

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:



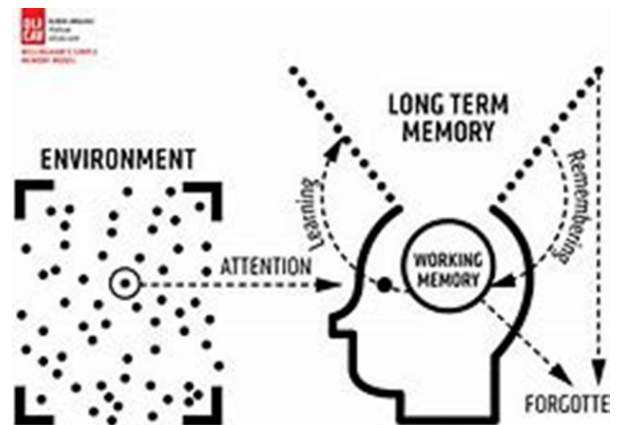
We want you to feel **confident** with the **new knowledge** that you acquire and you should feel **assured** about how best to learn this **new knowledge**. Your **Core Knowledge Questions Booklet** and **Quiz It, Map It, Link It** will help with this.



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**.



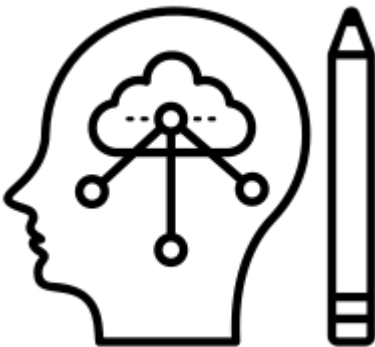
We want you to have **self-respect** and understand the important of working **independently**. Completing **Quiz It, Map It, Link It** activities highlights your ability to recognise your **strengths** and also **areas for development**.



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**

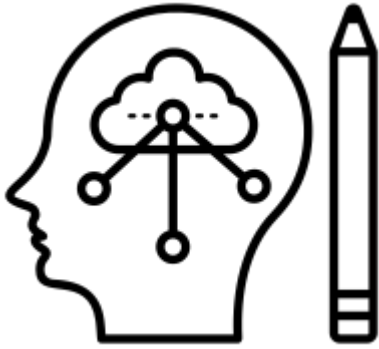
- On your blank template, write in the answers.
- Use black or blue pen.

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.

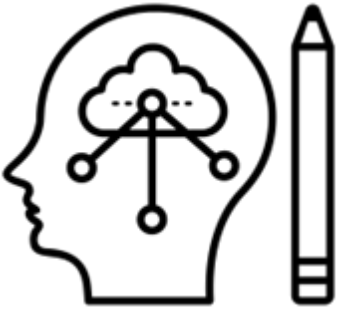
Step 3: Branch Off

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

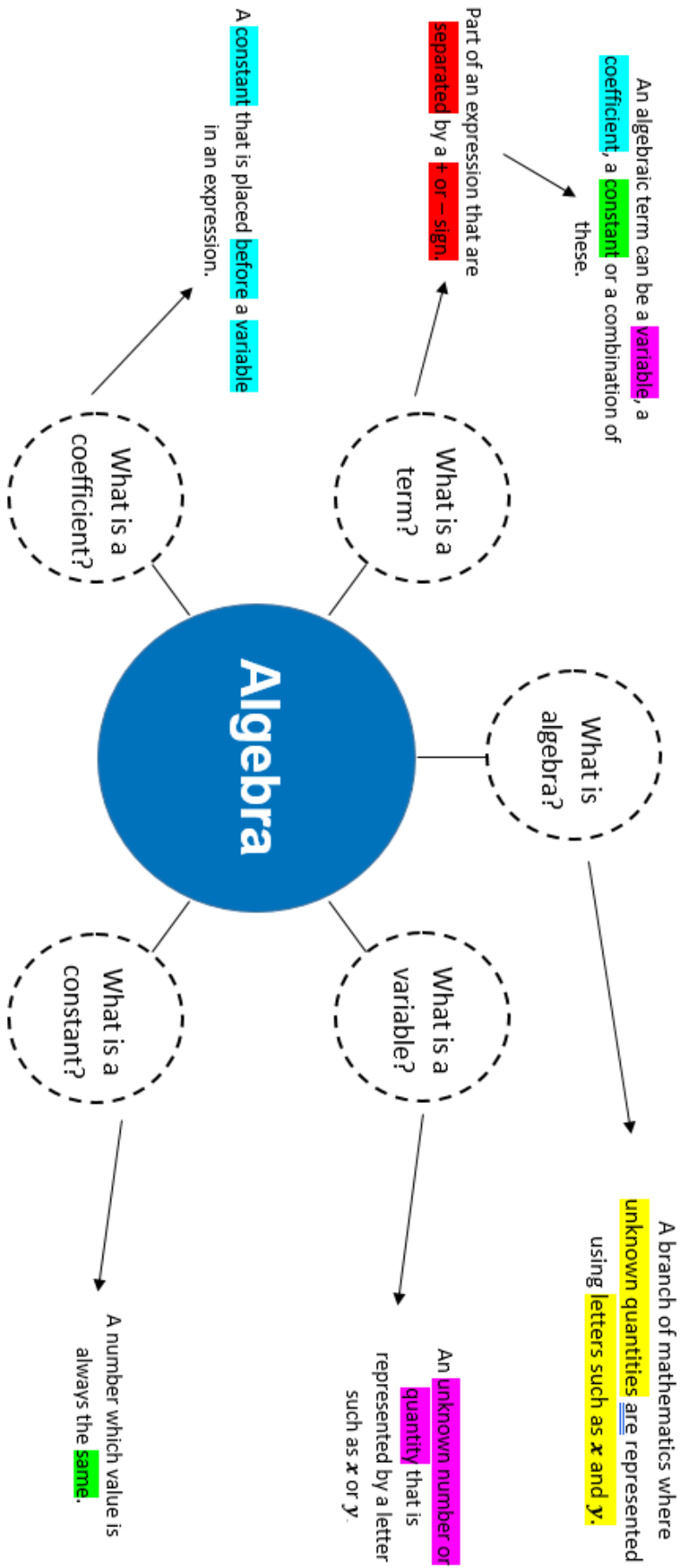
Step 4: Use Images and Colour

- 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:

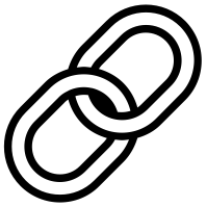
- X is similar to/different from Y because...
- X is more/less...than Y because...
- In a similar way to X, Y is...
- In a different way to X, Y is...

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.

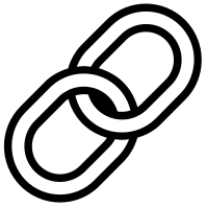


The link between them is that water is a necessary for **both** the process of photosynthesis and transpiration is the constant stream of water moving through the plant from roots to leaves.



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 9 Core Knowledge Questions

ART

1	What is surrealism?	Surrealism was a movement. A group of people who focused on the world of dreams in order to create a new reality. A reality that was beyond real or surreal.
2	Who started the Surrealism movement?	Andre Bréton. They were a poet famous for being the founding father of Surrealism
3	What might you see in Surrealist Artworks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dreamlike scenes • Dislocation i.e. things in places that you wouldn't expect to find them, • Juxtaposition i.e. things put together that you wouldn't expect to find together • Transformation i.e. an object transforming into something else
4	What does Surrealism influence today?	Adverts, comic books, Films and video games.
5	What is the difference between the words Surrealist and Surrealism?	Surrealist refers to the person. Surrealism is the movement.
6	What does realistic mean?	Representing things in a way that is accurate and true to life.
7	What are the different parts of the eye that help to make it look realistic when drawn?	Iris, pupil
8	What is a tonal gradation range?	Value steps going from light to dark
9	What is a tonal study?	A study that uses a range of shading with light and dark areas to show form.
10	What is form?	Form is a 3D shape. It can be expressed in 3D or using tone to create the illusion of 3D. (length, width and depth)
11	What 5 key elements make a successful artist research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of the artist's work • Title and artist's Name • Annotations • Visual artists response • Personal point of view
12	What is a reference drawing?	A reference drawing is a drawing made based on an image or subject in front of the artist, reproducing something from real life.
13	What does refinement mean?	Refinement is the improvement of the idea. It does not involve radical changes, but it is about making small changes which improve the idea in some way.
14	Where was Rene Magritte born?	Belgium
15	What was Rene Magritte known for?	known for his depictions of familiar objects in unfamiliar, unexpected contexts, which often provoked questions about the nature and boundaries of reality and representation.



COMPUTING

1	What does HTML stand for?	Hyper text mark-up language
2	What is HTML?	The language used to create websites
3	What are the rules for HTML?	HTML does not recognise white space If you open a tag, you must close a tag Use American spellings
4	How do you close a tag in HTML?	</>
5	What is the tag for a line break?	
6	Which section is the title in?	<head>
7	Which section is the main content of the page contained?	<body>
8	What tag is used to create a numbered list?	
9	What is a database?	An organised collection of structured information or data
10	What is a question known as in a database?	Query
11	Why do we add validation rules to data in a database?	To ensure that data entered is reasonable
12	Information about one particular thing is called what?	A record
13	A record can be broken down into many what?	Fields
14	What is a collection of rows and columns within a database called?	A table
15	Putting data in order is known as what?	Sorting
16	What is the most important thing about a primary key?	It is unique
17	Which data type would we use to store data about money?	Currency
18	Which data type would we use to store information about dates or times?	Date/time



DANCE

1	What are dynamics in dance?	How the dancer moves e.g. fast/slow, sudden/sharp, sustained, acceleration/deceleration, strong/light, direct/indirect, slowing/abrupt.
2	What does relationship refer to in dance?	Lead and follow, mirroring, action and reaction, accumulation, complement and contrast, counterpoint, contact and formations.
3	What is extension?	Lengthening one or more muscles or limbs.
4	What are expressive skills?	Aspects that contribute to performance artistry and that engage the audience, such as focus and musicality.
5	What are technical skills?	These include accuracy of action, timing, dynamic, rhythmic and spatial content and the reproduction of movement in a stylistically accurate way.
6	Who is the choreographer of Swansong?	Christopher Bruce.
7	What is Swansong about?	It is about interrogation and manipulation. It highlights power and humiliation.
8	When was Swansong choreographed?	1987
9	What was the dance company that performed Swansong by Christopher Bruce?	Rambert Dance Company.
10	Who composed the music for Swansong?	Philip Chambon.
11	What does the chair symbolise in Swansong?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chair • It can be used to sit, stand and dance with • It represents shackles • It can be used as a weapon • It represents bars of a jail • It can represent the Prisoners' 'safe place'.
12	What lighting states are used in Swansong to show symbolism?	Diagonal shaft of white light- to represent death/freedom
13	Describe how the prisoner uses actions and dynamics to convey his character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamics: Slow, sustained movements (VICTIM) • Actions: Balances, reaching gestures, falls, floor work, rolls, arabesques. • He is reacting to the Guards
14	Describe how the guards use actions and dynamics to convey their characters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamics: Bold, strong, forceful (AGRESSOR) • Actions: Stamps, kick, punch, leap, body percussions etc. • They are initiating the actions towards the Prisoner



15	What is the costume of the prisoner? What does this represent?	Blue Jeans- he is a 'normal' person Long hair- he has been in jail a long time Red T-shirt (faded)- symbolism of blood or that he has been in prison a long time
16	What are the costumes of the guards? What do these represent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khaki trousers and formal shirt- Military and formal uniform. • Black jazz shoes- to execute body percussion • Short hair- to represent a military and formal background • Both guards are wearing the same to represent they are identical.
17	What is the structure of Swansong?	Narrative with repeating sections (Rondo) ABACADAEA
18	Why do the Prisoner's solos change and repeat slightly differently each time?	To show the prisoner is becoming weaker as his interrogation is progressing.
19	How can you show the difference between the characters?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body language • Facial expressions • Selection of actions used • Through contrasting dynamics qualities • Use of levels • 2 vs 1 (unison and canon)
20	What is action and reaction?	One dancer performs a movement and the other responds
21	How do you ensure safety in lift/contact work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firm base- feet apart and flat on the floor • Hold 'wrist to wrist' or hold securely • Know what you are doing • Act sensibly • Bend and lift together



DT

1	What is the empathise stage?	This is where we empathise with the intended user. Putting ourselves in their shoes.
2	What is a specification?	This is a list of what your product will be. ACCESS FM is often used.
3	What is ACCESS FM?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetics • Cost • Customer • Environment • Size • Safety • Function • Materials • Manufacture
4	What is the ideate stage?	This is where we create a range of design ideas.
5	What is a sketch Why do we sketch?	<p>A sketch is a visual explanation of an idea.</p> <p>We sketch to work out problems and to show our ideas to others.</p>
6	What is crating? What is rendering?	<p>Crating is a 3D sketching technique where a basic box is drawn as a guide. Your sketch is then worked into the box.</p> <p>Rendering is adding colour, shade, tone, pattern to your sketch.</p>
7	What is the prototype stage?	This is where we solve design problems through modelling our ideas.
8	What is a prototype? Why do we prototype?	<p>A prototype is a physical representation of all or part of a design idea.</p> <p>We prototype to solve problems, develop ideas and show ideas to others.</p>
9	What is the benefit of a virtual model?	<p>This can be easily edited without having to start over.</p> <p>Files can also be emailed around the world.</p> <p>Models can be worked on through virtual collaboration.</p>
10	What is the benefit of a physical model?	You have the model to touch and physically work with to solve problems.



11	What is the test stage?	This is runs through the ideate and prototype sections where ideas are tested and developed/improved through to the evaluation of the final product/prototype.
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ENGLISH – GOTHIC LITERATURE

1	What is a convention?	A convention is a feature of a literary work that defines its genre. In other words, it is what you would expect to find in a certain genre.
2	What are the conventions of a gothic text?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death • Supernatural • Nature running wild • Curses or prophecies • Damsels in distress • Intense emotions
3	What are the common Gothic settings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castles • Graveyards • Caves • Dungeons • Churches • Decaying buildings • Remote places
4	What are the common Gothic characters?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tyrants • Villains • Ghosts • Monsters • Werewolves • Demons • Vampires
5	What is tension?	Tension is the sense that something ominous is right around the corner.
6	What is sensory language?	Sensory language refers to words or phrases that create a connection to one or more of the five senses: sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch.
7	What does 'constructed' mean and how does this link to characters?	When thinking about how something is constructed, you are thinking about how something is made or built. Characters are constructed by authors to convey a particular idea or theme.
8	What does explicit mean?	Explicit information is clearly and openly expressed.
9	What does implicit mean?	Implicit information is suggested or implied but is not openly expressed.



10	What is an impression?	An impression is an idea, feeling, or opinion about something or someone
11	What does symbolism mean?	Symbolism is a literary device that uses symbols, be they words, people, marks, locations, or abstract ideas to represent something beyond the literal meaning.
12	What does narrative perspective mean?	Narrative perspective refers to the point of view that the story is told from.
13	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'.
14	What does the term second-person narrative mean?	Second person narrative <i>uses the pronoun "you" to address the reader.</i>
15	What does the term third-person narrative mean?	Third-person is <i>an objective point of view where the person/people are being narrated by an external voice using third-person pronouns like 'he/ she/ they.</i>
16	What does origin mean?	The origin of something is the point or place where something begins
17	What does context mean?	Context is the circumstances in which a text is written and also the circumstances in which the text is read.
18	What does connotation mean?	A connotation is an idea or feeling which a word creates for a person in addition to its literal or primary meaning.
19	What does it mean to make a comparison between one or more things?	When you compare one or more things, you are drawing connections between how these things are similar or different.
20	What is foreboding?	Similar to foreshadowing (a warning or indication of a future event, however foreboding is specifically something bad.
21	What literacy/SPaG checks do I need to complete before handing in my work?	When you check your work, you should ensure you have... <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Used capital letters correctly 2. Used the correct punctuation at the end of each sentence (e.g. full stop, question mark, exclamation mark) 3. Used paragraphs where necessary 4. Presented your work neatly and appropriately 5. Used the key words from the lesson 6. Used challenging vocabulary where necessary



ENGLISH – SHAKESPEARE’S VILLAINS

1	What is the correct terminology to use when writing about a play?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playwright • Audience • Play • Stage directions • Acts • Scenes • Monologue
2	What is a hero?	<i>Hero</i> : a person who is admired for their courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities.
3	What is a villain?	<i>Villain</i> : (in a film, novel, or play) a character whose evil actions or motives are important to the plot.
4	What does archaic mean?	If something is archaic, it is outdated.
5	What is a soliloquy?	It is a speech in a play where the character speaks to themselves or the audience.
6	What is iambic pentameter?	A line composed of 10 syllables with 5 stressed and 5 unstressed.
7	What does hamartia mean?	A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a character in a play, particularly the hero or heroine.
8	What does regicide mean?	Regicide is the killing of a king. It was considered one of the worst crimes to commit in the Jacobean era.
9	What does catalyst mean?	A catalyst is a person or thing that precipitates/starts an event
10	What does atypical mean?	Atypical means that a person or thing is not representative of a type, group, or class. It is unexpected or unusual.
11	What are first person pronouns?	First person pronouns include words such as me, my and I
13	What is a connotation?	Connotations are ideas or feelings which a word invokes for a person.
13	What makes a tragic hero?	A tragic hero is defined as “a person who must evoke a sense of pity and fear in the audience. He is considered a man of misfortune that comes to him through error of judgment.” A tragic hero's downfall evokes feelings of pity and fear among the audience.
14	What does it mean to evaluate?	When we evaluate, we form an idea of something based on the evidence we are given. We can give our opinion, but it must be rooted in evidence.
15	What is a patriarchal society?	A patriarchal society is a society controlled by men.
16	What does antagonistic mean?	If you are antagonistic you show or feel active opposition or hostility towards someone or something.

17	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 Women were supposed to be seen and not heard A woman's job was to take care of the household and the children.
18	What are analytical verbs?	Analytical verbs are verbs that indicate critical thinking e.g. suggest, distinguishes, establishes, omits, highlights, exposes, exaggerates, enhances, provokes.
19	What is subject terminology?	Words that are relevant to the subject i.e. techniques, literary devices and linguistic terms.
20	What should you include when writing analytically?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quotations Writer's intentions Subject terminology Contextual information
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"> Used capital letters correctly Used the correct punctuation at the end of each sentence (e.g. full stop, question mark, exclamation mark) Used paragraphs where necessary Presented your work neatly and appropriately Used the key words from the lesson Used challenging vocabulary where necessary

FOOD

1	What factors affect our food choices?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moral or ethical choices (vegetarians, vegans, pescetarians, etc) Religious reasons (many religious have dietary guidelines) Health or Medical reasons (e.g. diabetes, also includes allergies and intolerances) Costs and budget available Personal preferences and tastes (including fashions and trends in food)
2	What foods can't Coeliacs eat?	They can't eat wheat.
3	What can't people with Diabetes produce?	They can't produce Insulin
4	If someone is Lactose intolerant what foods can't they digest?	They can't digest milk and dairy products.



5	What is an allergy?	An allergy is caused by a problem with your immune system.
6	What is an intolerance?	An intolerance isn't caused by a problem with your immune system but it can make you feel uncomfortable.
7	What don't vegans eat?	They do not eat any food derived from animals, they have A plant-based diet.
8	What doesn't a vegetarian eat?	A person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products. This can be for moral, religious, or health reasons.
9	What are micronutrients?	Minerals & Vitamins
10	What are macronutrients	Carbohydrates Protein Fat
11	What are the different vitamins that we need from food?	Vitamins A, B, C, D Calcium Iron Sodium
12	What vitamin is a vegetarian diet most likely to be deficient in?	Vitamin B12
13	What is protein complementation? What is a good example of protein complementation?	It is a dietary theory that suggests that you can combine two or more vegetable proteins to get essential amino acids. Beans on toast.
14	What are essential amino acids?	Essential amino acids are one that the body cannot make and must obtain from food.
15	What are the different cutting grips that we use in practicals?	Claw and Bridge
16	What is baking?	A cooking method that uses the oven but without coating with oil.
17	What is the whisking process? What is aeration?	When you incorporate air with a whisk. This is also called aeration.
18	What is kitchen safety?	Kitchen safely ensures that you and the other people working in the kitchen are dressed appropriately and acting in a safe way.



19	What is kitchen hygiene?	Ensuring everyone has taken their blazers off, washed their hands, tied their hair back and is wearing an apron. Making sure that the kitchen and equipment is wiped down and cleaned at the end of every lesson.
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FRENCH (Beginners) – 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



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

1	What are the 3 types of verb in French?	ER, IR, RE
2	Which are the most common types of verb?	ER
3	What is an infinitive?	The 'to' bit of the verb. The part you find in the dictionary. The bit that ends in ER, IR, RE
4	What does conjugating a verb mean?	Using the different parts of a verb to talk about different people doing the action.
5	What are three verbs we are most likely to use with free time activities?	Jouer (to play), faire (to do), aller (to go)
6	What verbs can you use to express your opinions in French?	aimer (to like), adorer (to love), préférer (to prefer), détester (to hate)
7	What connectives can you use to link reasons to your opinions?	Parce que / car (both mean because)
8	How do you say it is/they are in French?	C'est (it is) ce sont (they are)
9	Give three positive adjectives	Formidable (great), fantastique, extra.
10	Give 3 negative adjectives	Nul (rubbish), barbant (boring), fatigant (tiring)
11	Give examples of intensifiers	Un peu (a bit), trop (too) très (very), assez (quite)

GEOGRAPHY

1	Name the 4 layers of the earth	Crust Mantle Outer Core Inner Core
2	What moves the earth's crust?	Convectional currents
3	Describe a constructive plate margin	Two plates are moving away from each other
4	Describe a destructive plate margin	Two plates are moving towards each other



5	Describe a conservative plate margin	Two plates are moving alongside one another
6	What is a volcano?	An opening in the earth's crust through where molten lava, ash, and gases escape.
7	Define a Composite cone volcano	Found at destructive plate margins Acid lava (thick, doesn't move far) Tall Cone shape Layers of ash & lava Explosive!!!!
8	Define a Shield volcano	Found at constructive plate margins Basic lava (runny & fast) Wide base & low sides Frequent "Gentle" eruptions
9	During an earthquake, what is the point inside the crust where the pressure is released called?	The focus.
10	What is the point on the Earth's surface above the focus called?	The epicentre
11	Name the scale that earthquakes are measured on	Richter Scale
12	What are the differences between primary and secondary effects?	Primary effects are INSTANT they happen straight away as a result of the earthquake. Secondary effects happen later sometimes indirectly.
13	What are the three Ps	Prediction Protection Planning
14	What does GNI mean?	Gross national income; the amount of money a country makes in a year
15	What is an infant mortality rate?	The number of children who die before their first birthday per 1000 live births
16	What do the following stand for HIC LIC NEEs	High-income country (HIC) Low-income country (LIC) Newly emerging economies (NEEs)
17	What does landlocked mean?	The country has no access to the sea
18	Define Inequality	The state of not being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities.
19	What is colonialism	One country rules another country
20	What does population mean?	The number of people in a geographic area



21	How would we describe a “natural increase” in population?	Birth rate is higher than death rate
22	Why are some places “sparsely” populated	Too hot, Too cold, Poor soils, Dense forest, Too steep, Lack of jobs, Few raw materials, Little industry.
23	Why are some places “densely” populated	Flat land, Jobs and industry, Pleasant climate, Fertile soils, Food supply, Water supply, Good communication
24	What is migration?	Migration is the movement of people from one place to another.
25	What is a PUSH factor?	This is something that makes you leave, so something that you don’t like about where you live. Example: No Jobs
26	What is a PULL factor?	This is something you like about the place you want to move to. Example: Better Housing

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

1	What is an infinitive?	The ‘to’ bit of the verb. The part you find in the dictionary.
2	What is the most common ending on German verb infinitives?	EN
3	What does conjugating a verb mean?	Using the different parts of a verb to talk about different people doing the action.
4	What are the four verbs we are most likely to use with free time activities?	spielen (to play), machen (to do), gehen (to go) fahren (to travel/go)
5	What verbs can you use to express your opinions in German?	mögen (to like), lieben (to love), hassen (to hate)
6	What connectives can you use to link reasons to your opinions?	und (and) weil (because)
7	What is special about ‘weil’?	It send the verb to the ed of the sentence/clause
8	What is a subordinating conjunction in German?	Conjunctions that send the verb to the end of the clause/sentence
9	Give three positive adjectives	wunderbar (great), toll (super), fantastisch.
10	Give 3 negative adjectives	öde (rubbish), langweilig (boring), schrecklich (terrible)
11	Give examples of intensifiers	ein bißchen (a bit), zu (too) sehr (very), ziemlich (quite)

12	What is a 'Sendung'?	A programme
13	What is the verb 'to watch' in German?	To see
14	Why is different about the du and er/sie forms of the verb 'sehen'?	They are irregular (don't follow the usual pattern) du siehst er/sie sieht

HISTORY

1	What was the aim of the Fort Laramie Treaty in 1848?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US Government hoped to make the natives agree to end any conflicts and raids between tribes. • US Government wanted the Natives to promise safe passage for migrants crossing the Plains. • US Government wanted all Natives to live in a 'Reservation' so they could be controlled by the Government more easily.
2	What problems were there with the Fort Laramie Treaty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty was in English only. • US government requested one leader per tribe for negotiations and the tribes didn't work like this. Not all in the tribe agreed, and not all tribes represented. • US government wanted land ownership to be defined on a map and plains Indians didn't believe in land ownership.
4	What is a federal territory?	When an area on the plains reached a population of 5000 it became a territory with a locally appointed sheriff for law and order.
5	What population did an area have to have in order to become a state?	60,000 people.
6	Why was there so much lawlessness on the plains?	New territory so only vigilante groups maintaining law and order. Isolated communities. Arguments over land ownership / claims during Gold rush, intimidation to get settlers off land with gold. More men than women – prostitution. Poverty – most land already claimed when later settlers arrived.
7	What was President Grant's peace policy?	To put plains Indians onto reservations to resolve the conflict between white settlers and plains Indians. Part of the Indian Appropriations Act.



8	What are the names of the Indian Wars, and how are they all linked?	Little Crow's War, Red Cloud's War and Sand Creek Massacre. All were caused by failed promises from the Fort Laramie Treaty, and taught Native Americans not to trust the American government.
9	Which Compromise allowed Maine into the Union as a free State?	Missouri Compromise
10	Which novel highlighted the conditions endured by enslaved people on the plantations?	Uncle Tom's Cabin
11	Which Act allowed states to vote on whether to be a slave or free state?	The Kansas Nebraska Act
12	What was John Brown famous for?	The raid on Harpers Ferry
13	What was the first state to secede?	South Carolina
14	When was the American Civil War?	1861-1865
15	What were the two sides in the American Civil war?	The Confederates (the south) and the Union (the north).
16	When was the Emancipation Proclamation, and what did it mean for America?	1863 and slaves in southern states were freed.
17	In which area did most former slaves work?	Agriculture
18	Which terrorist organisation attacked the freed slaves?	The Klu Klux Klan
19	What restrictive laws were enforced in the South to limit the freedom of slaves in the South following the Civil War?	The Black Codes

MATHS

1	Name the standard unit for length, area and volume	Metres (m), metres squared (m^2) and metres cubed (m^3)
2	State the number of centimetres (cm) in a metre (m)	100
3	State the number of metres (m) in a kilometre (km)	1000
4	Name two imperial units for length	Inch, foot, yard, fathom, furlong or mile

5	State the number of centimetres in an inch	2.54
6	State what a multiple of a number is	When you multiply any whole number by another whole number
7	State what a factor of a number is	A factor of a whole number is any whole number that divides into it exactly
8	State what a prime number is	A prime number can only be divided by itself and 1 and get a whole number
9	State what a square number is	A square number is a number multiplied by itself
10	State what a cube number is	A cube number is a number multiplied by itself and then by itself again
11	What is meant by symmetry?	An object which can be divided into two identical mirror halves.
12	What is meant by congruent?	To have the same shape and size
13	What is probability?	How likely something is to happen
14	What is meant by an even probability?	An event which has a 50:50 chance
15	What is the probability of an event which will never occur?	Zero

MUSIC

1	What is the purpose of Film Music?	To enhance the characters, feelings, emotions and settings of a Film
2	What is a Leitmotif?	A recurring theme that represents a character, place or emotion
What do the following compositional devices that composers use in Film Music mean?		
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ostinato 	Repeated Pattern
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chromaticism 	Using all the semitones of the scale
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drone 	Long continuous sounds



6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repetition 	Repeated notes
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sequence 	Repeated phrase at a higher or lower pitch
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leitmotif 	Recurring motif that represents a character, setting or theme
9	Name 3 famous Film Composers	John Williams, Hans Zimmer, James Horner
10	Where did RAP come from?	The Bronx, New York, America
11	When did RAP emerge?	The 1970s
12	What is RAP a part of?	HIP HOP
13	What other art forms are associated with RAP	Graffiti, Break Dancing, DJ. MC
14	What are the 3 Elements of RAP?	Content, Flow and Delivery
15	Who was the Godfather of Hip Hop?	DJ Kool Herc
16	How many beats in a bar are there in RAP music?	4
17	What is the tempo of RAP normally like?	Fast
18	What is a sample?	A short section of music taken from another piece of music and used
19	Name 3 RAP artists	Jay Z, Missy Elliott, Eminem

PE

1	What is 'leadership'?	In sport is defined as an individual who leads a group or organisation to a common goal.
2	Why is leadership important in sports?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leaders Help Create a Positive Team Culture 2. Leaders Inspire Others to Be Their Best 3. Leaders Help Their Team Achieve Success
3	Name 2 leadership roles in any particular sport.	Related to sport but eg. Sports coach, manager, umpire, referee, line judge, service judge, scorer, time keeper



4	What are the different forms of communication?	Verbal, non-verbal, written, listening, visual
5	Describe 3 characteristics of good leadership in sports	Teamwork, decision making, organisation, problem solving, communication, resilience
6	Provide an example of why organisation is important when leading a sports session	To make sure the correct equipment is out and ready to use/ that the equipment is set up ready for the session. It also helps so that a session can run smoothly rather than waiting between sections for equipment to be set up.
7	What does 'resilience' mean?	The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness.
8	Select a sports leader and explain why problem solving is an important characteristic for this leader.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any sports leader. • A sports leader will encounter problems; whether it is injuries, tactics, changes in venue etc and they need to be adaptable to manage any potential issues that might arise.
9	What is the role of an umpire?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officiate at sporting events, games, or competitions, to maintain standards of play and to ensure that game rules are observed. • Judge performances in sporting competitions in order to award points, impose scoring penalties, and determine results.
10	Describe 2 responsibilities of a coach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and leading practice sessions and games • Teaching relevant skills, tactics and techniques • Monitoring and enhancing performance by providing feedback and encouragement • Recruiting, mentoring and motivating athletes • Maintaining records, equipment and facilities
11	Describe 2 rules of volleyball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each team can hit the ball up to three times before the ball must be returned over the net. • Games are played up to 25 points and must be won by 2 clear points. • Points are made on every serve for the winning team of the rally (rally-point scoring). • Players may not hit the ball twice in succession (a block is not considered a hit).
12	Describe the scoring system in badminton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A match consists of the best of three games of 21 points. • The player/pair winning a rally adds a point to its score. • At 20-all, the player/pair which first gains a 2-point lead wins that game.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At 29-all, the side scoring the 30th point wins that game.
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RELIGIOUS STUDIES

1	What is violence?	Actions that threaten or harm others.
2	What is a protest?	An expression or disapproval, often in a public group.
3	What's a peaceful protest?	A protest using no physical or verbal aggression.
4	What's a violent protest?	When a protest involves physical or verbal acts of aggression.
5	What was the aim of the East India Company?	To make trade links across the world so Britain could profit.
6	How did the British Empire treat India?	Britain treated India unfairly.
7	What is justice?	Justice is when people receive what they deserve; good people are rewarded, bad people are punished.
8	What is meant by injustice?	An injustice is when something is unfair or undeserved. For example; you spend years in school, but don't try and get bad grades; this is an injustice to yourself.
9	What is an activist?	An activist is a person who fights for political change.
10	What did Gandhi want to change?	Gandhi wanted to change the unjust laws put in place in India by the British Empire.
11	What were some of the unjust laws put in place in India by the British Empire?	The British Empire introduces high taxes on salt and other products, they diminished Indian culture by teaching British only history, they introduced prejudice and discrimination based on a person's skin colour.
12	What was the purpose of Gandhi's 'Salt March'?	Gandhi arranged a march to challenge the British Empire's law taxing salt too highly.
13	What Empire introduced the Slave Trade into America from 1600-1800?	The British Empire.
14	What did the 'Abolition of Slavery Act' in 1865 accomplish?	The Abolition of Slavery Act in 1865 made slavery illegal across America.
15	What were 'Black Codes' and when were they introduced?	Black Codes were segregation laws introduced in America after the Abolition of Slavery Act which meant black and white people had different rights.



16	Name three types of segregation at this time.	Different schools Different restaurants Different toilets
17	How did Martin Luther King Jr make a change?	Martin Luther King Jr made a change by organising protests, marches and sit-ins across America.
18	What is a boycott?	A boycott is a form of protest. It is not using something (such as a bus, or shop) until there is change.
19	What is a sit-in?	A sit-in is a form of protest. It is choosing to sit in a place (such as a café, or on a bus) until there is change.
20	What is passive resistance?	Passive resistance is choosing not to follow the rules in a non-violent manner.
21	What famous speech did Martin Luther King Jr deliver to make change?	'I have a dream.'
22	How have activist groups today learned from the actions of Martin Luther King Jr and Gandhi?	Non-violent protests work in making political changes over violent protests; you maintain respect and dignity and are more likely to be listened to.

SCIENCE

1	What equipment do you need for filtration?	Funnel, filter paper, beaker or conical flask
2	What is meant by purification?	the removal of contaminants from something
3	Name separation techniques?	Filtration, evaporation, distillation, chromatography.
4	Define pathogen?	a bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease.
5	Give an example of a pathogen that lives in water?	Salmonella, E. coli
6	What does soluble mean?	A substance is able to dissolve.
7	What are mixtures?	2 or more substances not chemically bond together.
8	What is a compound?	2 or more elements chemically bound together.
9	Give an example of a compound and mixture linked to water.	Compound= H ₂ O Mixture sea water



10	What are the 5 sub-cellular organelles in an animal cell?	Nucleus, cell membrane, ribosomes, cytoplasm, mitochondria
11	What are the 3 sub-cellular organelles only a plant cell has?	Vacuole, Cell wall, Chloroplast
12	What is the function of the mitochondria of a cell?	Where aerobic respiration occurs in a cell
13	What are "eukaryotic cells"?	DNA contained in a nucleus
14	What is a light microscope?	A piece of equipment with glass lenses that allow light through to magnify images. Many types of cell can be seen with a light microscope.
15	What is the equation to calculate magnification?	Magnification = image size ÷ actual size of specimen.
16	What are two adaptations of ciliated cells?	Tiny hairs (cilia), large surface area.
17	What is the function of ovum cells?	Carry female genetic information
18	What is the function of nerve cells?	Transmit electrical messages around the body
19	What is the function of root hair cells?	Absorb water and minerals from the soil
20	What are "stem cells"?	An undifferentiated (non-specialised) cell
21	Where are stem cells found in plant and animals?	Plants = meristem, animals = bone marrow
22	What holds the DNA strands together?	The DNA has tiny bridges or bonds between the two strands, holding it together. These are called the base pairs.
23	Which cells DON'T have the full 46 chromosomes?	Sperm & ova cells (the gametes) only have HALF the chromosomes of a regular cell. As the red blood cell doesn't have a nucleus, it has NO chromosomes.
24	What is a gene?	A gene is a short section of the chromosome - it is responsible for a characteristic like eye colour or blood group. Humans have around 20,000 genes. DNA makes up genes, which makes up chromosomes.



25	How is the DNA stored in the cells?	DNA is coiled into packages called CHROMOSOMES which are stored in the nucleus. Most human cells have 46 chromosomes - 23 from each parent.
26	What is mitosis?	Where two identical daughter cells are produced
27	What is mitosis used for in the body?	It is used to repair broken/damaged tissue.
28	What is meiosis?	The production of 4 non-identical daughter cells with half the number of chromosomes.
29	What is the definition of diffusion?	The movement of molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of lower concentration.
30	Why is diffusion important for cells?	All cells get the molecules they need by diffusion.
31	What sort of molecules move into cells by diffusion?	Oxygen and glucose are the main molecules that move into cells by diffusion.
32	Why do root hair cells have a large surface area?	to maximise rate of water moving into the root
33	What is "osmosis"?	The movement of water particles from a dilute to a concentrated solution through a partially permeable membrane
34	What is the difference between osmosis and diffusion?	Diffusion= movement of molecules from high to low concentration. Osmosis=Movement of water from dilute to concentrate solution.
35	What is active transport?	Active transport is the movement of particles from an area of lower concentration to an area of higher
36	Give an example of active transport	Plant roots absorbing ions from the soil.
37	What is the equation for working out volume?	Volume of a cube = length x width x height
38	What features make the alveoli suitable for its role of gas exchange?	Large surface area, thin walls, good blood supply, moist
39	What's the process called that allows gases to be exchanged between the lungs and the blood?	Diffusion



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

1	What are the three different types of verbs in Spanish?	AR,ER,IR
2	What does it mean to conjugate a verb?	To use the verb with pronouns
3	How do you form the present tense in Spanish?	You start with the infinitive verb, you take off the verb ending IR and replace it with the endings
4	What are the IR verb endings for 'I' and 'we'?	O e.g. vivo i live Imos e.g. vivimos we live
5	What is the difference between 'ser' and 'estar'?	Ser is used for permanent qualities e.g. your name, your origin, your appearance Estar is used for temporary situations e.g. how you are feeling or your location.
6	What are 4 connectives you could use to link your sentences?	Pero = but Sin embargo = however También = however Y = and
7	What is a preposition?	A preposition indicates the position of a noun. E.g under, on, in
8	Name 4 prepositions in Spanish	Enfrente de = opposite Detrás de = behind Al lado de = next to A la izquierda de = to the left of A la derecha de = to the right of Entre = between
9	How do you create a negative sentence?	Put 'no' in front of the verb e.g. no tengo = i don't have
10	Express a positive and a negative opinion	😊 Me gusta Me encanta Me apasiona Me interesa Me flipa Me mola ☹️ No me gusta Me aburre Me molesta Me fastidia

11	What is a reflexive verb?	These are verbs with an extra pronoun before the verb.
12	Give 2 examples of a reflexive verb	Ducharse Levantarse despetarse

