

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:



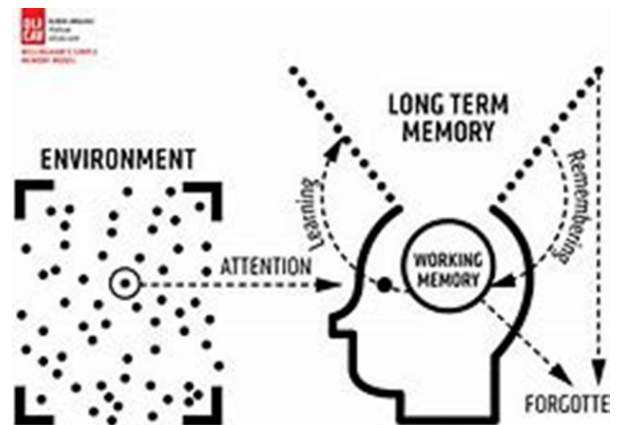
We want you to feel **confident** with the **new knowledge** that you acquire and you should feel **assured** about how best to learn this **new knowledge**. Your **Core Knowledge Questions Booklet** and **Quiz It, Map It, Link It** will help with this.



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**.



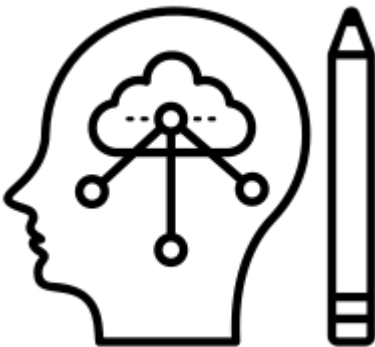
We want you to have **self-respect** and understand the important of working **independently**. Completing **Quiz It, Map It, Link It** activities highlights your ability to recognise your **strengths** and also **areas for development**.



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**

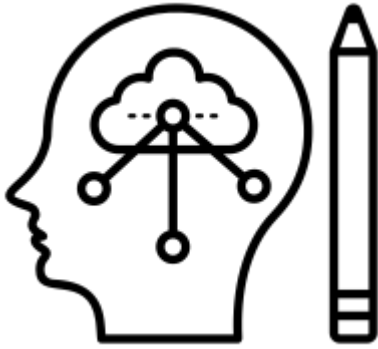
- On your blank template, write in the answers.
- Use black or blue pen.

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.

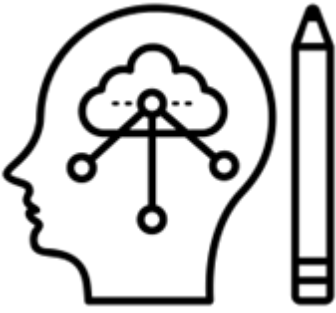
Step 3: Branch Off

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

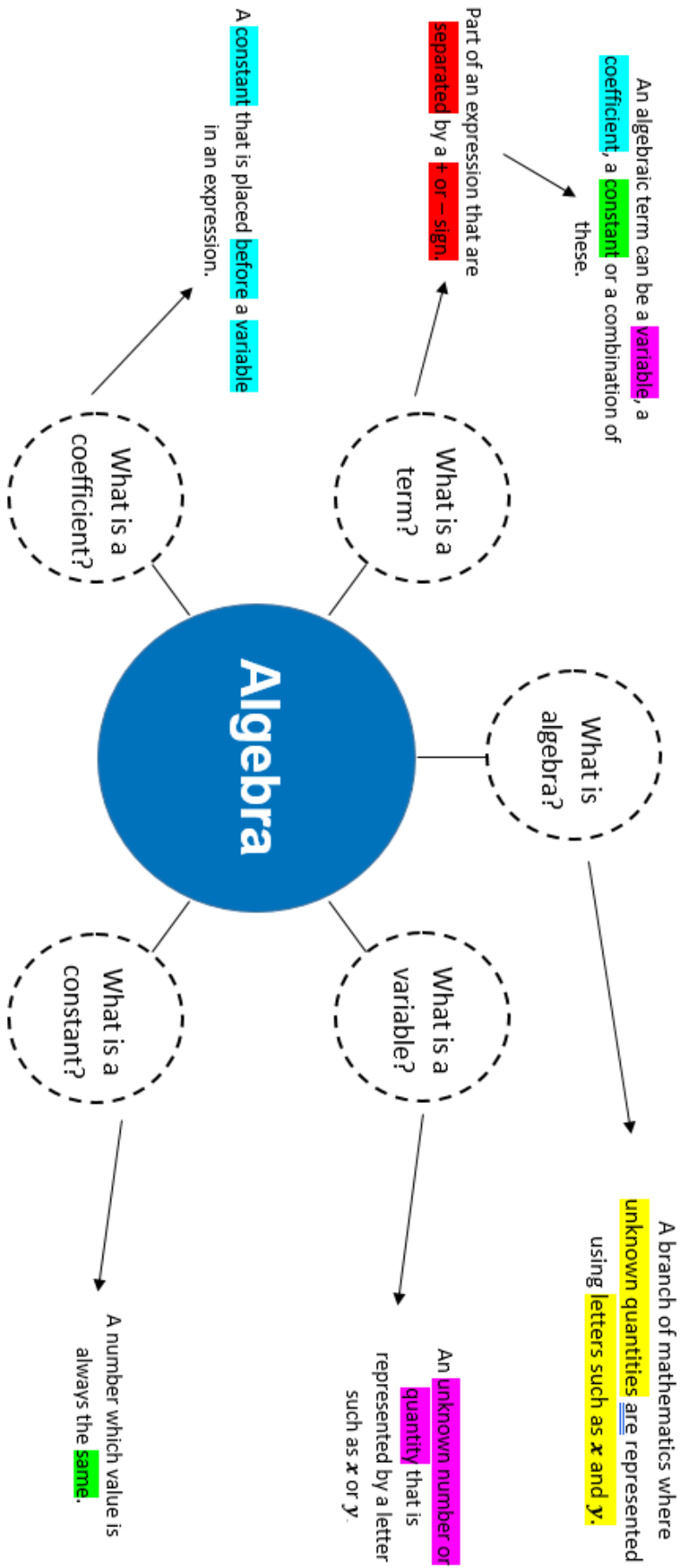
Step 4: Use Images and Colour

- 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 byproduct.

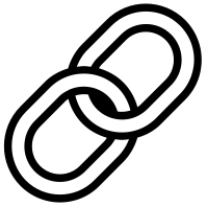


The link between them is that water is a necessary for **both** the process of photosynthesis and transpiration is the constant stream of water moving through the plant from roots to leaves.



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 8 Core Knowledge Questions

ART

1	What is a natural form?	A natural form is something organic and not manmade.
2	Can you give some examples of natural forms?	Shells, trees, flowers, fruit, vegetables, crabs, sand dunes, flames, sunset, poppy head, plants, fish, twigs.
3	What is a tonal study?	A study that uses a range of shading with light and dark areas to show form.
4	What is a mono print?	Monoprint is a process whereby one print at a time is taken. Using a piece of paper laying 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.
5	What is a continuous line drawing?	A line drawing produced without ever lifting the pen or pencil off the paper.
6	What is a tonal study?	A study that uses a range of shading with light and dark areas to show form.
7	What is a blind contour drawing?	Contour drawing is essentially an outline drawing , and a blind contour drawing means drawing the outline of the subject without looking at the paper while you're doing it.
8	What career did Antoni Gaudi have?	Architect.
9	What does an architect do?	Design and create plans for buildings and structures.
10	What is the Art Nouveau movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art Nouveau is an international style of decoration & architecture which developed in the 1880s and 1890s. • It remained popular until around the time of WWI. • It draws largely from themes found in nature such as plants, flowers, trees, and insects. • It tends to be asymmetrical (irregular) with long flowing sinuous (twisting) lines.
11	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.'
12	What is frottage?	Taken from the French word, its the process of taking a rubbing from a rough surface, such as wood, for a work of art
13	What is texture?	Texture is the surface quality of an object. In art it can refer to the illusion of texture by the types of marks added.
14	What are x4 mark making techniques with pencil crayon?	Stippling, hatching, cross hatching scrumbling, blending

15	What is collage?	From the French: coller, "to glue" or "to stick together." It is a 2D technique usually involving gluing bits of paper, fabric or other material to create or add to an artwork.
16	What is wax/pastel resist?	Wherever you apply the pastel/wax it will resist the watercolour paint you put over the top.
17	What is mark making?	Mark making describes the different lines, dots, marks, patterns and textures we create in an artwork. It can be loose and gestural, or controlled and neat.
18	What is a landscape?	All the visible features of an area of land, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal.
19	What are the main 3 parts of a landscape when talking about space?	Background, middle-ground and foreground.
20	What is sgraffito?	It is a form of decoration made by scratching through a surface to reveal a lower layer of a contrasting colour
21	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

COMPUTING

1	What will the following Python command do? <code>print("Hello World")</code>	It will print "Hello World" to the screen
2	What is string data?	Any character on the keyboard
3	What do we call numbers in python?	Integers
4	What is a variable?	A value that can be stored
5	What will <code>turtle.forward(20)</code> do?	Move the turtle forward 20 steps
6	What does a loop do?	Repeats an action until a condition is met
7	What will <code>turtle.left(90)</code> do?	Turn the turtle 90 degrees left
8	What will <code>penup</code> do?	Lifts the pen so movement of the turtle does not draw line
9	What type of programming language is Python?	Text based programming



10	What does the brightness filter do?	Change how light an image is
11	What does the lasso tool do?	Selects part of an image
12	What does the crop tool do?	Removes part of an image
13	What does the eyedropper tool do?	Identifies the colour of part of an image
14	What does the burn tool do?	Makes part of an image darker
15	What does the dodge tool do?	Makes part of an image lighter
16	What does the clone tool do?	Copies part of an image

DANCE

1	Who choreographed 'Nutcracker!'	Matthew Bourne
2	What is Matthew Bourne's Dance Company called?	New Adventures
3	Who composed the Nutcracker score?	Pyotr Tchaikovsky
4	What movements are performed by 'The liquorice All-sorts'?	Spanish style/Flamenco Stomps, shaking of the hips, turns, swishing of the skirt, clapping of the hands
5	What are the dynamics of 'The Gobstoppers'?	Fast, energetic and boisterous
6	What movements do 'The Gobstoppers' perform?	Jumps, rolls, head-butting, punching gestures, press ups etc.
7	What movements do the 'Marshmallow Girls' perform?	Bouncy, kicks, flicks or the feet and hands, gestures to show the face.
8	What is the ballet term for 'a dance for two people'?	Pas de deux
9	How does Matthew Bourne make it look like the dancers are ice-skating in 'The Frozen Lake'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gliding movements • Balances • Turns • Partner work and lifts • Performed with sustained dynamic qualities
10	What is the role of a costume designer?	To design the costumes for the dance.
11	How does a costume enhance a performance?	Costumes can enhance our characters. We look at colour, texture, length, movement quality, gender etc.

12	What is the role of a lighting designer?	To design the lighting for the dance
13	How does the lighting enhance a performance?	Lighting can help set the scene and mood of the dance. We would look at colour, direction, placement, patterns, types of lighting used.
14	What is body percussion?	Using your body to create rhythm This could be slaps, clicks, taps, stamps etc
15	What is unison?	Unison is when two or more people perform the same movements at the same time
16	What is canon?	When the same movements overlap in time
17	How many people dance in a solo?	One performer
18	How many people dance in a duet?	Two performers
19	How many people dance in a trio?	Three performers
20	How many people dance in a quartet?	Four performers
21	When did Street Dance originate	1970's
22	What is Street Dance an umbrella term for?	Popping, Locking, Whacking, Break-dancing and House
23	How do you ensure you keep good timing with other dancers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense the other performers (sensitivity to others) • Use the mirrors to help you • Have a 'lead' dancer that you can see who you can take cues from • Use the music or set cues to hit specific accents of the music
24	What is a formation?	How you stand with the other performers (i.e. in a triangle, circle, straight line)
25	What is a climax in dance?	The most significant moment of the dance



DRAMA

1	What does genre mean?	Genre refers to a type or category of narrative.
2	What does stereotypical mean?	Relating to a widely held but fixed and image or idea of a particular type of person.
3	What is exaggerated acting?	When performing, the command 'bigger' is called and performers should exaggerate their physicality.
4	What is gait?	The way an actor walks.
5	What is a stimulus?	Something that gives you an idea – an inspiration, a starting point. Is it the beginning of the creative process.
6	What is physical comedy?	A form of comedy focused on manipulation of the body for a humorous effect. For example, mime.
7	What do we mean by a 'stock' character?	A character that represent a type that is recognised as belonging to a certain genre or tradition. A character based on clichés/stereotypes.
8	What is a pantomime?	Pantomime is a form of drama in which actors perform without speaking. They use body movement and facial expressions to convey a story.
9	Who is Pantalone?	He is a cunning and rapacious Venetian merchant. He is known for his greed.
10	Who is Zanni?	He is a stock servant character.
11	Who is Pierott?	He is very naïve, falls in love quickly and is caring.
12	Who is Capitano?	He is an exaggerated character who likes to be the centre of attention.
13	Who is Dottore?	He is an old character who pretends he knows everything about medical diseases, when this is not usually the case.
14	Who is Colombine?	She is a vain and high status character
15	Who is Harlequin?	He is a cheeky charatcers, like a Sprite/Elf, who likes to play tricks on others
16	Who is Pulcinella?	He appears as a jolly character but is actually quite nasty underneath
17	What does diction mean?	The use of words or phrases in speech.
18	What is blocking?	The way an actor is facing and the distance between actors on stage.

19	What is pause?	Putting a break between words.
20	How do you show emotions in Drama?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use your body language • Use facial expressions • Consider the background and situation of the character
21	How do you use your voice in Drama?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projection • Diction • Accent • Volume • Pitch • Tone

DT

1	<p>What is a context?</p> <p>What is empathetic design?</p> <p>What is 'Accessible'?</p>	<p>This is the situation or problem for which we are designing</p> <p>This is where we put ourselves in the shoes of the potential user.</p> <p>This is design for all. Considerate of special requirements.</p>
2	<p>What is ergonomics?</p> <p>What is anthropometrics?</p>	<p>Designing in a way that makes a product easy and comfortable to use.</p> <p>The use of measurements of the human body in design.</p>
3	<p>What is a component?</p> <p>What is a casing?</p>	<p>This is one part of what t product is made up of.</p> <p>This is the outer shell of a product. Usually containing/protecting several components</p>
4	What is designing for a user?	This is when we put the user at the fore front of every design decision. User Centred Design.
5	<p>What is a prototype?</p> <p>Why do we prototype?</p>	<p>A prototype is a model of the product that you are designing.</p> <p>We prototype to solve problems, test ideas and show/explain our ideas to others.</p>
6	<p>What is 'Form'?</p> <p>What is 'Function'?</p>	<p>Form is the way a product looks.</p> <p>Function is what a product does.</p>
7	What is disassembly?	Disassembly is when we take an existing product and take it apart to see the components and how it is assembled.



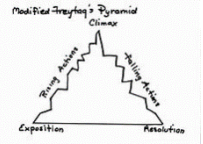
8	What is H and S in the workshop?	Health and Safety
9	What is a CAD model? What is 3D Printing?	A virtual 3D model that can be viewed/edited on a computer. 3D Printing is a form of CAM. Polymer is extruded and built up in layers.
10	What is continuous improvement?	This is relative to the design process as we aim to continually improve our designs through design, develop, evaluate
11	What is technology push and market pull?	Market pull attempts to provide product that the market demands. Technology Push attempts to interest the market in new products based on new solutions.
12	What is 'Reverse Engineering'?	This is the dismantling of a product to see how it works.

ENGLISH – ADVENTURE WRITING

1	What is the definition of genre?	Genre is a way of categorising texts based on conventions.
2	What is a protagonist?	The leading character in a story.
3	What is an antagonist?	A character who opposes the story's main character: their enemy or rival.
4	What is a narrator?	The narrator is the person who tells the story. In a fictional work, the narrator is a character who relays the story from her own perspective, which is different from the writer.
5	What does the term first-person narrative mean?	A type of narrative in which the protagonist relates their story using the first person, i.e. using the pronoun 'I'.
6	What does the term second-person narrative mean?	Second person narrative uses the pronoun "you" to address the reader.
7	What does the term third-person narrative mean?	Third-person is an objective point of view where the person/people are being narrated by an external voice using third-person pronouns like 'he/ she/ they'.
8	What is setting?	The setting is both the time and geographic location within a narrative or within a work of fiction.
9	What are the three sentence forms?	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 is word class?	<p>Nouns are naming words (person, place, thing). Proper nouns are capitalised (city, name, company, countries etc). Concrete nouns is a physical object in the real world (scissors, car, table). Abstract noun refers to an idea or concept and cannot be physically touched (guilt, fate, love).</p> <p>Pronouns take the place of proper nouns in a sentence. (I, he, she, they, it).</p> <p>Adjectives are words that describes a noun (<i>terrible</i> book, <i>dirty</i> shoe).</p> <p>Verbs can be used to describe an action that's doing something. (singing, floating, bubbling).</p> <p>Adverbs describes a verb (<i>quickly</i> hide, <i>quietly</i> move).</p> <p>Prepositions are words that tell you where or when something is in relation to something else (under, on, inside).</p>
11	What are the rules of speech?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new speaker needs a new line. • You should use a capital letter at the start of each piece of speech. • Punctuation (question marks, full stops and exclamation marks) go inside the inverted commas. • If the person who is speaking is named before the speech, you must use a comma before the first set of inverted commas. For example: <i>Captain Tom exclaimed, "Let's go and do some more laps of the garden!"</i>
12	What do I need to do to write an engaging exposition?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use sensory language to set the scene: <i>what can you see/taste/touch/smell hear?</i> 2. Hook your reader: start with a question/speech/exclamative 3. Use foreshadowing to hint to something later 4. Create intrigue about the characters
13	What are golden sentences?	<p>A carefully crafted sentence to elevate your creative writing.</p> <p>For example, If, if, if, then, The more, the more or a DE:DE sentence.</p>
14	What is meant by the term personification?	When an inanimate object is given human qualities.
15	What is alliteration?	Alliteration is when words start with the same letter/sound.
16	What is pathetic fallacy?	Pathetic fallacy is a type of personification. It's the term used when human emotions are attributed to the natural world. It is also when weather is used to reflect the mood.

17	What is sensory language?	Describing using your 5 senses.
18	What are the five senses?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sight 2. Sound 3. Touch 4. Taste 5. Smell
19	What is Freytag's Pyramid?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exposition 2. Raising action 3. Climax 4. Falling action 5. Resolution 
20	What is a comma splice?	A comma splice is the incorrect use of a comma, usually used between two main clauses.
21	What literacy/SPaG checks do I need to complete before handing in my work?	<p>When you check your work, you should ensure you have...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Used capital letters correctly 2. Used the correct punctuation at the end of each sentence (e.g. full stop, question mark, exclamation mark) 3. Used paragraphs where necessary 4. Presented your work neatly and appropriately 5. Used the key words from the lesson 6. Used challenging vocabulary where necessary

ENGLISH – ROMEO AND JULIET

1	What is the writer of a play called?	A playwright
	Who is a play intended for?	An audience
2	What is a play split up in to?	Acts and scenes
3	What is the purpose of the stage directions in a play?	The purpose of stage directions is to determine where or when a scene takes place, how an actor should deliver their lines/move on stage.
4	What is a prologue?	A prologue is an introductory section at the start of a play that explains the plot and introduces the characters.
5	What is meant by the term context?	Context is the circumstances in which a text is written and also the circumstances in which the text is read.
6	What were the gender expectations in Elizabethan society?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabethan society was patriarchal – women inferior (less than) to men • Men were dominant over women

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women were supposed to be seen and not heard • A woman's job was to take care of the household and the children.
7	What is a patriarch?	The male head of a family. In Elizabethan society, this would come with high status, power and respect. A <i>patriarchal society refers to a society ruled by men.</i>
8	What is a sonnet?	A poem that has 14 lines; each line is written in iambic pentameter.
9	What is meant by the term dramatic irony?	When the audience knows something, the characters do not know.
10	What is an oxymoron?	The combination of contradictory words with opposing meanings. E.g. deafening silence.
11	What is a soliloquy?	It is a speech in a play where the character speaks to themselves or the audience.
12	What is prose?	Written or spoken language in its ordinary form, without metrical structure
13	What is iambic pentameter?	A line composed of 10 syllables with 5 stressed and 5 unstressed.
14	What is foreshadowing?	Foreshadowing means there is a warning or indication of a future event.
15	What is pathetic fallacy?	Pathetic fallacy is a type of personification. It's the term used when human emotions are attributed to the natural world.
16	What is meant by the term rhyme scheme?	The ordered pattern of rhymes at the ends of the lines of a poem or verse.
17	What is a rhyming couplet?	A rhyming couplet is a pair of successive lines that rhyme
18	What is meant by the term juxtaposition?	Juxtaposition is the idea of placing two things together so we can see the contrast between them.
19	What is a thesis statement?	A thesis statement is a sentence that sums up the central point of essay.
20	What is meant by writer's intentions?	The aim or purpose behind a decision made by the writer.
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

FOOD

1	From the Core Knowledge that you learnt last term, how can we ensure we are safe in the kitchen?	Personal hygiene, personal safety, ensuring food is cooked to the right temperature, ensuring the fridge and freezer is kept at the right temperature.
2	Where does food come from?	Animal or plant based.
3	What is a food mile?	A mile over which a food item is transported during the journey from producer to consumer, as a unit of measurement of the fuel used to transport it.
4	What crops do we grow in the UK?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheat • Barley • Oats • Potatoes • Sugar beet • Vegetables (carrots, cabbage runner beans etc) • Oilseed rape • Fruits (apples, pears, plums, damsons, strawberries, raspberries blackberries etc)
5	What animals do we rear in the UK?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry (chicken, duck, goose, pigeon, pheasant) • Venison • Sheep • Cattle • Goats • Fish
6	What products come from the animals reared in the UK?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milk • Meat • Eggs • Wool • Leather
7	What is sustainable food?	If a food source is sustainable, it means it can continue to be used without running out. For example, if we always fish in the same part of the sea and never allow the fish population to breed and grow again the fish supply in that area will eventually run out.
8	What does it mean to shop local?	Local - a place close by, somewhere near to where you live, such as a farm shop or local butcher.
9	What does Imported mean?	Imported foods - foods that have been brought into a country from another country to be sold.
10	Why is buying food with high food miles a problem?	Every part of growing and then transporting uses energy/fossil fuels, increasing global warming. Fossil fuels are NOT renewable.

11	What is Intensive/Factory Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive farming is a method used by many farmers to increase food production. • In intensive farming, fertilisers and pesticides are used to grow high-yield crops such as wheat. • Animals are kept indoors, e.g. battery farming, to maximise the number of animals they can be produced.
12	What makes an Organic Farms?	<p>Farmers use organic matter to help develop a healthier, fertile soil, and encourage wildlife to help to control pests and disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The welfare of animals is always put first • There are organic standards to meet; • Animals are to be free-range and must have access to fields • The diet has to be as natural as possible • The animals must only be given drugs to treat an illness
13	What are the main ingredients of Chilli noodles?	Vegetables, Noodles, Chilli, Spices and Soy Sauce.
14	What method did you use to poach and egg?	Boil the water, once boiling stir the water and place the egg into the water.
15	What are the health benefits of poaching over frying?	You are not using fat.

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	Name 3 features found at the coast	Cave, Arch, stack, stump, Headland, Bay, Spit, Tombolo, Beach
2	Name 2 coastal areas in the UK	Whitby, North Yorkshire, St Ives, Cornwall, Rhyl, North Wales, Anglesey, North Wales, Blackpool, Lancashire,
3	What is a process?	A series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end
4	What is hydraulic action?	The sheer force of water crashing against the coastline causing material to be dislodged and carried away by the sea.
5	Define the term swash.	When a wave reaches the shore, the water that rushes up the beach is known as the swash
6	Describe the characteristics of a constructive wave	Low energy and have stronger swashes than backwashes, the strong swash brings sediments to build up the beach, the waves are low and further apart.

7	Name the four types of erosion	Hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and solution
8	Name the four types of transportation	Traction, saltation, suspension and solution
9	Describe the characteristics of a destructive wave	Backwash is stronger than the swash
10	Name two challenges in towns and cities	Pollution, overcrowding, lack of services, traffic congestion

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

1	What type of word is 'in'?	A preposition
2	What happens to ein/eine/ein after in?	They change to in einem/in einer/in einem (dative)
3	What type of words are auf/an?	Prepositions
4	What is the difference between country and nationality?	A country is where you live and a nationality is your origin e.g England and English
5	How do most nationalities change from masculine to feminine?	They add 'in' to the end
6	What does the verb 'wohnen' mean?	To live
7	What does it mean when we conjugate a verb?	It is when we use different parts of the verb to talk about different people doing the action.
8	Where does the colour go if it is describing a noun?	It goes in front of the noun
9	How do we make Schwester into a plural?	Add 'n' = Schwestern
10	How do we make Bruder plural?	Add an umlaut to the 'u' = Brüder
11	What is the word for siblings?	Geschwister
12	What does the verb 'haben' mean?	To have
13	What are the three words for you in German?	du, ihr, Sie

14	What is the difference between them?	du= 1 person you know well ihr = more than one person, but you know them well Sie= polite to one or more people
15	What do Augen and Haare mean?	Hair and eyes
16	What do all nouns start with in German?	A capital letter
17	What ending goes on the colour in front of Haare and Augen?	'e'
18	Why does we add an 'e' to the colour before Augen and Haare?	Haare and Augen are both plurals

HISTORY

1	Why did Britain want an empire in 1750?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonies offered cheap natural resources (diamonds from South Africa, sugar from the West Indies, cotton from Egypt) • Trade opportunities • The government made huge profits from taxing British traders • To convert people to Christianity
2	What was the 'the slave triangle' or 'triangular trade'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A British ship carrying trade goods set sail from Britain, bound for West Africa. In Africa the goods would be unloaded and exchanged for slaves. • The slave ship then sailed across the Atlantic to the West Indies – this leg of the voyage was called the 'Middle Passage'. • On arrival in the West Indies, enslaved people were sold at auction. Some ships then loaded up with sugar and rum to sell in Britain, before making the voyage back home.
3	What were conditions like on board a slave ship?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hundreds of slaves were chained into a tiny, cramped space where they couldn't stand up or turnaround • Temperatures below deck could reach 35 degrees • Seasickness, heatstroke and dysentery were common
4	What is the difference in a slave auction and a slave scramble.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auction - An auctioneer sold enslaved people individually or in lots (as a group), with people being sold to the highest bidder • Scramble - Here the enslaved people were kept together in an enclosure. Buyers paid the captain a fixed sum beforehand.

5	What was life like on a plantation?	Gangs of enslaved people, consisting of men, women, children and the elderly worked from dawn until dusk under the orders of a white overseer. The enslaved people only stopped for rest and food at breakfast and lunchtime, after which they worked until nightfall. Enslaved people were whipped if they did not work hard enough.
6	How did slaves resist slavery?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running away from the plantation • Working slowly • Breaking tools • Poisoning the owner • Faking illness • Pretending not to understand • Learning to read and write • Stealing from the owner • Keep traditions from their life in West Africa
7	How did individuals help abolish slavery?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granville Sharp – took slave owners to court • Olaudah Equiano – wrote a book about his experiences as a slave • William Wilberforce – made anti-slavery speeches in Parliament • Toussaint L’Ouverture – led a slave rebellion • Thomas Clarkson – collected information about the horrors of slavery • Josiah Wedgewood – made plates to encourage people to hate slavery.
8	How did economic factors bring about the abolition of slavery?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As increasing numbers of Caribbean islands began to grow and sell sugar using slaves, some plantation owners became worried that there would be so much sugar that prices would fall. Many of these planters decided to support the abolition of the slave trade (not slavery itself) to stop this from happening. • Some plantation owners believed slaves would work harder if they were paid and treated fairly.
9	What is Democracy?	A system where the whole population has the right to vote.
10	Who could vote in the 19 th Century?	Male landowners over the age of 21.



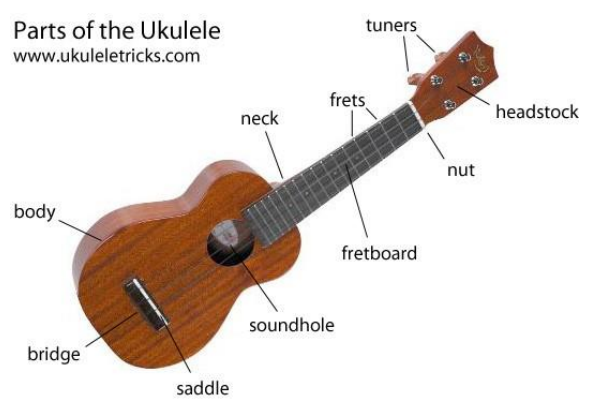
11	What is a rotten borough?	An area where few people live, who were easily forced to vote in certain ways by those with more power.
12	What is suffrage?	The vote.
13	Why is the Peterloo Massacre important?	It brought the issue of fair representation regarding voting into the public eye.
14	What is the 1832 Great Reform Act?	A government bill that got rid of Rotten Boroughs and gave representation to new cities like Manchester.
15	What is the People's Charter?	A petition for reforms to the voting system to make it fairer.
16	Who are the Suffragettes?	An organised group of women who protested to get women the vote. They used any means necessary e.g. hunger strike.
17	Who are the Suffragists?	A collection of middle class women in the 19 th century who believed in peaceful methods to improve women's rights e.g. get them the vote.
18	Why do some people consider the Suffragettes to be terrorists?	At the time, society thought that a 'women's place' was to be silent and obedient as possessions of men. To protest for their own rights in 'unladylike' ways was shocking to some people in the 19 th century.
19	Did the Suffragists succeed?	Yes, some women got the vote in 1928 as part of the Equal Franchise Act.

MATHS

1	What is a percentage?	A number that can be expressed as a fraction of 100.
2	What sign is used to show a percentage?	%
3	What is 75%, 50% and 25% as a fraction?	Three quarters, one half and one quarter.
4	What does proportion mean?	A proportion is a mathematical relationship between two numbers.
5	What does direct proportion mean?	As one quantity doubles/triples/quadruples/etc the other quantity doubles/triples/quadruples/etc too
6	What is a ratio?	The relationship between two numbers represented by a number a colon and another number.
7	Where are ratios useful?	Ratios are useful in cooking, mixing paint, mixing cement, etc.
8	What is the mode?	The number or item that appears the most.

9	What is the mean?	The value calculated by adding all of the data together and dividing by the number of items of data.
10	What is the median?	The middle number once arranged in ascending order.
11	What is the range?	The maximum data value subtract the minimum data value.
12	What is a pictogram?	A chart which shows data using pictures.
13	What is a pie chart?	A chart which shows data using a circular diagram.
14	What do the three types of scatter-graph show?	Positive, negative and no correlation.
15	What is a 'line of best fit' on a scatter-graph?	The 'line of best fit' is a line that goes roughly through the middle of all the scatter points on a graph

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	<p>Parts of the Ukulele www.ukuleletricks.com</p> 
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	How many notes are in a chord?	3
12	What 3 notes are in a C chord?	C E G
13	What 3 notes are in a F chord?	F A C
14	What 3 notes are in a G chord?	G B D
15	What is structure?	The order that different sections of a song or piece of music are played in
16	What is a verse?	A verse is the section of song that tells the main story of a song
17	What is a chorus?	A chorus is a repeated section in a song that contains the main musical and lyrical themes
18	What is a bridge in song writing?	A section of song that is used to provide contrast to the rest of the composition.
19	What instruments are usually in a pop song?	Drums, bass guitar, electric guitar, keyboard, lead and backing vocals.
20	How many beats are usually in a pop song?	116 BPM

PE - BASKETBALL

1	Name 3 types of pass used in basketball.	Chest, bounce, javelin.
2	Name 2 ways you can control the ball while dribbling the ball.	Use fingertips, head up, keep ball at waist height.
3	Briefly describe one way you could mark your opponent.	Stand in front of them, show the side of the court, arms high.

4	Why is speed important when passing the ball?	Moving the ball quickly allows you to move the ball away from opponents, fast break.
5	Name 2 types of shooting you can use in basketball.	Set, jump, lay-up.
6	Name 2 ways you can use space to outwit opponents in basketball.	Spread the ball, dribble towards the basket, wall pass, pass and move in to space.
7	Describe one warm-up activity that would help you prepare for basketball.	Mobility at shoulders, fingers or ankles.
8	Why is it important to gradually stretch joints before playing basketball?	Basketball requires mobility at a range of joints. You will also to jump and land.
9	Why is it important to drink plenty of water before, during and after playing?	To keep hydrated.
10	Give one reason why an umpire would call 'Double dribble'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a player dribbles the ball – stops – then dribbles again • If a player dribbles the ball with 2 hands at the same time
11	What is 'travelling' in basketball?	Taking more than one step while carrying the ball.
12	Give one piece of advice you would give to a player who struggles to shoot straight.	Keep one hand at the side of the ball, aim at the square on the back board, keep 2 feet on the ground, keep your eye on the basket.

PE - FOOTBALL

1	Name 3 types of the body you can use to control the ball in football.	Chest, foot, thigh, (head)
2	Briefly describe 2 ways you could mark your opponent effectively.	Stand in front of them, show the side of the pitch, broad body position.
3	Name 3 different positions in football.	Defence, midfield, attack, GK, fwd, striker, CDM, CAM.



4	Why is strength important type for type of fitness to have for a goalkeeper?	It will make it easier to collect the ball in the air and on the floor, shot stopping.
5	Name 2 reasons that a referee may award a penalty.	Handball, trip/kick, pulling player down/back.
6	Name 2 ways you can use space to outwit opponents in football.	Pass the ball wide, dribble towards the goal in to space, wall pass, pass & move in to space.
7	Name 2 types of tackle used in football.	Block, slide.

PE - TAG RUGBY

1	Describe why you might use a short pass in Tag Rugby.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To move the ball quickly. Play a teammate in to space.
2	Explain why speed could help you become a better defender.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can rush the opposition and force errors. Reduce the opposition's space.
3	Briefly describe why you should try to stand opposite or on the 'outside' of your opponent when defending.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> So, you can keep in a defensive line. To force your opponent to run inside you to make the tackle area smaller.
4	Name 2 things you could do to make sure you 'Tag' safely.	Aim low. Drop tag immediately. Don't attempt a contact tackle.
5	What is an overlap?	When you are attacking and have a least one more player in the line than the opposition.
6	Name 2 ways that you can use space to outwit an opponent.	Loop round. Run in to the space to get beyond the defensive line. Make a long pass in to the space.
7	Describe one warm-up activity that would help you prepare for Tag rugby.	Aerobic tag/stuck in the mud. Mobility for knees, ankles, shoulders and groins.
8	Give one piece of advice you would give to a player who struggles to make a long pass.	Set a longer and longer target, rotate at the hips, release the ball at the latest point, practise.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

1	What does the word 'identity' mean?	The word identity is everything that makes me, me.
2	What are values?	Core beliefs somebody holds.
3	What is ethnicity?	A person's cultural background.
4	Name the 6 world religions.	Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, Buddhism

5	What is the religious makeup of the world?	Population – 7.7 billion Religious population – 5.3 billion Non-religious population – 1.2 billion
6	What is meant by representation?	When everybody is represented/seen.
7	Name the three Gods in the Trimurti.	Brahma, Shiva, Vishnu
8	What is meant by 'rebirth'?	To be born again into another body after you die.
9	What is meant by 'karma'?	The law of cause and effect/every action has a consequence.
10	Who is named the 'preserver' in Hinduism?	Vishnu
11	Who is named the 'destroyer' in Hinduism?	Shiva
12	Who is named the 'creator' in Hinduism?	Brahma
13	Who is the one God who makes up everything?	Brahman
14	What is meant by 'monotheistic'?	A religion that follows one God.
15	What is meant by 'polytheistic'?	A religion that follows many Gods.
16	What is the meaning of Atman?	The spiritual essence of somebody/the soul
17	What is the meaning of Dharma?	A person's duty in life (depending on their caste)
18	What is the meaning of Moksha?	This is the end of samsara/freedom from the cycle
19	What is the meaning of Samsara?	The cycle of birth, death and rebirth.
20	What was the Caste System?	A system that grouped people into 4 groups depending on their wealth.
21	How does karma link to the Caste System?	It was believed that karma impacted what would happen to you in your next life; good karma means going up in the Caste System, bad karma means going down.
22	What jobs would the following groups have?	a) Brahmins – Priests/religious teachers b) Kshatriyas – Warriors, armed forces, police c) Vaishyas – Merchants, shop keepers, lawyers

		d) Shudras – Cleaners, brick layers, physical work e) Dalits – Not counted as a class, sewage workers
23	What was the original purpose of the Caste System?	To divide society into sections so the wealthy stayed wealthy and the poor stayed poor.
24	How is the Caste System different today?	The Caste System is not followed today/People can now marry between castes
25	What does 'puja' mean?	Worship
26	What story does Diwali commemorate?	The story of Rama and Sita
27	What is Diwali known as?	The festival of lights.

SCIENCE

1	When does work occur?	When a force is applied to an object, and it moves.
2	What is an "exothermic reaction"?	Exothermic reactions can be recognised because the temperature of the products is higher than the temperature of the reactants
3	What is an "endothermic reaction"?	An endothermic reaction is a chemical reaction that absorbs heat energy from its surroundings
4	What does the term "conclusion" mean?	Summarises what has been found out during an investigation
5	What is a catalyst?	A catalyst is a substance that is added to a chemical causing it to happen faster or slower.
6	What is the scientific name for burning?	Combustion
7	What are 3 applications of combustion reactions?	Steam engines, engines of cars and trucks and fireworks
8	What are "thermal decomposition reactions"?	Thermal decomposition reactions happen when substances break down to simpler products when they are heated
8	Summarise combustion using an equation?	Hydrocarbon + Oxygen → carbon dioxide + water
10	What are uses of thermal decomposition?	Heated calcium carbonate forms lime. Lime is used to make cement and glass

11	Why does melting not cause a change in mass?	Nothing new has been added and nothing has been taken away
12	What gases make up the composition of the Earth's atmosphere?	Nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, trace amounts of other gases
13	Which gases are considered greenhouse gases?	Carbon dioxide, methane, water vapour
14	How is carbon dioxide released during the burning of fossil fuels?	Complete combustion. Carbon from the fuel combines with oxygen from the atmosphere.
15	What are the main reservoirs for carbon in the carbon cycle?	The oceans.
16	What one process removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere?	Photosynthesis
17	What is the primary source of carbon input into the atmosphere?	Burning of fossil fuels.
18	What do humans do that affects the carbon cycle?	Burning fossil fuels, transport, farming, construction activity.
19	What is human activity doing to carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere?	Increasing them rapidly
20	What are the effects of global warming?	What are the consequences of global warming for living things? Habitat loss, extinction, reduced food supply
21	What are the consequences of global warming for living things?	Habitat loss, extinction, reduced food supply
22	What are some Earth-provided resources?	Water, minerals, metals, rocks
23	How does human activity limit Earth's resources?	Overexploitation, pollution, deforestation
24	What is one-way human activity limits water resources?	Pollution
25	What are examples of materials that can be recycled?	Paper, glass, plastic, aluminium
26	What are the benefits and limitations of recycling schemes?	Benefits - Resource conservation; Limitations - Contamination, cost
27	What form are most metals found in nature?	Ores

28	How can less reactive metals be extracted from their ores?	Reduction by heating with carbon
29	How can more reactive metals be extracted from their ores?	Electrolysis or displacement reactions
30	What is the relationship between work done, force, and distance?	Work done = Force \times Distance
31	What are simple machines?	Basic mechanical devices that aid in performing work.
32	Why are simple machines useful?	They make work easier by amplifying or redirecting forces.
33	How is heat energy transferred?	Conduction, convection, radiation
34	Provide an example of conduction.	Touching a metal spoon heated in hot soup.
35	Give an example of convection.	Warm air rising near a radiator.
36	What is an example of radiation?	Feeling the warmth from the sun on your skin.
37	What is the difference between conductors and insulators?	Conductors allow the flow of heat or electricity, while insulators inhibit it
38	How do objects warm up and cool down?	Absorbing or releasing heat.
39	What is the relationship between energy transfer and temperature change?	Energy transfer can cause a temperature change in an object.
40	What is "Respiration"?	Respiration is the chemical reaction that releases energy from food that you have eaten.
41	What is the "respiration equation"?	Glucose+oxygen \rightarrow carbon dioxide +water (+energy)
42	What is anaerobic respiration"?	Respiration without oxygen is called anaerobic respiration, this is usually when you exercise in short energetic burst when the energy needed outweighs the oxygen you can take in and you have to respire without oxygen
43	Write the equation for "anaerobic respiration"	Glucose \rightarrow lactic acid (+ energy)
44	What is "fermentation"	It is an anaerobic process that converts glucose into ethanol and carbon dioxide. Yeast provides the enzymes needed for fermentation.
45	Write a definition of "microbes"	Microbes are tiny organisms that we cannot see with the naked eye – they include bacteria, viruses and fungi.
46	Name 3 applications of fermentation	Brewing (production of alcoholic drinks), baking, gasohol (a fuel containing a mixture of gasoline and alcohol – makes non-renewable fossil fuels last longer

47	Where does Anaerobic respiration take place in the cell?	Cytoplasm
48	Write the equation for "Photosynthesis"?	$\text{Carbon dioxide} + \text{water} \xrightarrow{\text{light}} \text{glucose} + \text{oxygen}$
49	How do gases move in and out of a leaf?	diffusion
50	Name two functions of the roots.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Absorb water and minerals from a large area2. Roots anchor plants firmly in the ground
51	What is a fertiliser?	A chemical or natural substance added to soil or land to increase its fertility
52	What factors affect photosynthesis?	Light intensity, Carbon dioxide concentration, Temperature, Water availability, Nutrient supply