

**Carshalton High School for Girls**

Excellence: everywhere, every day.


# **Learning with Parents / Carers Quiz Booklet**

Year 7

Spring Term 2023-24



# Year 7 Art

Principles of landscape	Aerial Perspective (foreground, middle ground and background) Linear Perspective (1 point perspective, 2 point perspective)
Types of landscape	rural landscape (countryside) urban landscape (cities) seascape (sea)
Aerial perspective	Aerial perspective, which is also called atmospheric perspective, is the effect that a hazy atmosphere has on the tone and colour of a landscape when it is viewed over a distance. Aerial perspective combines four key elements to create the illusion of depth in a landscape: The <b>size of objects</b> become <b>smaller</b> the <b>further</b> they are from the viewer. The <b>details</b> of objects <b>decrease</b> the <b>further</b> they are from the viewer. The <b>tonal range</b> of objects <b>weaken</b> the <b>further</b> they are from the viewer. The <b>colours</b> of objects begin to <b>fade</b> the <b>further</b> they are from the viewer
Linear perspective	Linear perspective is a drawing technique that gives the <b>illusion of depth</b> . Objects that are further away from us appear smaller, so we draw them smaller to create that illusion of space and distance. As those objects meet the horizon line, they disappear into one (or more) points called the <b>vanishing point</b> . The <b>vanishing point</b> is the spot on the horizon line to which the receding parallel lines diminish.
One-point perspective	One-point perspective has only one <b>vanishing point</b> along the <b>horizon line</b> . 
Two-point perspective	Two-point perspective has two vanishing points along the horizon line. The vanishing points are typically on either side of a canvas/paper, and they're used to convey such things as two corners of a building on a street.
Paul Cezanne	Paul Cézanne is most famous for his still life and landscape paintings. He rejected a dark palette and intense contrasts of light and shadow in favour of a more muted palette. He also abandons the traditional signal-point perspective, painting objects from multiple perspectives. He started reducing objects into their simplest shapes naturally occurring forms to their geometric essentials: the cone, the cube, the sphere. He used layers of colour to build up surfaces, and outlined his forms for emphasis. Sometimes Cezanne would show several different views in one painting.
Abstract art	Art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead uses shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.
En plein air	<i>En plein air</i> is a French expression meaning “in the open air”, and refers to the act of painting outdoors.
Impressionism	Impressionism is perhaps the most important movement in the whole of modern painting. Impressionists tried to get down on canvas an “impression” of how a landscape, thing, or person appeared to them at a certain moment in time. This often meant using much lighter and looser brushwork than painters had up until that point, and painting out of doors, <i>en plein air</i> (open air). The Impressionists sought to capture the optical effects of light - to convey the fleeting nature of the present moment, including ambient features such as changes in weather, on their canvases. Main Impressionism artists: Claude Monet, Mary Cassatt, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Camille Pissarro, Edgar Degas.
Warm/cool colours Tint, tone, shade	<b>Warm</b> colours remind us of things associated with the concept of heat such as summer, beaches, the sun, fire etc. The warm colours are: Red-purple, red, red-orange, orange, yellow-orange, yellow  <b>Cool</b> colours meant to calm us down. The cool colours are: Purple, blue-purple, blue, blue-green, green, yellow-green
Complementary colours	Complementary colours sit <b>across</b> from each other on the colour wheel. When complementary colours are placed next to each other, a very <b>strong contrast</b> is created. The colours appear <b>more vivid and brighter</b> .
Harmonious colours	Harmonious colours sit <b>beside</b> each other on the colour wheel. These colours work well together and create an image which is pleasing to the eye. Harmonious colours may also be referred to as analogous colours. A harmonious colour scheme uses three to five colours that are beside each other on the colour wheel.

# Year 7 Biology

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is a multicellular organism?	An organism made up of lots of cells.
2	What is a tissue?	A group of cells working together.
3	What is an organ?	A group of tissues working together.
4	What is an organ system?	A group of organs working together.
5	What is an example of an organism?	A human, a cat, a daffodil
6	Where does gas exchange take place?	In the lungs
7	What is the windpipe also known as?	The trachea
8	What are the air sacs in the lungs called?	The alveoli
9	What gas do we breathe in?	Oxygen
10	What gas do we breathe out?	Carbon dioxide
11	What is the muscle at the bottom of the lungs called?	The diaphragm
12	What happens to our ribs when we breathe in?	They move up and out
13	What happens to the volume in our chest when we breathe out?	The volume decreases
14	What are the 4 functions of the skeleton?	Support, protection, movement and blood production
15	What organ does our backbone protect?	Our spinal cord
16	Where are blood cells made in the skeleton?	The bone marrow
17	Where is our femur located?	At the top of our leg
18	What is a joint?	Where two or more bones join together
19	What are three types of joint?	Hinge, fixed, ball and socket
20	What prevents bones from wearing away?	Cartilage
21	What do ligaments do?	Hold bones together
22	What do muscles allow us to do?	Move
23	What attaches a muscle to a bone?	A tendon
24	Give an example of an antagonistic muscle.	Biceps and triceps

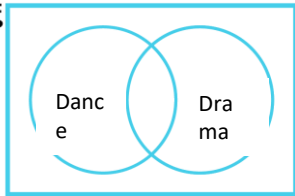
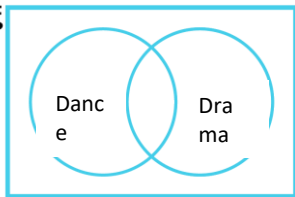
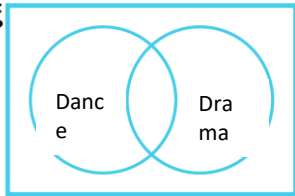
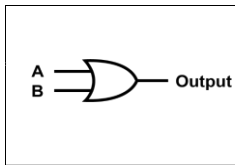
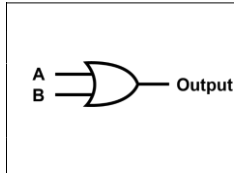
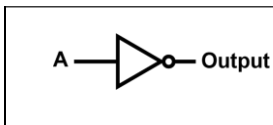
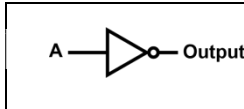
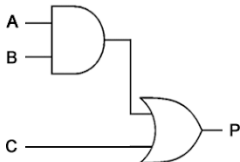
# Types Of Chemical Reactions

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name the chemical reaction in which two or more substances combine to form a single, more complex substance.	A synthesis reaction
2	Name a reaction in which a single compound breaks down into two or more simpler substances.	A decomposition reaction
3	Name a chemical reaction in which one element displaces another element in a compound, leading to the formation of a new compound.	A single displacement reaction
4	In which chemical reaction do the cations of two different compounds exchange places, resulting in the formation of two new compounds?	A double displacement reaction
5	What does a substance react with during a combustion reaction?	Oxygen
6	Name the chemical reaction that involves the transfer of electrons between substances leading to changes in the oxidation states of the elements involved.	redox (oxidation-reduction) reaction
7	What is formed in a precipitation reaction when two solutions are mixed.	Insoluble solute (precipitate)
8	Name the reaction between an acid and a base, resulting in the formation of water and a salt.	neutralization reaction
9	Name the chemical reactions that absorb heat energy from the surroundings, causing a decrease in temperature.	Endothermic reactions
10	Name the chemical reactions that release heat energy into the surroundings, causing an increase in temperature.	Exothermic reactions
11	What are the products of an acid-base reaction?	water and a salt
12	What substances speed up chemical reactions without being consumed in the process, lowering the activation energy of the reaction.	Catalysts
13	What chemical reaction can proceed in both the forward and reverse directions, depending on the conditions?	A reversible reaction
14	What reactions involve the joining of monomers to form a larger molecule known as a polymer.	Polymerization
15	Name the redox reactions in which an element undergoes both oxidation and reduction simultaneously.	Disproportionation reactions
16	What is lost by elements or compounds in oxidation reactions?	Electrons
17	What are Reduction reactions?	gain of electrons by an element or compound.
18	What are Photochemical reactions ?	chemical reactions that are initiated or influenced by light, such as photosynthesis.
19	What reactions occur when a compound breaks down into simpler substances due to the application of heat.	Thermal decomposition reactions
20	What causes the breakdown of compounds in Hydrolysis reactions?	Water- often through the cleavage of chemical bonds.
21	How do Substitution reactions work?	By the replacement of one functional group or atom in a molecule with another group or atom.
22	What are Addition reactions ?	when two or more substances combine to form a single, more complex substance.
23	Name the reactions that involve the rearrangement of atoms within a molecule to form isomers.	Isomerization reactions
24	What is another name for a double displacement reaction in which ions exchange partners to form new compounds.	A metathesis reaction

# Citizenship Spring Term Y7

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What does "Authority" refer to in a political context?	The power or right to give orders or make decisions.
2	Where are votes placed in a polling station during an election?	In a "Ballot box"
3	What is "Business rates," and who pays this tax?	Business rates are a tax paid by offices and businesses to the local council.
4	What is the process of seeking to persuade people to support a cause or vote for a political party or candidate called?	The process is called "Campaigning."
5	Who are "Candidates" in the context of an election?	Candidates are those people standing for election.
6	What is a "Committee," and what is its purpose?	A group of people, like councillors, who get together and make decisions or look into an issue.
7	Who are "Constituents," and what is their connection to an MP?	Constituents are the people who live in an MP's constituency.
8	What is "Council tax," and how is it determined?	The money paid to the council by households depending on the value of their home.
9	Who is an elected individual who represents constituents in a ward?	A "Councillor"
10	What does "Parliament" consist of, and what is its primary function?	The House of Commons, House of Lords, and the monarch (king) who together make laws for the UK.
11	What is a "Manifesto," and when is it typically presented?	A list of promises a political party makes before an election to convince people to vote for them.
12	What is an "Act of Parliament"?	A UK law
13	Who closes parliament, and how is it done?	Parliament is closed by asking the monarch, a process known as "dissolving parliament."
14	Who runs the country?	The government runs the country.
15	What is the role of political parties that did not win a general election?	To be in the "opposition" and monitor and challenge the government.
16	What is "proxy voting," and what is required before using it?	Having someone else vote on your behalf, and you need "permission" before using it.
17	Where do Lords/Peers meet to have debates and oversee government work?	In the "House of Lords."
18	What is a "policy" for a political party?	A plan outlining what a political party wants to do on an issue.
19	How is the winner determined in the "First Past The Post (FPTP)" voting system?	The winner is the candidate with the "most votes."
20	What is the purpose of the "State Opening of Parliament" ceremony?	The ceremony marks the start of parliament's year and outlines the government's plans.
21	What geographical area does each MP in the House of Commons represent?	A "constituency."
22	What does "Democracy" mean?	Rule by the people, where citizens can vote and influence how their local community or country is run.
23	What is the role of the "Central/ National government" in the UK?	It makes decisions about how the country is run and how things like schools or hospitals are built. It is led by the Prime Minister.
24	What is the role of "Local government" in the UK?	There are local councils that deliver services in counties, cities, or towns.

# Computer Science

	QUESTION	ANSWER																																																																								
1	Show people who like: Dance AND Drama																																																																									
2	Show people who like: Dance OR Drama																																																																									
3	Show people who like: Dance but NOT Drama																																																																									
4	An OR gate takes two inputs, A and B. Complete the truth table for this gate.	<div><table><thead><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>Output</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>FALSE</td><td>FALSE</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>TRUE</td><td>FALSE</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>FALSE</td><td>TRUE</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>TRUE</td><td>TRUE</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></div> <div><table><thead><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>Output</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>FALSE</td><td>FALSE</td><td>False</td></tr><tr><td>TRUE</td><td>FALSE</td><td>True</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE</td><td>TRUE</td><td>True</td></tr><tr><td>TRUE</td><td>TRUE</td><td>True</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	A	B	Output	FALSE	FALSE		TRUE	FALSE		FALSE	TRUE		TRUE	TRUE		A	B	Output	FALSE	FALSE	False	TRUE	FALSE	True	FALSE	TRUE	True	TRUE	TRUE	True																																										
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# Drama

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is a Thought Track?	When a character steps out of a scene to tell the audience their thoughts/feelings.
2	What is a Still Image?	A frozen scene.
3	What is Roleplay?	To act out or perform the part as a character.
4	What is Narration?	Adding spoken comments for the audience about the action onstage.
5	What is an Ensemble?	A group of people working together to create a performance.
6	What is a Stimulus?	A starting point for a performance.
7	Describe what a transition is.	Moving from one scene to the next.
8	Define Given Circumstances	The circumstances in a text at any given moment.
9	What are the 5 W's of Given Circumstances?	Who / What / Where / When / Why
10	What is the acronym used to remember lighting?	LATE
11	What is the acronym used to remember costume?	MISMATCH FA
12	What does each letter in LATE stand for?	Lighting Source / Angle / Technique / Effect
13	What does each letter in MISMATCH FA stand for?	Material / Individual Characteristics / Status / Makeup / Age / Texture / Colour / Hair / Fit / Accessoires
14	Name a lantern used in theatre	Choose from: Spotlight / Fresnel
15	What is a Profile Spotlight used for?	It is used to highlight a person or object on stage.
16	What is a Fresnel used for?	It is used to create a wash on the stage.
17	What is the difference between a gel and a gobo	A gobo is a metal cut out plate that slots into the front of a lantern to cast a shadow shape onto the stage. A gel is a coloured plastic that is placed in front of the lantern to alter the colour.
18	Give an angle you can use when lighting a scene.	Choose from: Back-lit / Up-lit / Side-lit / Down-lit / High Front-lit
19	List 2 lighting techniques.	Choose from: fade / cross-fade / snap / blackout
20	What is the difference between a snap and a fade	A snap happens quickly whilst a fade happens over a longer period of time.
21	What is a chorus in Drama?	A group of actors who describe and comment upon the main action of a play.
22	What does unison mean?	Performers using the same action, movement or gesture at the same time.

# Year 7 Design & Technology

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What does the term " <b>Reduce</b> " mean in the context of the 6 R's?	"Reduce" means finding ways to use fewer resources and create less waste in the design and manufacturing process
2	How can designers incorporate the concept of " <b>Reuse</b> " in their projects?	Designers can use materials that are durable and can be easily repurposed for different projects, promoting reuse.
3	Explain the importance of "Recycle" in design and technology.	"Recycle" encourages using materials that can be turned into new products after their original use, reducing environmental impact.
4	What does "Repair" mean, and why is it an essential part of sustainable design?	"Repair" involves fixing products instead of throwing them away, extending their lifespan and reducing waste.
5	How can designers incorporate the principle of "Rethink" in their projects?	Designers can reconsider old traditional methods and materials, finding new and sustainable alternatives that are less damaging to the environment.
6	What does "Refuse" mean in the context of the 6 R's?	"Refuse" involves saying <b>NO</b> to unnecessary or harmful materials or processes.
7	What does CAD stand for?	Computer Aided Design
8	What is CAD?	CAD, or Computer-Aided Design, allows designers to create detailed and accurate digital models of their ideas, which makes the design process much faster.
9	What is an example of CAD that you can use in school?	2D Design and Photoshop (computer Design Programmes)
10	What does CAM stand for?	Computer Aided Manufacture
11	What is CAM?	CAM, or Computer-Aided Manufacturing, involves using computers to control machinery and tools in the manufacturing process.
12	What is an example of CAM that we have in school?	The Laser cutter and a 3D printer
13	What is one advantage of using CAM in manufacturing?	CAM allows for precise and automated manufacturing processes, leading to higher accuracy and efficiency.
14	Name one disadvantage of relying solely on CAD in the design process.	One disadvantage is you can't actually feel the product and try it out, as CAD designs are digital and may not accurately represent real-world interactions.
15	What is a potential disadvantage of using CAM in manufacturing?	The start up cost of buying and using CAM technology can be very expensive, making it a potential drawback for smaller businesses.
16	How can CAD and CAM work together in a design project?	CAD can be used to create a digital design, and CAM can then translate that design into instructions for manufacturing machinery.
17	What is a <b>Try-Square</b> ?	A woodworking tool used for marking out. It is made of 2 main parts: Stock - Often made from wood and has a brass face on one side. Blade – Made from steel so it is resistant to damage.
18	Why is it important to mark out with a sharp pencil?	A sharp pencil will create a thin line which is far more accurate when marking out.
19	Why is a steel rule more accurate when marking out compared to a plastic ruler?	The measurements on a steel rule begin at the very end of the steel rule whereas the measurements on a plastic ruler begin further down.
20	What saw would be most appropriate for cutting through thick materials in straight lines? A Tenon Saw or a Coping Saw	Tenon Saw
21	What is the name of the electronic machinery used to create holes in different materials?	Pillar Drill
22	What is the <b>radius</b> of a circle?	The radius is the measurement from the <b>centre to edge of the circle</b> .
23	What is the <b>diameter</b> of a circle?	The diameter is the measurement that goes <b>across the middle of the circle</b> .
24	What is the <b>circumference</b> of a circle?	The circumference of a circle is the measurement <b>around the edge of the entire circle</b> .



# Y7 ENGLISH

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Spell protagonist.	P-R-O-T-A-G-O-N-I-S-T
2	What is the term for a switch to a past event called?	Flashback
3	What is poem where the poet chooses the features?	Free verse
4	What is the acronym to help remember descriptive writing methods?	PMSOAPS
5	The precise definition of a word is called...?	Denotation
6	What is the difference between tension and suspense?	Suspense is withholding information and revealing in stages to make reader wait. Tension is the result of suspense, causing strain / stress.
7	Give an example of onomatopoeia.	Possible answers: pop, crack, splash, bang, zip, ping, slurp, buzz, plop ( <i>any word that imitates the sound it is describing</i> )
8	What is the term for how a text is put together?	Structure
9	What is juxtaposition?	Placing two (or more) images or ideas close together to create a specific effect.
10	A caricature is a character with exaggerated, unrealistic characteristics: True or False?	True
11	What is a genre based on an imagined future of scientific advances	Science fiction
12	What type of sentence has two simple sentences joined with a co-ordinating conjunction.	Compound sentence
13	What does TiPToP help to remember?	When to begin a new paragraph.
14	What is the term for building on conflict to raise tension ready for the climax of a story?	Rising action
15	What is mood in poetry?	The feeling, atmosphere or main emotion
16	What is it called when you paint a picture with words?	Imagery
17	What is the term for events told in non-chronological order? N__ - L_____ narrative	Non-Linear narrative
18	What is the term used to define how writers build a character? a) Characternym b) Characterisation c) Charactering d) Character creation	b) Characterisation
19	What is the name for the type of writing where the storyteller recounts events from their own perspective?	First person narrative
20	What is the part of a text that introduces important background information to the reader?	Exposition
21	How a character looks is called their...?	Appearance
22	What is the term for repetition of vowel sounds of words close together?	Assonance
23	What am I? I give human qualities to weather/nature to create a mood.	Pathetic fallacy
24	What word describes a gentle feeling of fondness or liking?	Affection

# Year 7 Food Technology

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the primary role of an Environmental Health Officer (EHO) in the context of food safety?	An EHO is responsible for ensuring that food businesses follow the hygiene and safety regulations to protect public health.
2	Why is the role of an Environmental Health Officer important in the food industry?	EHOs play a crucial role in preventing foodborne illnesses by inspecting and advising food businesses on hygiene practices and safety standards.
3	What typically happens during a routine inspection by an Environmental Health Officer?	During a routine inspection, an EHO assesses the cleanliness of the premises, checks food storage and handling practices, and checks that they are following the food safety regulations.
4	How often might a food establishment expect inspections from an Environmental Health Officer?	Food establishments can typically expect routine inspections at least once a year, with more frequent visits for higher-risk establishments.
5	Why is personal hygiene important for people who work in the food industry?	Personal hygiene is crucial to prevent the contamination of food and to maintain a safe and healthy environment for both workers and people that buy/eat the food.
6	When talking about food hygiene, What does the term "cross-contamination" mean ?	Cross-contamination occurs when harmful microorganisms are transferred from one surface or food to another, which creates a risk of foodborne illness.
7	How can food businesses do to prevent cross-contamination?	Preventing cross-contamination involves using separate cutting boards for raw and cooked foods, regularly cleaning surfaces, and practicing good hand hygiene.
8	Name the 3 types of food contamination?	Chemical, Physical and Biological Contamination
9	Why must blue plasters be worn in the kitchen if you have a cut?	Blue plasters are used in the kitchen because, in the event that your plaster falls off, their bright colour will make them easy to spot and then throw away.
10	What foods should be prepared on a red chopping board?	Raw meat only
11	What foods should be prepared on a green chopping board?	Fruits/Veg that grow above ground and that have been washed.
12	What foods should be prepared on a white chopping board?	Dairy food
13	What food should be prepared on a purple chopping board?	Foods that are considered to be an allergen
14	How many key allergens are there?	14
15	What food should be prepared on a blue chopping board?	Fish
16	What food should be prepared on a brown chopping board?	Fruits/Veg that may come into contact with soil and are unwashed.
17	Controlling the temperature of food is extremely important in ensuring that food is safe to eat. What are the names of the 3 temperature zones ?	Cold zone, Danger Zone and Hot zone
18	The 'Danger Zone' is between 8 °C and 60 °C. Why is called the ' Danger Zone'?	The Danger zone are ideal temperatures for bacteria to grow quickly on food which has the potential to make you extremely unwell.
19	At what temperature will bacteria be destroyed?	100°C - Boiling Point
20	What temperature should the fridge be at?	Between 2°C and 5°C.
21	What temperature should the freezer be at?	Below -18°C
22	What 4 conditions do bacteria need to grow?	Warmth, Moisture, Food and Time.
23	Name 2 meats that must be cooked all the way through.	Chicken and Turkey
24	Name two types of bacteria that can cause food poisoning.	Salmonella and Escherichia Coli (E. Coli)

# French Year 7

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What colour is 'jaune' in English?	'Vert' means 'green' in English
2	How do you say 'black' in French?	The French for 'black' is 'noir'.
3	What time is it: 'Il est sept heures et quart'?	It is quarter past seven.
4	In French, what do you know about the letter 'h' at the start of a word?	The letter 'h' is usually silent at the start of a word so you do not pronounce it.
5	If we put 'ne....pas' around a verb, what are we doing to the verb?	Putting 'ne.... pas' around a verb makes it negative.
6	Usually, does the adjective go before or after the noun in French?	Usually, the adjective goes after the noun, unlike in English where it goes before the noun.
7	What verb can we use to say that we like something?	We can use the verb 'aimer' for example 'j'aime la musique' = 'I like music'.
8	What does 'reading for gist' mean?	'Reading for gist' means reading to get the general meaning even if there may be one or two words you don't know
9	What is the phrase for saying 'there is' in French?	The phrase for saying 'there is' in French is 'il y a.'
10	In French, if there is an 's' on the end of a word do we pronounce it or not?	In French, we do not pronounce the 's' on the end of a word. It is silent.
11	If I say 'Je suis d'accord' what am I saying?	If you say 'Je suis d'accord' you are saying that you are agreeing with someone or something
12	Say what this question means in English 'Qu'est-ce que la fille porte sur la photo?'	'Qu'est-ce que la fille porte sur la photo?' Means 'What is the girl wearing in the photo?'
13	What is a cognate and why is it helpful when reading or listening to texts? Can you give an example of a cognate in French?	A cognate looks like the English version of the word and is helpful to give you tips on the meaning of what you are reading or listening to. An example is: 'l'uniforme means uniform, confortable means comfortable
14	Can you give me at least 2 examples of a connective?	Examples of connectives include et (and), mais (but) and parce que (because)
15	Can you give at least 2 examples of sequencing words?	Examples of sequencing words include d'abord (first of all), ensuite/puis (then) and après (afterwards)
16	How do you say in French 'I love history because the teacher is nice.'	In French, it is 'J'aime l'histoire parce que/car le prof est sympa.'
17	How do you conjugate the verb 'avoir'?	J'ai, tu as, il/elle a, nous avons, vous avez, ils/elles ont
18	How do you say 'it's easy' in French?	'It's easy' in French is "C'est facile."
19	Can you give at least two examples of a qualifier?	Examples of qualifiers are: très (very), vraiment (really), trop (too), assez (quite), un peu (a little)
20	Can you use the word 'on' in a sentence to say that 'People study Japanese in my school/college'.	'On étudie le japonais dans mon collège/école.'
21	What is the phrase you use to say 'there is not a .... 'there isn't any....' Or 'there aren't any...'?'	The phrase for 'there is not a...', 'there isn't/aren't any' is 'il n'y a pas de...'
22	What number is 'vingt'?	'Vingt' is French for 20
23	What typically do you add to an adjective if the noun it is describing is feminine singular?	Typically, you add an -e to the end of the adjective if the noun it is describing is feminine singular. eg une jupe verte (a green dress.)
24	Do you know the days of the week?	lundi (Monday) mardi (Tuesday) mercredi (Wednesday) jeudi (Thursday), vendredi (Friday), samedi (Saturday), dimanche (Sunday)

# Year 7 Geography Spring Term

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the name for A large body of air which has the same temperature and humidity over the entire area.	An air mass
2	What type of cloud is wispy and is found high in the atmosphere?	Cirrus clouds
3	What is the definition of the word climate?	The average weather conditions for a given area (usually a minimum of 30 years)
4	What is climate change?	A change in the long-term weather patterns that characterise the regions of the world
5	What is the process where water vapour turns into a liquid when it cools?	Condensation
6	What is a drought?	A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water
7	What is the enhanced greenhouse effect?	Human's contribution to extra greenhouse gases changing the natural greenhouse effect
8	What is the name for when the sun warms oceans, lakes and seas, turning water into water vapour, a gas?	Evaporation
9	What is the greenhouse effect?	Greenhouse gases (CO <sub>2</sub> ) trap the Sun's energy in the atmosphere, warming the planet
10	What direction is the air moving in under low air pressure?	It rises
11	What is a microclimate?	The climate of a small area
12	What is the name for any form of water falling from the atmosphere (rain, hail, sleet or snow)?	Precipitation
13	Which layer of the atmosphere do we find the weather?	Troposphere
14	What is the definition of weather?	The day to day changes in the atmosphere e.g. snow, sleet, hail, fog, mist, sunshine, wind
15	What is the definition of site?	The actual place where the settlement first grew
16	What is the definition of situation?	Where it is located in relation to other settlements
17	What is a dispersed settlement?	A settlement that has buildings that are well spread out
18	What is a nucleated settlement?	A settlement that has buildings closely grouped together
19	What is a linear settlement?	A settlement often called "ribbon developments" because of their long narrow shape.
20	Where do we find a ring of older housing next to the centre, often with terraced housing (houses connected in rows)?	In the inner city
21	What is the definition of urbanisation?	A process where an increasing proportion of the population lives in towns and cities
22	What is natural increase?	More babies being born than people dying
23	What are SUDs?	Sustainable urban drainage systems to manage surface water and mimic natural drainage
24	Which type of surface allows water to flow through it?	Permeable surfaces

# Year 7 History

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	On what day did Edward the Confessor die?	5 <sup>th</sup> January 1066
2	Who was crowned King of England on 6 <sup>th</sup> January 1066?	Harold Godwinson
3	What is an Atheling?	An Anglo-Saxon prince
4	What is the word for when somebody has the right to rule?	Legitimacy
5	What is the name for a place where coins are made?	Mint
6	Which battle took place on 20 <sup>th</sup> September 1066?	Battle of Fulford
7	Who is the Head of the Catholic Church?	The Pope
8	What was the Feudal System?	A hierarchy based on land ownership
9	Who was the King of Norway in 1066?	Harald Hardrada
10	What is the name for the large piece of fabric that has pictures of the events of 1066 stitched onto it?	The Bayeux Tapestry
11	Who were the Fyrd?	Untrained peasants who fought in the Anglo-Saxon army
12	What was the name of the council of powerful Anglo-Saxon nobles who gave advice to the King of England?	The Witan
13	Which battle took place on the 25 <sup>th</sup> September 1066?	Battle of Stamford Bridge
14	What were the highly trained Anglo-Saxon warriors called?	Housecarls
15	When did the Battle of Hastings take place?	14 <sup>th</sup> October 1066
16	Who was the ruler of Normandy in 1066?	Duke William
17	What is the name for a Holy War fought by Christians in the name of God?	Crusade
18	What year was the First Crusade called at the Council of Clermont?	1095
19	Who was the leader of the Byzantine Empire during the First Crusade?	Alexius I
20	What does Transubstantiation mean?	A miracle in which wafers and wine become body and blood of Christ
21	What was another name for the Seljuk Turks?	Saracens
22	Who was the Head of the Catholic Church who ordered the First Crusade?	Pope Urban II
23	What group of people did Peter the Hermit lead?	The People's Crusade
24	What does siege mean?	Capturing a city by surrounding it, cutting off its supplies and attacking it

# Year 7 Music

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is improvisation?	Creating a piece of music with little or no planning. Making it up on the spot.
2	How many notes are there in the Pentatonic scale?	5 notes.
3	What are the notes in the Pentatonic scale?	C, D, E, G and A.
4	What is an ensemble?	A group of people performing together.
5	Which country is Gamelan music from?	Indonesia, specifically the islands of Java and Bali.
6	How many notes are used in the Slendro scale in Gamelan?	5 notes.
7	How many notes are used in the Pelog scale in Gamelan?	7 notes.
8	Where would you find C on the keyboard?	To the left of the two black keys.
9	What is the name for five horizontal lines that music is written on?	The stave.
10	What is the rhyme for working out notes on the Lines in the Treble Clef?	Every Good Boy Deserves Football.
11	What is the rhyme for working out notes in the Spaces in the Treble Clef?	FACE in the spaces.
12	Name two of the Chinese instruments we have studied.	Erhu, pipa, guzheng, sheng, pan flute, drum or dizi.
13	What is a musical?	A staged performance which tells a story and includes acting, singing, dance and dialogue.
14	How many people sing in a duet?	Two.
15	What is the name for an ensemble with 4 people in it?	A quartet.
16	Name the 4 vocal voice types.	Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass.
17	True or False: Soprano is the lowest pitched voice type?	False- Soprano is the highest-pitched voice type.
18	What is dialogue?	Speech in a musical. This sometimes happens while music is playing.
19	What is an action song?	A song which moves the plot of the musical along.
20	Which type of song tells you more about the character singing it?	A character song.
21	Which keyword means 'how high or low a note is'?	Pitch.
22	What is the name of the note value worth 2 beats?	Minim.
23	What is the name of the note value worth 1/4 beat?	Semiquaver.
24	Give 3 words you could use to describe Dynamics.	Forte (loud), Piano (quiet), Crescendo (getting louder), Diminuendo (getting quieter).

# Energy

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the unit of energy?	Joule
2	What is a fuel?	A substance that is used to provide heat or power, usually when burned
3	What is conduction?	How heat travels through a metal
4	What is convection?	How heat travels through a liquid or gas
5	What is radiation?	How heat travels through empty space ie a vacuum
6	What is a conductor?	A material that allows heat to travel through it by conduction
7	What is an insulator?	A material that does not allows heat to travel through it by conduction
8	Name three energy stores	Kinetic, gravitational, chemical, thermal, elastic potential, nuclear
9	What two factors affect the size of a kinetic energy store?	Mass and velocity/speed of an object
10	What is the equation used to calculate gravitational potential energy?	$GPE = \text{mass} \times \text{gravity} \times \text{height}$
11	Heat is a form of what type of energy?	Thermal
12	Are heat and temperature the same thing?	No
13	What unit do we measure temperature in?	Degrees Celsius
14	When are two objects in thermal equilibrium?	When there is no heat transfer between them
15	Why do you feel cold when you touch ice?	Heat moves from your body to ice (to melt it) so you lose energy
16	How are particles arranged in solids?	Fixed, rigid pattern. No overall movement except vibrations
17	How are particles arranged in gases?	Random movement, no force of attraction between particles
18	Why are pans made of metal?	Good conductors of heat and high melting point
19	Why are pan handles made of plastic?	Need to be good insulators to stop heat burning your hands
20	How does heat reach us from the Sun?	By radiation
21	What surfaces are good reflectors of radiation?	Shiny and white
22	What surfaces are good absorbers of radiation?	Black and matt
23	Name four parts of a power station	Turbine, generator, boiler, furnace
24	What are fossil fuels	Coal, oil and gas

# P7 Radioactivity

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	State the charge of an atom.	Neutral
2	State the name of an element with the same number of protons but different number of neutrons.	Isotope
3	Complete this sentence 'If an atom, loses or gains electrons it becomes an _____'	Ion
4	State the name of the atomic model that had a ball of positive charge with negative electrons embedded in it.	Plum pudding model
5	Which scientist theorised that electrons orbit the nucleus at specific distances?	Bohr
6	.Name three types of radiation.	Alpha, beta, gamma.
7	Which type of ionising radiation has the greatest range in air?	Gamma
8	Which type of ionising radiation is made of 2 protons and 2 neutrons.	Alpha
9	State the name given to the rate at which unstable nuclei in a source decay.	Half-life
10	Name the process where an object is exposed to nuclear radiation.	Irradiation
11	Why are scientific findings peer reviewed by other scientists?	Reduces bias
12	Which scientist proved that existence of neutrons in the nucleus?	Chadwick
13	What does ionization mean?	When an atom loses an electron to become a charged particle
14	What is a beta particle?	Fast moving electron
15	What is gamma radiation?	High frequency EM radiation
16	What is background radiation?	Radiation we receive from a radiationr of sources such as cosmic radiation (from space), from rocks, nuclear power stations
17	What is nuclear fission?	When a nucleus splits (artificially) releasing a vast amount of energy
18	What is nuclear fusion?	When two nuclei fuse/join together releasing a vast amount of energy
19	What is a chain reaction?	A reaction where each fission goes onto release more fission
20	Name two ways in which radiation can be used in medicine?	Destroying cancerous cells, sterilizing surgical equipment
21	What is the unit of activity?	Bequerel
22	What is a radioactive implant?	A device that is used to destroy cancer cells
23	What is a medical tracer?	Injected radioactive sources such as technetium-99 can be used to make soft tissues, such as blood vessels or the kidneys, show up through medical imaging processes.
24	Name two fuels used in nuclear power stations	Uranium and plutonium



# Religious Studies

	QUESTION Can you say which keyword corresponds to the definition below?	ANSWER
1	Sayings and traditions of Muhammad	Hadith
2	Something which is used to represent something else	Symbol
3	The non-physical part of ourselves that we can't see and will survive death	Soul
4	The most important holy book in Judaism	Torah
5	All knowing	Omniscient
6	A Muslim statement of belief in Allah	Shahadah
7	Everywhere at the same time	Omnipresent
8	Someone who does not believe in God	Atheist
9	Jewish religious laws	Mitzvot
10	Someone who believes in the existence of a God or gods	Theist
11	A religious teacher in Sikhism	Guru
12	The Jewish place of worship	Synagogue
13	All powerful	Omnipotent
14	Someone who is unsure whether God exists or not	Agnostic
15	The three Hindu gods of creation, sustaining and destructions – Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva	Trimurti
16	Belief in the oneness of Allah	Tawhid
17	A messenger of God	Prophet
18	Jewish prayer expressing belief in one God	Shema
19	Your view / judgement	Opinion
20	Another word for god or goddess	Deity
21	Belief in one God only	Monotheistic / monotheism
22	Something you think is true but cannot prove	Belief
23	A story told to express beliefs about God or the world	Myth
24	The most important holy book of Islam	Qur'an

# Spanish

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name as many school subjects as you can in Spanish.	Go to page 6 of booklet.
2	Say the days of the week in S	Lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves Viernes, sábado, domingo.
3	Conjugate 'estudiar' (to study) in the present tense.	Estudio, estudias, estudia, estudiamos, estudiais, estudian.
4	How do you say 'I study Spanish on Fridays'?	Estudio español los viernes
5	Conjugate the verb 'comer' (to eat), in Spanish.	Como, comes, come, comemos, comeis, comen
6	Conjugate 'escribir' (to write) in Spanish.	Escribo, escribes, escribe, escribimos, escribís, escriben.
7	What does <u>aburrido</u> mean?	Boring .
8	What is the difference between <u>aburrido</u> and <u>aburrida</u> ?	Aburrido is masculine Aburrida is feminine
9	How do you say 'the female teacher is quite kind' in Spanish?	La profesora es bastante simpática.
10	How do you say 'the history teacher (male)' in Spanish?	El professor de historia.
11	What is the difference between 'me gusta' and 'me gustan'?	Me gusta: used to say that you like one thing. Me gustan: used to say that you like more than one thing or something plural like Maths and Science.
12	How do you say 'I like Geography' in Spanish?	Me gusta la geografía
13	How do you say that 'I don't like Science' in Spanish?	No me gustan las ciencias
14	What is the difference between 'es' and 'son'?	Es = is Son = are
15	What happens to adjectives when they are describing something plural in Spanish?	The adjective becomes plural too.
16	How do you say 'Science is interesting' in Spanish?	Las ciencias son interesantes.
17	How do you say 'Spanish is interesting' in Spanish?	El español es interesante.
18	How do you ask 'why?' in Spanish?	¿Por qué?
19	How do you say 'because' in Spanish?	porque
20	How do you say 'I like art because it is creative'?	Me gusat el dibujo porque es creative.
21	How do you say 'I don't like'?	No me gusta.
22	Name as many foods as you can in Spanish.	Look at page 40 of booklet.
23	How do you say 'I eat crisps at break'?	Como patatas fritas durante el recreo
24	How do you say 'I eat a hamburger and drink orange juice'?	Como una hamburguesa y bebo zumo de naranja