



Carshalton High School for Girls

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Learning with Parents/Carers Quiz Booklet

Year 11

Spring Term 2023-24



B15 Genetics & Evolution

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | What can fossils show us? | What organisms were around millions of years ago and how species have evolved. |
| 2 | How can fossils be formed? | Absence of decay, parts replaced by minerals, or preserved traces. |
| 3 | Why is the fossil record incomplete? | Some organisms are soft bodied, some haven't been found yet or some have been destroyed. |
| 4 | What is extinction? | The permanent loss of all members of a species. |
| 5 | What causes extinction? | New predators or diseases or mutations |
| 6 | How did the dinosaurs become extinct? | Collision on an asteroid with the Earth or the melting of the sea ice |
| 7 | What causes antibiotic resistant bacteria? | Mutations |
| 8 | How do bacteria divide? | Binary fission |
| 9 | Give an example of antibiotic resistant bacteria. | MRSA |
| 10 | How can we prevent antibiotic resistant bacteria? | Don't over use antibiotics, complete the full course of antibiotics, restrict agricultural use of antibiotics |
| 11 | Who came up with the classification system? | Carl Linnaeus |
| 12 | What are the classification groups in order? | Kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species |
| 13 | What are the 5 kingdoms? | Prokaryotes, protista, fungi, animal and plant |
| 14 | What can prokaryotes be divided into? | Archaeobacteria and eubacteria |
| 15 | What classification is above kingdom? | Domain |
| 16 | How are scientific names assigned using the binomial system? | Using the Genus and Species of an organism |
| 17 | Why are names written in Latin? | It is globally understood |
| 18 | What is a species? | A group of organisms that can breed together and produce fertile offspring |
| 19 | Who came up with the domain system? | Carl Woese |
| 20 | What are the three domains? | Eukaryota, bacteria and archaea |
| 21 | What do evolutionary trees show us? | How organisms are related |
| 22 | What is used to build evolutionary trees? | Fossil data and DNA analysis |
| 23 | What allowed scientists to discover domains? | Advanced microscopy and biochemical analysis of the organism's cells. |
| 24 | What are the rules for writing the binomial name of an organism? | Capital letter for the genus, and lower case for species, written in italics. |

Biology B16 Adaptations

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | What do animals compete for? | Territory/ space, Food, water, Mates |
| 2 | What do plants compete for? | Light, mineral ions from soil, Water, Space |
| 3 | What is a habitat? | The place where an organism lives |
| 4 | What is a population? | All the organisms of one species living in the same habitat, at the same time |
| 5 | What is a community? | All the populations of the different species living in the same habitat, at the same time, and can interact with each other |
| 6 | What is an ecosystem? | The interaction of the community and the abiotic (non living) environment. |
| 7 | What are behavioural adaptations? | Ways an organism behaves such as migrating to warmer climates during the winter that allow an organism to live in an environment. |
| 8 | What are structural adaptations? | Features of an organisms body structure such as shape or colour (such as camouflage) that allow an organism to live in an environment. |
| 9 | What are functional adaptations? | Things that go on inside an organism's body which can be related to processes like reproduction and metabolism that allow an organism to live in an environment. |
| 10 | What are extremophiles? | Organisms that live in very extreme environments and survive conditions that other organisms can't. |
| 11 | What is interdependence? | How different species rely on each other for survival. |
| 12 | What is a stable community? | One in which all the species and environment factors are in balance so population sizes remain fairly constant over time. |
| 13 | What are examples of abiotic factors that affect organisms? | non-living factors of the environment which can physical and chemical: Light intensity, Temperature, Moisture levels, soil pH and mineral content, wind speed, and carbon dioxide levels, |
| 14 | What are examples of biotic factors that affect organisms? | living factors of the environment: Food availability, new predators, new pathogen |
| 15 | What is biomass? | The amount of biological matter in an organism. |
| 16 | What is a quadrat used for in sampling techniques? | To estimate the population size (abundance) in a sample area and compare the distribution of the same organism in different habitats or variety of organisms in different habitats, and could be looked over time. |
| 17 | What is a transect used for in sampling techniques? | To examine the distribution of organisms in one area along a line and evaluate how abiotic and biotic factors affect them. |
| 18 | What is competition? | The interaction between organisms that strive for the same resources in the same place. |
| 19 | What are examples of adaptations in plants that reduce competition? | light seeds, long flowering period, deep and well branched roots, regenerate if severed, grow tall very fast, make more chlorophyll |
| 20 | What are some adaptations of animals that live in cold climates? | smaller surface area to volume ratio, small ears, thick layer of fat, thick fur coat – to reduce heat loss |
| 21 | What are some adaptations of animals that live in hot climates? | most active in the early morning and evening/night, large and thin ears, usually have large surface area to volume ratio, thin fur coat - to increase the heat loss |
| 22 | What are some adaptations of plants that live in dry climates? | curled leaves, small leaves, thick cuticle, stem-like leaves – to reduce water loss; extensive root system and deep to increase water uptake, and water storage tissues |
| 23 | What are some adaptations of plants that live in humid climates? | stilt/butress roots for support in wet soil, thin bark, being carnivorous or epiphytes, drip tips, large leaves, larger number of stomata |
| 24 | How do we calculate the population size from quadrats data? | (area of the field/ area of the quadrat) x mean |

B17 Organising Ecosystems

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | What is a predator? | organism that kills and eats other organisms |
| 2 | What is a prey organism? | organism that is killed and eaten by another organism |
| 3 | What is an apex predator? | carnivore with no predators |
| 4 | What is the carbon cycle? | process that returns carbon from organisms to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide, which can then be used by plants |
| 5 | What is a decomposer? | organism that breaks down dead plant and animal matter |
| 6 | What is the role of decomposition? | returns carbon to the atmosphere and mineral ions to the soil from dead matter |
| 7 | What factors affect the rate of decay by decomposers? | oxygen levels, moisture levels, temperature, and pH |
| 8 | What gas does anaerobic decay produce? | methane gas |
| 9 | What are Predator-Prey Cycles? | Interactions where predators eat prey and reduce their numbers |
| 10 | List five examples of predators. | Polar bear Tiger Lion Shark Fox |
| 11 | List five examples of prey. | Rabbit Horse Mountain goat Small fish Moose |
| 12 | Do predators reduce prey populations? | Yes |
| 13 | What removes CO ₂ from the atmosphere. | Photosynthesis |
| 14 | Combustion is the burning of something in the presence of what gas? | Oxygen |
| 15 | What biotic process adds carbon to the atmosphere? | Respiration |
| 16 | What is the form of carbon as it enters plants? | CO ₂ |
| 17 | What is the form of carbon as it leaves animals? | CO ₂ |
| 18 | What is the main metabolic process involved in cycling carbon in animals? | cellular respiration |
| 19 | List the 5 main processes of the carbon cycle. | 1. photosynthesis 2. cellular respiration 3. consumption 4. decomposition 5. combustion (burning of fossil fuels) |
| 20 | What is compost used for and why? | It is used as a natural fertiliser because it is rich in mineral ions necessary for plants |
| 21 | What do decomposers release? | Carbon dioxide and mineral ions |
| 22 | Why are compost heaps hot? | Because decomposers release energy when they carry out aerobic respiration |
| 23 | What are the benefits of mixing the compost heap with a fork? | Breaks up large clumps, increases the surface area for decomposers to act on and ensures optimal oxygen enters the compost heap |
| 24 | When will decomposing organisms carry out anaerobic decay? | When there is no oxygen available |

Business

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | What is the purpose of a cash flow forecast? | A cash flow forecast helps a business to monitor and predict the inflow and outflow of cash over a specific period. |
| 2 | Explain the concept of profit and loss account. | A profit and loss account, also known as an income statement, is a financial statement that shows a business's revenue, costs, and expenses over a specific period. |
| 3 | What is the difference between revenue and profit? | Revenue represents the total amount of money earned by a business through its sales of goods or services. Profit, on the other hand, is the amount that remains after deducting all costs and expenses from the revenue. It is the financial gain or benefit a business generates from its operations. |
| 4 | Explain the term 'profit margin.' | Profit margin is a financial ratio that indicates the profitability of a business. It is calculated by dividing the net profit by the revenue and multiplying the result by 100. |
| 5 | What is a budget in business finance? | A budget is a financial plan that outlines a business's estimated income and expenses over a specific period. It helps a company allocate resources, set financial goals, and track its financial performance. |
| 6 | What is a balance sheet? | A balance sheet is a financial statement that provides a snapshot of a business's financial position at a specific point in time. |
| 7 | Define the term 'working capital' in business finance. | Working capital refers to the amount of money a business has available for its day-to-day operations. It is calculated by subtracting the current liabilities from the current assets. |
| 8 | Explain the concept of 'liquidity' in business finance. | Liquidity refers to a business's ability to meet its short-term financial obligations and convert assets into cash quickly. It indicates how easily a company can access cash to meet its day-to-day needs. |
| 9 | What are fixed and variable costs? | Fixed costs are expenses that remain constant regardless of the level of production or sales, such as rent, insurance, or salaries. Variable costs, on the other hand, vary with the level of output or sales, such as raw materials or direct labour. Understanding these costs helps with cost control and pricing decisions. |
| 10 | What is the purpose of financial ratios in business finance analysis? | Financial ratios are used to assess a company's financial performance and health. They provide insights into various aspects such as liquidity, profitability, solvency, and efficiency. |
| 11 | What is marketing? | Marketing refers to the process of promoting and selling products or services to customers. It involves various strategies and techniques aimed at understanding customer needs and preferences, creating and delivering value to customers, and building long-term customer relationships. |
| 12 | What are the different types of marketing strategies? | Product differentiation: Differentiating a product or service from competitors to create a competitive advantage. Price differentiation: Offering different prices for different customer segments or products/services. Distribution channel strategies: Deciding how a product or service will reach customers, such as through direct sales or retail partnerships. Promotion strategies: Utilizing advertising, sales promotions, public relations, and other tactics to create awareness and interest in a product or service. |

C13- Earth's Atmosphere

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | How was the Earth's early atmosphere formed? | By volcanic activity |
| 2 | Which gases made up the Earth's early atmosphere? | Carbon dioxide(CO ₂), water vapours(H ₂ O) and nitrogen(N ₂) |
| 3 | How did oxygen levels increase in the atmosphere? | Through photosynthesis by green plants |
| 4 | How did CO ₂ levels decrease? | Used by plants for photosynthesis, dissolved in the oceans and formation of sedimentary rocks |
| 5 | What gases make up the earth's atmosphere today? | Nitrogen (78%), Oxygen (21%), Argon (0.9), Carbon dioxide (0.04), rare gases |
| 6 | Name the greenhouse gases. | CO ₂ , methane and water vapour |
| 7 | How have CO ₂ levels increased? | Largely by burning fossil fuel. |
| 8 | Name one human activity that is causing CO ₂ increase in the atmosphere? | Deforestation- decrease in photosynthesis hence less CO ₂ removed from air. |
| 9 | Explain how boiling an electric kettle may increase CO ₂ levels in the atmosphere. | Burning fossil fuel produces CO ₂ . More fossil fuel is burned to meet the increasing demand of electricity. |
| 10 | List the possible consequences of rising levels of greenhouse gases. | Rising sea levels. Extreme weather and severe storms. Changes in temperature, amount, timing and distribution of rainfall. Changes to distribution of wildlife species. |
| 11 | What is a carbon footprint? | the total amount of greenhouse gases (including CO ₂ and methane) generated by human activity. |
| 12 | Suggest one way to reduce the amount of methane released in the atmosphere. | Reducing beef consumption and eating more plant based diet so that farmers use the land to grow crops |
| 13 | What is carbon capture and storage? | A solution where the carbon dioxide released from burning fossil fuels is captured and pumped deep underground to be absorbed by porous rocks. |
| 14 | What gas is given off from fossil fuel that can cause acid rain? | Sulfur dioxide (gas) |
| 15 | Give 2 ways of stopping this gas getting into the atmosphere. | Sulfur can be removed from the fuels before they are burned. Sulfur dioxide can also be removed from the waste. |
| 16 | Name the other cause of acid rain, which comes from car engines | At high temperatures in the engine, nitrogen from air reacts with oxygen to form oxides of nitrogen. These can also cause acid rain |
| 17 | Name the only product formed when hydrogen is burned. | water |
| 18 | Suggest one problem with using hydrogen as fuel in a car. | Storage of hydrogen as a fuel. |
| 19 | Name the products of complete combustion of hydrocarbons | carbon dioxide and water. |
| 20 | What element in the fossil fuels produces sulfur dioxide? | Sulfur impurities in fossil fuel |
| 21 | Which product of fuel combustion is a toxic gas? | carbon monoxide |
| 22 | Explain why carbon monoxide is so dangerous. | Undetectable because it is colourless and odourless. Absorbed and carried around the body by the red blood cells causing poisoning and death. |
| 23 | Which product is a solid causing global dimming? | Particulates (containing carbon and unburnt hydrocarbons) |
| 24 | List the damages caused by acid rain. | Damage to trees and buildings. Killing animal and plant life in lakes. |

Chemistry - C14 The Earth's Resources

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | What is a finite resource? | A natural resource that is being used more quickly than it is being replaced, and will therefore run out. |
| 2 | What is potable water? | Water that is safe to drink |
| 3 | What are the two main stages of treating ground water to make it potable? | Filtration and Sterilisation |
| 4 | What is a renewable resource? | A resource that has plentiful reserves and will not run out in the near future. It can be replaced more quickly than it is used. |
| 5 | What are the four stages of waste water treatment? | Screening, sedimentation, aerobic digestion, anaerobic digestion |
| 6 | What does sterilise mean? | Killing bacteria and other microbes |
| 7 | What is desalination? | Removal of salt from seawater |
| 8 | Where does waste water come from? | Sewage, industry, agriculture |
| 9 | What is pure water? | Water with no other substances dissolved in it |
| 10 | What does LCA stand for? | Life Cycle Assessment |
| 11 | Name a disadvantage of using desalination to treat water | Uses large amounts of energy |
| 12 | Name a sterilising agent | Chlorine, UV, Ozone |
| 13 | What are the 4 stages that are considered in a life cycle assessment? | Extracting raw materials, manufacturing and packaging product, Using product, Disposal |
| 14 | What does phytomining use? | Plants |
| 15 | Which two physical processes are involved in distillation? | Evaporation, Condensation |
| 16 | Name three ways in which a product can be disposed of | Landfill, incineration, recycling |
| 17 | Give one advantage of recycling copper | Uses less energy, Reduces mining, conserves limited resources |
| 18 | What does bioleaching use? | Bacteria |
| 19 | What type of resources is crude oil? | Finite |
| 20 | Why is it easier to get potable water from ground water than waste water? | There are fewer contaminants |
| 21 | What is the purpose of screening in water treatment? | To remove large solid objects |
| 22 | What is a 'high grade' ore? | An ore that contains a high proportion of metal |
| 23 | What is an ore? | A rock that contains enough metal to make it economically viable to extract it. |
| 24 | What does sustainable mean? | Resources are protected for future generations |

Child Development

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | What are the 3 signs that labour has started? | A show; waters breaking; contractions. |
| 2 | What are the 3 stages of labour? | Stage 1 – labour Stage 2 – birth Stage 3- delivery of placenta and membranes |
| 3 | Describe an episiotomy. | An incision made in the perineum (the tissue between the vagina and anus). This is made to enlarge the opening for the baby to pass through. |
| 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 Y11

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Where is broadcast media spread through? | Television and radio channels. |
| 2 | What do broadcasting standards regulate? | Content and quality of broadcast media. |
| 3 | What's the suppression or prohibition of speech or public communication called? | Censorship. |
| 4 | What does the Data Protection Act in the UK govern? | The processing of personal data, ensuring lawful and fair handling. |
| 5 | What do defamation laws protect individuals from? | False statements that harm their reputation. |
| 6 | What is the right to keep personal information secure and private in the digital realm called? | Digital Privacy. |
| 7 | What are the ethical standards for editors focusing on accurate reporting and privacy respect? | Editors' Code of Practice. |
| 8 | What does the Freedom of Information Act 2000 in the UK allow? | Public access to information held by public authorities. |
| 9 | What legislation incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights, including provisions for freedom of expression? | Human Rights Act 1998. |
| 10 | What does the Official Secrets Act in the UK restrict? | Disclosure of state secrets and sensitive government information. |
| 11 | What is the International Criminal Court (ICC)? | An international court that investigates and, where warranted, tries individuals charged with serious international crimes. |
| 12 | What type of aid is used to assist a country or its people in defence efforts? | Military Aid. |
| 13 | What type of aid is provided by governments to international organizations like the United Nations? | Multilateral Aid. |
| 14 | What is foreign aid that must be spent on products and services from the providing country called? | Tied Aid. |
| 15 | What type of aid finances a particular project, such as a school or a hospital? | Project Aid. |
| 16 | What are specific taxes paid on imports and exports, often used as protection measures by governments? | Tariffs. |
| 17 | What is the association of 193 independent countries working together to prevent and end wars? | United Nations (UN). |
| 18 | What global organization is dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights, and helping refugees? | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). |
| 19 | What is a political system where multiple political parties across the spectrum can stand for national elections? | Multiparty Rule. |
| 20 | What is a non-profit organisation that furthers social or humanitarian missions around the globe? | Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO). |
| 21 | What is a government led by religious leaders? | Theocracy. |
| 22 | What does "jurisdiction" mean? | To give someone authority to act in a certain way. |
| 23 | What are the rules and principles governing the relations of nations called? | International Law. |

Computer Science

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | A Python program that takes an input from the user asking their name and displays "hello" followed by their name as the output | <pre>name = input("Enter your name: ") print("Hello", name, ")</pre> |
| 2 | Write an if and else statement in Python, that checks whether a student's grade is above or equal to 60. | <pre>grade = int(input("Enter the student's grade: ")) if grade >= 60: print("Student's grade is above or equal to 60.") else: print("Student's grade is below 60.")</pre> |
| 3 | Write an if statement in Python to check whether a number is positive or negative. | <pre>num = int(input("Enter a number: ")) if num > 0: print("The number is positive.") elif num < 0: print("The number is negative.") else: print("The number is zero.")</pre> |
| 4 | Write Python code using a for loop to count to 10 | <pre>for number in range(1, 11): print(number)</pre> |
| 5 | Write a Python program that uses a for loop to generate a timetable for a given number. The program should take a positive integer from the user and display the multiplication table for that number, ranging from 1 to 10. | <pre>number = int(input("Enter a positive integer: ")) for i in range(1, 11): result = number * i print("number x", i, "=", result)</pre> |
| 6 | Print numbers from 1 to 5 using a while loop | <pre>num = 1 while num <= 5: print(num) num = num + 1</pre> |
| 7 | Write a program in Python that uses a while loop to count and display the number of marks entered by the user until a negative number is entered. | <pre>count = 0 mark = 0 while mark >= 0: mark = int(input("Enter a mark (enter a negative number to stop): ")) if mark >= 0: count = count + 1 print("Number of marks entered:", count)</pre> |
| 8 | Write a Python program that prompts the user to enter a positive integer. Using a while loop, check if the number entered is even or odd. If it is even, display the message "The number entered is even." If it is odd, display the message "The number entered is odd." Continue prompting the user to enter a new number until they enter a negative number or zero. | <pre>num = int(input("Enter a positive integer: ")) while num > 0: if num % 2 == 0: print("The number entered is even.") else: print("The number entered is odd.") num = int(input("Enter an integer: ")) print("Program ended.")</pre> |
| 9 | Write a Python program that uses a subroutine to calculate and print the average of two numbers entered by the user | <pre>def calculate_average(num1, num2): total_sum = num1 + num2 average = total_sum / 2 return average num1 = float(input("Enter the first number: ")) num2 = float(input("Enter the second number: ")) avg = calculate_average(num1, num2) print("The average of the two numbers is:", avg)</pre> |

Hospitality & Catering – AC1.1.4

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | What are the four ideal conditions necessary for bacteria growth and development? | Food, warmth, moisture, time |
| 2 | How many common types of food poisoning bacteria are there? | Seven |
| 3 | There are four pathogenic bacteria's which can be found in poultry. Identify two of them. | Bacillus Cereus, Clostridium perfringens, E-Coli, Salmonella |
| 4 | Which pathogenic poisoning bacteria can be found in pate and smoked fish? | Listeria |
| 5 | Which pathogenic bacteria can you find on the skin and in the nose? | Staphylococcus aureus |
| 6 | There are 6 common visible symptoms of food poisoning. Can you identify four of them? | Bloating, vomiting, sweating, fatigue, chills, diarrhoea |
| 7 | There are 6 common non-visible symptoms – Feeling sick, stomach aches, fever and chills, aches and pains. What are the missing 2 symptoms? | Cramps, Feeling sick |
| 8 | What is a food intolerance? | A food intolerance is when the body has a chemical reaction from eating or drinking a soecific food, making it difficult to digest |
| 9 | What is a food allergy? | This is a response from the body's immune system, which usually occurs within a few minutes of eating, drinking or touching a specific item |
| 10 | There are 14 common allergens identified by the Food Standards Agency. Identify 6 of them | Molluscs, fish, nuts, peanuts, sesame seeds, eggs, crustaceans, lupin, cereal containing gluten, soya, milk, mustard, celery, Sulphur dioxide |
| 11 | There are three food safety legislations which all hospitality and catering provisions must adhere to. Can you identify them? | Food Labelling Regulations, Food Safety Act, Food Safety Regulations |
| 12 | Explain what cross-contamination means and when it can occur. | This is when bacteria is being transferred from one object to another. This can happen as a result of handling, storing and preparing foods. It can occur at any stage of food production. |
| 13 | What is the correct temperature for "hot holding" food items? | 63c or above |
| 14 | The fridge should be between 0 and 5c, but what is the legal maximum? | 8c |
| 15 | What is the name of the temperature range for the growth of bacteria? | Danger Zone |
| 16 | What does EHO stand for? | Environmental Health Officer |
| 17 | What food safety legislations are enforced by the EHO? | Food Safety Regulations and Food Safety Act |
| 18 | When an EHO states "enforcement action" on their report what dies this mean? | Enforcement action is when action is required by law following an inspection by the EHO |
| 19 | There are four causes of food related ill health. Can you identify two of them? | Chemicals, Allergies, Food Intolerances, Bacteria |
| 20 | What is the name of the new food law which was introduced in October 2023? | Natasha's Law |
| 21 | According to the food labelling laws how many pieces of information must be on the food label? | 11 |
| 22 | What is Farm to Fork? | This is a strategy that allows food to be traced through all stages of production back to the original source |
| 23 | There are 7 different colour coded chopping boards used within the industry. Name the colour and identify what hey are used for | Green – salad and fruit, Brown – vegetables, Red – raw meat, Blue – fish, Yellow – cooked meat, White – bread and dairy, Purple - allergens |
| 24 | What are non-perishable foods? | Non-perishable foods are foods that have been processed to prevent the growth of micro-organisms and to prolong the products shelf life. |

Y10 GCSE Dance

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | What is a choreographic approach? | How the choreographer created movement material. Eg. Improvisatio, collaboration, choreographic tasks. |
| 2 | What is a choreographic intention? | What the choreographer would like the audience to learn about the dance |
| 3 | Identify 2 structuring devices. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Binary 2. Ternary 3. Rondo 4. Narrative 5. Episodic 6. Beginning/Middle/End |
| 4 | Identify 2 types of stimuli. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Auditory 2. visual 3. tactile 4. ideational (theme based) 5. kinaesthetic (movement based) |
| 5 | Define the term 'stimulus' | An inspiration for ideas and movement. The starting point to the dance. |
| 6 | What dance style is used in <i>Infra</i> ? | Contemporary ballet. McGregor's dance style is distinctive for its speed and energy and for dynamic, angular, sinuous and hyperextended movements that push dancers to physical extreme. |
| 7 | What is the stimulus for <i>Infra</i> ? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Infra</i> comes from the Latin word for 'below' – the work presents a portrait of life beneath the surface of the city 2. T.S Eliot: The Wasteland. 'under the brown fog of a winter dawn./A CROWD FLOWED OVER London Bridge, so many.' |
| 8 | What performance environments can be used for a professional dance work? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proscenium arch 2. End stage 3. In the round 4. Site sensitive |
| 9 | What is the stimulus for Artificial Things? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A snow covered landscape with a single person on a collapsed wheelchair. 2. Being encased in a snow globe, viewed from afar 3. The paintings of Goran Djurovic. 4. The dancers' own lives. |
| 10 | What is the choreographic intention for Artificial Things? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life's limitations and resolution. 2. Loss & resolve 3. Being gazed at by others |
| 11 | What choreographic approach did McGregor use when creating <i>Infra</i> ? | <p>McGregor uses three methods to generate movement vocabulary for the piece:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SHOW a phrase to the whole or part of the cast – dancers watch and either recreate the phrase exactly or create a version 2. MAKE a phrase on a target dancer or dancers – others watch and copy or develop 3. TASK – set a choreographic task for dancers to complete or pose a choreographic problem for dancers to solve. |
| 12 | What are the 4 main skills for performance? | <p>Expressive skills Physical skills Technical skills Mental skills</p> |

Y10 GCSE Dance

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|--|
| 13 | Explain one way in which a dancer can improve their posture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Use visual aids e.g. mirror to correct posture •Receive feedback from a peer/teacher. •Improve core strength. •Yoga/pilates |
| 14 | Define the term choreographic devices | Methods used to develop and vary material. |
| 15 | Give two reasons for cooling down after a dance class | Prevent build-up of lactic acid, prevent muscle soreness, mental preparation for the next class, helps heart rate return to normal, helps breathing return to normal, helps avoid dizziness, blood pooling in veins, reduce core temperature. |
| 16 | What is the choreographic approach for Artificial Things? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Task setting. 2. Collaboration with the dancers 3. Improvisation, filming and selection 4. Using Laura as movement source to create a 'unison of textures' 5. Workshops with outside teachers eg Charlie Morrissey's contact improvisation workshops. |
| 17 | What is the choreographic process? | <input type="checkbox"/> Researching <input type="checkbox"/> Improvising <input type="checkbox"/> Generating <input type="checkbox"/> Selecting <input type="checkbox"/> Developing <input type="checkbox"/> Structuring <input type="checkbox"/> Refining and synthesising. |
| 18 | Describe the costume seen in <i>Infra</i> | Costume design by Moritz Junge. Fitted shorts, vests, t-shirts in flesh, black, white, grey colors for the dancers. One female dancer wears a short wrap-around skirt. One male dancer wears long trousers. The females wear pointe shoes, street clothes are worn for the brief appearance of the crowd. |
| 19 | Define choreographic intention | The aim of the dance; what the choreographer aims to communicate. |
| 20 | Describe the costume used in Artificial Things | Amy: Green, thigh length, sleeveless dress with streaks of blue and grey. Side vents. Laura: White sleeveless top with bright blue streaks. Grey trousers with pleats. Blue belt. Black heeled shoes. David: White collared short sleeved shirt with streaks of blue and green. Blue/grey trousers. Dave: Pale green collared, short sleeved shirt with pocket and darker green streaks. Grey trousers. |
| 21 | Name a relationship that is used in Within Her Eyes (WHE) | Contact duet |

Drama

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | John Tate: character observation | He likes to assert his dominance within the group. |
| 2 | John Tate: evidence to back up this observation | Act 1, Scene 1, p.15: having tried to ban the word, 'dead', he says: 'John Tate: Yes. Banned. Sorry.' |
| 3 | How could voice be used to communicate this observation about John Tate? | 'Banned' - plosive consonants ('b' and 'p') could be emphasised and a loud volume used. |
| 4 | How could physicality be used to communicate this observation about John Tate? | He could straighten his posture to be as tall as possible and puff his chest out, to attempt to give himself status. |
| 5 | How could stage directions and stage space be used to communicate this observation about John Tate? | Proxemics: he could walk straight up to Danny, who he is responding to, and invade his personal space, confrontationally. |
| 6 | Leah: character observation | Leah is kind and wants the other characters to also be kind. |
| 7 | Leah: evidence to back up this observation | 3.3, p.55: she seems calm and gently humorous with Adam when she says, 'I mean with the greatest of respect, Adam, you are supposed to be dead.' |
| 8 | How could voice be used to communicate this observation about Leah? | A matter-of-fact tone of voice could be used for this line which would both show Leah's tendency to stick to facts and also be funny because of how it contrasts with Adam's traumatised state. |
| 9 | How could physicality be used to communicate this observation about Leah? | Leah could be sitting down and adopt relaxed body language, to appear non-threatening to Adam but also to show that she is trying to deal with the situation in a practical way. |
| 10 | How could stage directions and stage space be used to communicate this observation about Leah? | Leah could be centre-stage, next to Adam, to show that she is pro-actively trying to help him, unlike the others who mostly seem afraid of speaking to him. |
| 11 | Phil: character observation | Phil likes to take control of a situation. |
| 12 | Phil: evidence to back up this observation | 3.3, p.56: he rudely tries to silence Leah, with whom he spends so much time in a field, in this moment in which he is speaking to Adam: 'Leah: Phil – Phil: Shut up. Do you want to stay?' |
| 13 | How could voice be used to communicate this observation about Phil? | He would quietly say 'shut up' to Leah, to emphasise how he expects to be respected. He would then say each monosyllable of the next sentence loudly and with emphasis, to show an almost sarcastic tone and that he just wants the problem (of what to do with Adam) resolved quickly and efficiently (but with no compassion). |
| 14 | How could physicality be used to communicate this observation about Phil? | He would be completely still on, 'Shut up' to show his icy composure, but he would then put his hands on his knees and lean forwards on the next line, to enhance the patronizing tone he would use when talking to Adam. |
| 15 | How could stage directions and stage space be used to communicate this observation about Phil? | Phil would stand Centre-stage-left, Adam, would be CS and Leah would sit CSR. This would visually show to the audience the contrasting forces working on Adam in this moment: Phil wanting to be rid of the problem (Adam) and Leah wanting to solve the problem by helping him. |
| 16 | Cathy: character observation | Cathy is particularly excited by being given attention. |
| 17 | Cathy: evidence to back up this observation | In response to reporting details of a crime, which Phil concocts to avoid trouble for him and the gang, Cathy seems excited by the media attention it is bringing: 'Cathy: get on the telly' |
| 18 | How could voice be used to communicate this observation about Cathy? | The pitch could rise through the sentence to show her increasing excitement about possibly being seen on TV. |
| 19 | How could physicality be used to communicate this observation about Cathy? | She could be looking at herself in a hand-held mirror in this moment and pouting or practising facial expressions (that she might use when a newspaper takes her photo). This physicality would also reflect how she speaks a fragmented monologue in this section in which she is completely self-absorbed and is ignoring the others who are panicking. |
| 20 | How could stage directions and stage space be used to communicate this observation about Cathy? | Cathy would momentarily adopt the centre stage position for this moment that would reflect her attention-seeking objective in this moment. |

Y11 ENGLISH

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | What is dramatic irony? | When the audience know more than the characters do |
| 2 | An epistolary narrative is a narrative told in part or whole by documents, for example, letters, wills, newspaper clippings and journals. True or false? | True |
| 3 | What is the rhyme scheme of a sonnet? | ABABCDCEFEFGG – (ABAB with a rhyming couplet at the end) |
| 4 | Finish the quotation: 'If men will not learn that lesson, they will be taught it in...' | Fire and blood and anguish |
| 5 | What is meant by the 'Victorian Fear of Degeneration'? | The fear that humanity would stop developing and gradually go back to an animalistic state |
| 6 | What does the fog symbolise in 'Jekyll and Hyde'? | Obscuring the view and clouding judgement |
| 7 | What is iambic pentameter? | 5 di-dum beats in a line |
| 8 | What year was An Inspector Calls written? What year was it set? | Written: 1945 Set: 1912 |
| 9 | Define 'Socialism' | Socialism is a system where everyone who contributes to the production of something own it. Rather than for profit, its aim is the equal distribution of wealth. |
| 10 | Define 'Capitalism' | Capitalism is a system where businesses, property and industries etc. are privately owned in order for the owners to profit. |
| 11 | What is it called when the writer drops small hints about a major plot event that happens later? | Foreshadowing |
| 12 | Stagecraft is the use of imagery within a play. True or false? | False, stagecraft is the technical aspects of theatrical production. |
| 13 | Define 'dramatic monologue'. | A poem in the form of a speech or narrative by an imagined person, in which the speaker inadvertently reveals aspects of their character while describing a particular situation or series of events. |
| 14 | What is a motif? | An object/idea that repeats itself at different points in a text. |
| 15 | What is zoomorphism? | Giving animal-like qualities to anything that is not that animal such as humans, gods and inanimate objects |
| 16 | Which character can be seen as emblematic of capitalism in 'An Inspector Calls'? | Mr. Birling |
| 17 | What is a soliloquy? | An act of speaking thoughts aloud alone on stage especially by characters in a play. |
| 18 | What is the term for the way a character changes throughout a story? | Character Arc/Development |
| 19 | What is a hamartia? | Greek term for a character's fatal flaw |
| 20 | Which texts are assessed in Literature Paper 1? | Shakespeare (Macbeth or Romeo and Juliet) and Jekyll and Hyde. |
| 21 | Which text doesn't have an extract on the exam paper? | An Inspector Calls |
| 22 | What three questions should I ask myself when structuring my paragraphs in response to the question? | What? How? Why? |
| 23 | Which texts are assessed in Literature Paper 2? | An Inspector Calls, Poetry Anthology (15 studied poems), Unseen Poetry. |
| 24 | How many questions are in the unseen poetry section and what marks are they awarded? | 2 questions – 24 marks and 8 marks |

French

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | How do you say 'last year' in French? How do you say 'next year' in French? | L'année dernière L'année prochaine |
| 2 | List 4 types of holiday accommodation in French | un hôtel quatre étoiles, une auberge de jeunesse, une chambre d'hôte, un chalet, une caravane, une villa, un gîte, une station de ski, un camping, une colonie de vacances |
| 3 | Why is it important to use your highlighter when you're answers questions for a reading activity | Using a highlighter helps you pick out the evidence before you answer the question |
| 4 | How do you form the near future tense in French using Je? | Je vais + infinitive |
| 5 | Où vas-tu pour les vacances normalement? | Normalement pour les vacances je vais/voyage en Italie car il fait toujours beau et j'ai une passion pour la culture/la cuisine italienne. |
| 6 | Où es-tu allée pendant les vacances l'année dernière? | Pendant les vacances l'année dernière je suis allée au Brésil pour le carnaval. J'ai vu les chars et j'ai regardé les feux d'artifice. |
| 7 | Comment voyages-tu en vacances? | Normalement je voyage en voiture parce que ma mère a peur d'avion/ de voler. |
| 8 | Name 6 countries in French | la France, le Brésil, les Etats Unis, l'Île Maurice, l'Espagne, l'Allemagne... |
| 9 | What preposition do you use for a town or city? | À (for example je vais à Paris) |
| 10 | What preposition do you use for a country that starts with a vowel? | En (for example je vais en Allemagne) |
| 11 | Give 3 sentences to describe the weather | il fait beau, il fait mauvais, il fait froid, il fait chaud, il y a du soleil, il y a du vent, il y a des nuages, il y a de l'orage, il pleut |
| 12 | How many parts does the past tense have? | Three |
| 13 | Name the parts of the past tense | The who + The have + The changed verb |
| 14 | Translate the past tense sentence into English: L'année dernière je suis allée en France pour les vacances de Noël. | Last year I went to France for the Christmas holidays. |
| 15 | Translate : Quand je pars en vacances, je préfère rester dans un hôtel car c'est pratique et vraiment confortable. | When I go on holiday, I prefer to stay in a hotel as it is practical and really comfortable. |
| 16 | Give two opinion phrases | Je pense que, Je crois que, Je dirais que, À mon avis, Il me semble que |
| 17 | Translate: What I hate the most is staying in a tent because I find that there is not enough space inside. | Ce que je déteste le plus c'est de loger dans une tente car je trouve qu'il n'y a pas assez de place à l'intérieur. |
| 18 | How do you say: I would like to reserve a room with two single beds? | Je souhaiterais/Je voudrais réserver une chambre avec deux lits. |
| 19 | Name 5 items you might pack in your suitcase on holiday | un maillot de bain, des lunettes de soleil, un chapeau, la crème solaire, une tente, un sac de couchage, mes chaussures de marche, mon short, ma casquette |
| 20 | Give more detail about a disastrous holiday. Use the sentence starter: J'ai passé des vacances désastreuses. Sequence your answer using d'abord, en suite, puis... finalement | J'ai passé des vacances désastreuses. D'abord.... En suite..... Puis..... Finalement.... |
| 21 | In the role play card, when you see a question mark, you must _____ | Ask a question |
| 22 | When is the past tense used? | The past tense is used to describe a completed action in the past |
| 23 | What is the imperfect tense and when is it used? | The imperfect tense is a past tense. It is used to give a description, to say what something was like, to say what was happening or to say what you used to do |
| 24 | How is the imperfect tense formed? | take the nous form of the verb in the present tense, remove the – ons ending & add the imperfect endings: (-ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient) except for être: ét- |

Year 11 Geography Spring Term

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | What is the type of farming where there is an Application of business skills to agriculture? | Agribusiness |
| 2 | What is a carbon footprint? | A measurement of all the greenhouse gases we individually produce, through burning fossil fuels for electricity, transport etc, expressed as tonnes (or kg) of carbon-dioxide equivalent |
| 3 | What is the range of energy sources of a region or country, both renewable and non-renewable | The energy mix |
| 4 | What are the 3 fossil fuels? | Coal, gas and oil |
| 5 | What is organic farming? | Food which is produced using environmentally and animal friendly farming methods on organic farms. Artificial fertilisers are banned and farmers develop fertile soil by rotating crops |
| 6 | What is sustainable development? | Development that meets the needs of the present without limiting the ability of future generations to meet their own needs |
| 7 | When can conflicts arise from water supply? | Disputes between different regions or countries about the distribution and use of freshwater. Conflicts arise from the gap between growing demands and diminishing supplies |
| 8 | What is water conservation? | The preservation, control and development of water resources, both surface and groundwater, and prevention of pollution |
| 9 | What is water deficit? | This exists where water demand is greater than supply |
| 10 | What is water insecurity? | When water availability is not enough to ensure the population of an area enjoys good health, livelihood and earnings. This can be caused by water insufficiency or poor water quality |
| 11 | What is water security? | The reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods and production |
| 12 | When is there a water surplus? | This exists where water supply is greater than demand |
| 13 | What is a water transfer scheme? | Water transfer schemes attempt to make up for water shortages by constructing elaborate systems of canals, pipes, and dredging over long distances to transport water from one river basin to another |
| 14 | What is the distance covered supplying food to consumers? | Food miles |
| 15 | What is a sustainable water supply? | Meeting the present-day need for safe, reliable, and affordable water, which minimises adverse effects on the environment, whilst enabling future generations to meet their requirements |
| 16 | What is the definition of water quality? | Quality can be measured in terms of the chemical, physical, and biological content of water. The most common standards used to assess water quality relate to health of ecosystems, safety of human contact and drinking water |

German

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | How do you say “school subject” in German? | das Fach [plural = die Fächer] |
| 2 | Name 10 subjects in German. | Look at pages 4-5 of Unit 9&10 workbook. |
| 3 | How do you say that ‘homework is important’ in German? | Hausaufgaben sind wichtig. |
| 4 | Say 6 adjectives to describe subjects. | eg: einfach (easy); schwer (difficult); wichtig (important); interessant (interesting); nützlich (useful), praktisch (practical) |
| 5 | Say 5 opinion phrases in German | eg: Ich mag ... or ... gefällt mir (I like ...); Ich liebe ... (I love ...); Ich mag ... nicht (I don’t like ...), Ich hasse ... (I hate ...); Mein Lieblingsfach ist ... (My favourite subject is ...); Ich ... gern (I like ...-ing); Ich finde (I find) |
| 6 | Say 5 facilities that you can find in your school in German. | Look at pages 17-18 of Unit 9&10 workbook. |
| 7 | How do you say German is more interesting than French? | Deutsch ist interessanter als Französisch. |
| 8 | How do you say that Drama is the most fun? | Theater macht am meisten Spaß. |
| 9 | What is the formal version of “you” in German? | Sie |
| 10 | If were speaking to a group of friends, which form of “you” would you use? | ihr – it is the informal/friendly plural form. |
| 11 | Which form would you use to address a group of adults? | Sie – to show respect (the same as the singular “Sie”). |
| 12 | How do you say “We must do our homework” in German? | Wir müssen unsere Hausaufgaben machen. |
| 13 | How do you say “exams” in German? | Prüfungen |
| 14 | How do you say, to get good grades in German? | gute Noten bekommen |
| 15 | Conjugate tragen (to wear) in the present tense. | ich trage, du trägst, er/sie/es trägt, wir tragen, ihr trägt, Sie tragen, sie tragen |
| 16 | How to you make the perfect tense in German? | Subject pronoun + present tense of either haben or sein + past participle |
| 17 | How would you say “I ate ...” in German? | Ich habe ... gegessen. |
| 18 | When do you use sein instead of haben as the auxiliary verb in the perfect tense? | to make the perfect tense of verbs of motion such as gehen (to go on foot) or fahren (to go by transport). |
| 19 | How would you say “I went to school by bus.” | Ich bin mit dem Bus gefahren. |
| 20 | Say the days of the week in German. | Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Freitag, Samstag, Sonntag |
| 21 | How do you say “at 3:45” in German? | “um Viertel vor vier” or “um drei Uhr fünfundvierzig” |
| 22 | How do you say “at 13:30”? | “um halb zwei” or “um dreizehn Uhr dreißig” |
| 23 | What is the difference between “sehr”, “viel” and “viele”? | sehr = very; viel = a lot, much; viele = many |
| 24 | What is the difference between “Du musst nicht...” and “Du darfst nicht ...”? | Du darfst nicht ... = you mustn’t ... Du musst nicht ... = you don’t have to |

History

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | In which year did the English Reformation begin? | 1532 |
| 2 | Which two countries became allies in the Treaty of Joinville? | France and Spain |
| 3 | Which church service is performed at the altar? | Mass |
| 4 | What is a galleon? | A powerful type of warship |
| 5 | Phillip II was married to which English monarch? | Queen Mary I |
| 6 | In which year was the Revolt of the Northern Earls crushed? | 1569 |
| 7 | Who was Elizabeth's Chief Minister? | William Cecil |
| 8 | In which year did Drake begin to circumnavigate the world? | 1577 |
| 9 | Which religious crisis happened in 1559? | The crucifix controversy |
| 10 | What is the name of the crime of betraying your country or trying to overthrow or kill your government? | Treason |
| 11 | What word means someone who belongs to a religion but challenges its accepted beliefs? | Heretic |
| 12 | Which plot to kill Elizabeth I was thwarted in 1571? | The Ridolfi Plot |
| 13 | What phrase means a written order from the Pope? | Papal bull |
| 14 | What do recusants refuse to do? | Attend church. |
| 15 | How do privateers make their fortune? | Trading and raiding illegally |
| 16 | Which wife of Henry VIII was the mother of Elizabeth I? | Anne Boleyn |
| 17 | Which of these plots happened last: the Throckmorton Plot, the Ridolfi Plot or the Babington Plot? | The Babington Plot |
| 18 | Which religious crisis happened in 1565? | The vestments controversy |
| 19 | Who was the commander of the Spanish Armada? | Duke of Medina-Sidonia |
| 20 | What word means a miracle in which wafers and wine become the body and blood of Christ? | Transubstantiation |
| 21 | What word means the monarch's right to rule which came from being born to married parents? | Legitimacy |
| 22 | Name both leaders of the Revolt of the Northern Earls | Charles Neville and Thomas Percy |
| 23 | Which word means to remove someone from power? | Depose |
| 24 | The Reformation was a challenge to the power of what? | The Catholic Church |

Hospitality & Catering – AC1.1.4

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | What are the four ideal conditions necessary for bacteria growth and development? | Food, warmth, moisture, time |
| 2 | How many common types of food poisoning bacteria are there? | Seven |
| 3 | There are four pathogenic bacteria's which can be found in poultry. Identify two of them. | Bacillus Cereus, Clostridium perfringens, E-Coli, Salmonella |
| 4 | Which pathogenic poisoning bacteria can be found in pate and smoked fish? | Listeria |
| 5 | Which pathogenic bacteria can you find on the skin and in the nose? | Staphylococcus aureus |
| 6 | There are 6 common visible symptoms of food poisoning. Can you identify four of them? | Bloating, vomiting, sweating, fatigue, chills, diarrhoea |
| 7 | There are 6 common non-visible symptoms – Feeling sick, stomach aches, fever and chills, aches and pains. What are the missing 2 symptoms? | Cramps, Feeling sick |
| 8 | What is a food intolerance? | A food intolerance is when the body has a chemical reaction from eating or drinking a soecific food, making it difficult to digest |
| 9 | What is a food allergy? | This is a response from the body's immune system, which usually occurs within a few minutes of eating, drinking or touching a specific item |
| 10 | There are 14 common allergens identified by the Food Standards Agency. Identify 6 of them | Molluscs, fish, nuts, peanuts, sesame seeds, eggs, crustaceans, lupin, cereal containing gluten, soya, milk, mustard, celery, Sulphur dioxide |
| 11 | There are three food safety legislations which all hospitality and catering provisions must adhere to. Can you identify them? | Food Labelling Regulations, Food Safety Act, Food Safety Regulations |
| 12 | Explain what cross-contamination means and when it can occur. | This is when bacteria is being transferred from one object to another. This can happen as a result of handling, storing and preparing foods. It can occur at any stage of food production. |
| 13 | What is the correct temperature for "hot holding" food items? | 63c or above |
| 14 | The fridge should be between 0 and 5c, but what is the legal maximum? | 8c |
| 15 | What is the name of the temperature range for the growth of bacteria? | Danger Zone |
| 16 | What does EHO stand for? | Environmental Health Officer |
| 17 | What food safety legislations are enforced by the EHO? | Food Safety Regulations and Food Safety Act |
| 18 | When an EHO states "enforcement action" on their report what dies this mean? | Enforcement action is when action is required by law following an inspection by the EHO |
| 19 | There are four causes of food related ill health. Can you identify two of them? | Chemicals, Allergies, Food Intolerances, Bacteria |
| 20 | What is the name of the new food law which was introduced in October 2023? | Natasha's Law |
| 21 | According to the food labelling laws how many pieces of information must be on the food label? | 11 |
| 22 | What is Farm to Fork? | This is a strategy that allows food to be traced through all stages of production back to the original source |
| 23 | There are 7 different colour coded chopping boards used within the industry. Name the colour and identify what hey are used for | Green – salad and fruit, Brown – vegetables, Red – raw meat, Blue – fish, Yellow – cooked meat, White – bread and dairy, Purple - allergens |
| 24 | What are non-perishable foods? | Non-perishable foods are foods that have been processed to prevent the growth of micro-organisms and to prolong the products shelf life. |

Media Studies – Television Sitcom

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | What is a public service broadcaster? | A broadcaster (usually state owned and funded) that has an obligation to provide content that is useful for the public. Public service broadcasters don't have any obligation to make money |
| 2 | What is the licence fee? | The licence fee is the money that is earned from payment for TV licenses. It is used by the government to fund the BBC. |
| 3 | What is a commercial broadcaster? | A commercial broadcaster is a channel or TV service that aims to make money from the programmes it makes. This is usually done through showing commercials (adverts) or through a subscription fee. |
| 4 | What is linear broadcasting? | When radio or TV programmes are broadcast at a specific time on a specific channel. |
| 5 | What does scheduling mean? | Scheduling is the process of a TV broadcaster choosing the date and time to broadcast a programme to target the programme's audience. |
| 6 | What is the watershed? | On UK TV schedules the watershed is 9 PM. Before 9 (pre watershed) only programmes that might be appropriate for children to see can be broadcast. After 9 PM (post watershed) more adult content can be shown. |
| 7 | What is the BBC Charter? What three things does it say the BBC must do? | The BBC Charter is a set of guidelines drawn up by the government that state how it should operate. The charter states that the BBC should produce programmes that are in the public interest and that should "inform and educate as well as entertain." |
| 8 | Which organisation regulates TV and radio in the UK? | OFCOM (The Office for Communications) |
| 9 | What problems have British terrestrial broadcasters (The BBC, ITV, Channel 4 and Channel 5) faced in the 2010s, particularly the commercial broadcasters (ITV, Channel 4 and Channel 5)? | Competition from the internet and streaming services has reduced the audiences of the traditional terrestrial broadcasters (the BBC, ITV, Channel 4 and Channel 5) and the advertising revenue of the commercial terrestrial channels (ITV, Channel 4 and Channel 5). |
| 10 | What does the term "non linear broadcast" mean? | Non linear broadcast is a term used to describe television broadcasters making their programmes available to stream on the internet. The BBC distributes its programmes in a non linear way through the BBC iPlayer for example. |
| 11 | What is the term "sitcom" short for? | Sitcom is short for situation comedy, a genre of television comedy programme that has its origins in the 1950s. |
| 12 | What are some of the conventions of sitcoms? | Answers include: half hour episodes; recurring characters and locations; self contained narrative (i.e. each episode has its own storyline that is concluded within the episode); central characters who are in minor positions of authority; series or seasons of around 6-8 episodes. |
| 13 | What is mise en scene? | Mise en scene is a French term that literally means "put in place". In relation to film and TV mise en scene refers to anything "put"/positioned or used in the shot. This includes set, setting, costume/makeup and props. Some definitions of mise en scene also include casting and performance. |
| 14 | What can you say about the approach taken to mise en scene in many sitcoms? | Mise en scene (set, setting, costume, props) is largely realistic in many (but not all) sitcoms. On a certain level this encourages the audience to suspend their sense of disbelief – to "believe" or get drawn into the programme. |

Media Studies – Television Sitcom

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|--|
| 15 | What can you say about the approach taken to narrative in many sitcoms? | In contrast to the approach taken to mise en scene, narratives in sitcoms and the situations characters are put in are often highly exaggerated. Sitcom narratives tend to be contained within each episode and (in British sitcom in particular) are often resolved with the humiliation or failure of the central character. |
| 16 | What does the term “domestic audience” mean? | A domestic audience for a TV programme is the audience in the country that the programme is produced in. |
| 17 | What does the term “global audience” mean? | A global audience for a TV programme is an audience from different countries around the world. |
| 18 | What are some of the differences between American and British sitcoms? | Answers include: Episodes of American sitcoms can be longer than British sitcoms; American sitcoms tend have longer seasons (10-12 episodes or more compared to 6-8 for most British sitcoms); American sitcoms tend to be written by a larger writing team whereas British sitcoms are often written by a writing partnership; American sitcoms tend to be more optimistic and less dark than American sitcoms; American sitcoms tend to be produced with a global audience in mind, whereas British sitcoms tend to be aimed at a domestic audience. |
| 19 | What does the term “supporting character” mean in relation to sitcom? | A key character who is in all or most episodes of a sitcom but who isn’t a central character. |
| 20 | What does the term “transient character” mean in relation to sitcom? | A transient character is a character who is only a few, or perhaps even only in a single episodes of the sitcom. |
| 21 | When, and on what channel, was Man Like Mobeen first broadcast? | 2017 on BBC3. |
| 22 | When, and on what channel, was Friends first broadcast? | 1994 on NBC in the US. In the UK it was broadcast on Channel 4. Globally, it was broadcast in over 100 countries. |
| 23 | Who wrote Man Like Mobeen? | Man like Mobeen is written by Guz Khan (who also plays Mobeen) and Andy Milligan. |
| 24 | Who wrote Friends? | Friends was created by Martha Kauffman and David Crane. by Guz Khan (who also plays Mobeen) and Andy Milligan. Throughout its 10 seasons over 50 writers wrote for the show. |

Year 11 GCSE Music

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | What are the 4 types of cadence and the chords used in them? | Perfect (V-I), Imperfect (any chord – V), Plagal (IV- I) and Interrupted (V-VI). |
| 2 | List the 7 Tempo keywords you need to know for GCSE Music. | Lento, Adagio, Moderato, Andante, Allegretto, Allegro and Vivace. |
| 3 | What is the Basso Continuo? | The group of instruments playing the bassline and filling out the harmony in Baroque music – usually harpsichord, double bass and cello. |
| 4 | Which major key has one flat? | F major. |
| 5 | Badinerie is in the B minor. What is the relative major of this key? | D major. |
| 6 | Name the two types of ornament used in <i>Badinerie</i> . | Trill and Appoggiatura. |
| 7 | What is Chamber Music? | Music that is designed to be performed in a small room rather than a concert hall. |
| 8 | Which instruments would you find in a Clarinet Quintet? | Clarinet, two violins, viola and cello (not five clarinets). |
| 9 | What is the main texture of Classical music? | Melody and accompaniment/homophonic. |
| 10 | What is a triplet? | Rhythm keyword for when there are three notes in the time there should be two. |
| 11 | What is portamento? | Sliding between notes while singing. |
| 12 | Name one compound time signature. | 6/8, 9/8 or 12/8 (each beat divides into three quavers rather than two as in simple time signatures). |
| 13 | What is a driving rhythm? | A rhythm that pushes the music onwards e.g. constant quavers or crotchets. |
| 14 | What is a mode in music? | A mode is like a scale. These were used before tonality was standardized. |
| 15 | Name two types of drum used in Bhangra. | Dhol drum and Tabla. |
| 16 | What is syncopation? | Where the rhythms go across the main beats or emphasize the weak beats. |
| 17 | Give two words you could use to describe Articulation. | Staccato, Legato, Slur, Tenuto or Accent. |
| 18 | What is the word for when a male singer sings above his usual vocal range? | Falsetto. |
| 19 | What is mickey-mousing? | Where the music of a film is closely synchronized to the action on screen. |
| 20 | What is the structure of <i>Africa</i> ? | Intro, Verse 1, Chorus, Instrumental interlude, Verse 2, Chorus, Instrumental interlude, Verse 3, Chorus, Outro. |
| 21 | What is a Leitmotif? | A melody associated with a particular character, emotion or place in a film. |
| 22 | Name the five chords used in the chorus in <i>Africa</i> . | F#m, D, A, E and C#m. |
| 23 | Give two features of the rhythm in <i>Africa</i> . | Tied notes, dotted notes, syncopation, repetition, off-beat rhythms and drum back-beat. |
| 24 | What is a Riff? | A short, repetitive phrase used in pop or rock music that is a main feature of the song. |

Y11 - GCSE PE

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | Name the 4 types of feedback | Intrinsic, Extrinsic, Concurrent, Terminal |
| 2 | Name the 4 types of guidance a coach could use | Visual, Verbal, Manual, Mechanical |
| 3 | 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) |
| 4 | Which performance-enhancing drug is associated with increasing muscle mass and strength? | Anabolic steroids. |
| 5 | What is intrinsic feedback? | Feelings, motivation and feedback comes from within the performer |
| 6 | What is extrinsic feedback? | Feelings, motivation and feedback comes from others, such as a coach or teacher |
| 7 | Which type of lever has the effort applied between the fulcrum and the load? | Second-class lever. |
| 8 | What type of lever has the load between the fulcrum and the effort? | Third-class lever. |
| 9 | What is the primary movement associated with the transverse plane? | Rotation. |
| 10 | In which plane does abduction and adduction occur? | Frontal plane. |
| 11 | Which axis is associated with movement in the sagittal plane? | The transverse axis. |
| 12 | In a lever system, what is the fulcrum? | The point around which the lever rotates. |
| 13 | 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 |
| 14 | In which type of lever is the effort arm always longer than the load arm? | Third-class lever. |
| 15 | What is the purpose of the pivot axis in a lever system? | It allows the lever to rotate. |
| 16 | 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 |
| 17 | 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 |
| 18 | What is mental rehearsal? | Practicing the skill in your head before actually doing it. |
| 19 | What is a psychological warm-up? | A performer gets mentally ready to give their very best. |
| 20 | What is the advantage of using a third-class lever in the human body? | It allows for rapid movement. |
| 21 | Which lever class provides a mechanical advantage when the effort arm is shorter than the load arm? | Second-class lever |
| 22 | What are the 4 muscle pairs? | Quadriceps & hamstrings. Gastrocnemius & tibialis anterior. Bicep and tricep. Hip flexor and gluteus maximus. |
| 23 | What are the 4 types of bone in the body? | Long (femur), short (carpals), flat (pelvis), irregular (vertebral column). |
| 24 | What are the 4 types of joint in the body? | Ball and socket (hip / shoulder), hinge (knee / elbow), pivot (neck), condyloid (wrist) |

Physics – P13 Electromagnetic Waves

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | What are electromagnetic waves (EM waves)? | Electric and magnetic disturbances that can be used to transfer energy from a source to an absorber. |
| 2 | Give some examples of when we use EM waves. | Microwave/Radiant heaters/light |
| 3 | What name do we give to the group of EM waves? | The Electromagnetic Spectrum |
| 4 | What is the speed that all EM waves travel? | 300 million m/s |
| 5 | What can EM waves travel through? | A vacuum |
| 6 | How do you calculate wave speed? | Frequency x wavelength |
| 7 | How do you calculate frequency? | Wave speed / wavelength |
| 8 | How do you calculate wavelength? | Wave speed / frequency |
| 9 | What is the unit for wave speed? | m/s |
| 10 | What is the unit for frequency? | Hertz (Hz) |
| 11 | What is the unit for wavelength? | Metres (m) |
| 12 | Name the EM waves that form the EM spectrum. | Radiowaves, microwaves, infrared rays, visible light, ultraviolet, X ray, gamma ray |
| 13 | Which EM wave has the longest wavelength? | Radiowaves |
| 14 | Which EM wave has the shortest wavelength? | Gamma rays |
| 15 | Which EM wave can the human eye detect? | Visible light |
| 16 | Which EM wave transfers the most energy? | Gamma ray |
| 17 | Which EM wave transfers the least energy? | Radiowaves |
| 18 | What colours form white light? | All the colours of the visible spectrum. |
| 19 | What is infrared rays used for? | To carry signals from remote controls and optical fibres. |
| 20 | Which type of EM wave carries satellite programs and mobile phone calls? | Microwave |
| 21 | What are radiowaves used for? | For radio communication, TV broadcasting and mobile phone calls. |
| 22 | True or false: microwaves and radiowaves can heat internal parts of the human body. | True |
| 23 | True or false: Infrared radiation can cause skin burns. | True |
| 24 | What are gamma rays used for? | To kill harmful bacteria in food, to sterilise surgical equipment and to kill cancer cells. |
| 25 | Which two EM waves damage living tissue when they pass through it? | X rays and gamma rays. |

P14 Light

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | Light is what type of wave? | Transverse |
| 2 | Visible light is part of what spectrum? | Electromagnetic spectrum |
| 3 | The EM spectrum is a discrete or continuous spectrum? | Continuous |
| 4 | What is the law of reflection? | Angle of incidence = angle of reflection |
| 5 | Why does refraction occur? | Waves change direction when travelling from one medium to another due to media having different densities |
| 6 | What are the two types of reflection called? | Specular and diffuse |
| 7 | What is a real image? | An image that can be projected onto a screen |
| 8 | What is a virtual image? | An image that cannot be projected onto a screen |
| 9 | What are the names of two types of lens? | Convex and concave |
| 10 | What is the focal point of a lens? | The point where all the rays are refracted through |
| 11 | What is the equation for magnification of a lens? | Image size / object size |
| 12 | Where in the eye, are rays of light focused on to? | Retina |
| 13 | What is meant by refractive index? | It is a measure how much light is refracted bases on the materials it is travelling through |
| 14 | What are the units of refractive index? | It does not have a unit. It is a ratio. |
| 15 | What do materials have in them that makes them appear a certain colour? | Pigments |
| 16 | Why does a red apple appear red in white light? | Reflects red light, all other colours are absorbed |
| 17 | What colour does a red apple look in red light? | Red |
| 18 | What colour does a red apple look in green light? | Black |
| 19 | How does a red filter work? | Lets red light through it and absorbs all other colours? |
| 20 | What is a prism? | A triangular shaped 3D glass object? |
| 21 | What is a prism used for? | Splitting up white light into its constituent colours |
| 22 | What is the name of this process of splitting light up? | Dispersion |
| 23 | Name five objects that use lenses? | Eye, camera, telescope, microscope, projector |
| 24 | Lenses work using what wave phenomena? | Refraction |

Religious Studies

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | What does merciful mean? | To be forgiving |
| 2 | What does 'Adl / Adalat mean? | The Just / Divine Justice |
| 3 | What does al-Qadr mean? | Pre-destination |
| 4 | Give the name of Allah that means 'The Just' | Al Ghafoor |
| 5 | Explain one thing Muslims learn from Surah 16:90-92 | God commands justice, do not break promises, God will judge all on this |
| 6 | Define the term crime | An action that breaks the law |
| 7 | Define the term Situation ethics | Doing the most loving thing |
| 8 | What does reformation mean? | To change for the better |
| 9 | Define the term apostasy | Leaving a religion |
| 10 | Name the four aims of punishment | Deterrence, protection, reformation, retribution |
| 11 | Which aim can capital punishment not achieve? Why? | Reformation |
| 12 | Give the Arabic name of the Islamic legal system | Shari'ah |
| 13 | What is cohabitation? | Leaving with your partner whilst not married |
| 14 | What is homosexuality? | Attraction to members of the same sex |
| 15 | What did Ephesians 6:1-4 instruct parents to do? | Bring up children to be Christians |
| 16 | What does the word parish mean? | A local community of Christians within a particular denomination |
| 17 | Name three different types of family | Nuclear, blended, same sex, single parent |
| 18 | What does contraception mean? | Any method of preventing pregnancy |
| 19 | What does divorce mean? | The legal ending of a marriage |
| 20 | What does equality mean? | Treating all people the same regardless of differences |
| 21 | What does prejudice mean? | To pre-judge – make an assumption before knowing someone |
| 22 | What does discrimination mean? | To treat someone differently based on prejudice |
| 23 | Explain one Christian belief about marriage | It should be for life, it is between a man and a woman |
| 24 | What do Christians believe a couple should do before starting a family? | Get married |

Sociology Spring Term Year 11

| | 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 identity hidden in research | Anonymity |
| 13 | Which sociologist created a relative deprivation index to measure poverty? | Peter Townsend |
| 14 | Which Sociologist discussed the six patriarchal structures of society? | Sylvia Walby |
| 15 | What is an open system of stratification? | One where people are able to move up and down the social ladder |
| 16 | What is an achieved status? | Social status gained as a result of educational achievement or success in a career |
| 17 | Define meritocracy | A social system that rewards merit- working hard |
| 18 | Which two functionalists argue that society is meritocratic? | Davis and Moore |
| 19 | Which two classes are in conflict according to Marxists? | Bourgeoisie and Proletariat |
| 20 | Define status and which sociologist discusses status? | Level of prestige/importance- Weber |
| 21 | What is meant by 'Embourgeoisement'? | Adoption of middle class values and behaviours by wealthier members of the working class |
| 22 | What is the difference between absolute and relative poverty? | Absolute-not having basic necessities Relative- being poor compared to those around you |
| 23 | What term is used to describe when individuals feel that they have been separated from the wider society e.g. lacking power and control over their own lives. | Alienation |
| 24 | What are life chances? | The opportunities an individual has to succeed in life e.g. access to education or employment |

Spanish

| | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | How do you say 'school subjects' in Spanish? | Asignaturas |
| 2 | Name 10 subjects in Spanish. | Look at page 4 of booklet. |
| 3 | How do you say that 'homework is important' in Spanish? | Los deberes son importantes. |
| 4 | Say 10 adjectives to describe subjects? | Look at page 6 of booklet |
| 5 | Say 5 opinion phrases in Spanish | Look at page 6 of booklet. |
| 6 | Say 5 facilities that you can find in your school in Spanish? | Look at page 7. activity 1.9 |
| 7 | How do you say Spanish is more interesting than French? | El español es más interesante que el francés. |
| 8 | How do you say that Drama is the most fun? | El arte drático es el más divertido |
| 9 | What is the formal version of you in Spanish? | Usted. |
| 10 | If were speaking to a group of friends, which form would you use? Vosotros or Ustedes? | Vosotros – it is the informal/friendly form. |
| 11 | Which form would you use to address a group of adults? | Ustedes – to show respect. |
| 12 | When do you use the imperative form in Spanish? | To give commands. |
| 13 | How do you say to miss class in Spanish? | Faltar de clase |
| 14 | How do you say, to get good grades in Spanish? | Sacar buenas notas |
| 15 | Conjugate bailar (to dance) in the preterite tense. | Bailé, bailaste, bailó, bailamos, bailasteis, bailaron |
| 16 | Conjugate bailar in the imperfect tense | Bailaba, bailabas, bailaba, bailábamos, bailabais, bailaban |
| 17 | What is the difference between the preterite and imperfect tenses. | Preterite: used to talk about things that you did in the past. Imperfect: used to talk about things that you used to do/were doing during a period of time and describe the setting in the past. |
| 18 | When do you use the imperfect tense? | Imperfect tense: used to talk about actions you have done. |
| 19 | How do you say the following 'I have spoken, I have lived, I have eaten'? | He hablado, he vivido, he comido |
| 20 | Say the days of the week in Spanish. | Lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo |
| 21 | How do you say 3:45 in Spanish? | Las cuatro menos cuarto. |
| 22 | How do you say at 13:00? | A la una de la tarde. |
| 23 | What is the difference between 'mucho' and 'muy'? | Mucho = a lot Muy = very |
| 24 | What do the following expressions mean? : hay que, se debe, tener que | Hay que = you have to/ it is necessary to Se debe = you should, tener que = to have to |