

**Carshalton High School for Girls**

Excellence: everywhere, every day.

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

Year 9

Spring Term 2023-24



# Animal Care

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	True or false – All grazing animals are born with natural behaviour patterns.	True
2	True or false – Stress will be increased if you carefully introduce animals to restraint devices.	False
3	True or False – A mature bull will responded to a female cow in estrus by curling his upper lip	True
4	True or false - When predators attack livestock, they begin to mill and circle.	True
5	What does SODA stand for?	Stop Observe Decide Act
6	Humans and dogs have the exact same body language	No
7	If you have a pet Tarantula(a big spider) is hungry, what food will you feed it?	Mice and Insects
8	Herpetologists are biologists that focus on.....	Reptiles and amphibians
9	Which of these is measured regularly to monitor animal health? a. Faeces b. Urine c. Weight change d. Vocalisation	Urine
10	How frequently should weight be monitored in a healthy adult animal?	Monthly
11	A farmer owns a herd of goats. One of the goats in the herd has been found to have ringworm. Identify two symptoms of ringworm on the goat.	Raised, red circular lesions, Hair loss, Excessive scratching, Thickening of the skin
12	Identify which body part of an animal can be affected by tartar	Their teeth
13	What is auditory communication?	The sound an animal makes to communicate can be made with the voice or other parts of the body. The sound can transmit over large distances
14	How do young animals learn how to behaviour?	Young animals learn how to behave by interacting with others
15	What does the term “Biparental” mean?	This is when both the male and female look after their offspring. This is most common in birds because they do not produce milk
16	You can legally own a pet from the age of 10.	False – under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, you can only legally own a pet from the age of 16.
17	Which of the following items of PPE should be worn when handling and caring for the dog? a. Gloves and boots. b. Goggles and gauntlets. c. Hi-vis overalls and goggles. d. Hi-vis overalls and boots.	A

# Animal Care

	QUESTION	ANSWER
18	Which of the following best describes how a person should approach an unfamiliar animal? A - confident and calm B - cautious and loud C - confident and loud D - cautious and calm	A
19	A cat has just given birth. Which of these should be increased in their diet? A - Vitamin A. B - Protein. C - Calcium. D - Carbohydrates.	C
20	Which of these is one of the five animal welfare needs? A - Need for regular exercise. B - Need to be able to exhibit normal behaviour patterns. C - Need to be fed and watered on a regular basis. D - Need for a suitable mate.	B
21	How much do you think a Shetland pony should weigh?	272kg
22	How much do you think a 8 week old kitten should weigh?	800g
23	Which one of the following is an example of an amphibian?  A - Bird B - Snake C - Frog D - Lizard	C - Frog

# Organisation & digestive system

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What are cells and what happened to cells?	The building blocks of life and cells can differentiate to become specialised.
2	What are tissues?	A groups of cells with a similar structure and function working together..
3	What are organs?	A collection of tissues all working together to perform a specific function.
4	What is an organ system?	Is made up of a number of organs all working together to perform a function.
5	What is an organism?	Multicellular organisms are made up of a number or organ systems.
6	What is digestion?	Breaks down large molecules into smaller ones.
7	Name the organs in the digestive system.	Salivary glands, pancreas, liver, stomach, small intestine and large intestine.
8	What is produced in our glands?	Enzymes.
9	What does the liver produce and what is the function of this?	Produces bile which emulsifies fat and turns fat into tiny droplets to aid digestion.
10	What is the function of the stomach?	Breaking down large molecules into smaller soluble molecules
11	What is the function of the small intestine?	Breaking down large molecules into smaller soluble molecules and absorption.
12	What is the function of the large intestine?	Absorbing water from undigested food.
13	What is the small intestine covered in and what does it increase?	The small intestine is covered in Villi, and this increases surface areas.
14	What are the main compounds that make up the structure of a cell?	Carbohydrates, lipids and proteins.
15	What is the function of carbohydrates and what chemical compounds are they made up of?	They provide us with energy, and they are made up of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen.
16	What is the function of lipids and what chemical compounds are they made up of?	They are an energy source in our body, and they are made up of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen.
17	What is the function of proteins and what chemical compounds are they made up of?	They are used to build our cells and our enzymes, and they are made up of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen.
18	What is the chemical used to test for sugars and what is the colour if sugars are present?	Benedict solution and the result will be red if sugars is present.
19	What is the chemical used to test for sugars and what is the colour if starch are present?	Iodine solution and the result will be black if starch is present.
20	What is the chemical used to test for sugars and what is the colour if protein are present?	Biuret solution and the result will be purple if protein is present.
21	What is the chemical used to test for sugars and what is the colour if lipids are present?	Ethanol solution and the result will be cloudy if lipids is present.
22	What are enzymes?	Biological catalysts
23	What are the three main enzymes in our digestive system?	Carbohydrases (amylase), proteases and lipases.
24	What happens to enzymes above optimum temperature?	Enzymes become denatured.

# Organising plant & animals

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What are the four components of the blood?	Plasma, Red blood cell, White blood cells, and Platelets.
2	What is the function of the plasma?	Carries dissolved substance and the other components.
3	What is the function of the red blood cells?	Carries oxygen.
4	What is the function of the white blood cells?	A part of the body's defence system.
5	What is the function of arteries and describe the pressure they work at.	Arteries carry bloody away from the heart at a high pressure.
6	Explain the blood carried by arteries and the expectation artery.	Arteries carry oxygenated blood except for the pulmonary artery which carries deoxygenated blood.
7	What is the function of veins, what do they contain and describe the pressure they work at.	Vein carry blood toward the heart at a lower pressure and they contain valves.
8	Explain the blood carried by veins and the expectation vein.	Veins carry deoxygenated blood except for the pulmonary vein which carries oxygenated blood.
9	What is the function of capillaries?	They are the site of substance exchange, and they form a network of vessels that link the arteries and veins.
10	What are the four chambers of the heart called?	Right Atrium, Right Ventricle, Left Atrium, and Left Ventricle.
11	Explain the structure of the right side of the heart.	The right side receives blood from the body via the Vena Cava (a vein) into the right atrium; it contracts and forces blood into the right ventricle. Between the right atrium and ventricle is the tricuspid valve to stop blood flowing back into the atrium. The right ventricle then contracts and forces blood to the lungs via the pulmonary artery.
12	Explain the structure of the left side of the heart.	The left side receives blood from the lungs via the pulmonary vein into the left atrium; it contracts and forces blood into the left ventricle. Between the left atrium and ventricle is the mitral valve to stop blood flowing back into the atrium. The left ventricle then contracts and pumps blood out of the heart and to the rest of the body via the aorta.
13	The blood entering and leaving the right side of the heart is known as.....	Deoxygenated blood.
14	The blood entering and leaving the left side of the heart is known as.....	Oxygenated blood.
15	What is coronary heart disease?	It is layers of fatty material build up inside the coronary arteries which narrows them, restricting the flow of blood to the heart muscle.
16	What is a stent and describe what is used for.	A stent is a wire mesh that is inserted through an artery and fed up to the coronary artery and is used to keep coronary arteries open.
17	Where does gas exchange happen?	Gas exchange happens between the alveoli and the capillaries of the circulatory system by diffusion.
18	An adaptation of the Alveoli is very thin walls, explain why?	The very thing wall give a short distance between air and the blood to make diffusion easy.
19	What is the function of the Xylem tissue?	Carries Water and mineral ions from the roots to the leaves by transpiration.
20	What is the function of the Phloem tissue?	Carries dissolved sugars and cell sap around the plant.
21	What is transpiration?	The loss of water vapour from the surface of plant leaves.
22	Water moves into the roots by.....	Osmosis
23	What are Stomata?	Openings in the leaves of plants.
24	How does temperature affect the rate of transpiration?	This increases the rate of photosynthesis, which means more water is required. It also increases the rate at which water evaporates.

# Business Studies

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is a business opportunity?	A business opportunity refers to a situation or set of circumstances that presents the potential for creating or expanding a successful business venture.
2	What are some examples of business opportunities?	Examples of business opportunities include starting a delivery service for a specific niche, launching a mobile app catering to a specific target audience, or offering unique and in-demand products based on emerging market trends.
3	What factors should you consider when evaluating a business opportunity?	When evaluating a business opportunity, factors to consider include market demand, competition, potential profitability, available resources, scalability, and the feasibility of implementation.
4	What are the risks associated with spotting a business opportunity?	Some risks associated with spotting a business opportunity include market uncertainties, competition, financial risks, and the possibility of failure..
5	What is market research?	Market research refers to the process of gathering, analysing, and interpreting data about a specific market to gain insights into customer preferences, behaviours, and trends, as well as to evaluate the competitiveness of a product or service.
6	Why is market research important?	Market research helps businesses make informed decisions by providing valuable information about target customers, their needs, and preferences.
7	What are the main types of market research?	The main types of market research include primary research (collecting fresh data directly from consumers through surveys, interviews, focus groups, etc.), and secondary research (analysing existing data from various sources such as government reports, industry publications, and databases).
8	Can a business opportunity arise from solving a problem?	Yes, many successful businesses are born from solving existing problems. Recognizing a problem and finding a unique solution that improves people's lives can create a viable business opportunity.

# Chemistry - C3 Structure & Bonding

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What are the three main states of matter?	Solid, Liquid, Gas
2	What is the name of the change of state from solid to liquid?	Melting
3	What is the state symbol for a solution?	(aq)
4	What is the charge on an ion of a Group 1 metal?	1+
5	Where are metals found on the periodic table?	On the right hand side
6	How is a covalent bond formed?	By sharing a pair of electrons
7	Describe metallic bonding.	Positive metal ions surrounded by a sea of delocalised electrons.
8	What is the name of the change of state from liquid to gas that happens at all temperatures?	Evaporation
9	Name the structure that ionic substances form.	Giant ionic lattice
10	Which type of substance has low melting and boiling points?	Simple covalent molecules
11	How are ions formed?	By transfer of electrons.
12	What do dots and crosses represent in a 'dot and cross' diagram?	Electrons
13	What is the charge on an ion of a Group 6 element?	2-
14	What is the name of the change of state from gas to liquid?	Condensation
15	What type of structure is diamond?	Giant covalent
16	Why is an alloy harder than a pure metal?	Because it contains a mixture of metals with different sized atoms.
17	Why does graphite conduct electricity?	Because it has delocalised electrons that are free to move and carry a charge.
18	How many bonds does each carbon atom form in diamond?	4
19	What is graphene?	A single layer of graphite
20	What is the name of the change of state from liquid to solid?	Freezing
21	What is the diameter of a nanoparticle?	1-100nm
22	Why do ionic substances not conduct electricity when solid?	Because the ions cannot move
23	What are fullerenes and nanotubes?	A hollow tube or ball of carbon atoms
24	How many bonds does each carbon atom form in graphite?	3

# Child Development

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the purpose of antenatal care?	To help women to have a healthy pregnancy and to deliver a live, healthy baby
2	What does 'G.P.' stand for?	General Practitioner
3	What is the longest time after delivery that a midwife is involved in a mother's care?	28 days
4	Why might an obstetrician be involved in a delivery?	Acceptable answers: Multiple births; complications, caesarean section, forceps or ventouse assisted delivery.
5	When should a first midwife appointment happen?	Before 10 weeks
6	Why are folic acid supplements important before pregnancy and in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy?	To prevent neural tube defects such as spina bifida
7	What are routine blood tests in pregnancy looking for? Give 3 examples.	Any of the following: Anaemia; Rubella; blood group; rhesus factor; rubella, high blood sugar; Hepatitis B or C; HIV.
8	What is hyperemesis gravidarum?	Severe morning sickness, with possible nausea, vomiting, weight loss, dehydration and low blood pressure.
9	If a baby is measuring 28cm from the top of the uterus to the bone at the bottom of the abdomen, how many weeks gestation is the baby, on average?	28 weeks
10	Name 3 substances that a routine maternal urine test is looking for?	Protein; ketones; glucose
11	Why are screening tests carried out?	To estimate the risk of a baby being born with a specific condition, or of developing a disease
12	Why are diagnostic tests carried out?	To diagnose and confirm if an individual has a disease
13	What is sickle cell disease?	Red blood cells develop in an abnormal shape and cannot pass through vessels easily.
14	What is the purpose of a Nuchal Fold Translucency Scan?	To assess the chance of a baby having Down's Syndrome
15	Which 3 syndromes does the Triple Test screen for?	Down's, Edwards' and Patau's Syndromes
16	What does NIPT stand for?	Non-invasive prenatal testing
17	At what stage of pregnancy is chorionic villus sampling usually carried out?	11-14 weeks
18	At what stage of pregnancy is amniocentesis carried out?	15-20 weeks
19	At how many weeks is an Anomaly Scan carried out?	20 weeks
20	Approximately how high is the risk of miscarriage for amniocentesis and CVS tests?	1%
21	Give examples of 3 foods which should be avoided in pregnancy?	Unpasteurised dairy products; raw eggs; shellfish; undercooked meat; liver; pate; game meats, cured meats.
22	What is placenta praevia?	The placenta stays low in the womb and covers the cervix
23	What is colostrum?	The early breast milk, which is rich in fats, protein and antibodies.



# Citizenship Spring Term Y9

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the primary role of a Chief Constable?	This is the officer in charge of the police force in a particular county or area in Britain.
2	What does the "Rule of Law" principle emphasize in the legal system?	Equal and fair application of the law to all.
3	Who decides whether police cases go to court in the UK?	The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).
4	What does "Powers of Entry" mean in legal terms?	Legal rights to enter defined premises for specific purposes.
5	Why is a "Formal warning" given by a police officer to a young person?	For admitting guilt in a first or second offence.
6	What is the purpose of "Stop and Search" by the police?	To search individuals with a genuine suspicion of carrying items for potential crime.
7	What is the goal of "Deterrence" as a form of punishment?	To discourage people from committing crimes.
8	What is the primary objective of "Rehabilitation" as a form of punishment?	To change the behaviour of the individual.
9	What does "Restitution" as a punishment involve?	It involves financially penalizing the defendant.
10	What happens in a "Referral order" for young offenders?	They are referred to a panel of community volunteers and a youth offending team member.
11	What does "Alternative Dispute Resolution" (ADR) refer to?	It encompasses methods other than going to court for resolving civil issues.
12	In "Arbitration," who adjudicates a dispute?	One or more specially-appointed experts or lawyers.
13	What is the key feature of "Negotiation" as a form of ADR	Two parties attempt to resolve the dispute between themselves.
14	What are the responsibilities of "Tribunals"?	They hear a wide range of cases, such as tax, employment, and immigration and asylum.
15	Which types of judgements does the "Court of Appeal" handle?	It hears appeals against both civil and criminal judgements from various lower courts.
16	What type of offences are usually dealt with in the Crown Court?	Serious criminal offences.
17	Which court handles cases and appeals from County Courts in civil matters?	The High Court.
18	What are summary offences, and where are they usually tried?	Less serious criminal offences; usually tried in Magistrate courts.
19	What type of court is specifically responsible for the criminal trial of young offenders aged 10-17?	Youth court.
20	In England and Wales, what does the Youth Justice System refer to?	The different groups that prosecute, convict, and punish individuals under the age of 18 who commit criminal offences.
21	What does JP stand for, and what type of cases do they hear?	Justice of the Peace; minor cases in Magistrate Court.
22	Who are Lay Magistrates, and in what type of court do they typically hear cases?	Volunteers who hear cases of minor criminal offences in Magistrate Court.
23	Where do Barristers usually work?	In Crown Courts.
24	What is the official term for formal court proceedings?	Litigation.

# Computer Science

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Convert the following binary number in to denary 1001	$8 + 1 = 9$
2	Convert the following binary number in to denary 101010	$32 + 8 + 2 = 42$
3	Convert the following binary number in to denary 1000111	$64 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 71$
4	Convert the following binary number in to denary 10100110	$128 + 32 + 4 + 2 = 166$
5	Convert the following binary number in to denary 11110000	$128 + 64 + 32 + 16 = 240$
6	What is the hex representation of the binary number 101010?	The hex representation of the binary number 101010 is 2A.
7	What is the hex representation of the binary number 11001101?	The hex representation of the binary number 11001101 is CD.
8	Perform a left shift by one on the following: 100101	1001010
9	Perform a right shift by two on the following: 100101	1001
10	Calculate the file size of the following image in bytes: 800 pixels, a height of 600 pixels, and 2 colours	File Size = $(800 \times 600 \times 1 / 8) = 60,000$ bytes $60,000 / 1000 = 60\text{KB}$
11	Calculate the file size of the following image in bytes: 800 pixels, a height of 600 pixels, and 7 colours	File Size = $800 \times 600$ pixels, resulting in a total of 480,000 pixels. $480,000 \text{ pixels} \times 3 \text{ bits} = 1,440,000 \text{ bits}$ $1,440,000 \text{ bits} / 8 = 180,000 \text{ bytes}$ $180,000 / 1000 = 180\text{KB}$
12	A sound clip has a sample resolution of 16 bits per sample, a sample rate of 44,100 samples per second, and a duration of 120 seconds. Calculate the file size of the sound clip.	Total bits = $16 \text{ bits/sample} \times 44,100 \text{ samples/second} \times 120 \text{ seconds} = 84,096,000 \text{ bits}$ Total bytes = $84,096,000 \text{ bits} / 8 = 10,512,000 \text{ bytes}$ $10,512,000 \text{ bytes} / 1000 = 10,512 \text{ KB}$ $10,512 \text{ KB} / 1000 = 10.512\text{MB}$
13	Implement the Run Length Encoding algorithm to compress a string AAABBBCCC	3A 3B 3C
14	Complete OUTPUT for AND gate  <div> <div>Input A</div> <div>Input B</div> <div>Output</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>?</div> <div>0</div> <div>1</div> <div>?</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>?</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>?</div> </div>	<div> <div>Input A</div> <div>Input B</div> <div>Output</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>0</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> </div>
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# Y9 GCSE Dance

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is meant by the term stimulus.	A stimulus is an inspiration for an idea of movement. Types of stimuli: Auditory, visual, tactile, ideational (theme based), kinaesthetic (movement based)
2	What role does choreographic intention play in the creation of a dance piece?	Choreographic intention refers to the purpose or message the choreographer intends to convey through the dance. It guides the selection of movements, music, and overall design, helping to communicate a specific artistic vision.
3	What is a dance motif, and how does it contribute to the structure of a dance piece?	A dance motif is a recurring movement or pattern within a choreography that contributes to the unity and development of the dance piece.
4	What is the stimuli for <i>A Linha Curva</i> ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Brazilian Culture</li> <li>2. A celebration of Brazilian life</li> <li>3. The Curved line</li> </ol>
5	What is the choreographic intention of <i>A Linha Curva</i> ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Having Fun</li> <li>2. Men pursuing the women</li> <li>3. Male competitiveness</li> <li>4. The contrast between straight and curved lines</li> </ol>
6	What are the features of production?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set design</li> <li>2. Lighting</li> <li>3. Costume</li> <li>4. Aural setting</li> </ol>
7	What is the aural setting?	Song, instrumental, orchestral, spoken word, silence, natural sound, found sounds, body percussion, musical elements such as tone, pitch and rhythm
8	What professional company premiered <i>A Linha Curva</i> in London?	Rambert premiere at Sadler's Wells on Tuesday 12 May 2009.
9	What performance environments can be used for a professional dance work?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proscenium arch</li> <li>2. End stage</li> <li>3. In the round</li> <li>4. Site sensitive</li> </ol>
10	How can a dancer use facial expressions to enhance their performance?	Facial expressions convey emotion and intention, adding depth and meaning to the movements. A dancer's face should reflect the mood and narrative of the choreography, creating a more compelling performance.
11	Identify two types of mental skills.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prep for performance</li> <li>2. During performance</li> </ol>
12	What does the term mental rehearsal mean?	Thinking through and visualizing the dance
13	What set is used in <i>A Linha Curva</i> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is no set apart from a raised platform at the back of the stage upon which 4 percussionists perform</li> <li>- Skateboards are used to propel 5 dancers across the stage</li> </ul>

# Y9 GCSE Dance

	QUESTION	ANSWER
14	what are the technical skills in dance	These include accuracy of action, timing, dynamic, relationships, rhythmic and spatial content and the reproduction of movement in a stylistically accurate way.
15	Define the term physical skills	Aspects enabling effective performance such as posture, alignment, balance, coordination, control, flexibility, mobility, strength, stamina, extension and isolation.
16	Define expressive skills	Aspects that contribute to performance artistry and that engage the audience, such as focus, projection, spatial awareness, facial expression, phrasing. For Duet/Trio performance only: Musicality, sensitivity to other dancers.
17	List all mental skills	These include commitment, concentration, confidence, movement memory, systematic repetition, mental rehearsal, rehearsal discipline, planning of rehearsal, response to feedback and capacity to improve.
18	Identify 4 technical skills and provide an example for each one	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Action – roll, turn, jump;</li> <li>2. Dynamics – slow, sudden, sharp;</li> <li>3. space – diagonal, center stage, circular;</li> <li>4. relationship – trio, duet, contact</li> </ol>
19	Define and give example of choreographic devices.	Choreographic devices - Methods used to develop and vary material. E.g. Motif and development, repetition, contrast, highlights, climax, manipulation of number, unison and canon.
20	What costumes were used in <i>A Linha Curva</i> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Male and female dancers both wear black vests with different coloured Lycra shorts</li> <li>- The colours are carnival inspired</li> <li>- The men wear metallic disc-shaped collars</li> </ul>
21	What role does musicality play in a dance performance, and how can a dancer demonstrate it effectively?	Musicality involves the ability to synchronize movements with the rhythm, tempo, and dynamics of the music. A dancer with strong musicality demonstrates an innate understanding of the music, enhancing the overall coherence and impact of the performance.
22	Explain one way in which a dancer can improve the physical skill stamina.	Engage in regular cardiovascular exercises like running, cycling, or swimming to build overall endurance. Gradually increase the duration and intensity of the intervals to challenge and build stamina.
23	Identify 2 structuring devices.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Binary</li> <li>2. Ternary</li> <li>3. Narrative</li> <li>4. Beginning/Middle/End</li> </ol>
24	How many dancers performed in <i>A Linha Curva</i> ?	28 dancers

# Design and Technology

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Describe what is involved in the process of air seasoning timber.	Planks of wood are stacked inside of a building that has a roof but is open on all sides allowing air to circulate around the boards. As the air flows around the planks, it will slowly dry out the planks.
2	Describe what is involved in the process of kiln seasoning timber.	Timber is mounted on a trolley that is wheeled into a kiln. The kiln is fully enclosed and has steam fed into it. As the moisture content of the steam is reduced it driers out the timber.
3	What are the advantages of using manufactured timber over natural timber?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available in much larger sheets</li> <li>• Less prone to shrinkage, warping and twisting</li> <li>• Can use lower grader timber leading to environmental benefits</li> <li>• Uses waste materials from the timber industry</li> <li>• They can be faced with laminate or veneer to improve aesthetics</li> <li>• More consistent quality so more suited to CNC machining and volume production.</li> </ul>
4	What is one-off production?	This is where one product is made, often bespoke and made to measure.
5	What is batch production?	This is where several identical products are made.
6	What is mass production?	This is where many products are made with extensive use of machinery and manufacturing aids.
7	What is continuous flow production?	This is where products are made 24/7 (all night and day) making use of computer aided machines.
8	What are knots and what problems can they cause?	Knots form in timber where a branch has grown out of a tree trunk. Knots can cause several problems; they can weaken the timber, cause timber to decay and can release resin which ruins the surface finish of the wood. The knot can fallout of a plank as it dries out at a different rate leaving a hole.
9	What is a jig?	A jig is made to assist in the production of timber products. It could relate to the specific size needing to be cut or the position of holes that need to be drilled among other things.
10	Explain the difference between batch production and mass production.	Batch production involves producing a limited number of identical products at a time, often in specified quantities, whereas mass production involves producing large quantities of standardized products continuously.
11	Why is it important for a designer to consider the scale of production during product development?	Considering the scale of production helps designers make decisions about materials, manufacturing processes, and design complexity. It ensures that the product can be produced efficiently and cost-effectively at the desired production scale.
12	Provide an example of a product that benefits from economies of scale and explain why.	Smartphones are an example of a product benefiting from economies of scale. As the demand for smartphones has increased globally, manufacturers can achieve lower costs per unit by producing large quantities. This allows for more affordable pricing and wider market accessibility.
13	Why is it important for designers to consider the environmental impact of their products?	Designers should consider the environmental impact to minimize resource use, reduce pollution, and contribute to sustainability. This helps protect ecosystems and ensures a more responsible approach to product development.
14	What is the significance of using sustainable materials in design projects?	Using sustainable materials helps reduce the depletion of natural resources and minimizes the environmental impact associated with material extraction, production, and disposal. It supports the concept of a circular economy.
15	Explain the term "life cycle assessment" and how it aids ethical decision-making in design.	Life cycle assessment involves evaluating the environmental impact of a product from raw material extraction to disposal. It helps designers identify areas for improvement, make informed choices, and develop products with lower overall environmental impact.

# Design and Technology

	QUESTION	ANSWER
16	How can designers ensure their products are ethically produced?	Designers can ensure ethical production by selecting suppliers with fair labor practices, promoting safe working conditions, and avoiding materials sourced through unethical means. Additionally, supporting fair trade practices contributes to ethical production.
17	Discuss one way in which a designer can design products to encourage recycling.	Designing products with easily separable components or using materials with recycling symbols can encourage recycling. Clearly labeling recyclable parts and avoiding mixed materials can simplify the recycling process, making it more likely for consumers to participate in recycling efforts.
18	Why is user research important in the design process?	User research is crucial as it helps designers understand the needs, preferences, and behaviors of the target audience. This information guides design decisions, ensuring the final product meets user expectations and addresses real-world challenges.
19	What is a mood board, and how can it assist designers in their work?	A mood board is a visual tool that combines images, textures, and colors to convey a design concept or theme. It helps designers explore and communicate ideas, fostering a shared vision among team members and stakeholders.
20	Explain the role of prototyping in the design process.	Prototyping involves creating a preliminary version of a product to test its functionality and gather feedback. It allows designers to identify flaws, make improvements, and refine the design before final production, saving time and resources.
21	How can designers use surveys and questionnaires to gather valuable insights?	Surveys and questionnaires enable designers to collect quantitative data from a large audience. By asking specific questions, designers can gather information about user preferences, opinions, and demographics, aiding in informed decision-making.
22	Describe the importance of trend analysis in design.	Trend analysis helps designers stay informed about current design styles, consumer preferences, and emerging technologies. By identifying trends, designers can create products that resonate with contemporary audiences, ensuring their work remains relevant and appealing.

# Drama

	QUESTION	ANSWER												
1	Name the Practitioner who uses a Naturalistic style of theatre	Konstantin Stanislavski												
2	What is an Objective?	The aim of a character within a unit of action.												
3	What is a Super Objective?	A character's main goal throughout the course of the entire play.												
4	List the 5W's of Given Circumstances	Who / What / Where / When / Why												
5	What is a Unit of Action?	A section of text that has one unit objective.												
6	Why might you use the Magic If when acting?	Using your own imagination to see what you might do in the same situation as the character.												
7	Define the term: Subtext	Describes the thoughts that happen beneath the text.												
8	How many circles of attention exist?	3												
9	Name the 3 circles of attention for an actor	1 <sup>st</sup> Circle = Self 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circle = Conversational 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circle The World												
10	Define the term: Proxemics	The stage space between different characters to show their relationship.												
11	Define the term: Blocking	The rehearsed sequence of positions and movements on a stage.												
12	List as many vocal skills	Tone / Pitch / Pace / Pause / Volume / Emphasis / Accent / Diction / Inflection												
13	List as many physical skills	Gestures / Facial Expressions / Body Language / Gaze / Gait / Posture / Stance / Mannerisms												
14	Name two different lanterns	Choose from: Spotlight / Fresnel / Birdie / Floodlight / Parcan												
15	What is the acronym used to remember lighting?	LATE												
16	What is the acronym used to remember costume?	MISMATCH FA												
17	What is the acronym used to remember sound?	SUDDEN												
18	What is the difference between Naturalistic and Non-Naturalistic?	Naturalistic uses performance and technical elements to create the illusion of real life Non-Naturalistic uses the performance and technical elements to show what is happening on stage is not real to life.												
19	Draw and label the stage and audience for an end on stage.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Upstage Right</td><td>Upstage Centre</td><td>Upstage Left</td></tr> <tr> <td>Centre Stage Right</td><td>Centre Stage</td><td>Centre Stage Left</td></tr> <tr> <td>Downstage Right</td><td>Downstage Centre</td><td>Downstage Left</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Audience</td></tr> </table>	Upstage Right	Upstage Centre	Upstage Left	Centre Stage Right	Centre Stage	Centre Stage Left	Downstage Right	Downstage Centre	Downstage Left	Audience		
Upstage Right	Upstage Centre	Upstage Left												
Centre Stage Right	Centre Stage	Centre Stage Left												
Downstage Right	Downstage Centre	Downstage Left												
Audience														
20	Name 2 different type of stage configurations	End On (Proscenium Arch) / Traverse / Thrust / In the Round.												



# Y9 ENGLISH

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Who is the protagonist in a novel?	The main character who you follow and sympathise with.
2	Define a caricature.	A character with exaggerated, unrealistic characteristics.
3	Tension is the result of suspense, causing strain/ stress. True or false?	True.
4	At what point in the plot does the denouement come?	It usually comes at the end. It is the final resolution of the plot.
5	What is a first-person narrator?	A narrator who is involved in the story using "I."
6	What is the omniscient narrator?	A God-like narrator who knows everything and can be everywhere.
7	What is the name for a novel dealing with one person's formative years or spiritual education?	A Bildungsroman.
8	What is Dystopian fiction?	A story about an imaginary so-called perfect society that is actually nightmarish.
9	What is an aside?	When a character's dialogue is spoken but not heard by the other actors on stage.
10	Shakespeare often uses a meter (rhythm) that consists of five pairs of unstressed and stressed (di-dum) syllables. What is this called?	Iambic Pentameter.
11	What is the name of the time period that Queen Elizabeth I reigned over England?	The Elizabethan era.
12	What do you know about honour in the time of Shakespeare?	The loss and restoration of honour are important motivating factors for the characters of Shakespeare's plays.
13	Stagecraft is the technical aspects of theatrical production. True or false?	True.
14	What does it mean to woo someone?	To gain the affection or love of someone, especially with a view to marriage
15	Define misogyny.	Feelings of hatred towards women, or the belief that men are much better than women.
16	What is a predicament?	A difficult, unpleasant or embarrassing situation.
17	Blank verse is a type of poetry written in a regular meter that does not contain rhyme. True or false?	True.
18	Give the term for speaking directly to the audience using the pronoun "you"	Direct address.
19	What is inclusion?	Speaking on behalf of your audience using first person pronouns (we/is etc.).
20	Define cyclical structure/ circularity.	A text that in some way ends in the same place it began.
21	What are the three parts of the Aristotelian Triad?	Ethos, logos and pathos
22	Define intersectionality.	The interconnected nature of social categorizations such as race, class and gender as they apply to an individual group.
23	What is emotive language?	Language designed to make us feel an emotion e.g. shock, fear
24	What does it mean to covet?	To wish or yearn for something, often that belongs to someone else.



# Fashion & Textiles

	Question	Answer
1	What is used for unpicking stitches?	Seam ripper
2	Which foot is commonly used for sewing straight seams?	Standard presser foot
3	What is used to measure and mark seam allowances?	Tape measure, pattern master, sewing gauge.
4	What protects the finger from the needle?	Thimble
5	What holds fabric layers together temporarily?	Pins
6	What is used for cutting fabric in straight lines?	Rotary cutter
7	Describe edge stitching.	Edge stitching is a form of topstitching that either serves to flatten, attach or give body to seam. Typically, you stitch a needles width away from the seem or around 3mm.
8	What is used for marking fabric?	Tailor's chalk
9	What turns fabric right side out after sewing? (Give 3 examples that we use in class)	Turning tool. (We use knitting needles, leadless pencils, safety pins)
10	What is the presser foot used for on the sewing machine and why is it important?	1. Fabric Control: The primary function of the presser foot is to keep the fabric steady and flat while it moves through the machine. It prevents the fabric from shifting, bunching, or puckering during sewing. 2. Stitch Consistency: It helps maintain consistent stitch length and quality by ensuring that the fabric is held securely against the feed dogs. This consistency is essential for neat and even stitching.

1	What refers to the lightness or darkness of a colour?	Value
2	Which involves the use of different shapes and sizes?	Variety
3	What defines the area between objects in a composition?	Space
4	What pertains to the smoothness or roughness of surfaces?	Texture
5	What involves the repeating visual elements in a composition?	Pattern
6	Which addresses the relationship between sizes in an artwork?	Proportion
7	What refers to the path the viewer's eye takes in the artwork?	Movement
8	What involves using colours that are opposite on the colour wheel?	Contrast
9	What deals with the arrangement of visual elements?	Composition
10	Which uses lines to create stability and structure?	Balance

1	What information should be included in the artist's biography?	Details about the artist's life and background
2	Why is it important to include a selection of the artist's artworks?	To showcase the artist's style and evolution
3	What role does the analysis of artistic techniques play in the research page?	Understanding the methods and media used by the artist
4	Why include information on the artist's influence and impact?	To comprehend the broader context of their work
5	What should be emphasized in the conclusion of the research page?	Summarising key findings and personal reflections

1	How does the "Reuse" R contribute to sustainable practices?	"Reuse" promotes using items multiple times before discarding, reducing the need for new products.
2	What is the primary goal of the "Recycle" R in the 6R's?	"Recycle" focuses on processing materials to create new products, minimizing the environmental impact.
3	In the context of the 6R's, what does "Rethink" encourage individuals to consider?	"Rethink" encourages reevaluating habits, choices, and systems to promote more sustainable practices.
4	How does the "Refuse" R contribute to waste reduction?	"Refuse" involves rejecting unnecessary items and packaging, thereby reducing the overall production of waste.
5	What does the "Reduce" R in the 6R's framework aim to achieve?	"Reduce" encourages minimizing the consumption of resources and generating less waste.

# French Year 9 Module 2

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What does "Tu t'en sers souvent?" mean?	It means "Do you use it often? (talking about the internet)"
2	What does "passer des commentaires" mean "in French?	It means "to make/write comments"
3	Can you give 2 examples of things you use your phone for in French?	écouter la musique, partager des photos, regarder les clips vidéos, communiquer avec mes amis (listen to music, share photos, watch video clips, communicate with my friends.
4	Why is it important to pick out key words when reading in a foreign language?	Picking out key words helps us understand the context and meaning of the text.
5	What is the purpose of the perfect tense in French?	The perfect tense in French is used to express completed actions in the past.
6	What are the subjects in French when conjugating a verb?	je = I, tu = you, il = he, elle = she, on = we, nous = we, ils = they (Masc/mixed) elles = they (fem)
7	How do you conjugate regular verbs in the perfect tense in French?	Use the appropriate form of the verb "avoir/être" and add the past participle of the main verb. To form the past participle remove the -er/-re/-ir and replace with é/u/i
8	Can you provide an example of a sentence using the perfect tense?	Le weekend dernier, j'ai téléchargé un film (last weekend I downloaded a film)
9	What is the present tense, and when do you use it?	The present tense is used to describe actions happening right now.
10	What is the conjugation of "être" in the present tense in French?	je suis, tu es, il est, elle est, on est, nous sommes, vous êtes, ils sont, elles sont.
11	Provide an example sentence using the present tense.	Je parle avec beaucoup d'amis virtuels (I speak to a lot of virtual friends)
12	How do you conjugate the verb "avoir" in the present tense?	J'ai, tu as, il a, elle a, on a, nous avons, vous avez, ils ont, elles ont.
13	What's the French for "a mobile phone"?	A mobile phone is "un portable"
14	How do you say "illegally" in French?	Illégalement is the French for illegally.
15	What's the translation of "Mes amis disent que je suis accro"	It means "My friends say that I am addicted"
16	What's the French word for a computer?	The French word for "computer" is "un ordinateur"
17	What is "participer à un forum de discussion"?	It means to participate in a forum discussion
18	How do you translate "je préfère les écrans tactiles" in English?	I prefer touch screen
19	What does "je ne peux pas vivre sans mon portable" mean?	It means "I cannot live without my phone".
20	Why is it important to work out the meaning from context when reading in French?	It helps us understand the text even if we encounter unfamiliar words.
21	How do you create a negative sentence in French using "ne ...pas"?	To create a negative sentence in French, you typically place "ne" before the verb and "pas" after the verb.
22	What's the difference between "parler" and "tchatter"?	"parler" is to speak and "tchatter" is to chat online
23	How would you say "I use" in French?	"j'utilise" means "I use"
24	How do you say "my phone was really old and too slow"	"Mon portable était vraiment vieux et trop lent"


# Year 9 Geography Spring Term

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is abrasion?	The wearing away of cliffs by sediment flung by breaking waves (sandpapering and chipping)
2	What is a beach?	The zone of deposited material that extends from the low water line to the limit of storm waves.
3	Which profiles changes the shape of the beach?	Beach reprofiling
4	What is chemical weathering?	The decomposition (or rotting) of rock caused by a chemical change within that rock; sea water can cause chemical weathering of cliffs.
5	What are the types of hard engineering?	Groynes, gabions, rip rap (rock armour), sea walls
6	What is longshore drift?	The zigzag movement of sediment along a shore caused by waves going up the beach at an oblique angle (swash) and returning at right angles(backwash). This results in the gradual movement of beach materials along the coast
7	Which types of engineering works with natural processes?	Soft engineering
8	What is a spit?	A depositional landform formed when a finger of sediment extends from the shore out to sea, often at a river mouth. It usually has a curved end because of opposing winds and currents
9	Which process is where rocks being carried by the river smash together and break into smaller, smoother and rounder particles?	Attrition
10	What is river discharge?	The quantity of water that passes a given point on a stream or river-bank within a given period of time
11	When does a river flood occur?	When river discharge exceeds river channel capacity and water spills out of the channel onto the floodplain and other areas
12	What is flood plain zoning?	This attempts to organise the flood defences in such a way that land that is near the river and often floods is not built on
13	What does a hydrograph show?	They show the discharge of a river, related to rainfall, over a period of time
14	What is hard engineering?	Involves the building of entirely artificial structures using various materials such as rock, concrete and steel to reduce, disrupt or stop the impact of river processes
15	Which type of river profile shows the gradient of a river, from its source to its mouth?	The long profile
16	Which transportation process 'bounces' sediment along the bed of the river channel?	Saltation
17	What is solution?	Soluble particles are dissolved into the river
18	Which transportation process 'rolls' the sediment along the river bed?	Traction
19	How do you compare in Geography?	Identify similarities and differences. Use data where available
20	What does the command word 'Assess' mean?	Make an informed judgement. Weigh up all evidence/factors and come to an overall conclusion

# Year 9 History Spring Term

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What was Hitler's title as dictator of Germany?	Fuhrer
2	What word means hatred of Jewish people?	Antisemitism
3	Who was head of the SS and controlled all of Germany's police force?	Himmler
4	Which word was used by Nazis to describe non-Aryans?	Untermenschen
5	In which ghetto was there an uprising in 1943?	Warsaw ghetto
6	What was the name of the elite units of the SS who murdered Jews in the USSR from 1941 onwards?	Einsatzgruppen
7	Who ran the death camps?	SS
8	Which country did Germany invade in 1939 which started the Second World War?	Poland
9	What is murder of six million Jews during Second World War called?	Holocaust
10	What was the nationwide attack organised by the Nazi on Jewish property in 1938 known as?	Kristallnacht
11	What did the Nazis call their plan to wipe out all Jews of Europe?	The Final Solution
12	Between which years were death camps liberated by US, British and Soviet troops?	1944-45
13	What type of war involves countries threatening each other without fighting directly?	Cold war
14	Who was the communist leader of USSR between 1939-1953?	Stalin
15	In which year was the Tehran Conference held?	1943
16	What term is used to describe fair elections with a choice of parties?	Free elections
17	What is the term for a protective barrier of friendly countries?	Buffer zone
18	Which country did the US drop atomic bombs on in August 1945?	Japan
19	What is the name of the system in which land and industry belongs to the state?	Communism/ socialism
20	Which conference took place in July 1945 between the Grand Alliance?	Potsdam Conference
21	What term was used to describe the imaginary line dividing Europe?	Iron Curtain
22	Who was the President of the United States between 1945-53 who was tough on the USSR?	Truman
23	Which telegram was written by Kennan warning Truman about the USSR?	The Long Telegram
24	What was the name of the policy of stopping communism from spreading?	Containment

# Hospitality & Catering - International Foods

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the name of the ACT that is related to Health and Safety in the workplace?	Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
2	Who is responsible for ensuring the correct PPE is worn, worn correctly and trained to use the PPE?	The employer
3	What does HACCP stand for?	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
4	There are three Food Safety Legislations that all Hospitality and Catering establishments should be aware of. Can you identify them?	Food Labelling Regulations Food Safety Act Food Safety Regulations (General Food Hygiene)
5	Which of the three Food Safety Legislations you identified in question 4 are enforced by the EHO?	Food Safety Act Food Safety Regulations (General Food Hygiene)
6	What is the name of the system used to help customers identify nutritional information about a food product?	The traffic light system
7	Fill in the missing words – Choosing seasonal foods has many ..... They are more likely to be grown ..... In the UK, so the ..... will be lower and emissions reduced	Advantages Locally Food Miles
8	What is a staple food?	A staple food is a food that is eaten often and in such quantities that it constitutes a dominant portion of a standard diet, supplying a large fraction of energy needs and generally forming a significant proportion of the intake of other nutrients as well.
9	What does food sustainability mean?	Food sustainability means producing food in a way that protects the environment, makes efficient use of natural resources, ensures that farmers can support themselves, and enhances the quality of life in communities that produce food, including the animals as well as the people.
10	What is the difference between a “USE BY” and “BEST BEFORE” DATE?	A use by date is a deadline and the food becomes unsafe after that date, where as a best before is a guideline, so the food will be at its best before that the date given.
11	What is the name of this piece of specialist equipment? 	Commercial Rotisserie Oven
12	What would a floor standing mixer be used for in a catering kitchen?	For kneading, mixing or whisking large quantities of dough, cake or cream
13	What is the best cooking method to use so you do not lose too many vitamins and minerals from your food?	Steaming
14	What should the core temperature be cooked meat?	70c for 2 minutes or 75c for 30 seconds
15	The Food Standards Agency informs us that we should not wash raw chicken because it can spread food poisoning bacteria from the sink. How far can the bacteria be spread from the sink?	80cm
16	What is the name of the sensory evaluation we complete after the practical session?	Star Profile

# Hospitality & Catering - International Foods

	QUESTION	ANSWER
17	What is this glass noodle dish from Korea called?	Japchae
18	Rice is grown in more than 100 countries, but which two countries produce the most?	China and India
19	Which country leads the world in production and export of the cocoa beans used in the manufacture of chocolate?	The Ivory Coast
20	There are four main factors which influence our food choices – 1) Environmental factors – availability, marketing 2) Indirect factors – government changes, climate change 3) Influences – celebrities, food fads Can you name the last factors?	Personal factors – taste, preference, dietary needs
21	What is the purpose of the Farm to Fork Strategy?	To create a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system
22	The Red Tractor logo was developed in 2000 and is only found on British food and drink products. What does the Red Tractor Logo mean/represent?.	The logo means/represents that the product has been responsibly sourced, safely produced and comes from crops and animals that have been well cared for – so it's good for you and good for British farmers.
23	What does seasonal food mean?	Seasonal food refers to the times of the year when the harvest or the flavour of a given type of food is at its peak.
24	Can you identify five seasonal British fruits for the Autumn?	Apple, pear, gooseberry, elderberry, cranberry, blackberry, plum, pomegranate, quince, redcurrant

# Media Studies

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the definition of a close up shot of a person?	The person is shown from the shoulders upwards.
2	What is the definition of a medium close up shot of a person?	The person is shown from the chest upwards
3	What is the definition of a mid shot of a person?	The person is shown from the waist upwards.
4	What is the definition of a medium long shot of a person?	The person is shown from the knees upwards.
5	What is the definition of a long shot of a person?	The person's whole body is visible – from head to toe.
6	What are the four media studies key concepts?	Representations, Audience, Institutions/Industries and Media Language
7	What does the term "media text" mean?	Media text is a general term we use to describe something produced by the media. A magazine, a film or an advert would all be examples of media texts.
8	What is "Media language"?	Media language is the term that is used to describe the "tools" or techniques that are used to put together a media text. Things like colour or photography or layout are examples of media language.
9	What do the terms "register" or "mode of address" mean?	The way written language is used in a media text, how the media text is "speaking" to its audience.
10	What does the word "connote" mean?	Connote means to suggest or the meaning something might carry. For example: "the colour red connotes danger."
11	What does "serif font" mean?	A serif is a small line (or hat or foot) that goes on the endpoints of letters in some fonts. <b>Times New Roman is an example of a serif font as we can see here!</b> Serif fonts connote a sense of tradition and formality.
12	What does "sans serif font" mean?	Sans is the French word for "without", so sans serif font is a font without serifs (or the hats and feet). This definition is written in a sans serif font for example! Arguably, sans serif fonts connote a sense of modernity.
13	What is mise en scene?	Mise en scene is a French term that literally translates as "put in place" or "put in the scene" When used in relation to media texts it refers to things like set, setting, costume and props that you can see in a photograph or film.
14	What does "saturated colour" mean?	Bright, rich colour.
15	What does "desaturated colour" mean?	A term used to describe colour that is washed out rather than being vivid or bright.
16	What does "high key lighting" mean?	Bright or very bright lighting
17	What does "low key lighting" mean?	Darker lighting
18	What does "high contrast lighting" mean?	Lighting style with big differences between dark and light areas.
19	What does "low contrast lighting" mean?	Lighting style with little difference between dark and light areas.
20	What does "composition" mean?	The way a page or image is laid out.
21	What are "compositional devices"?	Different techniques that can be used to lay out a page.
22	What is "Z line composition"?	Composition that makes a Z shape, drawing the viewer's eye through it.
23	What is a "centred composition"?	A symmetrical composition, with all of the main elements in the centre.
24	What is a "triangular composition"?	Composition that makes a triangle shape, drawing the viewer's gaze to a key element.

# Year 9 GCSE Music

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name the 4 musical eras.	Baroque, Classical, Romantic and 20th Century/Modern.
2	When was the Baroque era?	1600-1750.
3	When was the Classical era?	1750-1820.
4	When was the Romantic era?	1820-1900.
5	When was the 20th century/Modern era?	1900 to the present day.
6	What is ornamentation?	Adding decoration to a melody (e.g. trills).
7	What is a harpsichord?	A Baroque keyboard instrument with strings that are plucked.
8	What is the difference between a harpsichord and a piano?	On a harpsichord the strings are plucked making a twangy sound whereas on a piano the strings are hit with a small hammer.
9	What are terraced dynamics?	When the dynamics change suddenly between loud and quiet with no gradual changes.
10	What is the main texture used in Baroque music?	Polyphonic (multiple melodies at the same time).
11	Name a Classical era composer.	Mozart, Haydn or Beethoven.
12	What is the main texture used in Classical music?	Melody and accompaniment. There is one clear melody and everything else accompanies.
13	What is a symphony orchestra?	A large group of instruments comprising the Strings, Woodwind, Brass and Percussion families.
14	Who leads the orchestra? (The stand at the front of the group).	The conductor.
15	What is an Alberti bassline?	When the block chords of the accompaniment are broken up.
16	Which type of work is written for soloist and orchestra?	A concerto.
17	True or False? The cadenza is the section where the soloist shows off their skill.	True.
18	True or False? A virtuoso is a beginner on their instrument?	False – a virtuoso is a highly skilled performer.
19	What does Rubato mean?	Freedom of speed – when some beats of the bar are made shorter or longer to add expression.
20	Which Italian term means very loud?	Fortissimo.
21	Which major key has one flat?	F major.
22	Which major key has no flats or sharps?	C major.
23	Which major key has one sharp?	G major.
24	Which structure consists of the theme followed by different versions of the same melody?	Theme and Variation form.



# Year 9 - GCSE PE

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Define macronutrient	Types of foods that you need in large amount
2	Why do we need to consume macronutrients in large amounts?	We need them for growth, energy and repair
3	Name the 3 macronutrients	Carbohydrates, Fats, Protein
4	Define micronutrient	Types of foods that you only need in small amounts
5	Why do we need micronutrients?	We need them to maintain good overall health
6	Name the 2 micronutrients	Minerals, Vitamins
7	Name the 2 other components which are important in a balanced diet	Water, Fibre
8	What is carbohydrate loading? What type of athletes would use this?	Is a strategy that endurance athletes use to maximise the stores of glycogen (or energy) in their muscles and liver
9	What factors can affect optimum weight?	Height, Bone Structure, Muscle Girth, Gender
10	Why is hydration important?	Being hydrated means the body has the correct amount of water in cells, tissues and organs to function correctly.
11	Define a closed skills. Provide an example	Closed skills are those that are not affected by the surrounding environment. These take place in a stable predictable Environment, and the player knows exactly what to do and when. For example, a penalty kick in football, gymnastic vault, tennis serve
12	Define a basic skill. Provide an example	Simple, Require little thought, do not need much information to be processed, require little decision making For example, running, chest pass, cycling
13	Define a complex skill. Provide an example	Difficult, Require thought and concentration, Require a lot of information to be processed, Require a lot of decision making For example, dribbling past a defender, rock climbing, lay up in basketball
14	Name the 4 types of feedback	Intrinsic, Extrinsic, Concurrent, Terminal
15	Name the 4 types of guidance a coach could use	Visual, Verbal, Manual, Mechanical
16	What is mental rehearsal?	Practicing the skill in your head before actually doing it.
17	What is a psychological warm-up?	A performer gets mentally ready to give their very best.
18	What is intrinsic feedback?	Feelings, motivation and feedback comes from within the performer
19	What is extrinsic feedback?	Feelings, motivation and feedback comes from others, such as a coach or teacher
20	What is concurrent feedback?	Concurrent feedback happens during the performance. This can be intrinsic or extrinsic.
21	Provide an example for concurrent feedback	-An experienced swimmer will feel if the turns are not going correctly and make adjustments for the next turn (intrinsic feedback) -A coach can give a performer points to focus on while the performer is on the trampoline, such as 'point your toes', 'lift your arms higher' (extrinsic feedback)

# Physics – P3 Energy Resources

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Most of the energy we use comes from burning what?	Fossil fuels
2	What are the three types of fossil fuels?	Coal, oil, gas
3	What type of energy resource cannot be replenished as it is used?	Non-renewable energy
4	What type of energy resource can be replenished as it is used?	Renewable energy
5	Give examples of non-renewable energy resources.	Fossil fuels
6	Give examples of renewable energy resources.	Biofuels/wind/hydroelectric/geothermal/solar/water waves
7	What type of energy resource is fuel taken from living or recently living organism?	Biofuel
8	What type of fuels are combusted to heat water to produce steam to turn turbines to generate electricity?	Fossil fuels
9	Which type of fuel takes energy from atoms when the nucleus splits transferring energy?	Nuclear fuel
10	Name two types of nuclear fuel.	Uranium and plutonium.
11	Which type of energy resource uses light from to generate electricity?	Solar
12	Which type of energy resource uses water stored at a height, and when released, the rushing water turns the turbines directly to generate electricity?	Hydroelectric
13	Which type of energy resource uses the movement of water due to the tides turning the turbine directly to produce electricity?	Tidal
14	Which type of energy resource uses hot rocks underground that is used to heat up water to produce steam which turns the turbines which generates electricity?	Geothermal
15	Which type of energy resource uses moving water due to waves to turn the turbines directly to generate electricity?	Water waves
16	What do you call flat, solid cells that use the Sun's energy to generate electricity directly?	Solar cells
17	What uses the Sun's energy to heat water directly?	Solar heating panels
18	Burning fossil fuels produces increased levels of what type of gases?	Greenhouse gases
19	Name some greenhouse gases.	Carbon dioxide, methane, water vapour
20	Burning fossil fuels produces which gas that causes acid rain?	Sulfur dioxide
21	State an advantage of using fossil fuels.	Reliable/can produce large amounts of energy
22	State a disadvantage of using fossil fuels.	Produces greenhouse gases and pollution
23	State an advantage of using wind power.	Produces no greenhouse gases or pollution.
24	State a disadvantage of using wind power.	Not reliable/turbines can be noisy/can affect wildlife

# Religious Studies

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What word means living with your partner without getting married?	Cohabitation
2	In the Bible, God commanded humans to “be _____ and increase in number”	Fruitful
3	What did Ephesians 6:1-4 instruct parents to do?	Bring up children to be Christians
4	What does the word parish mean?	A local community of Christians within a particular denomination
5	Name three different types of family	Nuclear, blended, same sex, single parent, extended
6	What does contraception mean?	Any method of preventing pregnancy
7	What does divorce mean?	The legal ending of a marriage
8	What does equality mean?	Treating all people the same regardless of differences
9	What does prejudice mean?	To pre-judge – make an assumption before knowing someone
10	What does discrimination mean?	To treat someone differently based on prejudice
11	What do Christians believe a couple should do before starting a family?	Get married
12	Which Christian denomination does NOT allow women to be priests?	Catholic
13	How old must you be to get married in the UK?	18
14	When was same-sex marriage legalised in the UK?	2013
15	One of the Ten Commandments is to “_____ your father and your mother”	Honour
17	What word means choosing to restrain oneself from doing something?	Abstinence
18	What is the difference between conception and contraception?	Conception – the moment of fertilisation Contraception – any method of preventing pregnancy
19	What does annulment mean?	Declaring a marriage null and void, as if it never happened
20	The Catholic Church does not believe divorce is possible because marriage vows are a _____	Covenant
21	In Genesis 3, what punishment does God give to Eve for eating from the forbidden tree?	Pain in childbearing
22	What word is often left out of traditional Christian wedding vows now?	Obey
23	What word means the process of becoming a priest?	Ordination
24	What is homosexuality?	Attraction to members of the same sex

# Sociology Spring Term Year 9

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What type of sampling is used when Sociologists ask participants to recommend other participants	Snowball sampling
2	What types of questions have a fixed number of responses?	Closed
3	What term is used to describe when the data is a true reflection of what is being studied	Validity
4	What term is used to describe when research can be repeated and the same/similar results gained	Reliability
5	What name is given to studies done over a long period of time	Longitudinal studies
6	Give the term used for the expectations or opinions of the person conducting an interview interfere with their objectivity	Interviewer bias
7	Define operationalisation in research	The process in which sociologists define concepts and ideas in order to measure them.
8	Define a pilot study in research	A small-scale version of what they would do in the full scale study.
9	Define ethnography as a method of research	The observation and description of a group of people and their way of life.
10	Define the Hawthorne or observer effect in research	When respondents act differently because they are aware of being observed
11	Give the name for an observation where participants are unaware of being observed	Covert observation
12	What word describes keeping the respondent's identify hidden in research	Anonymity
13	What term refers to relationships based on biological or marital ties	Kinship
14	What do Functionalists call the role of the family member who provides care and emotional support (usually the female)	Expressive role
15	What do Functionalists call the role of the family member who is the financial provider (usually the male)	Instrumental role
16	Identify TWO functions of the family according to Parsons:	Primary socialisation Stabilisation of adult personalities
17	What term is used to explain a family where both parents share tasks equally i.e. both working, cooking, cleaning, looking after the children	The symmetrical family
18	Which two sociologists studied the symmetrical family?	Young and Willmott
19	What term is used for the practice of being married to one person at one time	Monogamy
20	What are the five types of family diversity identified by the Rapoports?	Cultural, social class, life course. Cohort/generational, organisational
21	What term is used to describe when two adults with children from previous relationships remarry or cohabit to form a new family	Reconstituted or blended
22	What year was the Same Sex Marriage Act passed?	2013
23	Which functionalist discussed the four functions of the family in the 1950?	George Murdock

# Spanish

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What does "comunicarse por internet" mean?	Comunicarse por internet" means "communicating through the internet.
2	When do you use "más que" and "menos que" in Spanish?	They are used for comparisons, "más que" meaning "more than," and "menos que" meaning "less than".
3	Can you give an example sentence using "más que"?	"Ella es más alta que yo" means "She is taller than me."
4	Why is it important to pick out key words when reading in a foreign language?	Picking out key words helps us understand the context and meaning of the text.
5	What is the purpose of the perfect tense in Spanish?	The perfect tense in Spanish is used to express completed actions in the past.
6	How do you form the perfect tense of regular verbs in Spanish?	To form the perfect tense in Spanish, you use the verb "haber" and the past participle of the main verb.
7	How do you conjugate regular verbs in the perfect tense in Spanish?	Use the appropriate form of the verb "haber" (he, has, ha, hemos, han), add the past participle of the main verb.
8	Can you provide an example of a sentence using the perfect tense?	"He mandado mensajes" means "I have sent messages."
9	What is the present continuous tense, and when do you use it?	The present continuous tense is used to describe actions happening right now.
10	What is the conjugation of "estar" in the present continuous tense in Spanish?	"estoy," "estás," "está," "estamos," "están," depending on the subject.
11	Provide an example sentence using the present continuous tense.	"Estoy mandando un mensaje" means "I am sending a text message"
12	How do you conjugate the verb "hablar" in the present continuous tense?	By using the appropriate form of "estar" followed by the present participle "hablando."
13	What's the Spanish word for "computer"?	The Spanish word for "computer" is "ordenador" or "computadora."
14	How do you say "Mobile phone" in Spanish?	"Mobile phone" is "móvil."
15	What's the translation of "social media" in Spanish?	"Social media" can be translated as "redes sociales" in Spanish.
16	What's the Spanish word for "email"?	The Spanish word for "email" is "correo electrónico."
17	What does "compartir" mean in the context of social media?	In the context of social media, "compartir" means "to share."
18	How do you describe "online shopping" in Spanish?	"Online shopping" is "compras en línea" or "compras por internet" in Spanish.
19	What is the Spanish word for "to download" (e.g., an app)?	"To download" is "descargar" in Spanish.
20	Why is it important to work out the meaning from context when reading in Spanish?	It helps us understand the text even if we encounter unfamiliar words.
21	How do you create a negative sentence in Spanish using "no"?	To create a negative sentence in Spanish, you typically place "no" before the verb.
22	When do you use "por" in Spanish, and when do you use "para"?	"Por" is used for various reasons, such as duration and cause, while "para" is used for purposes and destinations.
23	Can you give an example sentence using "para"?	"Estudiamos para aprender" means "We study to learn."
24	Can you give an example sentence using "por"?	"Estudiamos por una hora" means "We study for an hour".