

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:

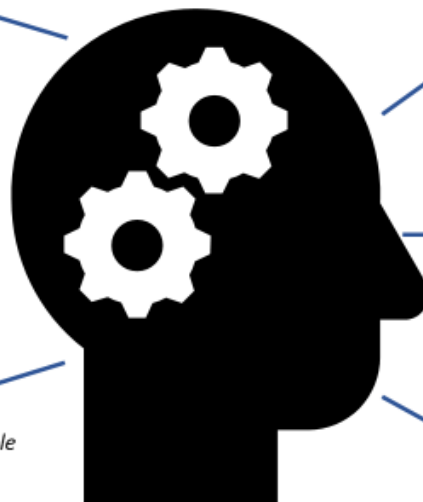
- Has a good night's sleep
- Eats well and stays hydrated
- Arrives at school and lessons on time
- Wears their uniform correctly
- Enters the room calmly and is ready to learn

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:



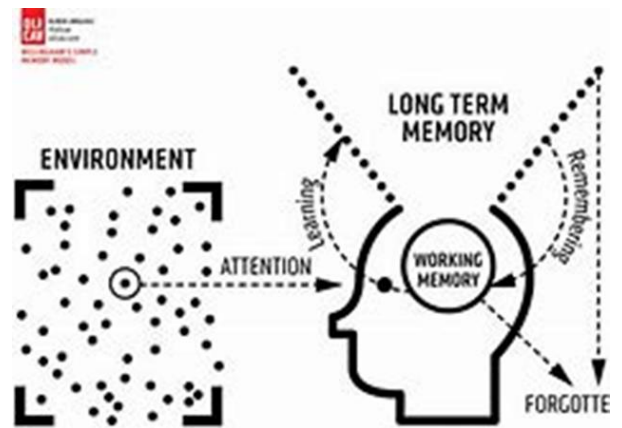
We want you to feel **confident** with the **new knowledge** that you acquire and you should feel **assured** about how best to learn this **new knowledge**. Your **Core Knowledge Questions Booklet** and **Quiz It, Map It, Link It** will help with this.



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**.



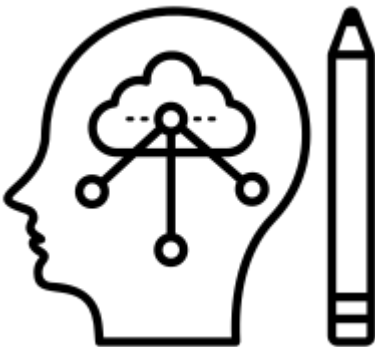
We want you to have **self-respect** and understand the important of working **independently**. Completing **Quiz It, Map It, Link It** activities highlights your ability to recognise your **strengths** and also **areas for development**.



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**

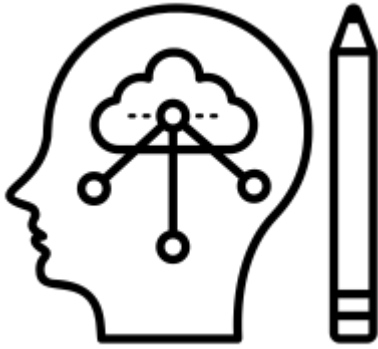
- On your blank template, write in the answers.
- Use black or blue pen.

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.

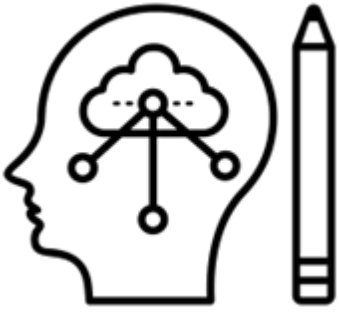
Step 3: Branch Off

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

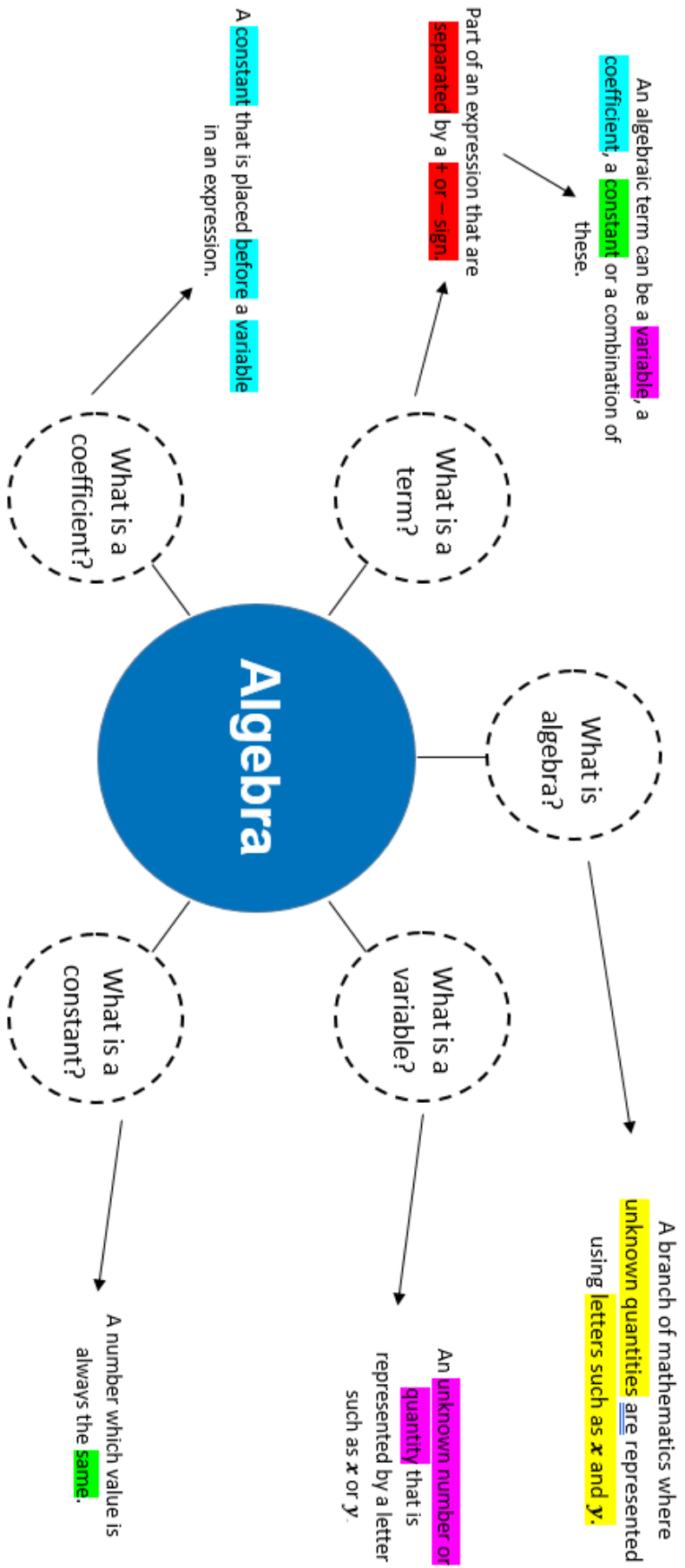
Step 4: Use Images and Colour

- 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 bi product.

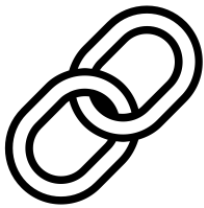


The link between them is that water is a necessary for **both** the process of photosynthesis and transpiration is the constant stream of water moving through the plant from roots to leaves.



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 9 Core Knowledge Questions

ART

1	What is a Totem Pole?	<p>Totem poles are sculptures carved from large trees, such as the Western Red Cedar.</p> <p>A totem can be the symbol of a tribe, clan, family or individual. Totems tell a story. Totems have animals that have symbolic meanings.</p>
2	On which continent are you most likely to find Totem Poles?	North America
3	What does the term 'animal guide' mean?	<p>An animal with symbolic meaning that represents you. Native American tradition provides that each individual is connected with <u>nine different animals that will accompany each person through life, acting as guides.</u></p>
4	Can you give 2-3 facts about Totem Poles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carved from cedar trees • From 4ft to 75ft in height • Like a book, tells a story • Animals to depict the story • Symbolic • Date back beyond the 1700s • Symbol of a tribe, clan, family or individual
5	What 5 key elements make a successful artist research?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of the artist's work • Title and artists name • Annotations • Visual artist response • Personal points of view
6	What is LINE and TONE?	<p>Line is a path of a moving point and can vary in thickness. 'Line is a dot that has gone for a walk.' Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour.</p>
7	What is a tonal gradation range?	Value steps going from light to dark
8	What is a sculpture?	A sculpture is a three-dimensional artwork. Sculptures can be carved or modelled using a wide range of materials.
10	What type of art did John Nieto produce?	Acyclic paintings using primary colours. The subject matter is often animals with a symbolic meaning and native American culture.
11	What is a visual artist response/study?	A piece of art inspired by an artist. You could explore similar content/theme, style or use of materials, techniques and processes.
12	What is significant about the look of totem poles?	They are animal heads or faces. Some have the addition of wings, horns etc but are not the whole animal. The 'spirit animal' is often the main animal on the top.

13	What do we mean by colour rendering?	A mark-making technique used to apply colour to the surface. It could be blending, hatching, stippling, cross hatching, layering colours etc.
14	What is batik?	Batik is a method of printing on textiles which is based on using wax to resist dye or ink.
15	What is acrylic paint?	Acrylic paint can be used thickly or watered down. It dries quickly and once dry, it is waterproof. Brushes must be washed out immediately with water after use.
16	What are Native American Textiles?	Textile arts of indigenous peoples of the Americas are decorative, utilitarian (useful), ceremonial, or conceptual (abstract) artworks made from plant, animal, or synthetic fibres by native peoples of both North and South America.
17	What do Navajo textiles look like?	Typical Navajo textiles have strong patterns that are geometric by nature and are woven.
18	What is zentangle?	Zentangle is structured patterns (tangles).
19	How do you create a repeated polypad print?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a design on a polypad plate • Roll out ink and apply to plate • Transfer to paper or fabric.
20	What is a reduction print?	Is a multicolour print from the same plate by carving away certain areas and printing one colour at a time.

COMPUTING

1	What are Boolean searches in a search engine?	AND, OR and NOT
2	What do Boolean searches do in a search engine?	Make the search a lot more specific Filter relevant information.
3	What is copyright and who does it protect?	A law to stop individuals claiming that other people's work and ideas are their own. It protects the owners of the material/idea.
4	State some examples of social engineering.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phishing • Baiting • Malware • Pretexting • Quid Pro Quo
5	What is malware?	Malicious software. Software that can harm your device. <i>Mal is French for bad.</i>



6	What does a virus do?	Copies itself and stops a computer working as it should.
7	What should a strong password consist of?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 6 characters • Mix of upper- and lower-case letters • Combination of letters, numbers and special characters • Not a word in the dictionary • Not something that people can guess personal to you
8	What number system do computers use?	Base 2
9	What numbers are used in binary?	1 and 0
10	Why do computers use binary?	Because computers can only represent two states.
11	What is the name of the table that represents the binary number for each character on the keyboard?	ASCII
12	What is a pixel?	The smallest element of an image.
13	What is sampling?	Recording snippets of sound at set intervals.

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 are technical skills?	Dynamics, relationships, space, timing, actions, rhythmic content, style.
15	What are physical skills?	Mobility, Isolation, Stamina, Strength, Flexibility, Alignment, Balance, Posture, Extension, Control, Co-ordination
16	What is mobility?	The range of movement in a joint; the ability to move fluently from action to action.
17	What is isolation?	An independent movement of part of the body.
18	What is stamina?	Ability to maintain physical and mental energy over periods of time.
19	What is strength?	Muscular power.
20	What is flexibility?	The range of movement in the joints (involving muscles, tendons and ligaments).
21	What is alignment?	Correct placement of body parts in relation to each other.
22	What is balance?	A steady or held position achieved by an even distribution of weight.
23	What is posture?	The way the body is held.
24	What is extension?	Lengthening one or more muscles or limbs.
25	What is control?	The ability to start and stop movement, change direction and hold a shape efficiently.
26	What is co-ordination?	The efficient combination of body parts.



27	What are expressive skills?	Aspects that contribute to performance artistry and that engage the audience, such as focus and musicality.
28	What is safe working practice?	Personal care, respect for others, safe execution and preparation and recovery from dancing.
29	What is safe execution of movement?	Carrying out actions safely.

DT

1	<p>What is a Context?</p> <p>What do we mean by Empathise?</p> <p>What is UCD (user Centred Design)?</p>	<p>Contexts are a starting point to inform possible outcomes and situations in relation to a design brief.</p> <p>Think of the user/person/client, their needs and wants.</p> <p>When we put the user at the centre of the design process.</p>
2	<p>What is a user?</p> <p>What is function?</p> <p>What is Innovation?</p>	<p>The user is the person who will use the product that is being designed/made.</p> <p>Function is what a product does.</p> <p>Innovation can be a new product or an improvement to an existing product.</p>
3	<p>What is 'Crating'?</p> <p>What is rendering?</p> <p>What is presentation enhancement?</p>	<p>Crating is using faint lines as a guide to sketch in 3D.</p> <p>Rendering is when you add tone, colour, line to your sketches.</p> <p>When rendering techniques are used to improve the presentation of designs.</p>
4	What is ACCESS FM?	Access FM is used for product analysis and specification writing. It stands for; Aesthetics, Cost, Customer, Environment, Size, Safety.



5	<p>What is sketching?</p> <p>What is annotation?</p>	<p>Sketching is the quick presentation of ideas using a pencil and presentation enhancement techniques.</p> <p>Annotation is the addition of notes to sketches to explain design ideas.</p>
6	<p>What is a microcontroller?</p> <p>What is an input?</p> <p>What is an output?</p>	<p>A microcontroller is a small computer that can be programmed.</p> <p>An input provides the microcontroller with information. E.g., light, moisture, temperature.</p> <p>An output is an indicator. EG, LED, Buzzer, screen.</p>
7	<p>How do we programme a microcontroller?</p>	<p>We use coding software to write the programme and this can be downloaded onto the microcontroller.</p>
8	<p>What is lamination?</p> <p>What is anthropometrics?</p> <p>What is ergonomics?</p>	<p>Lamination is the adhering of 2 or more pieces of material in a jig to create a shape.</p> <p>Anthropometrics is the measurements of the human body.</p> <p>Ergonomics is the way a person interacts with a product, e.g. shape etc.</p>
9	<p>What is a prototype?</p> <p>What is a tolerance?</p>	<p>A prototype is a model of your design. It is used to test and develop the product.</p> <p>This is the level of accuracy that you have to work within.</p>
10	<p>Why do we prototype?</p>	<p>So that we can test our designs</p> <p>So that we can see our designs and spot potential developments</p> <p>So that we can show our designs to others</p>
11	<p>What is an evaluation?</p> <p>What is development?</p> <p>What is peer feedback?</p>	<p>An evaluation is when you reflect upon your work, looking at how it could be improved and gathering feedback from others.</p> <p>Development is when you improve and change your work.</p> <p>Peer feedback is where you ask for feedback from your peers.</p>



ENGLISH – BLOOD BROTHERS

1	What is the correct terminology to use when discussing a play?	The writer of a play is called the <i>playwright</i> . Instead of referring to the reader, we refer to the <i>audience</i> . Other terms: <i>stage directions, acts, scenes, lighting, staging, props</i> .
2	What is accent and dialect and how is it shown through 'Blood Brothers'?	Accent describes the sound of a person's speech. Dialect is the difference between grammar and speech based on where a person is from. It used in Blood Brothers to show class divide/stereotypes of speech.
3	What contextual information is important to enhance understanding of the play?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recession • Margaret Thatcher's Britain • Strikes and trade unions • Class distinction • The Labour Party • Redundancy • Education
4	What is fate and superstition and how is it explored through 'Blood Brothers'?	Fate refers to events destined to happen that are out of a person's control. Fate is explored through the outcomes of the twins. Superstition is the belief or way of behaving that is based on fear of the unknown and faith in magic or luck. Superstition is associated with the working-class characters in the play which enables the upper class to exploit them.
5	What is the significance of the class distinction through 'Blood Brothers'?	The class distinction in Blood Brothers is used to show the inequality present within society. This is specifically shown through the differences of Mickey and Edward's life and opportunities for the future.
6	What is the stereotype of the working class?	The stereotype of the working class is that they are lazy, involved in violence, easily exploited, gullible and naïve to reality of the society they live in.
7	What is self-insertion?	Self-insertion is the technique in which the writer inserts their own life experiences through the characters in their writing. Russell grew up in Liverpool in a working-class family and therefore experienced first-hand the difficulties they faced.
8	What is a political diatribe?	A political diatribe is the criticism of the way a country is run. Russell creates this diatribe to express the problems the working-class face through their treatment, lack of opportunities and chance to socially mobilise.
9	What is foreshadowing?	Foreshadowing means there is a warning or indication of a future event.
10	What is cyclical structure?	Cyclical structure is when a text starts and ends with a similar idea.



11	What is a self-fulfilling prophecy?	A self-fulfilling prophecy is a prediction that comes true as a result of a person's belief or expectation that said prediction would come true.
12	What is the nature vs nurture debate and how is it relevant to the play?	Nature vs nurture is the debate that your innate nature determines your outcome as opposed to your environment and surroundings. This is highlighted through the characters of Mickey and Edward in Blood Brothers.
13	What is juxtaposition and how is this shown through the characters?	Juxtaposition is the contrast between two opposing ideas. This is explored through the differences between the two families: The Lyons and The Johnstones.
14	What does it mean to be prejudice and how may the way you behave determine how you are perceived?	Prejudice is when you have a preconceived opinion about someone based on their behaviour and characteristics. This is shown through the treatment of different classes within the play.
15	What is a theme and how can you identify them?	A theme is a running idea that is present throughout a text. This is identified through exploring common trends and ideas.
16	What do I need to do when embedding subject terminology?	Subject terminology is embedded when discussing and analysing language through a quotation. E.g. <i>Russell uses juxtaposition of the two characters to highlight...</i>
17	What is comparison and how do you write about it?	Comparison is when ideas are contrasted and explored further. Comparative adjectives are helpful when achieving this: <i>similarly, alternatively, dissimilar to this, on the other hand, in comparison...</i>
18	What should you include in a character essay?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key ideas associated with the character • Evidence to support • Subject terminology • Writer's intentions • Relevant contextual information
19	What are Russell's intentions and how do you embed this into a response?	Russell's aim throughout this diatribe is to teach the audience about the struggles working-class people face. Analytical verbs/adverbs help when exploring playwright's intentions: Russell <i>purposefully/cleverly/deliberately/warns/criticises...</i>
20	What is context and how do you embed the information into an exam response?	Context is the circumstances in which a text is written and also the circumstances in which the text is read. To embed into your writing, you can think about how it can relate to a specific point. E.g. <i>During this time period, women did not have many job opportunities and this is present through Mrs Johnstone as we see her struggling to try and make ends meet.</i>



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
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ENGLISH – IMPORTANT VOICES

1	What does PAF stand for?	<p>The acronym PAF allows you to work out the purpose, audience and form of a task or a piece of writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose - refers to the reason for the writing, e.g. to persuade the reader, to entertain them, to share information, to warn, to advise, to explain. • Audience - refers to the reader(s) or viewers, e.g. could be an individual, in the case of a text message, or a broader group of people in the case of a magazine article or blog. • Form - refers to how and where the writing will appear, e.g. an email, a blog, a recipe, a leaflet, an article, a speech.
2	What are ethos, pathos and logos?	<p>Aristotle's Rhetoric Proofs</p> <p>Ethos – how a writer creates or shows their credibility, usually by referring to their status.</p> <p>Pathos – how a writer shows/appeals to your emotion, usually through emotive language or topics.</p> <p>Logos – how a writer appeals to your logic, usually through the use of statistics or facts.</p>
3	<p>What is rhetoric?</p> <p>What are the features of DAFOREST?</p>	<p>A persuasive technique is a technique used by the writer to convince the audience to agree with the writer's ideas and opinions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct address • Alliteration/anecdotes • Facts • Opinion • Rhetorical questions/repetition • Emotive language • Statistics • Triple

4	What are the features of a formal letter?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your address on the right-hand side Recipient's address on the left-hand side Date on the right-hand side Dear ... Yours faithfully, /Yours sincerely,
5	On which side does your address go in a formal letter? On which side does the recipient's address go on in a formal letter?	The right-hand side The left-hand side
6	When should you use 'yours sincerely' and 'yours faithfully'?	Yours faithfully is used when writing to someone you do not know or have not met. Yours sincerely is used when you do know the person's name and/or have met them.
7	What does prejudice mean?	To be prejudiced means to have a preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
8	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
9	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
10	What does tone mean?	Tone refers to the general character or attitude of a piece of writing.
11	What is register?	We use the term 'register' to refer to particular varieties or styles of speaking and writing - formal and informal.
12	What features and conventions can you expect in an email? What is a subject line in an email?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject line Opener (Dear...) Yours sincerely/yours faithfully <p>A subject line should summarise what the email is about.</p>

13	<p>What is a first-person pronoun?</p> <p>What is an inclusive pronoun?</p>	<p>First-person pronouns are words such as 'I' and 'us' that refer either to the person who said or wrote them (singular), or to a group including the speaker or writer (plural).</p> <p>An inclusive pronoun is a pronoun that includes the speaker and others, using words such as 'we' 'us' and 'our'.</p>
14	What are the features of a speech?	<p>A speech often follows a three-part structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a highly engaging and motivational opening with rhetorical devices (direct address and rhetorical questions) to link to the audience • a well-structured argument with several main points that include objection handling • a dynamic and memorable conclusion
15	What are the key visual features of writing an article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A catchy, memorable headline is essential to grab your readers' attention and entice them to read the whole article. • Subheadings can be used to signpost the readers. • Articles are usually written in Standard English, but colloquial sayings or phrases might be used to emphasise a point. • Persuasive devices, such as rule of three, rhetorical questions and alliteration can be used to encourage the reader to agree with your point of view.
16	What is a motif?	A motif is a dominant or recurring idea in a piece of writing.
17	What does empathy mean?	The ability to share someone else's feelings or experiences by imagining what it would be like to be in that person's situation.
18	What is hyperbole?	A hyperbole is an exaggerated statement which is not meant to be taken literally.
19	What is paragraphing?	A paragraph is <i>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.</i>
20	What are the golden sentences?	<p>A carefully crafted sentence to elevate your creative prose.</p> <p>For example, If, if, if, then, The more, the more or a DE:DE sentence.</p>
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



		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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
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FOOD

1	What is good nutrition?	<p>Good nutrition is one of the keys to a healthy life. You can improve your health by keeping a balanced diet.</p> <p>You should eat foods that contain vitamins and minerals. This includes fruits, vegetables, whole grains, dairy, and a source of protein.</p>
2	What is the Eatwell Guide?	A visual to show how much of what you eat overall should come from each food group
3	What are macronutrients?	Carbohydrate – Protein - Fat
4	What are micronutrients?	Minerals & Vitamins
5	What are the different vitamins that we need from food?	A – B – C – D – Calcium – Iron - Sodium
6	What is the importance of the diet at different stages of life?	Your body has different needs at different stages of life.
7	What are the main stages of life?	Child – Teenager – Adult - Elderly
8	What is EAR?	Estimated average requirements
9	What are the different cutting grips that we use?	Claw and Bridge
10	What is baking?	Cooking method using the oven but without coating with oil.
11	<p>What is the whisking process?</p> <p>What is aeration?</p>	<p>When you incorporate air with a whisk.</p> <p>This is also called aeration.</p>



12	What is kitchen safety?	Ensuring you and others in the kitchen are dressed appropriately and acting in a safe way.
	What is kitchen hygiene?	Ensuring you and others in the kitchen are clean and dressed appropriately. Hair must be tied back.

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

1	What is a noun?	The name of a person, place, object or thing.
	What is special about nouns in French?	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?	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 it’s 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 an ecosystem?	An ecosystem is an area that includes all the biotic (living organisms) parts such as plants and animals and the abiotic (non-living) such as soil, rocks and climate sharing an environment.
2	Identify three biotic elements of an ecosystem.	Any three living organisms.
3	Identify three abiotic elements of an ecosystem.	Soil, rock and climate.
4	What is a producer?	A producer is an organism that produces its own food, usually by photosynthesis such as trees.
5	What is the difference between a primary and secondary consumer?	A primary consumer is a herbivore that consumes producers. Secondary consumers are carnivores that consume primary producers.
6	What is a carnivore?	A carnivore is a consumer of herbivores (animals).
7	What is an herbivore?	A herbivore is a consumer of primary producers (plants).
8	What is an omnivore?	An omnivore consumes both producers (plants) and animals.



9	What is a decomposer?	A decomposer is an organism that decomposes and breaks down dead plants and animals.
10	Why are decomposers so important for ecosystems?	A decomposer is an organism that decomposes and breaks down dead plants and animals.
11	Why is photosynthesis so important in ecosystems?	Without photosynthesis there would be no primary consumers which would lead to the break-down of ecosystems as primary consumers would have no source of energy. Likewise, there would be no food for secondary consumers.
12	What is a food chain?	A food chain shows the flow of energy from producer to tertiary consumer.
13	What is a food web?	A food web shows a collection of food chains.
14	Give an example of a small-scale ecosystem.	Pond, hedgerow or woods
15	What is a biome?	Biomes are very large ecological areas on the earth's surface, with fauna and flora (animals and plants) adapting to their environment.
16	Identify three of the world's major biomes.	Any from tropical rainforest, hot desert, taiga, savanna, polar, deciduous forest etc.
17	Identify the main layers of found in the tropical rainforest ecosystem.	Emergent, canopy, under canopy, shrub and ground layer.
18	What is the typical weather and climate of a tropical rainforest ecosystem?	<p>Climate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very wet with over 2,000 mm of rainfall per year. • Very warm with an average daily temperature of 28°C. The temperature never drops below 20°C and rarely exceeds 35°C. • The atmosphere is hot and humid. • The climate is consistent all year round. There are no seasons. <p>Weather:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy rainfall in the afternoon



19	Identify 6 interdependent features of the tropical rainforest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate • Water • Soils • Plants • Animals • People
20	Explain 3 ways vegetation has adapted to the rainforest environment.	<p>Any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants in the highest layer (emergent) only have branches at their crown (where the most light reaches them), and plants in the under canopy have large leaves to absorb as much light as possible to support photosynthesis. • In the tropical rainforest, most trees in the rainforest have wide buttress roots. This is to support them as they grow incredibly tall (over 20-40m in some cases) as there is great competition for sunlight. In addition to this, root grow wide rather than deep because nutrients are found in the top layer of soil. • Epiphytes are plants that grow on the surface of another plant. It gets its moisture and nutrients from the air, rain, water or from debris accumulating around it. • Lianas (vines) grow around trees as they climb to reach sunlight. • Tree bark in the tropical rainforest is typically thin. This is because the temperature throughout the year is typically between 26-28°C. Therefore, they do not need protecting from the cold. • Plants drop their leaves gradually throughout the year, meaning they can go on growing all year round. Many trees have smooth, thick bark as there is no need to protect the trunk from cold temperatures. The smooth surface also allows water to run off easily to the soil, so the tree can absorb the water



21	Explain 3 ways animals has adapted to the rainforest environment.	<p>Poison Dart Frog The poison dart frog is known for its bright colour, however, in the animal world, this signifies dangers.</p> <p>The poison dart from excretes poison through its skin and its bright colour warns potential predators against eating it.</p> <p>Some of the frogs in this family are not poisonous however, they have adapted to their environment by copying the appearance of the poisonous types.</p> <p>Sloth Sloths have adapted to the rainforest ecosystem in a number of ways.</p> <p>Two-toed sloths are nocturnal which enables them to avoid diurnal (or active during the day) predators, by sleeping during the day. Although three-toed sloths are both diurnal and nocturnal, they're largely inactive during the day. Sloths are built for life in the trees because their arms are longer than their legs and their feet are curved which helps them grasp branches. Sloths move very slowly which helps them avoid being seen by predators. Three-toed sloths have tan coats, while two-toed sloths usually have grey-brown fur. These tones match tree trunks and branches providing camouflage. Additionally, they grow algae in their fur which contributes to their camouflage.</p> <p>Three-toed sloths have three extra neck bones which allow them to turn their heads 270° which is a useful adaptation when predators can come from any direction.</p>
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GERMAN – CORE KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS FOR GERMAN SHOULD BE USED ALONGSIDE YOUR VOCABULARY BOOKLET.

1	What do all nouns begin with in German?	A capital letter
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2	Which country has die in front of it?	Die Schweiz
3	How do you say in Switzerland?	In der Schweiz
4	What verb do you need to form the future tense in German?	Werden
5	What is an infinitive?	The part of the verb found in the dictionary, meaning to.....
6	Where does the infinitive go in sentences in the future tense in German?	At the end of the clause/sentence
7	How do you say I would like in German?	Ich möchte
8	How do you say 'by' in German? What type of word is it?	mit A preposition
9	What happens to der/die/das after mit?	They change to dem/der/dem
10	What type of word is "in"?	A preposition
11	What happens to einen/eine/ein after in?	They change to einem/einer/einem
12	What does the verb nehmen mean?	To take
13	What endings go on colours after einen/eine/ein?	en, e, es
14	Which ending goes on colours if the noun is plural?	e
15	What does the word currency mean?	The money used in a particular country
16	What is the currency used in Germany?	Euros and Euro cents
17	What does es ist mean?	It is
18	Which types of weather do not start with es ist? Why are they different?	Es regnet/es schneit/ es donnert un blitzt



HISTORY

1	What does Anti-Semitism mean?	Hatred of Jews.
2	What did Hitler blame the Jews for?	Germany's defeat in the First World War.
3	What was the purpose of the Nuremberg Laws?	To deprive Jewish people of their civil rights.
4	What was the 'Final Solution'?	To murder all Jewish people in Europe.
5	What other groups were persecuted by the Nazis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political opponent • Criminals • Immigrants • Jehovah's Witnesses • Homosexuals • Anyone with a disability • Black people
6	Why did the Nazis build ghettos?	To separate Jewish people from the rest of the city or town.
7	What was decided at the Wannsee Conference?	Plans were made for the mass transportation of Jews from across Nazi occupied territory to Eastern Europe, where they would be murdered through forced labour, starvation and disease, or in the gas chambers of newly built extermination camps.
8	What were conditions like in the ghettos?	Conditions in ghettos were appalling. On average, there were between eight and ten people living in every room. Food rations were deliberately low. On average, people received 1,200 calories a day in 1940, and this later dropped further.
9	What were the main extermination camps?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auschwitz-Birkenau • Belzec • Chelmno • Majdanek • Sobibor • Treblinka
10	How did Jews resist the Nazis?	Warsaw Ghetto uprising/ people resisted by continuing to practice their faith after this was banned/ in the concentration and extermination camps, people resisted by smuggling messages and information about what was happening to the outside world.

11	Which river marked the start of the Great Plains?	The Mississippi
12	When did the Oregon Trail open?	1836
13	What is 'Manifest Destiny'?	The belief of non-native American people that it was their God-given duty to settle across the whole of North America.
14	Who came up with the phrase 'Manifest Destiny'?	John L Sullivan
15	Who were the first Americans to travel west and what was their motive?	The Fur trappers. To obtain and sell fur. Mountain men.
16	What problems did early migrants face?	Travel. Weather. Climate. Food. Clothing. Lack of resources. Terrain.
17	What year did the Donner Party set out?	1846
18	Why did they run into problems?	Bad 'roads' (passing routes), arguments & splits, weather. Delayed reaching Sierra Nevada Mountains. Starvation.
19	Who was the founder of the Mormons?	Joseph Smith
20	Give 3 reasons why the Mormons were unpopular.	They opposed the slave trade, they were wealthy, they supported native Indians and supported polygamy.

MATHS

1	What is a polygon?	A polygon is a closed shape made up of straight lines.
2	What is rotational symmetry?	Rotational symmetry is where a shape looks exactly the same after you rotate it into different positions.
3	What is line symmetry?	Line symmetry is where two parts of a shape on either side of a mirror line fold exactly together.
4	What is congruency?	Congruency is when shapes are exactly the same size and shape.
5	What are the four conditions of congruency?	SSS, ASA, SAS, RHS
6	What are SIMILAR shapes?	Similar shapes are the same shape but a different size. All sides are in the same proportion and a scale factor can be found.



7	How is a scale factor found?	Scale factor = New length / old length
8	When do you use Pythagoras' Theorem?	Pythagoras' theorem only works for right angled triangles.
9	What is the longest side on a right-angled triangle called?	The Hypotenuse
10	What is the formula for Pythagoras' Theorem?	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
11	What formula would you use to find the short side of a right-angled triangle?	$c^2 - a^2 = b^2$
12	What is the probability formula?	Probability = $\frac{\text{Number of ways for something to happen}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}}$
13	What does the rectangle represent on a Venn diagram?	The universal set.
14	What is the probability of something that is certain to happen?	1
15	What is it called when two circles cross on a Venn diagram? And what is the symbol?	Intersection.

MUSIC

1	What is Tempo?	The speed of the music.
2	What is BPM?	Beats Per Minute
3	Where and when did Club Dance music originate?	Chicago in the 1980s.
4	How many beats in a bar in Dance Music?	4
5	What is a kick drum?	The bass drum of the drum kit, hit with a pedal and creates a low and boomy sound.
6	What is a snare drum?	The drum in the middle of the kit which has a sharp sound as its metal snares vibrate.
7	What is a hi-hat?	The 2 cymbals which sit on top of each other to the left of the snare drum – they can be open or closed with a foot pedal.
8	Which beat does the kick drum play on?	Every beat – Four on the Floor
9	What beat does the snare drum play on?	2 and 4



10	What beat does the hi-hat play on?	On the off-beat.
11	What is EDM?	Electronic Dance Music.
12	What is meant by editing?	Changing notes to correct them, for example changing the length or the pitch.
13	What is looping?	Repeating a part of the music identically.
14	How many notes are in a chord?	3
15	How do you work out which notes are in a chord?	Start with the name of the chord and follow the pattern: Play one, Miss one, Play one, Miss one, Play one
16	What notes are in a C chord?	C E G
17	What notes are in a F chord?	F A C
18	What notes are in a G chord?	G B D
19	What notes are in a Am chord?	A C E
20	What notes are in a Dm chord?	D F A
21	How many beats is a crotchet?	1
22	How many beats is a quaver?	1/2
23	How many beats is a minim?	2
24	How many beats is a semibreve?	4
25	How many beats is a semiquaver?	1/4
26	What is an off-beat in music?	Playing on the weak beat.
27	How do you loop a track on Garageband?	Hover over the end of the track to be looped and then drag the loopy sign across.
28	How do you copy a track on Garageband?	Command C. Command V (or copy and paste in edit)



PE

1	How do students 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
2	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)
3	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
5	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.
6	How do we test for agility?	Speed bounce
7	Give 2 sports that require a lot of power.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rugby • Sprint events (swim/run/cycle) • Weightlifting • Judo/Boxing/MMA
8	Name the 6 areas that make up physical fitness?	BASSFM (Acyromn) Balance, Aerobic Endurance, Strength, Speed, Flexibility and Muscular Endurance
9	Define 'flexibility'	The ability to move all joints fluidly through their complete range of movement.
10	Describe 'counter tension' in gymnastics.	Counter tension is when gymnasts perform a balance which involves two or more of them pulling away from each other (or a piece of apparatus), where the weight is not even
11	When you are acting as a leader/official in your PE lesson, what characteristics should you show?	Talk clearly Project your voice Follow the rules of the game Make sure you keep the score Stand is a clear and visible area of the pitch/court
12	How do we give effective feedback to others in PE lessons?	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

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

1	What is freewill?	I have the freedom to make my own decisions in the moment.
2	What is determinism?	What I do in the moment is not free choice, it is due to past actions.
3	What is natural evil?	Natural evil is evil that is not caused by humans.
4	What is moral evil?	Moral evil is evil caused by humans.
5	Define omnipotent.	All powerful
6	Define omnipresent.	Always there
7	Define omniscient.	All knowing
8	Define omnibenevolent.	All loving
9	What is the inconsistent triad/the problem of evil?	The inconsistent triad teaches that God cannot be all loving and all powerful whilst evil exists.
10	What is cause and effect?	Everything has a beginning or a cause, something does not come from nothing.
11	Define atheist.	A person who does not believe in God.
12	Define theist.	A person who believes in God.
13	What is a greater good?	A good which is created through overcoming evil.
14	What does the Teleological argument try to prove?	That it makes sense to believe in an intelligent designer; God.
15	What is the watch an analogy of in the Teleological argument?	The watch was an analogy of a complicated and well-designed universe.
16	Is the Teleological argument a theist or atheist argument?	Theist
17	What is an analogy?	A comparison between one thing and another.
18	What's the difference between man-made and natural?	Man-made – Made by humans Natural – Naturally occurring, not made by humans



19	What does 'Monkeys on a typewriter' argue about our universe?	Monkeys on a Typewriter argues that the universe was made by chance due to there being infinite time for anything and everything to happen.
20	Is 'Monkeys on a typewriter' an atheist or theist argument?	At atheist argument
21	What is meant by infinite?	Something that goes on forever.
22	What is the Big Bang Theory?	the scientific story of creation.
23	What is the Big Crunch Theory?	The theory that the universe is in an infinite loop of expansion and reduction.
24	How does the Big Crunch Theory disprove the idea that God created the universe?	There is no need for a first cause as the universe natural is in a cycle of reduction and expansion.

SCIENCE

1	How are metals obtained from ores?	Metals are obtained from ores through a process called extraction, which involves various methods like heating, reduction, and electrolysis.
2	What does reactivity of a metal refer to?	Reactivity of a metal refers to how readily it will undergo chemical reactions, such as reacting with acids or displacing other metals from their compounds.
3	How can displacement reactions be used to extract metals?	Displacement reactions can be used to extract metals by replacing a less reactive metal in a compound with a more reactive metal.
4	How is carbon used to extract iron from its ore?	Carbon is used in a process called smelting, where it reacts with iron oxide in the ore to remove oxygen and extract iron.
5	Name one common method used to extract copper, lead, and zinc.	Heating their ores in the presence of carbon.
6	What environmental impact can metal extraction have?	Metal extraction can lead to deforestation, habitat destruction, pollution of air and water, and the release of greenhouse gases.
7	What is an exothermic reaction?	A chemical reaction that releases heat or energy to its surroundings.
8	How do endothermic and exothermic reactions differ from each other?	Endothermic reactions absorb heat or energy from their surroundings, while exothermic reactions release heat or energy to their surroundings.

9	What is the role of a catalyst in a chemical reaction?	A catalyst is a substance that speeds up a chemical reaction without being consumed itself. It lowers the activation energy required for the reaction to occur.
10	What are ceramics and what are their key properties?	Non-metallic materials made by heating and cooling clay or other inorganic compounds. Their key properties include being hard, brittle, heat-resistant, and insulating.
11	Name one specific use of ceramics and explain how its properties make it suitable for that application.	Production of pottery because they are hard and heat resistant, which will allow them to withstand high temperatures during the firing process and provide durability for functional and decorative items.
12	Give an example of a natural polymer and explain where it can be found.	Cellulose, which can be found in the cell walls of plants, such as wood and cotton.
13	What is a composite material?	a combination of two or more different materials that are physically or chemically bonded together to create a new material with enhanced properties.
14	Provide an example of a human-made composite and explain its application.	Fiberglass is a human-made composite that consists of glass fibres embedded in a polymer matrix. It is commonly used in the construction of boats and car bodies due to its lightweight, high strength, and resistance to corrosion.
15	What is meant by energy transfer?	The movement of energy from one object or system to another. It can occur through various mechanisms such as conduction, convection, and radiation.
16	What is the difference between thermal conduction and thermal radiation?	Thermal conduction is the process of heat transfer through direct contact between particles or molecules of a substance. Thermal radiation is the transfer of heat energy in the form of electromagnetic waves, such as infrared radiation.
17	How does energy transfer occur in fuels and food?	Through combustion or digestion, respectively, where the chemical energy stored in these substances is converted into heat energy that can be utilized by other processes or organisms.
18	What factors can affect the rate of energy transfer?	Temperature difference, surface area, thickness of the material, and the presence of insulating materials.
19	Why is it important to consider the cost of energy use in the home?	Considering the cost of energy use in the home is important to manage and reduce energy consumption, conserve resources, and save money on utility bills.

20	What are three different types of drugs?	stimulants, depressants, and hallucinogens
21	What are some health risks associated with smoking?	Lung cancer, heart disease, respiratory problems, and increased susceptibility to infections.
22	What are some potential dangers or risks associated with cannabis use?	Impaired cognitive function, increased risk of mental health disorders, respiratory issues, and dependency or addiction.
23	What are some short-term and long-term effects of alcohol consumption?	Short-term effects of alcohol consumption include impaired coordination, poor judgment, and reduced inhibitions. Long-term effects may include liver damage and addiction.
24	Name one other drug and explain its potential effects on the body.	cocaine, which can lead to increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure, and potential cardiovascular problems.
25	What is addiction, and what are some common signs of addiction?	Compulsive drug use despite negative consequences. Common signs of addiction include a strong craving for the substance, withdrawal symptoms, and the inability to control or stop using it.
26	How are infectious diseases typically spread among individuals?	Direct contact with an infected person, through the air (respiratory droplets), contaminated food or water, vectors like mosquitoes, or contact with contaminated surfaces.
27	What are some ways in which the body's immune system defends against pathogens?	Antibodies, activation of immune cells, and the ability to recognize and destroy harmful microorganisms.
28	What are the differences between bacteria and viruses?	Bacteria are single-celled organisms that can reproduce independently and can be treated with antibiotics. Viruses are smaller and require a host cell to reproduce, and they cannot be treated with antibiotics.
29	What are some factors that can affect the growth of bacteria?	Temperature, nutrient availability, pH levels, moisture, and the presence of inhibitors or antimicrobial agents.
30	How do antibiotics work to combat bacterial infections?	Antibiotics work by either inhibiting the growth of bacteria or killing them.
31	What is the purpose of vaccination?	To stimulate the body's immune system to produce an immune response against specific pathogens.
32	How can distance-time graphs be used to describe different types of journeys?	Graphs can show the distance travelled over time, allowing us to describe journeys in terms of speed, direction, duration, and changes in speed or direction.
33	How would a flat line on a distance-time graph indicate the motion of an object?	The object is not moving or maintaining a constant distance from a reference point.



34	What is a gravitational field?	A region around a massive object where another object experiences a force of attraction due to gravity and is accelerated towards the massive object
35	How do the planets in our Solar System move?	In elliptical orbits around the Sun.
36	What are stars and galaxies?	Stars are massive, luminous spheres of plasma held together by their own gravity and fuelled by nuclear fusion. Galaxies are vast systems of stars, gas, and dust, held together by gravity, with a variety of shapes and sizes.
37	How does Earth's motion contribute to phenomena like day and night and the seasons?	Earth's rotation on its axis causes day and night, while its orbit around the Sun, coupled with the tilt of its axis, leads to the changing seasons throughout the year.
38	What units are commonly used to measure distances in the Universe?	Light-years

SPANISH – CORE KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS FOR SPANISH SHOULD BE USED ALONGSIDE YOUR VOCABULARY BOOKLET.

1	What is a noun?	The name of a person, place, object or thing.
	What is special about nouns in Spanish?	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 Spanish?	el, la, los, las It becomes l'
6	What is the indefinite article?	“a”, “some”
7	What are the 4 indefinite articles in Spanish?	Un, una, unos, unas
8	What is the word for and. What type of word is it?	y It is a connective
9	What is a cognate?	A word in another language that looks or sounds like it's 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 ñ in Spanish	ny
14	How do you make a sentence negative	Put no before the verb
15	What is a pronoun?	Used to describe individuals or groups without using their names
16	What are the Spanish pronouns for I and you (singular)	yo tu
17	What verb do we use with ages in Spanish?	Tener
18	How do you say 'my birthday is on the 11 th November?'	Mi cumpleaños es el once de noviembre
19	What is special about days and months in Spanish?	They DON'T start with a capital letter.
20	How do you know if a country is feminine	It ends in A
21	What are the words for 'in' a country	en
22	Why are there 2 versions of nationalities? Which one do we use for a language?	Masculine and feminine Masculine
23	When telling the time in Spanish do we say the hour or the minute first?	hour
24	What is the Spanish for 'it is' and 'at'?	Son las A las
25	Why is it different for 1 o'clock?	Single hour Es la A la
26	What verb do the Spanish use when talking about eating food?	tomar



27	Give an example of a comparative sentence when talking about healthy and unhealthy verbs.	El pescado es más sano que los pasteles. Menos que
28	What verb is used to express hunger, thirst in Spanish?	tener
29	When ordering food, what words do the speakers use to say things like 'well', 'un', 'hey'.	Oohhhh, pues, oye