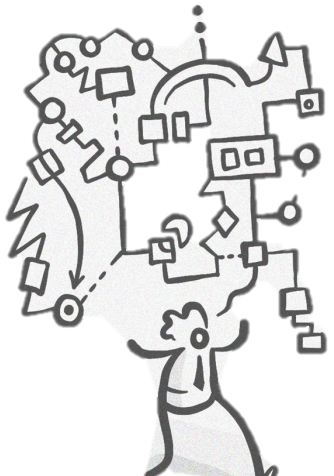
Question	Answer
What is a "motte"?	A hill or defensive mound of earth.
What is a "bailey"?	A large walled area around the motte.
Which is the safest place in a castle?	The keep.
Who was the most powerful person in the feudal system?	The King
What did barons do for the king in exchange for their land?	Swear loyalty to the king and give him knights to fight in his army.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What had the least power in the feudal system?	The peasants.
What was the Domesday Book?	A survey of who held the land in England.
Why did William want to know who owned the land?	So that he could make them pay tax.
What language is the Domesday book written in?	Latin
In the Domesday Book, which of William's supporters owned Longdendale?	William Peverel

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz





# Topic 1 Introduction to music | Music |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What does TEMPO mean in music?	The speed of the music
What does PITCH mean in music?	How high or low a sound is
What are some of the instruments available to play in future music lessons?	Keyboard/piano, guitar, ukulele, glockenspiel, drum kit, bass guitar, vocals

## Week 2

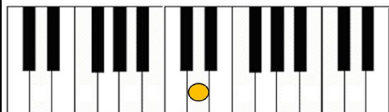
Question	Answer
What does TEMPO mean in music?	The speed of the music
What does PITCH mean in music?	How high or low a sound is
What does DYNAMICS mean in music	How loud a sound is – the volume.
Which drink rhythm is this?	
Which drink rhythm is this?	

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What does DYNAMICS mean in music	How loud a sound is – the volume.
What does PITCH mean in music?	How high or low a sound is
Where is C on a keyboard?	To the left of the two black keys
What equipment do you need when setting up a keyboard?	Keyboard, plug, splitter, headphones and maybe a music stand.

## Week 4

Question	Answer
Where is C on a keyboard?	To the left of the two black keys.
If I press three keys at the same time on a keyboard, what is this called?	A chord.
Identify the notes shown on the keyboard below:	Yellow = D. Red = C.

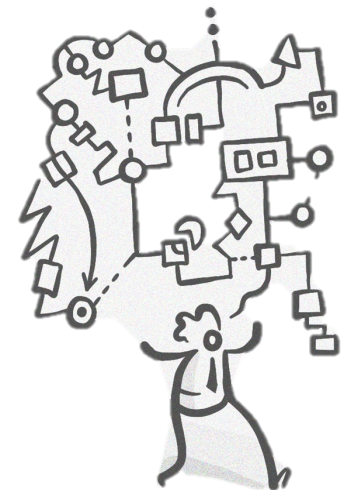


## Week 5

Question	Answer
The musical alphabet goes from A to what letter?	G
Name three words that you have learned to describe music starting with these letters: T____, P____, D_____	TEMPO, PITCH, DYNAMICS
If you sign up for lessons on an instrument, do these take place in school time or in your own time?	In school time
What was the name of the piece of music you have been playing on the keyboard this half term?	Electrowave

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



Topic 2 Brazilian Beats [Samba and rhythm] | Music |

Week 1

Question	Answer
What country does Samba music come from?	Brazil
Which continent is this county in?	South America
Identify the instruments below:	1 = Tambourine. 2 = Surdo. 3 = Djembe

1




2



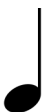
3



Week 2

Question	Answer
What does this sign mean: 	Rest (1 beat)
How many beats per bar does Samba music have?	4
Identify the rhythms below	1 = tea. 2= coffee. 3 = coca cola

1



2



3



Week 3

Question	Answer
Identify the drink rhythm below (labelled 1)	Ribena
What is the word starting with O that means a repeated musical pattern?	Ostinato
Identify the two instruments below:	2 = surdo. 3 = snare drum.

1



2



3



Week 4

Question	Answer
What is the proper name for 'burger form' (shown below)?	Ternary form
Identify the instrument shown below.	Agogo bells
Why are the two bells on this instrument different sizes?	One is high and one is lower (the pitch is affected).

A section

B section

A section

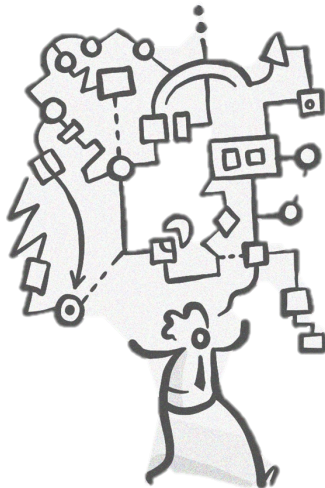


Week 5

Question	Answer
One instrument plays and the others respond like a question and answer. What is this called?	Call and response
If you added dynamics to your performance, what would be affected?	The volume
What is the name for a repeated musical pattern?	Ostinato
Samba music uses instruments from which musical family?	Percussion

Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



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

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is the importance of proper warm-up and cool-down routines in physical education?	To prevent injuries, improve performance, and reduce muscle soreness
What are 6 key warm-up exercises that help prepare the body for physical activity?	Stretching, jogging, jumping jacks, arm circles, leg swings, and toe touches
What are the 5 fundamental movement patterns?	running, jumping, throwing, catching, and striking



## Week 2

Question	Answer
What are the different types of jumps?	vertical jump, horizontal jump, and depth jump
What are the key factors that affect running performance?	speed, distance, agility, and endurance)
Describe the features of a proper running technique.	Describe foot strike, posture, arm swing



## Week 3

Question	Answer
How do you assess jumping ability in a PE lesson?	distance, height, and power
What are the different types of throws?	overarm throw, underarm throw, and overhead throw
How do you assess throwing ability in a PE lesson?	distance, accuracy, and speed



## Week 4

Question	Answer
Can you explain the importance of proper throwing technique?	Discuss grip, stance, and follow-through
How do you assess catching ability in a PE lesson?	accuracy, reaction time, and agility
How can you demonstrate a proper catching technique?	eye on the ball, glove or hand up, spread palm (make a basket)



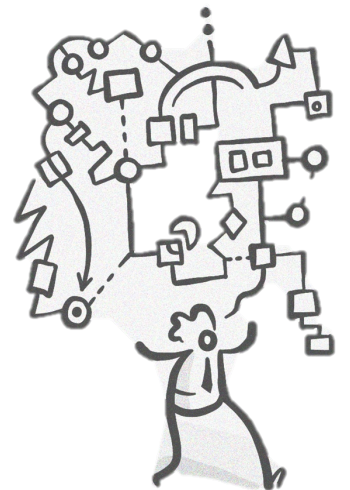
## Week 5

Question	Answer
What are the different types of strikes with bat or racket?	forehand strike, backhand strike, and overhead strike
How do you assess striking ability in a PE lesson?	power, accuracy, and technique
What are the important elements of proper striking technique?	stance, grip, and follow-through



## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



# Topic 1 Fundamental Motor Skills Motor Competence Pillar | Physical Education |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What are gross motor skills ?	Running, Jumping, throwing , catching, kicking
What motor skills need to be developed in running ?	Speed , agility and endurance
What motor skills need to be developed in kicking ?	Different types of kicks i.e. instep, side volley

## Week 2

Question	Answer
How would you demonstrate hand and eye co-ordination skills?	Catching, throwing and hitting balls with various implements (bat/ racket)
What is the definition of co - ordination ?	The ability to use different parts of the body together smoothly and efficiently.
How can coordination be demonstrated ?	Through spatial awareness and balance during movement

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is meant by spatial awareness ?	Spatial awareness is the ability to understand the relationship between one's movements and the objects in one's surrounding environment
What is an example of agility ?	Quick changes of direction .
What is acceleration ?	An increase of speed, the rate of change of velocity with respect to time.

## Week 4

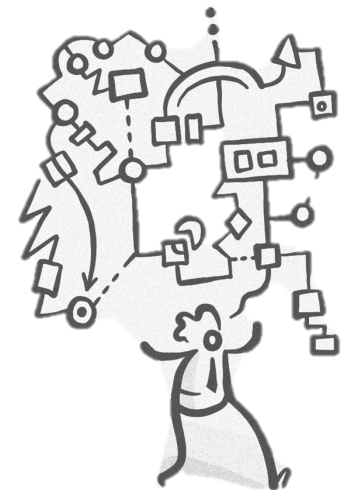
Question	Answer
What is deceleration ?	A reduction in speed or the rate of decreasing velocity.
What is reaction time ?	Reacting quickly to visual cues ( ball movement, whistle blow)
What are reflexes ?	An automatic, action that your body does in response to something .

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is velocity ?	The speed of something in a given direction
What is efficiency ?	The ability to achieve an end goal with little to no waste, effort, or energy
Which sports require good agility ?	Football, basketball, handball, netball

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 1: What are rules, why are they important (Judaism) | Religious Education |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What is included when we learn about RE?	Focus on religious education, atheism and Humanism.
What is a debate in RE?	A discussion between people in which they express different opinions about something.
What are the six major world religions?	Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism, Hinduism and Buddhism.



## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is the name of the symbol of Judaism?	The star of David.
How old is Judaism?	4000 years old.
Describe (in bullet points) the story of Abraham's Sacrifice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Abraham loved God more than anything.</li><li>• God tested Abraham's faith.</li><li>• Told to sacrifice his only son for God.</li><li>• Abraham was about to when God stopped and praised his faith.</li><li>• Abraham sacrificed a ram instead.</li></ul>



## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the Torah?	The holiest part of the Tanakh (the Holy Book)
How many rules are in the Torah?	613 rules.
How might Orthodox Jews interpret the Torah?	Orthodox Jews strictly obey the Torah, all 613 rules are followed. E.g. 'A woman on her period is unclean as is everything she touches'.



## Week 4

Question	Answer
What is a covenant?	An agreement between people and God.
What did God want Moses to do for him?	To free the Hebrews from slavery in Egypt.
Why were the Hebrews known as God's 'chosen people'?	Not because they were his favourite, but because they were chosen to be given extra responsibilities. E.g. to follow God's specific set of laws/ rules.



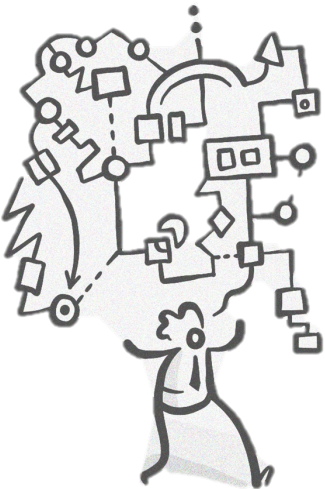
## Week 5

Question	Answer
What is a 'moral dilemma'?	Where a person can't make a decision for themselves because any answer might hurt someone.
List at least three Commandments.	Know there is one God/ Worship only God/ Don't blaspheme/ Keep the Sabbath/ Honour your parents/ Don't kill/ Don't Steal/ Don't commit Adultery/ Don't Lie/ Don't be Jealous.
What two groups can the Ten Commandments be split into?	Rules for God and rules for society.



## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz



## Topic 2: Is Jesus radical? (Christianity) | Religious Education |

### Week 1

Question	Answer
What did Jesus <i>really</i> look like 2000 years ago?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Middle eastern</li><li>• Brown eyes</li><li>• Short, black afro style hair</li><li>• Tanned skin</li></ul>
Why does the most famous image of Jesus exist if it is wrong?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Everyone wants to look like Jesus (represented in all cultures)</li><li>• British Empire</li></ul>
Define the term 'Radical'.	Someone that does not conform to the norm (rules, laws and regulations).



### Week 2

Question	Answer
Define the term 'Messiah'.	Anointed/ Chosen one (in Hebrew).
List the two types of messiahs that the Jews wanted to come to save the. - Why were they wanted?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A warrior messiah. (powerful/ big army)</li><li>• A king messiah. (natural ruler/ big army/ authority)</li></ul>
List two issues the Jews needed saving from.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Attacks from big armies/ Romans.</li><li>• Exiled (banished) from own homes.</li><li>• Holy Synagogue destroyed (twice).</li><li>• Enslaved.</li></ul>



### Week 3

Question	Answer
Give one example of Jesus being radical towards women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treating a woman with respect at the well.</li><li>• Saving a woman from being stoned to death.</li><li>• Appearing first to women after resurrecting.</li></ul>
Describe in bullet points, the traditional role of women in Christianity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bring up children.</li><li>• Run a Christian home.</li><li>• Submit to their husbands.</li><li>• Take no part in Church leadership.</li></ul>
Define the term 'gender equality'.	People of all genders enjoying the same rights and opportunities in their lives.



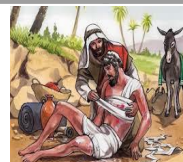
### Week 4

Question	Answer
Define the term 'miracle'.	An event or occurrence which should be impossible in the world.
List the three types of miracles performed by Jesus.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Raising the dead miracles</li><li>2. Nature miracles</li><li>3. Healing miracles</li></ol>
'Those who are well don't need a doctor. Only sick people need a doctor.' What does this quote mean?	Jesus saw himself as a doctor, and the bad people were the sick! So, Jesus needed to spend time with the sinners so that they had a chance to get to Heaven!



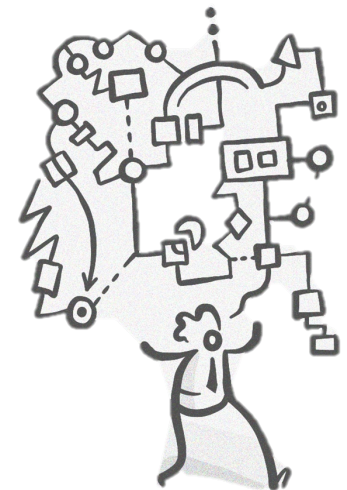
### Week 5

Question	Answer
Define the term 'parable'.	A story with meaning within it. E.g. The boy who cried wolf (never lie).
Describe the parable of the Good Samaritan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jewish man attacked, left for dead.</li><li>• Priest &amp; a priest's helper (Levite) did not stop to help.</li><li>• Samaritan (enemy of Jews) helped!</li><li>• Shared food, clothes, medicine, stay.</li></ul>
Describe the message learned from the parable of the Good Samaritan.	Love thy neighbour. This means to treat other people how you'd want to be treated



### Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 1 Describing myself | Spanish |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
How do you say 'hello' in Spanish?	Hola
How do you say 'Good Morning' in Spanish?	Buenos días
How do you say 'Good afternoon' in Spanish?	Buenos días
How do you say 'Good evening' in Spanish?	Buenas tardes
How do you say 'Good night' in Spanish?	Buenas noches

## Week 2

Question	Answer
How do you say 'How are you' in Spanish	¿Cómo estas?
Why do we have to put an upside-down question mark in Spanish <b>before</b> the question as well as at the end?	To indicate that a question is coming up
How do we say 'Silent, please' in Spanish?	Silencio, por favor
How do we say 'Listen' in Spanish?	Escuchad
How do you say "Can you repeat" in Spanish	¿Puedes repetir?

## Week 3

Question	Answer
How do you say 'my name is...'	'Me llamo...'
How do you say 'I am <b>eleven</b> years old'?	Tengo <b>once</b> años
How do you say 'he/she is called...'	Se llama...
How do you say 'he/she has <b>blue</b> eyes'	Tiene los ojos <b>azules</b>
How do you say 'he/she has <b>brown</b> eyes'	Tiene los ojos <b>marrones</b>
How do you say 'he/she has <b>green</b> eyes'	Tiene los ojos <b>verdes</b>

## Week 4

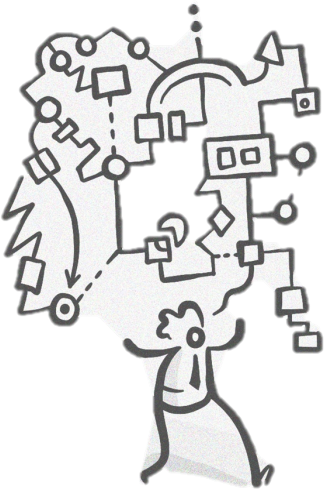
Question	Answer
How do you say 'I have <b>blonde</b> hair'	Tengo el pelo <b>rubio</b>
How do you say 'I have <b>brown</b> hair'	Tengo el pelo <b>castaño</b>
How do you say 'I have <b>black</b> hair'	Tengo el pelo <b>negro</b>
How do you say 'I have <b>ginger</b> hair'	Tengo el pelo <b>pelirrojo</b>
How do you say 'I have <b>grey</b> hair'	Tengo el pelo <b>gris</b>

## Week 5

Question	Answer
How do you say 'I have <b>long, blonde</b> hair'	Tengo el pelo <b>rubio y largo</b>
How do you say 'I have <b>short, brown</b> hair'	Tengo el pelo <b>castaño y corto</b>
How do you say 'I have <b>medium-length, black</b> hair'	Tengo el pelo <b>negro y de media melena</b>
How do you say 'I have <b>long, brown</b> hair'	Tengo el pelo <b>castaño y largo</b>
How do you say 'I have <b>short, blonde</b> hair'	Tengo el pelo <b>rubio y corto</b>

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz



# Topic 1 Describing myself/Family | Spanish |

## Week 1

Question	Answer
How do we say in Spanish 'I am shy' if we are describing a boy	Soy tímido
How do we say in Spanish 'I am shy' if we are describing a girl	Soy tímida
How do we say 'I am chatty' if we are describing a boy	Soy hablador
How do we say 'I am chatty' if we are describing a girl	Soy habladora
Why do we change the last letter of the adjective to 'o' or 'a'	We change the last letter to an 'o' if we are describing a boy and 'a' if we are describing a girl

## Week 2

Question	Answer
How do we say in Spanish 'I am intelligent'	Soy inteligente
How do we say in Spanish 'I am funny' if it is a boy	Soy gracioso
How do we say in Spanish 'I am funny' if it is a girl	Soy graciosa
How do we say in Spanish 'I am a joker' if it is a boy	Soy tonto
How do we say in Spanish 'I am a joker' if it is a girl	Soy tonta
Why do we use 'inteligente' for both boys and girls, and we don't change the ending	Inteligente ends in 'e' and is gender neutral

## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is a cognate?	A word that looks or sounds the same in Spanish and English
Give an example of a cognate in Spanish	Inteligente - intelligent Tímido/a - shy
How do you say 'my mum' in Spanish	Mi madre
How do you say 'my dad' in Spanish?	Mi padre
How do you say my grandmother	Mi abuela
How do you say my grandfather	Mi abuelo

## Week 4

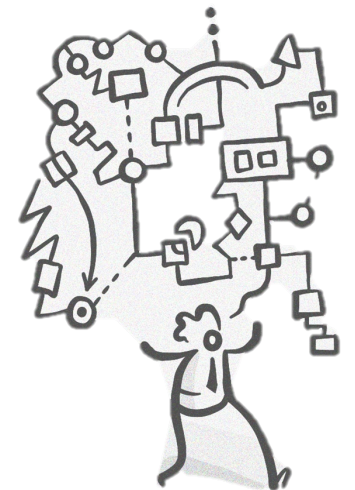
Question	Answer
How do you say 'he/she is called'	Se llama
How do you say 'he/she is shy'	Es tímido/tímida
How do you say 'he/she is kind'	Es simpático/simpática
How do you say 'he/she is funny'	Es gracioso/graciosa
How do you say 'he/she likes football'	Le gusta el fútbol

## Week 5

Question	Answer
How do you say 'because'	Porque
How do you say 'and'	y
How do you say 'but'	pero
How do you say 'I like'	Me gusta
How do you say 'I don't like'	No me gusta

## Week 6

Masters of recall  
quiz




# Topic 1 Coaster / Coat Hook | Technology (Textiles / Design)

## Week 1

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

## Week 2

Question	Answer
What is a coaster?	A small mat for a bottle or cup.
What design elements must your coaster have?	Big enough to fit a cup/ bottle. Be colourful / fit a colour scheme Match the clients wants / needs
What are the following safety symbols for? 	Ear Protection Protective Gloves Face Protection Eye Protection Dust Mask/ Protection

## Week 3

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

## Week 4

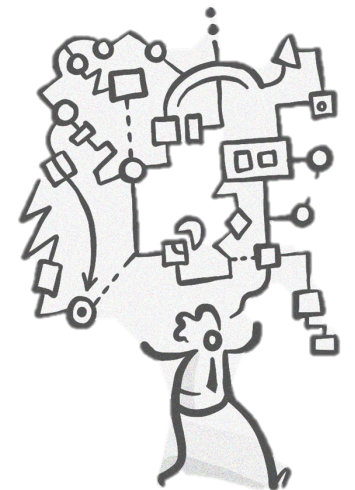
Question	Answer
Why do we still use hand stitches in the 21st Century?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better Control</li> <li>Better for delicate projects</li> <li>It's therapeutic</li> <li>Improves coordination</li> <li>Preserves vintage techniques</li> <li>It's a hobby</li> </ul>
Why is it important to conduct existing product research?	So that we are aware of what is already available. this can inform design but will also prevent copy right / plagiarism.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
What are the names of the 3 hand stitching techniques you have learnt?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Back stitch</li> <li>Running Stitch</li> <li>Cross Stitch</li> </ul>
Why do we complete a mood board?	This is a quick way of gathering vast amounts of information / ideas which we can then use to help us understand the product, target market or design limitations before starting our own design.
What program do we use for the design of our coat hooks?	Techsoft 2D design

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz






# Topic 1 Coaster / Coat Hook | Technology (Textiles / Design)

## Week 1

Question	Answer
What are the 5 stages in the design process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imagine</li> <li>Plan</li> <li>Design</li> <li>Improve</li> <li>Feedback</li> </ul>
What is CAD?	Computer Aided Design
What is CAM?	Computer Aided Manufacture

## Week 2

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




## Week 3

Question	Answer
What is the difference between the back stitch and the running stitch?	The running stitch is often a weaker stitch. It has gaps between the stitches. A back stitch is where the thread connects together to form a single running line. This is done by going backwards after each forward stitch to cover the gap. This leaves a stronger stitch as there are twice as many stitches in the same amount of space. In both stitches the size and length of each stitch should be consistent to achieve a high standard.
What colour line on the lazer cutter is used for cutting?	Red
What colour line on the lazer cutter is used for engraving?	Black

## Week 4

Question	Answer
What is meant by embellishment?	a decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive
What does Contour mean in 2D design?	Contouring is when you create a stencil out of your image, leaving only the cut lines.
What does Vectorise mean in 2D design?	Vectorising an image makes the image simple and black and white. This removes any blurry parts of the image that the cutter can't use.

## Week 5

Question	Answer
Why do we attach another piece of felt to the back of the coaster?	To keep it tidy and to prevent the thread from snagging and working loose.
Name the following tool. 	Coping Saw
Name the following tool. 	Pillar Drill
Name the following tool. 	Sand Paper

## Week 6

Masters of recall quiz

