

## 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:



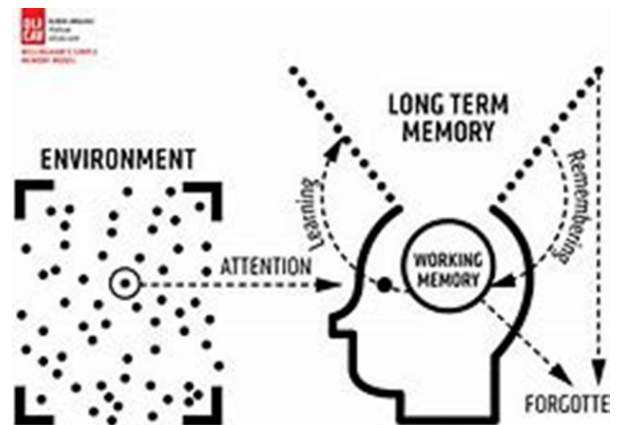
We want you to feel **confident** with the **new knowledge** that you acquire and you should feel **assured** about how best to learn this **new knowledge**. Your **Core Knowledge Questions Booklet** and **Quiz It, Map It, Link It** will help with this.



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**.



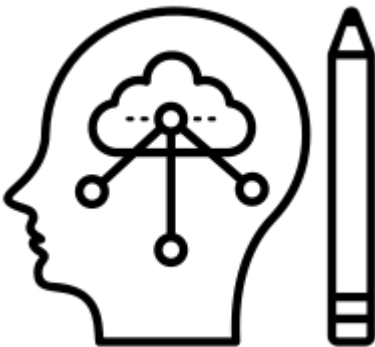
We want you to have **self-respect** and understand the important of working **independently**. Completing **Quiz It, Map It, Link It** activities highlights your ability to recognise your **strengths** and also **areas for development**.



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**

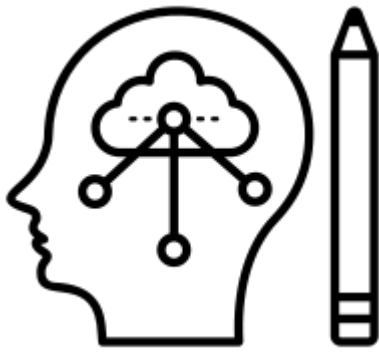
- On your blank template, write in the answers.
- Use black or blue pen.

### 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.

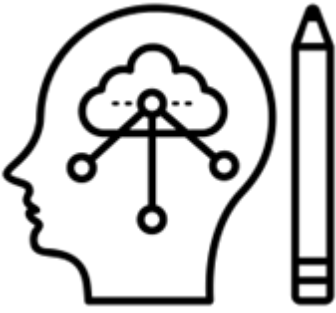
### Step 3: Branch Off

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

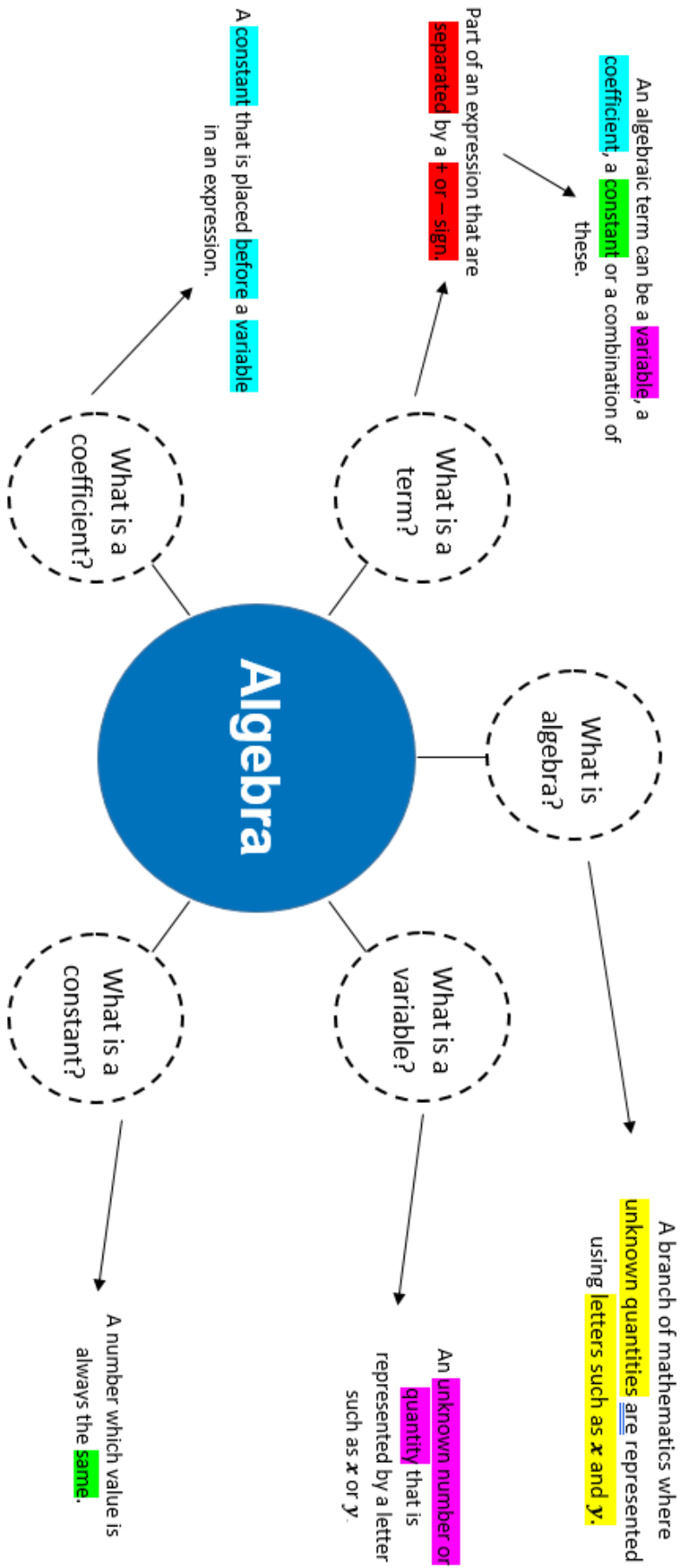
### Step 4: Use Images and Colour

- 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.



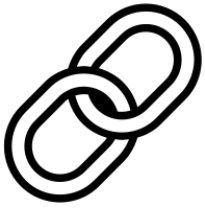
The link between them is that water is a necessary for **both** the process of photosynthesis and transpiration is the constant stream of water moving through the plant from roots to leaves.



### 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 a pattern?	Patterns can be made of shapes, lines and forms that are arranged in different ways, such as horizontally, vertically, diagonally or random
2	What is the Day of the Dead?	Day of the Dead is a three-day celebration in which the dead are remembered with festivities and prayers in Mexico.
3	When is the Day of the Dead celebrated?	It is a three-day celebration from October 31st to November 2nd. Students may mention the names of the different days in their answers.
4	What do people do on the Day of the Dead?	The decoration of graves and tombs, ofrendas or altars in the house, picnics by the graveside of loved ones and the telling of stories about their relatives.
5	What is an ofrenda?	This is a private altar, often set up at the graveside or in the home. It is used to offer up food and drink to the spirits of the ancestors – in other cultures a spirit house might be used
6	What are the key features of an image board?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present <b>high-quality</b> images.</li> <li>• Let the <b>images</b> be the <b>dominant</b> information on the page.</li> <li>• Use <b>keys words</b> to supplement.</li> <li>• Add key facts and opinions to your page.</li> <li>• Consider the layout.</li> </ul>
7	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.'
8	What does repeat and symmetrical mean?	<p>Repeat -Occurring <b>several times</b></p> <p>Symmetrical - Something is symmetrical when it is <b>the same on both sides</b>.</p> <p>A shape has symmetry if a central dividing line (a <b>mirror line</b>) can be drawn on it, to show that both sides of the shape are exactly the same.</p>
9	What is a mono print?	Monoprint is a process whereby one print at a time is taken. Using a piece of paper lying face down on an 'inked up' surface, an image is drawn on the back and the pressure of the drawing picks up the ink on the front resulting in an image.
10	What do we mean by Textiles?	<p>Textiles refer to materials that are made from fibres, thin threads or filaments which are natural or manufactured or a combination.</p> <p>Textiles are created by interlocking these yarns in specific patterns resulting in a length of cloth.</p>
11	What is hand embroidery?	Hand embroidery is the process of embellishing the textiles with stitches using colourful threads.



12	What is wadding?	Wadding is a layer of insulation, padding or support used in sewing and quilting projects. For instance, It is put inside a cushion to add padding.
13	What are the hand embroidery stitches used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Back stitch - Even stitches, that looks like a solid line. These are individual stitches are made backward to the general direction of sewing.</li> <li>• Running stitch - Even stitches with small gaps between, also referred to as straight stitch</li> <li>• Cross stitch - even stitches that look like little crosses.</li> </ul>
14	What is applique?	Fabric attached to another background fabric using stitching or glue – often for decorative purpose.

## COMPUTING

1	How do you run Scratch code?	Green flag
2	What does a loop do?	Repeats code
3	What does a if/then block do?	Runs code based on a condition
4	What is a sprite?	A character in scratch
5	What is a backdrop?	The background
6	What does the costumes tab allow you to do?	Change the way a character looks
7	What categories of blocks are available in Scratch?	Motion, looks, sound, events, control, sensing, operators, variables
8	What is a user interface?	What a user sees when using the app
9	What is a target audience?	Who an app is aimed at
10	What is debugging?	Finding and solving issues in an app
11	What is an input in terms of programming?	The user entering data into an app
12	What is an output in terms of programming?	The program giving the user information.



**DANCE**

1	What is a stimulus?	Inspiration for an idea or movement
2	What is performance?	The presentation of dance to an audience
3	How can we use a stimulus to inspire our dances?	We can look at colours, shapes, patterns, key words, emotions to plan our dances
3	What must we do when we perform?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We should perform without speaking</li> <li>• We should aim to look up to audience (eye contact)</li> <li>• Know what you are doing and ensure you have practiced</li> </ul>
4	What does 'proximity' mean?	The distance the dancers may be to each other (e.g. are they close together, or are they far apart)
5	How do you ensure safety in contact work and lifts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You should bend your knees</li> <li>• Ensure you have a clear hold of your partner</li> <li>• Know what you are doing</li> <li>• Hold 'wrist to wrist' to support</li> <li>• Have a firm base stance</li> </ul>
6	What is a binary structure in dance?	A composition in two parts or sections (e.g. AB)
7	What is a ternary structure in dance?	A composition in three parts or sections (e.g. ABA)
8	What is a 'rondo' structure?	A composition with a repeating or alternating section (e.g. ABACADA)
9	What is a 'narrative' structure?	A dance that tells a story (e.g. ABC)
10	What is a climax in dance?	The most significant moment of the dance
11	What are expressive skills?	Aspects that contribute the artistry and engage the audience, such as focus and musicality
12	What is focus?	Use of the eyes to enhance performance or interpretive skills
13	What are levels?	Distance from the ground: low, medium and high
14	What is repetition?	Performing the same action or phrase again
15	What are transitions?	Links between dance phrases or sections

16	How do you show confidence when you perform?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exaggerate movements to make them look bigger</li> <li>• Use your eye line to look up</li> <li>• Project your energy out to the audience</li> <li>• Use rehearsal to know what you are doing</li> </ul>
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## DRAMA

1	What is dialogue?	A conversation between two or more people.
2	What are characteristics?	A feature or quality belonging typically to a person.
3	What is atmosphere?	Overall feeling created in a dramatic performance.
4	What does devise mean?	Devising is a group collaboration in response to a stimulus leading to the creation of a piece.
5	What is a scenario?	A scenario is an outline of a plot or a dramatic work.
6	What is role play?	Role play is when you take on a specific role of a character and act them out.
7	What is blocking?	Blocking refers to where the actors enter, exit and stand on stage.
8	What is a gesture?	The use of hand or arms to convey meaning.
9	What is a duologue?	This is where you have two speakers.
10	What is hot seating?	A rehearsal technique to explore more about a character.
11	What is role on the wall?	A drama technique that helps explore a character's emotions and actions. You collectively create a character and their traits.
12	What is a still image?	A photograph still in time
13	How do you show emotions in Drama?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use your body language</li> <li>• Use facial expressions</li> <li>• Consider the background and situation of the character</li> </ul>



14	How do you use your voice in Drama?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projection</li> <li>• Diction</li> <li>• Accent</li> <li>• Volume</li> <li>• Pitch</li> <li>• Tone</li> </ul>
15	How do you create a character?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give them a history and situation</li> <li>• Consider how they act and re-act</li> <li>• Think about how they stand, sit, talk etc</li> </ul>
16	What does it mean to 'sustain a character'?	You should stay in character throughout the performance.

## DT

1	<p>What is a design opportunity?</p> <p>What is promotional material?</p>	<p>This is the identification of a design problem or issue that can be solved through design.</p> <p>Promotional material is used to market a product. EG. A point of sale display. Posters, packaging etc.</p>
2	<p>What is primary research?</p> <p>What is secondary research?</p>	<p>This is research that you conduct yourself. Eg. A questionnaire</p> <p>This is where you use the research of others.</p>
3	<p>What is a target market?</p> <p>What is a design brief?</p>	<p>This is the group of people who the product is being designed for. The intended user.</p> <p>This is a statement of what you intend to design and make.</p>
4	<p>What is a specification?</p> <p>Define:</p> <p>Essential</p> <p>Desirable</p> <p>Definitely not</p>	<p>A list of points that describe what your product will be. ACCESS FM is often used to do this.</p> <p>A point or function that your product must have/do.</p> <p>A point or function that your product should do.</p> <p>A point or function that your product should not do.</p>
5	<p>What is a model?</p> <p>What is a mechanism?</p>	<p>A physical representation of your intended product</p> <p>A device designed to help us. Often to increase or change the direction of force</p>
6	What is packaging?	Packaging is used to protect, transport and promote a product.



7	What is a sketch? What is annotation?	A sketch is a visual representation of a design idea. Annotation is used to explain your sketches/ideas.
8	What is 2D? What is 3D?	2D is flat. 2 dimensional 3D has 3 dimensions. It looks realistic.
9	What is disassembly?	This is where you take apart a product to see how it works/is assembled.
10	What are the different boards?	Card, corrugated card, grey board, foamboard.
11	What is CAD? What is CAM? What is a laser cutter?	CAD – Computer aided design CAM – Computer aided manufacture
12	What is evaluate?	This is where you take a product and think of how it could be developed/improved.

## ENGLISH – ROMANTIC POETRY

1	What is the Romantic Era and what is a Romantic poet?	A time when a group of poets and authors wrote a lot about the beauty and power of the natural world. A Romantic poet is someone who writes poems about the beauty and power of the natural world.
2	What is a common misconception about Romanticism?	A common misconception of Romanticism is that it is about love and relationships due to the word 'romantic'.
3	What is a line in a poem?	A line is a row of text in a poem.
4	What is a stanza in a poem?	A stanza is a group of lines that are set apart from other lines (similar to a paragraph)
5	What is the writer of a poem called?	The writer of a poem is called the poet.
6	What is figurative language?	Figurative language is a word or phrase that does not have its literal meaning. E.g. Similes, metaphors, personification...
7	What is a simile?	A simile compares something else using the words 'as' or 'like'.
8	What is a metaphor?	A metaphor states one thing is another thing – not literally true.





9	What is personification?	When an inanimate object is given human qualities.
10	What is repetition?	Repetition is the repeating of a word or phrase for effect.
11	What is symbolism?	Symbolism use of symbols to represent deeper meanings or themes.
12	What is imagery?	Imagery is visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.
13	What is a rhyme scheme?	<p>Pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem. E.g.</p> <p>I wandered lonely as a <b>cloud A</b> That floats on high o'er vales and <b>hills, B</b> When all at once I saw a <b>crowd, A</b> A host, of golden <b>daffodils, B</b> Beside the lake, beneath the <b>trees, C</b> Fluttering and dancing in the <b>breeze. C</b></p>
14	What is the structural technique caesura?	Caesura is a pause that occurs within a line of poetry, usually marked by some form of punctuation such as a period, comma, ellipsis, or dash.
15	What is the structural technique enjambment?	Enjambment is a poetic term for the continuation of a sentence or phrase from one line of poetry to the next.
16	What is alliteration?	Alliteration is when words start with the same letter/sound.
17	What is sibilance?	Sibilance is the repetition of the 's' or 'sh' sound.
18	What is a sonnet?	A poem that has 14 lines; each line is written in iambic pentameter.
19	What are archaic words?	Archaic words and phrases are those that have not been used for a long time.
20	What is a quotation?	A group of words taken from a text.
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"> <li>1. Used capital letters correctly</li> <li>2. Used the correct punctuation at the end of each sentence (e.g. full stop, question mark, exclamation mark)</li> <li>3. Used paragraphs where necessary</li> <li>4. Presented your work neatly and appropriately</li> <li>5. Used the key words from the lesson</li> <li>6. Used challenging vocabulary where necessary</li> </ol>



## ENGLISH – A MIDSUMMER NIGHT’S DREAM

1	What is a play?	A type of writing that is designed for performance in a theatre in front of an audience.
2	What are plays split up into?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acts and scenes</li> <li>• Acts are the large proportions of a play that contains the main action</li> <li>• Scenes are what make up the acts. They usually change from one to the next when there is a change in the characters or setting</li> </ul>
3	What is the writer of a play called?	The writer of a play is referred to as a playwright.
4	What do you say instead of the ‘reader’ when writing about a play?	Instead of the ‘reader’, you must refer to the ‘audience’.
5	What are stage directions?	Stage directions are instructions that determine where or when a scene takes place, how an actor should deliver their lines/move on stage.
6	What is context?	Context is the circumstances in which a text is written and also the circumstances in which the text is read.
7	What was Shakespeare’s theatre like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shakespeare’s theatre was called The Globe Theatre.</li> <li>• It had no roof</li> <li>• Plays went ahead despite the weather</li> <li>• Most audience members stood in ‘the pit’</li> <li>• Women were not allowed to act so female characters were played by boys/men</li> </ul>
8	What was life like in Elizabethan England?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge class distinction</li> <li>• Poor were suffering</li> <li>• Disease was widespread</li> <li>• Death rates were high</li> </ul>
9	What is the Great Chain of Being?	A hierarchical structure that dictates where a person sits in society. For example: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. God</li> <li>2. The King or Queen was the highest</li> <li>3. Nobles and churchmen below</li> <li>4. Gentlemen</li> <li>5. Commoners</li> <li>6. All women were considered to be inferior to men, with the obvious exception of Elizabeth I.</li> </ol>
10	What role did women play in Elizabethan society?	Women were considered as inferior (less than) men. Their job was to take care of the household and the children.
11	What is a patriarchal society?	A patriarchal society is a society controlled by men.
12	What is a soliloquy?	It is a speech in a play where the character speaks to themselves or the audience.

13	What is an aside?	It is a speech in a play where the character speaks to themselves or the audience.
14	What is iambic pentameter?	A line containing 10 syllables with an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable.
15	What is a sonnet?	A poem that has 14 lines; each line is written in iambic pentameter.
16	What is a prologue?	A prologue is an introductory section at the start of a play that explains the plot and introduces the characters.
17	What is dramatic irony?	When the audience knows something, the characters do not know.
18	What rhyme pattern is a rhyming couplet?  What is a rhyming couplet?	The rhyme pattern of verse in rhyming couplets is conventionally represented aa bb cc etc., with the letters a, b, and c referring to the rhyming sound of the final word in a line. A rhyming couplet is a pair of successive lines that rhyme.
19	What is a technique and why might a writer use one?	A technique is a literary device used by a writer (i.e. alliteration, simile, imperative, etc...) and they are used to create different effects.
20	What does it mean to annotate?	Annotation means writing key information alongside your work. It can help to record your thoughts, keep your development on track and let others know what you have done and why.
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... 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 energy?	It is the ability to move, work or play
2	What is a calorie?	A unit of energy
3	What does BMR stand for?	Basal Metabolic Rate



4	How many calories does an average student of your age need per day?	2500
5	What is energy balance?	The number of calories that you take in and then use physically
6	How much exercise should young people get each day?	60 minutes each day
7	What happens if a young person does not use up all of their calories each day?	Put on weight
8	What happens if you do not eat enough calories each day?	Lose weight
9	Why do we cook food?	To make it safe to eat, kill bacteria, improve texture, taste, change appearance
10	What are the symptoms of food poisoning?	Sickness. Stomach ache, fever. Go to the toilet a lot
11	Give two examples of food that are unsafe to eat without proper cooking?	Chicken, fish, eggs etc
12	What are the 5 main senses?	Taste, smell, see, hear, touch
13	Why is it important to evaluate food and cooking?	So that you can decide whether there have been any issues, do anything different, will it appeal to people?
14	Which country does a pizza originate from?	Italy
15	If you needed energy what food could you eat?	Potatoes, pasta, rice, bread

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

1	What are the 3 words for 'my' in French?	Mon, ma, mes
2	Why are there 3 words for 'my' in French?	Masculine, feminine, plural
3	What does the verb 'avoir' mean	To have
4	What does the verb 'être' mean	To be
5	Which verb would you use to describe someone's physical appearance?	avoir



6	Which verb would you use to describe someone's personality?	être
7	How can you express your opinions in French?	J'aime (I like), j'adore (I love), je préfère (I prefer), je déteste (I hate)
8	How do you say because in French?	Parce que / car
9	What are adjectives?	Describing words
10	Where do adjectives usually go in a French sentence?	After the noun
11	What must adjectives do in French	Match the noun they are describing in number and gender.
12	Where do we put the negative in French?	Around the verb Je n'ai pas de

## GEOGRAPHY

1	What is the water cycle?	The water cycle is the journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again.
2	What does precipitation mean?	Rain, snow, sleet etc.
3	What does infiltration mean?	Water soaks or filters into the soil
4	What is the source of a river?	High up in the hills, usually v shaped valleys.
5	What is a tributary?	A smaller stream or river that flows into the main stream river.
6	What does confluence mean?	This is where two bodies of water meet. It's usually either the point at which two rivers or two tributaries meet
7	What is the catchment area known as?	Drainage basin
8	What is a watershed?	The area of high land forming the edge of a river basin
9	What does Velocity mean?	Speed at which water flows along a river.
10	What is a plunge pool?	Water at the bottom of the waterfall.



11	What is an undercut?	Soft rock under the hard rock in the waterfall which erodes.
12	What forms in front of a waterfall?	Gorge
13	What is a meander?	A meander is a bend in a river, caused by the erosive action of the water in the river.
13	What happens on the inside of a meander?	Deposition occurs so sediment builds up.
14	What happens on the outside of a meander?	Erosion occurs through hydraulic action and abrasion

## HISTORY

1	In what year did the Black Death arrive in England?	1348
2	Which animal is believed to have hosted the fleas that brought the disease into England?	Rats
3	In which county is it believed that the Black Death arrived in England?	Dorset
4	What was the name of the theory that suggested 'bad air' caused the Black Death?	Miasma Theory
5	Which type of plague caused large swellings in someone's armpits and groin?	Bubonic Plague
6	What helped bubonic plague to spread?	Raw sewage being dumped in the streets
7	How was pneumonic plague spread?	Through air droplets spread through coughs and sneezes
8	What was trepanning?	Drilling a hole in persons head to release evil spirits
9	What was bloodletting?	Cutting a patient's arm to let blood out and balance the four humours
10	What are the four humours?	Blood, yellow bile, black bile and phlegm
11	What was the name of the workers employed to empty cess pits?	Gong farmers

12	What percent of their produce did medieval peasants pay to the church?	10%
13	What was the name of the group of peasants who needed their lord's permission if they wanted to move?	Villeins
14	What material was used to cover the roofs of peasant homes?	Thatch
15	Which book is a useful source of evidence about life in medieval society?	The Domesday Book
16	How was land for peasants usually divided up in a village?	Fields were split into strips for farming and peasants would be responsible for several strips in different fields.

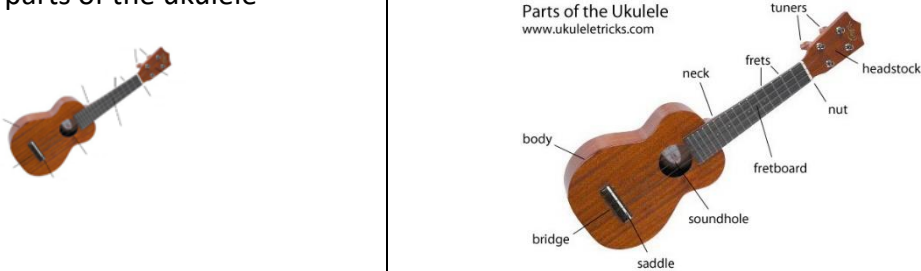
## MATHS

1	What is a coordinate?	Coordinates are a set of values which helps to show the exact position of a point on a graph.
2	What is a midpoint?	The midpoint of a line is a point that lies exactly halfway between two points.
3	What does parallel mean?	Parallel lines are lines that never intersect.
4	What is the gradient?	The gradient tells you the steepness of a line on a graph.
5	What is an intercept?	An intercept is the point where the line meets either another line or the axis.
6	What is a fraction?	A fraction tells us how many parts of the whole we have. All fractions will have a numerator and a denominator.
7	What is a numerator?	The top part of the fraction. The numerator represents the number of parts that are being considered
8	What is a denominator?	The bottom part of the fraction. The denominator represents the total number of equal parts the whole has been split up into
9	What is an improper fraction?	An improper fraction has a numerator that is greater than its denominator.
10	What is a mixed number?	A whole number and a fractional part expressed as a common fraction.
11	What are equivalent fractions?	Fractions that have the same proportion of a whole but are written in different ways
12	What is simplifying?	When we simplify fractions, we reduce a fraction to its simplest form



13	What is unit and non- unit fraction?	A non-unit fraction is a fraction where the numerator is one and the denominator is a positive integer. A non-unit fraction is a fraction where the numerator is one and the denominator is a positive integer.
14	What is perimeter?	The perimeter of a shape is the total measurement of all the edges of a shape
15	What is area?	Area is the size of the surface of a shape.

## MUSIC

1	How many strings does the ukulele have?	4 strings
2	What are the names of the strings of the ukulele?	G C E A
3	Label the parts of the ukulele	
4	What hand do you strum the ukulele with?	The right hand
5	Which hand do you use to place your fingers on the fret board?	The left hand
6	What is a fret?	The thin strips of metal that signpost where to put your fingers for each note/chord.
7	What is tab?	A form of music notation that informs you where to put your fingers on each fret.
8	What is a chord?	2 or more notes played at the same time. (On the ukulele, the chords you will learn will have three or four notes in them)
9	What are the chords for 'I'm Yours' on the ukulele?	C G Am F (D7)
10	Where is the ukulele from?	Hawaii
11	What is a melody?	The main tune
12	What is the sign at the start of the music called?	Treble Clef

13	What do you called the 5 lines the music is written on?	Stave
14	What is the rhyme for the 5 lines of the stave?	Every Good Boy Deserves Football
15	What word is spelt in the spaces?	FACE
16	Which hand do you play the melody with on a keyboard?	Right Hand
17	What is a bass line?	A low part of the music
18	Which hand do you play the bass line on the keyboard with?	Left Hand
19	What is a chord?	3 notes played together
20	What is a tie in music?	When you join 2 notes together to play a longer note

## PE

1	General Discuss how students should keep safe when taking part in PE?	Full warm-up Remove jewellery Listen to all instructions Follow the rules of the game/activity
2	General What are the 3 components of a warm-up?	Pulse Raiser Stretches Mobilisation
3	General What is Aerobic Endurance?	Being able to sustain exercise for an extended period of time with increased exertion levels.
4	Netball Describe how a bounce pass is executed?	Using two hands behind the ball, with power drive the ball forward and into ground just in front of your teammates position. This will allow the trajectory of the pass to bounce the ball directly to our teammate.
5	Netball What positions are allowed inside of the shooting D?	Goal attack, Goal Shooter, Goal Defence and Goalkeeper
6	Netball How are leadership skills demonstrated in Netball?	When encouraging teammates and peers. The position of centre. When establishing tactics. When leading drills or warmups to the team/groups
7	Volleyball When the ball has dropped below our head, what is the most appropriate	A dig, because I can get my hands into the correct position underneath the ball, to play an accurate shot back to my opponent.

	shot to make at that moment and why?	
8	Volleyball When the ball is in the optimum position above our head, what would be the most appropriate shot to make at that moment and why?	A set, because I can get into the correct stance underneath the ball to send an accurate shot back to my opponent.
9	Volleyball How do you apply your decision-making skills when playing and participating in Volleyball?	When deciding what shot to make, to send an accurate pass back to my opponent. Additionally, decision-making is used when thinking about my position on the court.
10	Gymnastics Why is body tension important when performing skills in gymnastics?	Because it allows gymnasts/participants to better control their actions, positions, and skills. It also helps gymnasts/participants to engage their muscles when performing skills.
11	Gymnastics How do you apply creativity in your gymnastics lessons? Give a specific example of when you have done this.	Creativity is used in gymnastics when: choreographing routines, coming up with sequences, and when working with peers to discover new ways to balance.
12	Gymnastics Name three floor skills of gymnastics?	Any of the following is an appropriate answer: Balances, forwards roll, backwards roll, cartwheel, handstand
13	Football What is the best place to aim when shooting into the goal?	Into the corners, as these areas are hard to defend from a well-executed accurate shot.
14	Football How do you correctly pass the ball in football?	Using the inside of the foot, with power, drive the ball towards your teammate. Most players have a dominant foot in which they prefer to pass with.
15	Football How are teamwork skills demonstrated in football?	Teamwork is demonstrated by listening to the coaches, applying team tactics, talking to each other, sharing and listening to each other's plans, communicating during a game, making decisions that are best for the team.

## RELIGIOUS STUDIES

1	Define chronological.	Key dates and events that go in the order of time
2	Who is Jesus?	Jesus is the Son of God in Christianity
3	What religion came before Christianity?	Judaism
4	What does prophecy mean?	A prophecy is a prediction made about the future that comes true



5	What is a prophet?	A person who speaks the words of God
6	What is the Nativity Story?	The story of Jesus' birth
7	What was the name of the place where Jesus was born?	Bethlehem
8	Who are Mary and Joseph?	Jesus' Mum and Dad
9	Who is the Angel Gabriel?	An angel who tells Mary that she will give birth to the Son of God
10	Who ruled Jerusalem when Jesus was born?	King Herod; a Roman ruler
11	Name the four groups of Jews who opposed Christianity.	Sadducees, Pharisees, Zealots, Essenes
12	What is a moral?	A moral is a personal view on something that is right or wrong.
13	What is a parable?	A story in the Bible with a moral
14	What is a Samaritan?	A Samaritan was the name of a group who were enemies of the Jews; this is why it was so surprising that the Samaritan helped the Jew
15	What is meant by righteous?	The right thing to do
16	What is 'to be blessed'?	To be blessed is to feel honoured and lucky to have something
17	Where can you find the Sermon on the Mount?	In the Bible

1	What are 4 properties of metals?	High melting point Good thermal and electrical conductors Ductile Malleable
2	What are 4 properties of non-metals?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low melting point</li> <li>• Poor thermal and electrical conductors</li> <li>• Brittle</li> </ul>
3	What is an "alloy"?	Mixture of two elements, one is a metal
4	Which gas is produced when a metal reacts with acid?	Hydrogen
5	What is a displacement reaction?	When a more reactive metal displaces a less reactive metal from its compound.
6	What is the general equation for an oxidation reaction?	Metal + acid $\rightarrow$ salt + hydrogen
7	What is an oxidation reaction?	A substance combining with oxygen
8	What makes an acid a concentrated acid?	Lots of acid particles in a given volume
9	What is the formula for sodium hydroxide?	NaOH
10	What are 2 examples of indicators that we commonly use?	Litmus paper and universal indicator
11	What is the general equation for a neutralisation reaction?	Acid + alkali $\rightarrow$ salt + water
12	What is the unit for energy?	Joule (J)
13	Why are kilojoules used on food labels?	A lot of energy is available from most foods
14	What does "power" mean?	rate of using energy
15	What is an energy supplier?	companies that provide electricity and gas
16	How do power stations generate electricity?	burning fuel releases energy > energy boils water > steam turns turbines > turbines turn electrical generators
17	What does 'renewable' energy source mean?	can be replaced, will not run out
18	What does "energy transfer" mean?	Energy being converted from one energy store to another

19	What type of diagram are used to represent energy transfer?	Sankey diagram
20	What is a "gravitational potential energy store"?	The energy of an object at height
21	What is an "elastic potential energy store"?	The energy stored when an object is stretched or squashed
22	What is "genetic variation"?	Differences caused by your DNA
23	Why are we not genetically identical to our parents?	Inherit half of our DNA from each parent
24	What are 2 examples of genetic variation?	Eye colour and ear lobe shape
25	What are 2 examples of environmental variation?	Scars and tattoos
26	Give one example of a characteristic that has evolved over time	The length of a giraffe's neck
27	What are the 5 key parts of the female reproductive system?	Ovary, fallopian tubes, cervix, uterus, vagina
28	What are the 3 key parts of the male reproductive system?	Testis, sperm duct, penis
29	What is "fertilisation"?	Nucleus of male and female sex cell joining
30	Approximately how long does human pregnancy last for?	9 months / 40 Weeks
31	What is a "placenta"?	Organ providing foetus with oxygen and nutrients

