

Learning: The Ruskin Way

At Ruskin all students to **learn together** and **achieve high standards**. Students follow our **Core Values** to become a **Ruskin Learning Ready Student**.

RESPECT: A Ruskin Learning Ready student is **respectful** towards peers, teachers, support staff and visitors. Within our diverse school community, they demonstrate **kindness** and **tolerance**. They show **self-respect** by striving to be the best they can be and by being **organised** and **prepared** to learn.

HIGH ASPIRATIONS: A Ruskin Learning Ready student is **ambitious** both inside and outside of the classroom. They **love to learn** and appreciate all of the **opportunities** offered to them. Because of their high aspirations, they **strive** to be the **best** that they can be.

CONFIDENCE: A Ruskin Learning Ready student is **confident** in their **abilities** and **strengths**. They are **not afraid** to make mistakes and will **ask questions**. They take an **active role** in their learning and demonstrate **independence**.

WE ARE A COMMUNITY: A Ruskin Learning Ready student **works well** with others and is a **team player**. They **care** for others and are proud to be part of the **Ruskin community**.

A Ruskin Learning Ready Student

PREPARED:

- Has a good night's sleep
- Eats well and stays hydrated
- Arrives at school and lessons on time
- Wears their uniform correctly
- Enters the room calmly and is ready to learn

ORGANISED:

- Brings the correct equipment
- Manages their time appropriately
- Completes all work, including homework, to the deadline set and to the best of their ability

RESPECTFUL

- Is respectful, kind and tolerant of all people in our diverse school community
- Is a team player
- Listens to others without judgement
- Demonstrates self-respect and takes pride in their work and progress



CONFIDENT:

- Has confidence in their own abilities and strengths
- Is not afraid to ask for help and support
- Can communicate and read with confidence
- Is inquisitive and takes an active role in their learning

AMBITIOUS:

- Has high aspirations for themselves and their future
- Strives to be the best they can be
- Relishes the opportunities offered to them

REFLECTIVE:

- Listens to and responds to their teachers' feedback
- Is able to identify their next steps and areas for improvement
- Strives to improve

Independent Learning at Ruskin

Independent Learning is all about helping you to build on the knowledge that you learn in class so that you **know more, remember more, and can do more**. This means you will experience lasting changes in your **long-term memory**, and develop a deep understanding of what you cover in class.

When you have truly learnt something, you can:

- Remember it later
- Understand how it connects to other things you know
- Explain it in detail
- Apply it to different situations

Quiz It, Map It, Link It is a structured programme of **independent learning** and **revision activities** that will help you to do all of the above. By using your **Core Knowledge Questions Booklet** in multiple different ways, you will go from simply memorising the facts, to really understanding them, and being able to use the knowledge much more **confidently** and **effectively**.

Our Core Values:



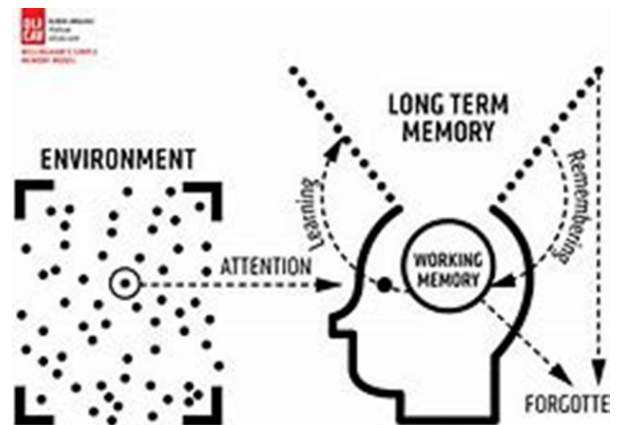
We want you to feel **confident** with the **new knowledge** that you acquire and you should feel **assured** about how best to learn this **new knowledge**. Your **Core Knowledge Questions Booklet** and **Quiz It, Map It, Link It** will help with this.



We want you to be the **best that you can be** and to **“think big”** for yourselves. By using your **Core Knowledge Questions Booklet** and **Quiz It, Map It, Link It**, you will demonstrate a **positive attitude to learning**, and also push yourself to reach your **goals**.



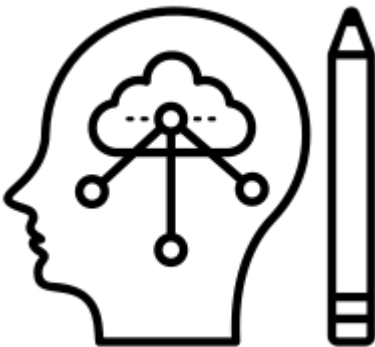
We want you to have **self-respect** and understand the important of working **independently**. Completing **Quiz It, Map It, Link It** activities highlights your ability to recognise your **strengths** and also **areas for development**.



Our Evidence-Informed Independent Learning and Revision Strategies



Quiz It – what can you remember about your Core Knowledge Questions? What more do you learn and remember?



Map It – use mind maps to create revision resources. These can then be used to learn the core knowledge.



Link It – what other subjects/topics that you have studied does this knowledge link to? Why and how does it link?



Independent Learning: How to Quiz It



Quiz It – what can you remember about your Core Knowledge Questions? What more do you learn and remember?

How you use this strategy depends on whether you are **rehearsing** (the information is new to you) or **retrieving** (trying to recall knowledge you have already learnt) The majority of your Quiz It work should be **Retrieval Practice** as this will help you to **remember more**.

Step 1: **LOOK**

- Pick a subject/topic and read over the Core Knowledge Questions (you may not pick all of them from one subject/topic depending on what you have learnt already).
- You may need to re-read.
- Copy out the questions on a blank template.

Step 2: **COVER**

- Turn over your Core Knowledge Questions or cover up them up.

Step 3: **WRITE**

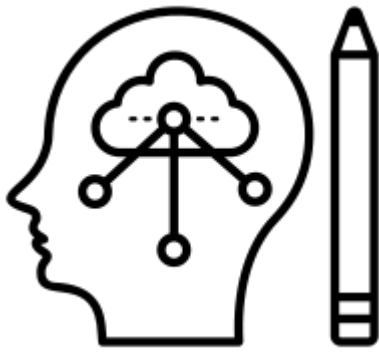
- On your blank template, write in the answers.
- Use black or blue pen.

Step 4: **CHECK**

- Uncover the answers.
- Using green pen, check your answer.
- Tick every correct item and correct any mistakes – this is the most important part of the process.

Step 5: **REPEAT**

- Complete the process again for any questions that you got wrong.
- Add more questions to your blank template and complete the process again.



Independent Learning: How to Map It

Map It – use mind maps to create revision resources. These can then be used to learn the core knowledge.

Step 1: Identify the knowledge

- Pick a topic that you wish to revise. This will go in the centre of your mind map.
- Have your Core Knowledge Questions ready.

Step 2: Identify the Core Knowledge Questions

- These questions will become the main branches of your mind map.
- Write out the questions carefully and leave space around them.

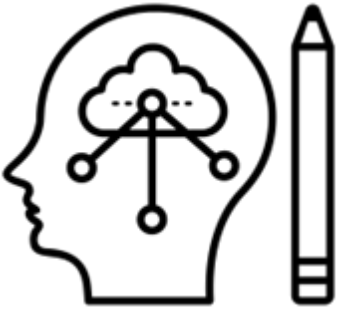
Step 3: Branch Off

- Branch off your Core Knowledge Questions with the answers.
- Copy the answers carefully.

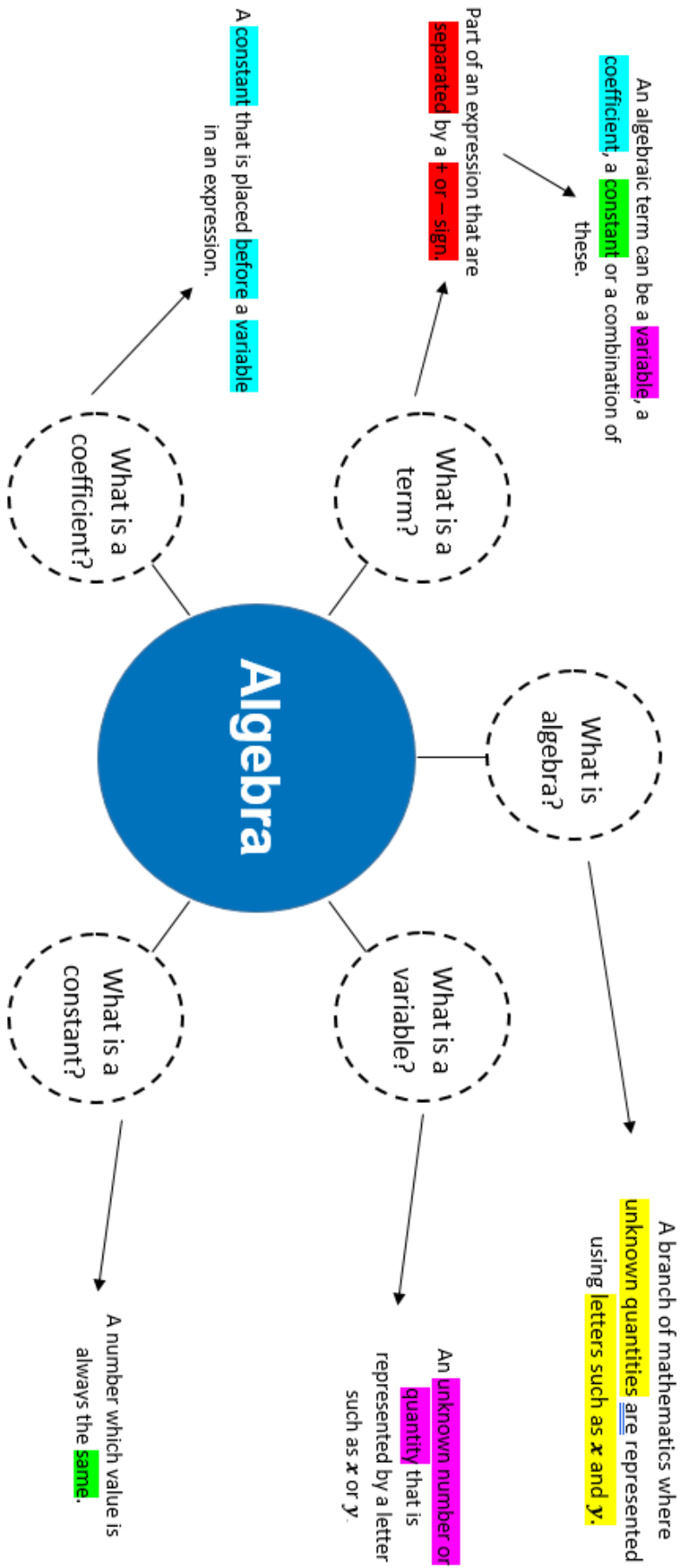
Step 4: Use Images and Colour

- Use images and colour to help answers stick in your mind.
- Highlight the key words that you need to remember.

Give yourself plenty of space to write the Core Knowledge Questions and the answers. You need to be able to visualise the information when you are trying to recall it.



MAP IT EXAMPLE



Independent Learning: How to Link It



What other subjects/topics that you have studied does this knowledge link to? Why and how does it link?

- Choose 2 Core Knowledge Questions from a specific topic.
- Write three sentences to show how these link to other topics that you have studied. Don't forget that these topics could be from different subjects and/or from learning that you did in a previous year.
- Use the Link It proforma to answer the two questions (using all of your knowledge) and also how they link together.

You could:

Compare and Contrast:

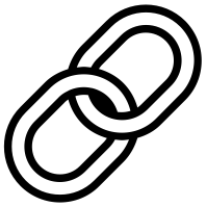
- X is similar to/different from Y because...
- X is more/less...than Y because...
- In a similar way to X, Y is...
- In a different way to X, Y is...

Cause and Effect:

- X happens because of Y...
- X and Y work together because...
- X happens because...

Support/Refute:

- X supports the ideas of Y because...
- X refutes the ideas of Y because...



LINK IT EXAMPLE



What is Photosynthesis?

Photosynthesis is the chemical reaction that makes glucose (the plant's food) using light energy. The reaction occurs between carbon dioxide gas from the air absorbed by the leaves and water which is absorbed through the roots. Glucose is made in the leaves and oxygen is released back into the air as a by product.



The link between them is that water is a necessary for **both** the process of photosynthesis and transpiration is the constant stream of water moving through the plant from roots to leaves.



What is Transpiration?

Transpiration is the loss of water from the plant as it moves into the roots, up the stem to the leaves for photosynthesis. Some water is lost through the leaves, by the stomata or pores by evaporation.



LINK IT EXAMPLE



Who is Scrooge?

Scrooge is a misanthropic miser whose obsession with money has corroded the important relationships in his life. At the start of the text, he is "solitary as an oyster". However, through his journey with the spirits he metamorphizes into a benevolent character. Through Scrooge, Dickens highlights our ability to change our worldview and shines a light on the importance of sharing



The link between Mr. Birling and Scrooge is that they **both** represent negative aspects of humanity—selfishness, greed, and a lack of empathy—but **they differ** in their responses to these characteristics. Scrooge ultimately experiences redemption and personal growth, **while** Mr. Birling's character serves as a critique of those who prioritise their own interests over social responsibility.



Who is Mr Birling?

Mr. Birling is a capitalist who holds conservative views. Despite his wealth, Mr. Birling is depicted as an insensitive and callous character. He is dismissive of the concerns of the working class. Mr. Birling's character is a representation of the narrow-mindedness and lack of social responsibility that Priestley criticises in the play. Through his character, Priestley explores themes of social inequality, responsibility, and the interconnectedness of individuals in society.

Year 7 Core Knowledge Questions

ART

1	What is an observational drawing?	A drawing 'from life' - something in front of you, focusing on capturing a likeness or realistic look.
2	What is LINE?	It is a path of a moving point and can vary in thickness. 'Line is a dot that has gone for a walk.'
3	What is TONE?	Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour.
4	Why do we use tone in Art?	To help to make a drawing look 3D/realistic. To add depth to an image. To contrast light and dark.
5	What does COMPOSITION mean?	The layout or arrangement on the paper. The space within the work. Composition describes how each visual element is arranged or organized.
6	What is a timeline?	A chronological arrangement of events in the order of their occurrence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's a line of history, • It's the progress over time
7	What is an art period?	Art periods are usually based on historical eras. Art Period: a longer block of time including many different artists.
8	What is an art movement?	Art movements are decided by artists as a collective. Art Movement: a collection of artists and their works of art with a common philosophy or goal, technique, style, or time period.
9	What are the key characteristics of the art movement Cubism?	Artists would break up the subject into many different shapes and then repaint it from different angles. Famous Artists: Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque
10	When was the Cubism movement?	1908 - 1920
11	What are the primary colours?	Red, Blue, Yellow
12	Why are they known as primary colours?	They are a set of colours that can be mixed to make a wide range of hues.
13	What is a hue?	The noun hue means both the colour and a shade of a colour.
14	What are the secondary colours?	Purple, Orange, Green
15	How do you make a secondary colour?	Secondary colours are made by mixing equal parts of two primary colours together.

16	Can you give examples of how to mix the secondary colours?	Red + Yellow = Orange Red + Blue = Purple Blue + Yellow = Green
17	What are the warm colours?	Red, Yellow, Orange
18	What are the cool colours?	Blue, Green, Purple
19	Why are these warm and cool colours?	These are considered warm or cool hues - think of fire colours for warm colours, ocean/sea colours for cool colours. Warm colours and all the cool colours each have their own side of the colour wheel.
20	What does gradate mean?	To change or cause to change imperceptibly, from one colour, tone, or degree to another.

COMPUTING

1	Describe a way to stay safe online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't share your password • Have an anti-virus installed • Don't talk to strangers • Any other viable answer
2	State 3 components inside a computer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPU • RAM • ROM • Hard Drive • GPU • Motherboard • PSU
3	State an input device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keyboard • Mouse • Microphone • Bar code readers • Joystick • Light pen • Scanner
4	State an output device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor/Screen • Speakers • Printer • Plotter • Projector • Headphones



5	What does CPU do?	It is the brain of the computer.
6	State an office software	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word • PowerPoint • Excel • Publisher • Access
7	Explain a feature of Microsoft Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Font, changes the way text look • Numbering, creates a numbered list • Font colour, changes the colour of text • Insert a table • Insert images • Dictionary • Thesaurus • Mail merge
8	State a feature of Microsoft PowerPoint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitions • Slides • Animations • Insert sound • Insert video • Design templates
9	Describe a feature of a trustworthy website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has good spelling/grammar • Includes HTTPS on the link • References other websites • May have reviews • May be well known
10	What does copyright stop?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents copying without permission

DANCE

1	What are actions?	What a dancer does.
2	What are the 8 key dance actions?	Gesture, elevation, travel, transfer of weight, stillness, use of different body part, rotation, floorwork.
3	What is travel?	Moving from one place to another.
4	What is elevation?	The action of 'going up' without support, such as in a jump.



5	What is a gesture?	The use of hand or arms.
6	What is transfer of weight?	The weight is moved from one supporting foot (or supporting limb/body part) to another one fully or partially.
7	What is stillness/balance?	A steady or held position achieved by an equal distribution of weight.
8	What is use of different body part?	Expressing an idea or emotion with a different limb.
9	What is rotation?	A turning sequence.
10	What is floorwork?	Movements performed on the floor.
11	What is space in dance?	Where the dancer moves e.g. pathways, levels, directions, size of movements, patterns, spatial design.
12	What are dynamics in dance?	How the dancer moves e.g. fast/slow, sudden/sustained, acceleration/deceleration, strong/light, direct/indirect, flowing/abrupt.
13	What is relationship in dance?	Relationship refers to the connection that a dancer has to everything else: this can be space, to time, to music and to other dancers.
14	What is choreography?	The art of making dances, the gathering and organisation of movement into order and pattern.
15	What is contact work?	Contact work is when two or more dancers, dance together with body contact.
16	What does unison mean?	Unison is when two or more people perform the same movement at the same time.
17	What does canon mean?	When the same movements overlap in time.
18	What is a motif?	A movement phrase capturing an idea that is repeated and developed throughout the dance.
19	What is safe working practice?	Personal care, respect for others, safe execution and preparation and recovery from dancing.
20	What is safe execution of movement?	Carrying out actions safely.



DRAMA

1	What is a duologue?	This is where you have two speakers.
2	What is a monologue?	A monologue is any speech of some duration spoken by a character to a second person.
3	What is cross-cutting?	Cross-cutting is a drama technique where two or more scenes are performed on stage at the same time.
4	What is characterisation?	Characterisation in drama is the process of producing a character through actions, words, and thoughts.
5	What is a gesture?	The use of hand or arms.
6	What is exaggerated acting?	When performing, the command 'bigger' is called and performers should exaggerate their physicality.
7	What are facial expressions?	A look on your face which shows emotions.
8	What does diction mean?	The use of words or phrases in speech.
9	What is eye contact?	Eye contact is used to reveal the status and relationship between characters.
10	What is non-verbal communication?	Non-verbal communication is facial expressions, gestures and movements.
11	What is projection?	The energy you give out to the audience.
12	What is posture?	The way an actor sits or stands.
13	What is gait?	The way an actor walks.
14	What is blocking?	The way an actor is facing and the distance between actors on stage.
15	What is pitch?	How high or low your voice is.
16	What is tone?	The way your voice is affected by emotion.

17	What is accent?	How your voice is affected by where you come from.
18	What is volume?	How loud or quiet your voice is.
19	What is pace?	How quickly or slowly you speak.
20	What is pause?	Putting a break between words.
21	What is emphasis?	Putting stress on a word or section.
22	What are stage directions?	Any additional instruction for the actors that aren't spoken out loud. They need to be put in italics.

DT

1	What is a problem? What is a user?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the problem that the context is based around. It is the problem that you are trying to solve with your designs. The user is the person or group that are going to use your product.
2	What is a competitor product? What is evolution of design?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an existing product that is similar to that which you intend to design. This is when a product develops or evolves over time. Usually due to technological or material advancements.
3	What is a specification? What is analysis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of what your product will be. Looking and asking questions about a product.
4	What is corrugation?	Corrugation is a method of construction that has a top, bottom and waves in the middle to give strength.
5	What is sketching? What is annotation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual thinking. The addition of notes to explain.



6	What is crating? What is presentation enhancement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A preliminary simple outline to your sketch. • Adding to a sketch with fine liners, pens, pencils, colour etc.
7	What is modelling? What is a prototype?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a simple model of your idea to test. • A model of your idea.
8	Why do we prototype?	A prototype is a model of your design. It is used to test and develop the product.
9	What is joining?	A method used to join 2 pieces of material together.
10	What is an evaluation?	An evaluation is when you reflect upon your work. Looking at how it could be improved and gathering feedback from others
11	What is development?	Development is when you improve and change your work

ENGLISH – THE LEGEND OF THE MINOTAUR

1	What is a sentence?	A sentence is the basic unit of language which expresses a complete thought. A sentence must contain a subject and a verb.
2	What is a main clause?	A main clause makes sense on its own (contains a subject and a verb).
3	What is a subordinate clause?	A subordinate clause does not make sense on its own; it is dependent on the main clause.
4	What are the three sentence forms?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple – a simple sentence contains a subject and a verb and is one complete thought • Compound – a compound sentence is made up of two main clauses separated with a conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) • Complex – a complex sentence is made up of a main clause and a subordinate clause connected to each other with a subordinating conjunction •
5	What are the four types of sentences?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declarative – a statement • Imperative – a sentence that gives a command/instruction • Interrogative – a sentence that asks a direct question • Exclamative – a statement that expresses strong emotion



6	What are capital letters and full stops and when do I use them?	Capital letters are upper-case letters used at the beginning of a sentence or a proper name and may be used to show respect. Full stops are used to end a sentence when that sentence has expressed a complete thought or idea.
7	What is a comma?	A comma is a punctuation mark (,) that indicates a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list.
8	What is a comma splice?	A comma splice is when a comma is used to link to main clauses (which should instead be linked by a semicolon, conjunction or split into two sentences) E.g. <i>he loves cooking, He's great at making curries.</i> ❌ <i>He loves cooking; he's great at making curries.</i>
9	What is a paragraph?	A paragraph is a section of writing which consists of one or more sentences grouped together, which deal with one subject or element of the writing as a whole.
10	What is past tense?	A tense expressing an action that has happened or a state that previously existed.
11	What is present tense?	A tense expressing an action that is currently going on or habitually performed, or a state that currently or generally exists.
12	What is future tense?	A tense expressing an action that has not yet happened or a state that does not yet exist.
13	What is first person?	A type of narrative in which the protagonist relates their story using the first person, i.e. using the pronoun 'I'.
14	What is second person?	Second person narrative uses the pronoun "you" to address the reader.
15	What is third person?	Third-person is an objective point of view where the person/people are being narrated by an external voice using third-person pronouns like 'he/ she/ they'.
16	What is word class?	<p>Nouns are naming words (person, place, thing). Proper nouns are capitalised (city, name, company, countries etc). Concrete nouns is a physical object in the real world (scissors, car, table). Abstract noun refers to an idea or concept and cannot be physically touched (guilt, fate, love).</p> <p>Pronouns take the place of proper nouns in a sentence. (I, he, she, they, it).</p> <p>Adjectives are words that describes a noun (<i>terrible</i> book, <i>dirty</i> shoe).</p> <p>Verbs can be used to describe an action that's doing something. (singing, floating, bubbling).</p> <p>Adverbs describes a verb (<i>quickly</i> hide, <i>quietly</i> move).</p> <p>Prepositions are words that tell you where or when something is in relation to something else (under, on, inside).</p>

17	What are the rules of speech?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new speaker needs a new line. • You should use a capital letter at the start of each piece of speech. • Punctuation (question marks, full stops and exclamation marks) go inside the inverted commas. • If the person who is speaking is named before the speech, you must use a comma before the first set of inverted commas. For example: <i>Captain Tom exclaimed, "Let's go and do some more laps of the garden!"</i>
18	What is Freytag's Pyramid?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exposition 2. Raising action 3. Climax 4. Falling action 5. Resolution
19	What do I need to do to write an engaging exposition?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses sensory language to set the scene: <i>what can you see/taste/touch/smell/hear?</i> • Hook your reader: start with a question/speech/exclamative • Use foreshadowing to hint to something later • Create intrigue about the characters
20	What are golden sentences?	A carefully crafted sentence to elevate your creative writing. For example, If, if, if, then, The more, the more or a DE:DE sentence.
21	What literacy/SPaG checks do I need to complete before handing in my work?	<p>When you check your work, you should ensure you have...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Used capital letters correctly 2. Used the correct punctuation at the end of each sentence (e.g. full stop, question mark, exclamation mark) 3. Used paragraphs where necessary 4. Presented your work neatly and appropriately 5. Used the key words from the lesson 6. Used challenging vocabulary where necessary

ENGLISH – 'REFUGEE'

1	<p>What is the writer of a novel called?</p> <p>Who is a novel intended for?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An author • A reader
2	What is a novel split up in to?	Chapters
3	What is a narrator?	<p>The narrator is the person who tells the story.</p> <p>In a fictional work, the narrator is a character who relays the story from her own perspective, which is different from the writer.</p>



4	What is a first- person narrative?	<p>First-person narrative</p> <p>A first-person narrative is told from the point of view of a character in the story. First person narratives use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal pronouns such as 'I' and 'me' • collective pronouns such as 'we' and 'us' • possessive pronouns such as 'mine' and 'ours'
5	What is context?	Context is the circumstances in which a text is written and also the circumstances in which the text is read.
6	What is explicit meaning?	Information that is very clearly stated.
7	What is implicit meaning?	Information that is suggested or implied though not directly expressed.
8	What does the term 'refugee' mean?	A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
9	What is the difference between a refugee and a migrant?	A migrant is someone who chooses to move, not because of a direct threat of persecution or death.
10	What term do we use when we refer to why the author has written the novel?	The author's intentions.
11	What is onomatopoeia?	A word that mimics the sound it makes.
12	What is third-person narrative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third person narrative is where the author uses 'he', 'she', 'they' or 'it' • Third person (limited): The story is about "he", "she" or "they". The narrator is outside of the story. • Third person (omniscient): The story is about "he", "she" or "they". The narrator has full access to the thoughts of all characters.
13	What is foreshadowing?	Foreshadowing means there is a warning or indication of a future event.
14	What is pathetic fallacy?	Pathetic fallacy is a type of personification. It's the term used when human emotions are attributed to the natural world.
15	What is meant by the term tension?	Tension in a literary context is the sense something ominous is right around the corner.
16	What is meant by the term prejudice?	A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
17	What is meant by the term personification?	Personification is giving an inanimate object human feelings or actions.



18	What is empathy?	The ability to share someone else's feelings or experiences by imagining what it would be like to be in that person's situation.
19	What questions are raised by this novel?	Questions of empathy, prejudice, migration and the value of a life.
20	What is a thesis statement?	A thesis statement is a sentence that sums up the central point of essay.
21	What literacy/SPaG checks do I need to complete before handing in my work?	When you check your work, you should ensure you have... <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Used capital letters correctly 2. Used the correct punctuation at the end of each sentence (e.g. full stop, question mark, exclamation mark) 3. Used paragraphs where necessary 4. Presented your work neatly and appropriately 5. Used the key words from the lesson 6. Used challenging vocabulary where necessary

FOOD

1	What is health and safety?	Regulations and procedures intended to prevent accidents or injury in the environment or workplace.
2	Why is it important to have rules and regulations in the kitchen?	To ensure that everyone stays safe and there are no injuries.
3	What is dangerous equipment?	Equipment in the workplace that can harm you.
4	What are the basic knife grips?	The bridge and claw grip
5	What are hazards in the kitchen?	Things that can cause an accident, e.g. water on the floor, wires that can be tripped on.
6	What personal procedures do we need to consider in the kitchen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash hands. • Tie hair back • Wear an apron • No jewellery
7	What are the requirements for personal hygiene for a chef?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear correct clothing • Wear a hat • Wear appropriate shoes
8	What are pathogenic bacteria?	Bacteria that cause a disease and can be transmitted through food and water or poor hygiene.



9	What illnesses do pathogenic bacteria cause?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sickness • Diarrhoea • Fever • Death
10	What ingredients do we use for the roasted vegetable cous cous?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cous cous • Spices • Seasonal vegetables
11	What cooking methods do we use for roasted vegetable cous cous?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boiling water • Baking the vegetables
12	What skills do we use to make roasted vegetable cous cous?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knife skills • Chopping • Weighing and measuring • Cleaning • Stirring
13	What senses can we use to evaluate this dish?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smell • Sight • Flavour • Texture
14	<p>What ingredients do we use for potato salad?</p> <p>What cooking methods do we use for this dish?</p> <p>What skills do we use for this dish?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potatoes, onion, mayonnaise • Boiling • Peeling, chopping, draining, stirring
15	<p>What ingredients do we use for Croque Monsieur?</p> <p>What cooking methods do we use for this dish?</p> <p>What skills do we use for this dish?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread, cheese, ham • Grilling • Buttering, slicing, grating
16	<p>What ingredients do we use for fruity flapjack?</p> <p>What cooking methods do we use for this dish?</p> <p>What skills do we use for this dish?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porridge oats, syrup, butter, sugar • Simmering, baking • Stirring, simmering, baking, cutting



FRENCH - CORE KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS FOR FRENCH SHOULD BE USED ALONGSIDE YOUR VOCABULARY BOOKLET.

1	What is a noun? What is special about nouns in French?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name of a person, place, object or thing. All nouns are masculine or feminine.
2	What does gender mean in MFL?	Which groups nouns belong to.
3	What is an article?	The words "the", "a", "some".
4	What is the definite article?	The word "the"
5	What are the 3 definite articles in French? What happens to the definite article if a singular noun starts with a vowel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Le, la, les It becomes l'
6	What is the indefinite article?	"A", "some"
7	What are the 3 indefinite articles in French?	Un, une, des
8	What is the word for "and" and what type of word is it?	Et It is a connective
9	What is a cognate?	A word in another language that looks or sounds like its English meaning.
10	What is a false friend?	A word in another language that looks or sounds English but does NOT mean the same.
11	Why do letters sound different in MFL?	Their phonetic pronunciation is different
12	What is an accent?	A mark over or under a letter which changes it's sound
13	How do you pronounce ç in French	ss
14	How do you make a sentence negative	Put ne.....pas around the verb



15	What is a pronoun?	Used to describe individuals or groups without using their names
16	What are the French pronouns for I and you (singular)	Je Tu
17	What verb do we use with ages in French?	avoir
18	How do you say 'my birthday is on the 11 th November?'	Mon anniversaire est le onze novembre.
19	What is special about days and months in French?	They DON'T start with a capital letter.
20	How do you know if a country is feminine?	It ends in E
21	What are the words for 'in' a country?	Au (M) En (F) aux (PL)
22	Why are there 2 versions of nationalities? Which one do we use for a language?	Masculine and feminine Masculine

GEOGRAPHY

1	What is Physical Geography?	The study of the processes that shape the Earth's surface, the animals and plants that inhabit it, and the spatial patterns they exhibit.
2	What is Human Geography?	The study of the interrelationships between people, place, and environment, and how these vary spatially and temporally across and between locations
3	What is environmental Geography?	The study of how humans interact with the physical environment and what effect each has on the other
4	What are the 7 continents?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe • Africa • North America • South America • Asia • Oceania • Antarctica



5	What is the equator?	An imaginary line that runs around the earth separating the southern and the northern hemisphere.
6	What are the 4 main directions on a compass?	North, East, South & West
7	What do contour lines on a map show?	The height of the land.
8	What countries make up the United Kingdom?	England, Wales, Scotland & Northern Ireland.
9	What are Biomes?	Biomes are areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants .
10	How are the highest mountain ranges Created?	They are created by tectonic plates pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet.
11	What is a river?	A river is a moving body of water that flows from its Source (where it starts) on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water.

HISTORY

1	What is the difference between a source and an interpretation?	A source is something from the time and the interpretation is someone's viewpoint of events (how they INTERPRET the events).
2	What is bias?	Presenting or recalling events in a certain way – often to prove a point.
3	What is meant by 'chronological order'?	It means in order of when something happened.
4	How long is a century?	100 years
5	How long is a millennium?	1000 years
6	How long is a decade?	10 years
7	. When did Edward the Confessor die?	January 1066
8	Who were the three contenders for the English throne following Edward the Confessor's death?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harald Hardrada • William of Normandy • Harold Godwinson



9	Who attacked the north of England in September 1066?	Harald Hardrada
10	Which 2 sides fought at the Battle of Hastings?	English V Normans

MATHS

1	What is place value?	Place value is the value of a digit depending on its position within a number.
2	What is an integer?	A number that is a whole number.
3	What is the range?	The range is the difference between the lowest and highest values.
4	What is the median?	The median is the middle number in a sorted list of numbers.
5	What is a square number?	The result of a number multiplied by itself.
6	What is a cube number?	The result of a number multiplied by itself twice.
7	What is a prime number?	A prime number is a whole number greater than 1 with only two factors – themselves and 1.
8	What is a factor?	The factors of a number are the numbers which divide into it exactly leaving no remainder.
9	What is the highest common factor?	The highest common factor of two or more numbers is the common factor which had the highest value.
10	What is a multiple?	A multiple of a number is the result of multiplying that number with a whole number.
11	What is the lowest common multiple?	The lowest common multiple of two or more numbers is the common multiple which has the least value.
12	What is a term?	A term is part of an expression that are separated by a + or – sign. An algebraic term can be a variable, a coefficient, a constant or a combination of these.
13	What is an expression?	An algebraic expression consists of a set of terms which are connected by the operations add, subtract, multiply, and divide.
14	What do we mean by expanding brackets?	Multiplying everything outside the brackets with everything inside the brackets.



15	What is an equation?	An algebraic equation is a mathematical statement where two expressions are equal. The equals sign (=) is used to show that two expressions are equal.
----	----------------------	--

MUSIC

1	What are the elements of music?	The elements of music are used to help describe music. These can be are pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, and structure.
2	What is pitch?	Pitch is how we identify and categorise a sound as 'high' or 'low' in terms of musical notes.
3	What is duration?	Duration is the length of time a note is sounded in a piece of music.
4	What are dynamics in music?	Dynamics refer to the volume of the music. It's about the variation in loudness between notes or phrases, which can add expressiveness to the music.
5	What is tempo?	Tempo is the speed at which a piece of music is played. It's usually measured in beats per minute (BPM)
6	What is timbre?	Timbre, also known as tone colour, refers to the quality of sound that distinguishes one voice or instrument from another. It's what makes a piano sound different from a violin, even when they play the same note.
7	What is texture in music?	Texture in music refers to the way multiple voices or instruments interact in a composition. Texture can be Thick (many sounds) or Thin (few sounds)
8	What is a Graphic Score?	A visual representation of Music using pictures or symbols.
9	What is pulse?	Pulse is a steady beat, like a ticking clock.
10	What is rhythm?	Rhythm is a pattern of long and short sounds.
11	What are note values?	Note values are how long each note lasts for.
12	What is a crotchet?	A crotchet is a 1 beat note.
13	What is a minim?	A minim is a 2 beat note.
14	What is a quaver?	A quaver is a half beat note.
15	What is a semibreve?	A semibreve is a 4 beat note.



16	What is a semiquaver?	A semiquaver is a quarter beat note.
17	What is a melody?	Melody is the main tune, consisting of different pitches.
18	What is timing?	To all play together in time, as an ensemble.
19	What are ensemble skills in Music?	The ability to work together in a group to create a musical performance.
20	What do we mean by 'singing in tune'?	The ability to perform with the voice accurately and in tune.

PE

1	Why do we warm up?	To gradually prepare the body for exercise and to avoid injury.
2	What are the 3 components of a warm-up?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulse raiser (running, skipping, etc) • Dynamic Stretches • Sport Specific Drill
3	What happens to the body when we warm up?	Muscles require higher amounts of oxygen; heart rate and oxygen intake thus increase to transport oxygenated blood to the working muscles via the blood vessels. This increases blood flow prepares the body for exercise.
4	What is the difference between a static and dynamic stretches?	Static means to stretch and not move. Dynamic means movement stretches
5	Discuss how students should keep safe when taking part in PE?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper and full warm-up • Remove jewellery • Listen to all instructions • Follow the rules of the game/activity
6	How do we assess in PE?	Through a combination of 5 physical assessments and 5 holistic assessments (social, thinking, leadership, health and fitness and creative)
7	How do we give effective feedback to others in PE lessons?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch your partner • Look out for the key teaching points • Tell them what they are doing well • Tell them what they need to improve. Use full sentences and refer to the teaching points
8	Name the 6 areas that make up physical fitness?	BASSFM (Acyromn) Balance, Aerobic Endurance, Strength, Speed, Flexibility and Muscular Endurance.



9	How do we test Cardiovascular Endurance?	Multi stage fitness test (bleep test)
10	How do we test stability?	Standing Stork Test
11	Name the four fundamental skills that you have learnt this term.	Movement, Games and rules, Stability, Object control
12	Why is fair play important?	To maintain the integrity of the game. It promotes mutual respect, sportsmanship, and positive values, and teaches important life skills that can benefit athletes both on and off the field.
13	Provide an example of a sport or athlete who would need high levels of object control. Explain why.	Student response based on knowledge of sports/ athletes that will need object control and can provide example in competitive situation.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

1	What does the word 'value' mean?	Core beliefs somebody holds.
2	What does multicultural mean?	Many different cultures all living together in one place.
3	What does multifaith mean?	Many different religious believers all living together in one place.
4	What is nationality?	Nationality is where a person is born.
5	What is ethnicity?	A person's cultural background.
6	What is democracy?	A country where the people have the right to vote.
7	What is tolerance?	Accepting that people have different views without being hateful.
8	What is respect?	Treating somebody in the right way; politeness and kindness.
9	Name the 3 Abrahamic Religions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judaism • Christianity • Islam
10	Why is the name 'Abrahamic' given to three religions?	Because each faith begins with Abraham.



11	Who was Abraham?	The father of Judaism/the first man to believe in God.
12	What was the covenant between Abraham and God?	God promised Abraham a son and to protect him. Abraham promised to have faith and move to the Promised Land.
13	What is a sacrifice?	To give something up for God.
14	What sacrifice was Abraham willing to make for God?	Abraham was willing to sacrifice his son, Isaac.
15	What is a Pharaoh?	A ruler of Egypt.
16	What does exodus mean?	Many people moving from one place to another/when the Hebrews/Israelites left Egypt.
17	Who was Moses?	Moses is the founder of Judaism/Moses is the person who freed the Hebrews from slavery.
18	What did Moses do at the Red Sea to save the Hebrews?	Moses used the power of God to part the Red Sea.
19	Why did the Hebrews need to be saved?	The Hebrews needed to be saved from being enslaved by the Egyptians.
20	What is a decalogue?	Decalogue is another name for the Ten Commandments.
21	What is meant by relevant?	It still matters today.
22	What is the promised land in Judaism?	The promised land is the land given to Jews by God.
23	Where is the promised land in Judaism?	Israel or Canaan.
24	What is adultery?	When a person is unfaithful in a marriage.
25	What is the 'Sabbath' day?	The holy day for Jews.



26	What does 'covet others' mean?	To be jealous of others.
27	What is a Synagogue?	The Jewish holy place/the Jewish place of worship
28	What is a Bar Mitzvah?	A coming of age ceremony for boys.
29	What is a Bat Mitzvah?	A coming of age ceremony for girls.
30	What does kosher mean?	Food rules; foods that are okay and not okay to eat.

SCIENCE

1	What is a scientific theory?	An idea used to explain events.
2	How are theories proved or disproved?	By collecting evidence.
3	What is experimental data?	The information collected from an experiment.
4	In what three ways can data be generated in an experiment?	Through measurement, observation or counting.
5	What is an observation?	Something that can be seen in an experiment.
6	What is a variable?	Something that changes in an experiment.
7	What is an independent variable?	A variable that could be changed by the scientist.
8	What is the dependent variable?	The variable that is observed, measured, or counted by the scientist.
9	What is a controlled variable?	A variable that is kept the same throughout the experiment.
10	What is a conclusion?	A statement that says whether your prediction was correct.
11	What are the 5 main parts of an animal cell?	Nucleus, cell membrane, ribosomes, cytoplasm, mitochondria.



12	What are the 8 main parts of a plant cell?	Nucleus, cell membrane, ribosomes, cytoplasm, mitochondria, cell wall, chloroplast and vacuole
13	What is the function of the nucleus of a cell?	Contains DNA and controls the function of the cell.
14	What is the function of the cell membrane?	Controls what enters and leaves the cell.
15	What is the function of cell cytoplasm?	Where chemical reactions occur in a cell.
16	What is the function of mitochondria in a plant cell?	Where aerobic respiration occurs in a cell.
17	What is the function of the cell wall of a cell?	Provides support for the cell.
18	What is the role of the chloroplasts in plant cells?	Absorbs light for photosynthesis.
19	What are the specialised features of ovum cells?	Contains half of the DNA, lots of cytoplasm.
20	What are the specialised features of sperm cells?	Contains half of the DNA, lots of mitochondria, tail.
21	What are the specialised features of nerve cells?	Long, dendrites to connect to other cells.
22	What are the specialised features of red blood cells?	Large surface area, no nucleus, haemoglobin.
23	What is the function of palisade cells?	Contain lots of chloroplasts for photosynthesis.
24	What is the function of root hair cells?	Absorb water and minerals from the soil.
25	Define "diffusion"	The movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration.
26	What is the role of a flower in many plants?	Reproductive organ.
27	What is the function of the petals?	May be brightly coloured to attract insects.
28	What is the stamen of a plant?	Male parts of the flower.
29	What is the function of the anther?	Produce male sex cells (pollen grains).
30	What is the function of the stigma?	The top of the female part of the flower which collects pollen grains.
31	What is the function of the ovary	Produces the female sex cells (contained in the ovules).
32	What is the function of the nectary?	Produce a sugary solution called nectar, which attracts insects
33	What is "pollination"?	The fertilisation of flowers by passing on their pollen.
34	Name 4 methods of seed dispersal	Wind, Animals (inside via eating and passing droppings), Animals (outside by sticking to fur), Self-propelled

35	Define "fertilisation"	Nucleus of male and female sex cell joining.
36	What is "ovulation"?	Releasing an egg.
37	What is "menstruation"?	When the uterus lining is lost.
38	Approximately how long does human pregnancy last for?	9 months.

