



Carshalton High School for Girls

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Learning with Parents/ Carers Quiz Booklet

Year 8

Spring Term 2023-24



Year 8 Biological Processes

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the process plants use to make their own food, glucose.	Photosynthesis
2	What is the chemical reaction that takes place without oxygen. Glucose is converted into lactic acid and energy is released.	Anaerobic respiration.
3	What is the chemical reaction where glucose reacts with oxygen to release energy, carbon dioxide, and water.	Aerobic respiration
4	What are the reactants for photosynthesis?	carbon dioxide and water
5	What are the products of photosynthesis?	Oxygen and glucose
6	What are the reactants of anaerobic respiration?	Oxygen and glucose
7	What are the products of aerobic respiration	Carbon dioxide and water
8	What is chlorophyll?	Green pigment that absorbs light for use in photosynthesis.
9	Name the organelle where photosynthesis happens.	Chloroplast
10	Name the organelle where aerobic respiration happens.	Mitochondria
11	What are Stomata	openings in the leaves of plants, particularly on the underside and opened and closed by guard cells, allowing gases to enter and leave the leaf
12	What is glucose?	a simple sugar
13	What are the broad, flat structures that absorb sunlight and are the site of photosynthesis in plants?	Leaves
14	What is the energy from the sun that is converted to chemical energy during photosynthesis	Light energy
15	What is the equation for photosynthesis?	carbon dioxide + water --> glucose and oxygen
16	What is the chemical produced during anaerobic respiration	Lactic Acid
17	What term is given to the amount of extra oxygen required by the body for recovery after vigorous exercise.	Oxygen Debt
18	What are two uses of fermentation/ anaerobic respiration in yeast	making bread and alcohol
19	Lactic acid can cause this	pain
20	All living things need to respire to give them	energy to do all the life processes
21	The glucose can be produced in to what?	starch and plant oils, which are used as an energy store
22	What are the plant cells main components?	cell membrane, chloroplast, cytoplasm, vacuole, nucleus and cell wall
23	Where does photosynthesis take place?	in the chloroplasts
24	What are the similarities between aerobic and anaerobic respiration	Both use glucose Both release energy Both happen in cells

Chemical energy

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the potential energy stored in the chemical bonds of substances called?	Chemical energy
2	What is the unit of energy used for chemical energy in the International System of Units (SI)?	The unit of energy in the SI system is the joule (J).
3	Give an example of a chemical energy source.	Gasoline is an example of a chemical energy source.
4	What happens to chemical bonds during a chemical reaction involving the release of energy?	Chemical bonds are broken and reformed during a chemical reaction that releases energy.
5	What is the chemical equation for the combustion of methane (CH ₄)?	$\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
6	In photosynthesis, what type of energy is converted into chemical energy in plants?	Solar energy (light energy) is converted into chemical energy during photosynthesis.
7	What is the role of ATP in storing and transferring chemical energy within cells?	ATP (adenosine triphosphate) stores and transfers chemical energy within cells for various cellular processes.
8	What kind of reaction absorbs energy from surroundings?	An endothermic reaction
9	How does endothermic reaction relate to chemical energy?	It relates to chemical reactions that require energy input.
10	Define the Law of Conservation of Energy.	The Law of Conservation of Energy states that energy cannot be created or destroyed; it can only change forms.
11	What is activation energy in a chemical reaction?	the minimum energy required to initiate a chemical reaction.
12	Provide an example of an exothermic reaction.	Combustion (burning)
13	How does an exothermic reaction relate to chemical energy.	it releases chemical energy in the form of heat and light.
14	What is an electrochemical device that converts the chemical energy into electrical energy.	a fuel cell
15	How does the energy content of different fuels vary?	it depends on the type and composition of the fuel. Fossil fuels like gasoline have high energy content.
16	What is the difference between an open and a closed system in terms of energy exchange?	In an open system, energy can be exchanged with the surroundings, while in a closed system, energy is isolated and cannot be exchanged with the surroundings.
17	How is chemical energy used in batteries to generate electricity?	Chemical reactions in batteries convert chemical energy into electrical energy by utilizing the potential difference between different electrode materials.
18	What is the chemical reaction that occurs in alkaline batteries (e.g., AA batteries)?	the chemical reaction typically involves zinc and manganese dioxide, converting chemical energy into electrical energy.
19	What is the chemical energy source in a car battery?	Car batteries typically use lead-acid chemistry as their chemical energy source.
20	How does chemical energy relate to the concept of energy conservation?	Chemical energy is a form of potential energy that adheres to the principle of energy conservation. It transform from one form to another
21	Can chemical energy be completely converted into other forms of energy without any losses?	No, some energy will be lost as heat or other forms during conversions, making complete conversion impossible.
22	Give an example of a chemical energy transformation in everyday life.	when a matchstick is struck, the chemical energy in the match head converts into heat and light energy.
23	What is the role of reactants and products in terms of energy content?	Reactants and products have a different amount of chemical energy after the reaction.
24	What is the difference between a spontaneous and a non-spontaneous chemical reaction concerning energy changes?	Spontaneous reactions release energy, while non-spontaneous reactions require an input of energy.

Citizenship Spring Term Y8

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the "Age of criminal responsibility" in England?	10
2	What do "Age restrictions" refer to?	The age at which a person is allowed or not allowed to do something.
3	What is the definition of a "Bill" in a legal context?	A proposal for a new law.
4	What does it mean to "Campaign"?	To work in an organized and active way towards a political or social goal.
5	What does "Legislation" refer to?	A collection of laws in a country.
6	What is the act of "Lobbying"?	The act of trying to persuade someone in power, normally an MP, to support a campaign.
7	What is a "Petition"?	A written request for action, usually signed by many people.
8	What does a "Pledge" represent?	A promise or guarantee.
9	What is the role of a "Police Officer"?	Keeps the peace, makes arrests, and collects evidence.
10	What is the role of a "Solicitor"?	Gives legal advice and legal representation.
11	What is the definition of "Democracy"?	Rule by the people, which means that people can vote and influence how their local community or country is run.
12	What types of laws is "Criminal law"?	Laws related to the safety and protection of society, such as vandalism and assault.
13	What does "Civil law" primarily deal with?	Your private rights in your dealings with other people, such as borrowing and lending money.
14	What is the "Equality Act 2010" in the UK?	A law that protects people from discrimination based on nine characteristics, including age, race, and religion.
15	What is "Direct discrimination"?	When someone is treated unfairly because of their characteristics.
16	Define "Diversity."	Understanding that each individual is unique and recognizing our individual differences.
17	What does "Equality" mean?	Ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents.
18	Explain the concept of "Equity."	Equity is achieving equality by treating people differently depending on their individual needs and characteristics.
19	What is "Harassment"?	Unwanted behaviour that an individual finds offensive or that makes them feel intimidated or humiliated.
20	Define "Homophobia."	The fear or dislike of someone based on prejudice or negative attitudes, beliefs, or views about lesbian, gay, or bi people.
21	What is "Indirect discrimination"?	When there's a practice, policy, or rule that applies to everyone in the same way but has a worse effect on some people than others.
22	What are "Protected characteristics"?	The aspects of a person's identity that make them who they are, as defined by the Equality Act 2010.
23	Explain the term "Stereotype."	A mistaken idea or belief that people may have about a group who have something in common.
24	How would you define "Fairness" in the context of equality?	The quality of treating people equally or in a way that is right or reasonable, often associated with equity.

Design and Technology

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name a common resist dying technique	Tie-dye is a term used to describe a number of resist dyeing techniques. The process typically consists of folding, twisting, pleating, or crumpling fabric or a garment, before binding with string or rubber bands, followed by the application of dye or dyes.
2	Who was the first black model to appear on the cover of American Vogue in 1974?	Beverly Johnson. Her appearance on the cover changed the beauty ideal in US fashion, and by 1975, every major American fashion designer had begun using African-American models. Donyale Luna (Peggy Ann Freeman) was the first black model to appear on the cover of British Vogue in 1966.
3	In what year did Christian Dior unveil his 'New Look'?	1947
4	Who was the first fashion designer to showcase jeans on the runway?	Calvin Klein in 1976
5	In the textile process of batik, what is used to resist the dye?	Wax is applied to areas of the design to resist the dye when producing coloured designs on textiles. The fabric is then ironed between layers of paper to remove the wax, before viewing the final work.
6	What is the stitch called that is used to temporarily join two or more pieces of fabric together before machining?	Tacking stitch. Traditional tailors would use white thread as it is easy to see on dark fabrics. Another type of temporary stitch is a tailor's tack which is used to mark out the position of darts etc.
7	Why should fabric shears not be used to cut paper?	Cutting paper will blunt the blades of the shears (scissors)
8	Which component is used to sew materials together?	Thread is used to sew material together. It comes in lots of colours and can be used on the sewing machine or with a needle by hand.
9	Why is an embroidery hoop used?	An embroidery hoop is used to hold material taut whilst you sew either by hand or on the sewing machine
10	What is embroidery floss?	Embroidery floss is a thicker thread than normal machine thread. It is used for decorative hand embroidery to create images and patterns.
11	What is resist dyeing?	Resist dye is the blanket term used to describe any time a fabric or item is added to a dye bath, but certain areas of that fabric or item are blocked from absorbing the dye. Quite literally, some areas "resist" the dye. Technically, shibori and tie dye fall under this umbrella
12	What is yarn dyeing and where might it be used?	Yarn dyeing is the dyeing of the yarns before they have been woven or knitted into fabrics. Yarn dyeing is used to create interesting checks, stripes and plaids with different-coloured yarns in the weaving process. In yarn dyeing, dyestuff penetrates the fibres in the core of the yarn.
13	What is a synthetic material?	Synthetic fabrics are those materials that are made through chemical synthesis and processes. They are designed to mimic natural fibres and fabrics and are made not from natural processes but from chemicals derived from petroleum products. They are man-made fibres and fabrics.
14	What is overdyeing?	Overdyeing is the practice of layering multiple dye colors to produce more depth and variation in the finished object.
15	Name two types of synthetic textile fibres	Acrylic - polyester – nylon - elastane (lycra®)- lurex – polar fleece - faux fur – microfibre. Synthetic fibres are made mainly from <i>non-renewable</i> coal and oil <i>refined</i> into monomers, which join together in a process called <i>polymerisation</i> . They do not <i>degrade</i> easily but they can be made into any length (continuous filament) and thickness and for any purpose.

Design and Technology

	QUESTION	ANSWER
16	Name a type of regenerated textile fibres	Viscose and bamboo. Regenerated fibres are chemically treated to adapt their properties to become suitable for spinning into yarns and weaving or knitting into fabrics
17	Name 3 types of natural textile fibres	Wool, silk, cotton, linen, flax, hemp, jute. Natural fibres come from plants, animals or insects. They are easily <i>renewable</i> and <i>biodegradable</i>
18	What is the meaning of 'Shibori'?	The verb shibori means "to wring, squeeze and press" in Japanese. While the word shibori is often associated with the famous style of resist fabric dyeing particular to Japan.
19	Who began his fashion career as Pierre Balmain's assistant in 1954?	Karl Lagerfeld. Lagerfeld went on to run his own fashion house as well as design for Chanel
20	Why are fibres blended together?	Blended fibres are mixtures of fibres that combine properties of two or more fibres eg Polycotton is a blend of cotton (60%) and polyester (40%) fibres to improve the properties of each, cotton has poor elasticity and creases but polyester has good elasticity so doesn't crease, cotton is absorbent so comfortable to wear but polyester isn't absorbent so doesn't let the skin breathe as well
21	Give examples of hardwoods and explain the definition of a hardwood	Hardwoods come from <i>deciduous</i> trees, which have large flat leaves that fall in the autumn. Holly is one exception to this rule. Hardwoods take longer to grow, are not easily sourced and are expensive to buy. Oak, Beech, Balsa, Mahogany
22	Give examples of softwoods and explain the definition of a softwood	Softwoods come from <i>coniferous</i> trees. These often have pines or needles, and they stay evergreen all year round - they do not lose leaves in the autumn. They are faster growing than hardwoods, making them cheaper to buy, and are considered a <i>sustainable</i> material. Scots pine, Parana pine, Western red cedar, Larch
23	What is a manufactured board?	Manufactured boards are usually made from timber waste and adhesive. To make them more aesthetically pleasing they are often veneered. They are cheap to buy but will need protective coatings for longevity.

Drama

	QUESTION	ANSWER													
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10	What is the word for a remark or passage in a play that is intended to be heard by the audience but unheard by the other characters in the play?	aside													
11	What is the word for a play, or part of a play, with speaking roles for only two actors?	duologue													
12	What is the word for the precise movement and positioning between actors on a stage in order to communicate meaning throughout a performance?	blocking													
13	What is the word used to describe how distance between characters can reflect relationships or communicate meaning to an audience? This word is a synonym for <i>spatial relationships</i> .	proxemics													
14	What is the word used to describe how height can be used to improve sightlines for the audience, to show relationships, and/or to reflect characters' status ?	levels													
15	What is the word used to describe how facial muscles can be used to show a character's thoughts and feelings?	facial expression													
16	What is the word used to describe the direction in which someone is looking?	gaze													
17	What is the word used to refer to the way someone walks?	gait													
18	What is the word used to refer to the position in which someone <i>holds</i> their spine?	posture													
19	What is the word used to refer to how someone stands?	stance													
20	What is the word used to refer to an habitual gesture that is character-specific?	mannerism													

Food Preparation and Nutrition

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Where is Clostridium perfringens found?	Clostridium perfringens is found in human and animal intestines, raw poultry and meat
2	How is the public informed of a food establishment's food hygiene rating?	Ratings are published on the Food Standards Agency website as well as on stickers displayed at the business. Search for ratings Food Hygiene Ratings
3	What is the highest food hygiene rating?	A rating of 5, or very good, represents the highest standard of food hygiene.
4	Do Environmental Health Officers need to inform a food establishment that they will be carrying out a future inspection?	No, the EHO can carry out an inspection of any hospitality and catering premise at any time during business hours – they do not need to make an appointment
5	Why is it important to reheat rice thoroughly?	Bacillus cereus is found in reheated rice and other starchy foods and can cause serious cases of food poisoning if food is not stored and reheated correctly.
6	Explain why the Food Labelling Regulations Act (2006) is important.	It is important because a label must show all ingredients including allergens, how to store and prepare the food, where it came from, the weight of the food and a use-by or best-before date for the consumer to make an informed choice and to keep them safe.
7	What does the acronym HACCP stand for?	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
8	What is the purpose of the Food Safety Act 1990?	The Food Safety Act 1990 makes sure that the food people eat is safe to eat, containing ingredients fit for human consumption and is labelled truthfully.
9	Which law makes sure that anyone who handles food - from field to plate – does so in a safe and hygienic way?	The Food Safety (General Food Hygiene Regulations) 1995
10	What actions can an Environmental Health Officer take if they discover problems with a food premises?	An environmental Health Officer is allowed by law to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ remove any food that may be hazardous so it can't be sold ➤ tell the owners to improve hygiene and safety within a set time and then come back and re-inspect ➤ close the premises if there is a risk to health of the public ➤ give evidence in a court of law if the owners are prosecuted for breaking food hygiene and safety laws.
11	Where is the food poisoning bacteria, listeria found?	Listeria is found in polluted water and unwashed fruit and vegetables
12	Which food poisoning bacteria is found in the human nose and mouth?	Staphylococcus aureus
13	Name 3 ways in which Hospitality and Catering establishments can save energy?	Hospitality and catering provisions can save energy in many ways including using low-energy lighting, maintaining and upgrading equipment, putting lids on saucepans, batch baking and cooking.
14	Describe one way in which Hospitality and Catering establishments can reduce the amount of water that they use.	Hospitality and Catering establishments can reduce the amount of water that they use by using less in cooking by only just submerging vegetables or using a steamer./ Use an energy and water efficient dishwasher for washing up.
15	What is a food allergen?	A food allergen is a substance that can cause an adverse reaction to food. There are 14 allergens that must be highlighted on food packaging but there are many more foods that consumers may be allergic to.
16	Describe the term 'seasonality'	Seasonality is the time of year when a given type of food is at its peak, either in terms of flavour or harvest.
17	Explain why hospitality and catering providers should use the principles of the 3Rs.	The aim of the three Rs of sustainability is to conserve natural resources and prevent excess waste. By following the rules of reduce, reuse, and recycle, hospitality and catering provisions can save money at the same time as attracting more diners and bringing in more profit.

Food Preparation and Nutrition

	QUESTION	ANSWER
18	What do food certification and assurance schemes, such as the red tractor, inform the consumer of?	Food certification and assurance schemes have to reach a defined standards for food safety, quality and/or animal welfare. The schemes inform the consumer that the standards have been met.
19	Explain why consumers make ethical decisions around their food choices? Give an example	Consumers may make decisions about their food choices relating to personal beliefs about what is morally right and wrong or because they have a particular system of faith and worship. i.e. Vegan, vegetarian, Judaism, Rastafarian
20	List some socio-economic considerations for food choices	The cost of food, money available and social aspects will influence people's food choices: cost of food; food availability; income; labour saving equipment; lack of cooking skills; long hours at work; wider range of convenience foods.
21	Which food poisoning bacteria is found in raw and undercooked poultry and meat and unpasteurised milk?	Campylobacter is found in raw and undercooked poultry and meat and unpasteurised milk
22	Which law requires food retailers to list all ingredients and allergens on the packaging of pre-packaged food, including sandwiches, cakes and salads?	Natasha's Law. This law was introduced after the death of Natasha Ednan-Laperouse. Natasha's Law requires all food retailers, including cafes and restaurants, to provide full details of the ingredients and allergens in all the pre-packaged food they make on the premises.
23	List the 14 most common allergens that must be highlighted on food packaging.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. celery 2. cereals containing gluten (such as barley and oats) 3. crustaceans (for example prawns, crabs and lobsters) 4. eggs 5. fish 6. lupin (a legume related to peanut and soybean) 7. milk 8. molluscs (like mussels and oysters) 9. mustard 10. peanuts 11. sesame 12. soybeans 13. sulphur dioxide and sulphites (if they are at a concentration of more than ten parts per million) 14. tree nuts (such as almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, brazil nuts, cashews, pecans, pistachios and macadamia nuts)

French Year 8 Module 2

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What does "J'adore les fêtes" mean?	It means I love festivals/parties
2	What does "mon anniversaire" mean "in French?	It means "my birthday"
3	Can you give 2 examples of special holidays/Feast days in French?	Le Noël, Pâques, Le Quatorze Juillet, Le Nouvel An, La Toussaint, L'Aïd
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	How do you form the perfect tense of regular verbs in French?	To form the perfect tense in French, you use the present tense of the verbs avoir/être and the past participle of the main verb.
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?	Pour mon anniversaire, j'ai retrouvé mes amis au café (For my birthday, I met my friends in a café)
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 regarde la parade et j'écoute la musique dans la rue. (I watch the parade and I listen to the music in the street)
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, ells ont.
13	What's the French for "some presents"?	Some presents is "des cadeaux"
14	How do you say "having a sleepover" in French?	Faire la soirée pyjama
15	What's the translation of "ils/ells portent des vêtements colorés"?	It means they are wearing colourful clothes
16	What's the French word for ""cauliflower?"	The French word for "cauliflower" is "le chou-fleur
17	What is "salade niçoise"?	It is a salad with tuna, potatoes and boiled egg
18	How do you describe "les moules frites" in English?	Mussels with chips
19	What does "je n'aide pas mes parents"	It means "I don't help my parents".
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 "le vin blanc" and "le vin rouge"	"le vin blanc" is "white wine" and "le vin rouge" is "red wine".
23	How would you say "I would like" in French?	"je voudrais" means "I would like"
24	How do you say "it was delicious"	"C'était délicieux" or "c'était savoureux"

Year 8 Geography Spring Term

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the birth rate?	The number of babies being born per 1000 of the population.
2	What is the death rate?	The number of people dying per 1000 of the population.
3	What is it called when lots of people live in an area?	Densely populated
4	What are three main categories that we find on a population pyramid?	Old dependents, economically active and young dependents
5	What is the definition of development?	The process of change by which people reach an acceptable standard of living or quality of life
6	What is the infant mortality rate?	The number of babies out of every 1000 born alive that die before the age one
7	What is migration?	The movement of people from one place or another to live or work. Sometimes the movement can be to a different country or can be permanent, voluntary or forced
8	What is natural increase?	The difference between the birth rate and death rate. Increase is when birth rate is higher and gives a positive number
9	What is the term for how people are spread out over an area (the pattern)	Population distribution
10	What is a population pyramid?	A type of bar graph that shows the percentage or number of people in different age groups and the balance between males and females
11	What type of factors are these examples of? <i>higher employment, more wealth, better services, good climate, safer, less crime, political stability etc.</i>	Pull factors
12	What is a push factor?	The reasons why people leave an area. They include lack of services lack of safety, high crime, crop failure, drought, flooding, poverty, war
13	What is a refugee?	A person who has been forced to come here to get away from a dangerous event, usually temporarily.
14	What is a sparsely populated area?	The people living there are spread out over a large area
15	Which type of plate boundary is where two crustal plates that are moving past each other in opposite directions or at different speeds	Conservative plate boundary
16	What is a constructive plate boundary?	An area where two tectonic plates are moving away from one another.
17	What is a destructive plate boundary?	When two tectonic plates move towards one another. The oceanic crust is forced into the mantle; the continental crust rises above. Volcanoes and earthquakes are found here
18	What is a hotspot volcano?	This occurs when there is intense heat in the mantle which rises towards the crust. When the melted rock (magma) reaches the surface it creates volcanoes, e.g. the Hawaiian islands
19	Which type of rocks are formed by magma from the molten interior of the Earth?	Igneous rocks
20	Which layer of the Earth is the hottest and in the centre?	The Inner Core

Year 8 History Spring Term

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the name for a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or government?	Empire
2	What word means a law made by Parliament?	Act
3	What is the term for making something on a large scale using machinery?	Manufacture
4	What did Isambard Kingdom Brunel design?	Bridges, ships & railways
5	What invention did Ada Lovelace work on?	Computer
6	What is an entrepreneur?	Someone who takes a risk to set up a new business
7	What do you call someone who makes changes to a system in order to improve it?	A reformer
8	What is a patent?	A license which stops others copying your invention
9	What industry did Josiah Wedgwood succeed in?	Pottery
10	What is the name of a hole in the earth where minerals like coal are taken?	Mine
11	In what year was the Factory Act introduced where no children under 9 could work in factories?	1833
12	What organization protects the rights of workers?	Trade union
13	What is the name of the basic materials that products are made from?	Raw materials
14	What invention did Henrietta Vansittart improve?	Marine propeller
15	In what year was education made compulsory for children under 10?	1880
16	What word means a child without parents sent to work in factories by local authorities?	Pauper apprentice
17	Who was known for patenting the Spinning Jenny?	James Hargreaves
18	In what year were Trade Unions were made legal?	1871
19	What did Elizabeth Bentley do about factory conditions?	Gave evidence to Parliament
20	When was The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was established?	1889
21	When was the Factory & Workshops Act created?	1878
22	What form of transport did Trevithick work on?	Railways
23	What is the name for an engine that uses the expansion or rapid condensation of steam to generate power?	Steam engine
24	Which law limited children under 13 to 30 hrs work a week?	1895 Factory Act

Year 8 Music

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is a stanza?	A verse of lyrics.
2	What is a riff?	A short repeated phrase in popular music or Jazz.
3	What does a musical hook do?	It attracts the listener to the song because it is catchy.
4	What is Rap?	Speaking poetry over a beat.
5	In which country did Hip-hop start developing in the 1970s?	The USA- in the Bronx in New York City.
6	True or False? Hip-hop usually has a slow tempo.	False. It usually has a fast tempo.
7	Give 3 words you could use to describe Tempo.	Allegro (fast), Andante (at a walking pace) or Adagio (slow).
8	How is a synthesizer different to a keyboard?	It is electronic and can produce a wider variety of sounds.
9	In which city did Grime develop during the 2010s?	London.
10	What does the MC (master of ceremonies) do in a Hip-hop or Grime track?	They rap over the music.
11	What is the musical keyword for a repeating pattern or phrase?	An ostinato.
12	True or False? The Bass Clef is used to notate high-pitched notes.	False- it is used for low-pitched notes.
13	What is the rhyme for working out the notes on the lines in the Bass Clef?	Good Boys Do Fine Always.
14	What is the rhyme for working out the notes in the spaces in the Bass Clef?	All Cows Eat Grass.
15	Where would you find C on the keyboard?	To the left of the two black keys.
16	What is a chord?	Two or more notes (usually three) played at the same time.
17	What is a chord sequence?	A series of chords played one after another.
18	What does a microphone do?	It amplifies sound, for example a singer's voice.
19	What is the typical structure used in most Pop songs?	Verse-Chorus form.
20	What is the group name for chords I, IV and V (the most commonly used chords)?	The primary Chords.
21	What is the group name for chords ii, iii and vi (all minor chords)?	The secondary Chords.
22	Name the four vocal voice types.	Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass.
23	What is the name for the singers who accompany a soloist?	Backing singers or backing vocalists.
24	True or False? The Middle 8 or bridge section has a different chord sequence to the rest of the song.	True – the Middle 8/Bridge provides contrast.

Motion and Pressure

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Define Speed	The rate at which distance changes
2	What is the formula for average speed?	Speed = distance/time
3	How do you calculate average speed from a distance-time graph?	You find the total distance covered and divide it by the total time taken.
4	What causes pressure in a gas?	Collisions between freely moving gas particles and the walls of the container holding the gas, produce gas pressure
5	What is atmospheric pressure	It is the pressure acting on us from the air around us
6	How does air density change with increasing altitude?	Air density decreases with increasing altitude
7	How does the air pressure change as the altitude increases (e.g. from sea level to mountain top)	Pressure decreases with increasing altitude
8	What is the formula for calculating pressure in a solid?	Pressure = force/area
9	Which of the three states of matter is easily compressible: Solid, liquid, gas?	Only gases are compressible
10	Why are gases compressible?	Because of large spaces between gas particles, they can be squished together
11	Why are solids and liquids not compressible?	Because all the particles in a solid or liquid are touching already and cannot be squished any more
12	Give three examples of forces	Push, Pull and Twist
13	What is a moment?	A moment is the turning effect of a force about a pivot
14	What is the unit for moment	Nm
15	What is the formula for moment	Moment = force x perpendicular distance from the pivot
16	What is the law of moments?	At equilibrium position, the sum of clockwise moments is equal to the sum of anticlockwise moments
17	How does pressure in a liquid change with increasing depth?	Pressure in a liquid increases with depth
18	Why is pressure higher at the bottom of a water tank than at the top?	Because of the weight of the water pushing down
19	What is relative speed?	How fast one object is moving compared to another
20	What is the unit of speed?	Metres per second (m/s)
21	What is the unit of pressure?	Pascal
22	What is a distance-time graph?	Graphical way of representing the change in distance with time
23	How do you calculate the gradient of a straight-line graph?	Change in vertical height / change in horizontal distance
24	How does gas pressure change with increasing temperature?	Gas pressure increases with increasing temperature

Religious Studies

	QUESTION (keywords) Can you say which keyword corresponds to the definition below?	ANSWER
1	When a person does not have enough money/resources to meet their basic needs	Poverty
2	The first book of the Old Testament of the Bible	Genesis
3	Something that happens by itself; not caused by humans	Natural
4	Something that causes intentional / deliberate harm	Evil
5	Loving, kind	Benevolent
6	A steward, representing Allah on earth	Khalifa
7	Your ability to make your own choices	Free will
8	All powerful	Omnipotent
9	Someone who looks after the planet for future generations	Steward
10	Failing to take proper care of something	Negligence
11	The belief that our souls transfer to another living being after death	Reincarnation
12	An argument that states God cannot be real because of the suffering in the world	The Problem of Evil
13	Giving to those in need	Charity
14	The Hindu belief that good actions have good effects and bad actions have bad effects	Karma
15	To protect from harm or destruction	Conserve
16	God in Arabic	Allah

	QUESTION (knowledge quiz)	ANSWER
17	Name three types of natural suffering	Disease, earthquakes, hurricanes
18	Name three types of man made suffering	Theft, murder, war
19	How does free will solve the problem of evil?	Human cause suffering, not God – so God cannot be blamed for suffering
210	How could suffering be used to argue God isn't real?	If God was omnipotent then God should be able to stop suffering. If God was benevolent then God should want to stop suffering. Or, God might not exist

Spanish

	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How do you say "Are we going out?" in Spanish?	"Are we going out?" in Spanish is "¿Vamos a salir?"
2	How do you say "I can't" in Spanish?	"I can't" in Spanish is "No puedo."
3	What is the concept of "infinitive" in Spanish grammar?	The infinitive is the base form of a verb, often used after modal verbs or in verbal periphrases.
4	How is "weekend" expressed in Spanish?	"Weekend" in Spanish is "fin de semana."
5	How do you invite someone to go out in Spanish?	You can invite someone by saying "¿Te gustaría..." (Would you like to...), followed by the activity you propose.
6	What does the phrase "Tengo un problema" mean in Spanish?	The phrase "Tengo un problema" means "I have a problem" in Spanish.
7	How do you use "querer" and "poder" to make invitations?	They are modal verbs used to express desire and ability. Example: "Quiero ir al cine": I want to go to the cinema
8	What is the translation of "Would you like to come to my house?" in Spanish?	The translation is "¿Te gustaría venir a mi casa?" in Spanish.
9	What verb means "to want" and is often used for making invitations?	The verb "Querer" means "to want" and is commonly used for expressing desire in invitations.
10	How is "I am going to go to the cinema", using the immediate future?	"Voy a ir al cine" in the immediate future tense.
11	How do you say "I have a problem" in Spanish?	"I have a problem" in Spanish is "Tengo un problema."
12	What are some common sequencing words in Spanish sentences?	Common sequencing words in Spanish include "primero" (first), "luego" (then), and "finalmente" (finally).
13	What is the immediate future tense used for in Spanish?	The immediate future tense is used to express actions that will happen in the near future.
14	How do you say "to play football" in Spanish?	"To play football" in Spanish is "jugar al fútbol."
15	How do you use "poder" in Spanish to express ability?	"Poder" is used to express the ability or "can" do something, such as "No puedo" for "I can't."
16	What are stem-changing verbs, and how are they different from regular verbs?	Stem-changing verbs are verbs that undergo a change in the stem (root) when conjugated.
17	What are some common stem-changing verbs in Spanish?	Common stem-changing verbs include "querer" (to want) and "poder" (to be able) in Spanish.
18	What is the stem change in the verb "querer" (to want) in the present tense?	In the present tense is from "e" to "ie." For instance, "quiero" (I want) and "quieres" (you want).
19	How is the immediate future tense formed in Spanish?	By using the present tense of the verb "ir" (to go) followed by the infinitive of the main verb.
20	What does "Voy a estudiar" mean in English using the immediate future tense?	"Voy a estudiar" means "I am going to study" in English when using the immediate future tense.
21	Can you name some common free time activities in Spanish?	Common free time activities in Spanish include "jugar al fútbol" (play football), "ver una película" (watch a movie), and "salir con amigos" (go out with friends).
22	How do you respond in Spanish when you accept an invitation to watch a movie?	You can respond with "Sí, me gustaría" (Yes, I would like to) when accepting an invitation to watch a movie in Spanish.
23	How do you respond in Spanish when you refuse an invitation?	You can respond with "Lo siento,, no puedo".
24	How do you say that you don't have time in Spanish?	No tengo tiempo.