

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

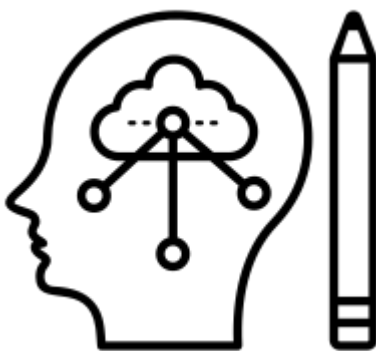
REFLECTIVE:

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

Our Evidence-Informed Independent Learning and Revision Strategies



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



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



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



Independent Learning: How to Quiz It



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

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

Step 1: **LOOK**

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

Step 2: **COVER**

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

Step 3: **WRITE**

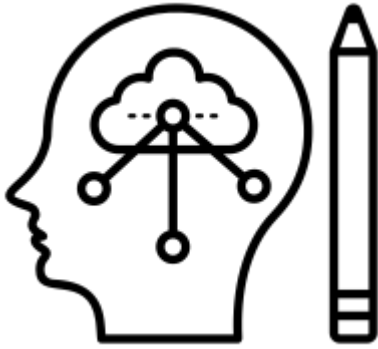
- On your blank template, write in the answers.
- Use black or blue pen.

Step 4: **CHECK**

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

Step 5: **REPEAT**

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



Independent Learning: How to Map It

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

Step 1: Identify the knowledge

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

Step 2: Identify the Core Knowledge Questions

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

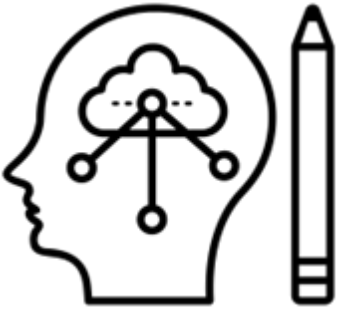
Step 3: Branch Off

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

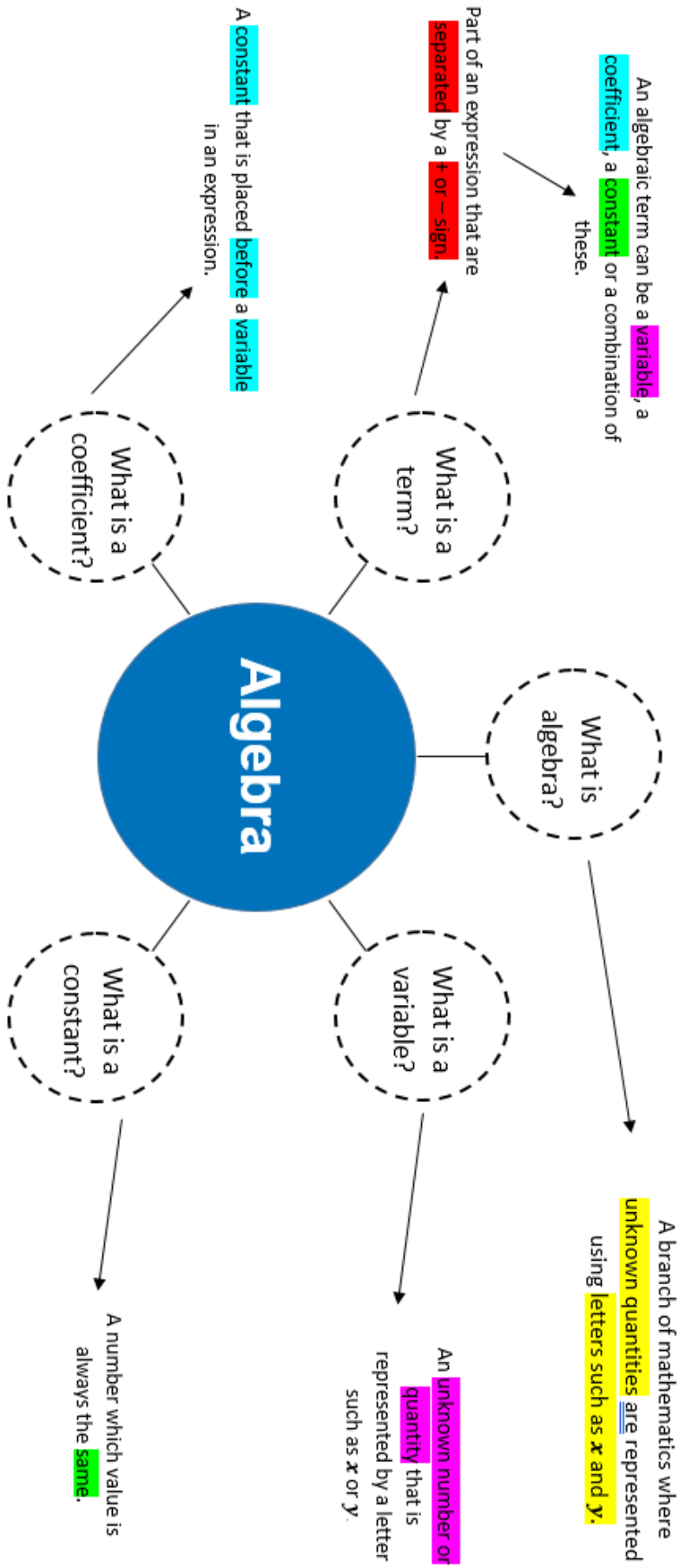
Step 4: Use Images and Colour

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

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



MAP IT EXAMPLE



Independent Learning: How to Link It



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

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

You could:

Compare and Contrast:

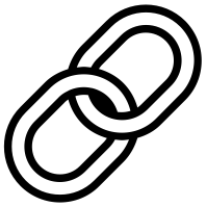
- X is similar to/different from Y because...
- X is more/less...than Y because...
- In a similar way to X, Y is...
- In a different way to X, Y is...

Cause and Effect:

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

Support/Refute:

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



LINK IT EXAMPLE



What is Photosynthesis?

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



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



What is Transpiration?

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



LINK IT EXAMPLE



Who is Scrooge?

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



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



Who is Mr Birling?

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

Year 8 Core Knowledge Questions

ART

1	What is a doodle?	To draw pictures or patterns while thinking about something else.
2	What is a pattern?	Patterns can be made of shapes, lines and forms that are arranged in different ways, such as horizontally, vertically, diagonally or random
3	What are emotions?	Emotions are reactions that human beings experience in response to events or situations. E.g. fear, anger, happy, sad
4	What is a continuous line drawing?	A continuous line drawing is all about keeping your pen touching the paper - no exceptions!
5	What do we mean by colour rendering?	A mark-making technique used to apply colour to the surface. It could be blending, hatching, stippling, cross hatching, layering colours etc. Technique used to apply colour— graduate (working from light to dark) layer (more than one colour on top of each other) hatch (lines used to create the colour)
6	What materials does Jon Burgerman work with?	Paint, aerosols, digital and moving image.
7	What are the key characteristics (features) of Jon Burgerman's work or style?	Soft shapes and bold colours together to create crazy/busy compositions (layouts). He creates amorphous (shapeless) masses that are stacked, piled, squashed and delicately balanced. Bright coloured, black outlined characters.
8	What does 3D mean?	3D means three dimensional. 3D art, refers to art that contains the dimensions of width, height, and depth, it can be realised through sculpture, painting and photography.
9	What is relief? What is single layer relief? What is multi-layer relief?	Relief is a sculptural method in which the sculpted pieces remain attached to a solid background of the same material. Single layer relief - One single layer of cardboard is attached to the background. Multi-layer relief - Multiple layers of cardboard are stacked on top of each other and attached to the background
10	What is similar about Keith Haring and Jon Burgerman's style?	Both use bright bold and vivid colours and work with black outlines.
11	What are red, blue and yellow known as?	Primary colours.
12	What do you make when you mix two primary colours together? can you give an example?	Secondary colours Red + Blue = Purple Red + Yellow = Orange Blue + Yellow = Green



13	What is TONE?	Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour.
14	What does 'being distorted' mean?	Not truly or completely representing the facts or reality; misrepresented; false: She has a distorted view of life. twisted; deformed; misshapen
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 does mixed media mean?	Means using more than one material. Media is the plural of medium.
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 cross hatching?	fine parallel lines drawn closely together.

COMPUTING

1	What is a network?	A system that connects two or more computing devices for transmitting and sharing information
2	What does a network interface card do?	It connects a device to a network
3	What does a switch do?	Sends information directly to a device rather than through a network
4	What does a router do?	It connects two or more networked devices to access the internet at the same time. It also manages traffic between the devices
5	What are the main types of network topology?	Star Bus Ring Mesh
6	What does LAN stand for?	Local Area Network
7	Which does WAN stand for?	Wide Area Network
8	Is the internet a WAN or LAN?	WAN

DANCE

1	What is unison?	Unison is when two or more people perform the same movements at the same time
2	What is canon?	When the same movements overlap in time
3	How many people dance in a solo?	One performer
4	How many people dance in a duet?	Two performers



5	How many people dance in a trio?	Three performers
6	How many people dance in a quartet?	Four performers
7	When did Street Dance originate	1970's
8	What is Street Dance an umbrella term for?	Popping, Locking, Whacking, Break-dancing, Hip Hop and House
9	Describe the dynamics of Street Dance.	Fast, energetic, upbeat
10	Describe the actions used within Street Dance	Breaking, locking, voguing and krumping.
11	How do you ensure you keep good timing with other dancers?	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
12	What is a formation?	How you stand with the other performers (i.e. in a triangle, circle, straight line)
13	What is a Climax in dance?	The most significant moment of the dance
14	What is a musical?	It is a form of entertainment that includes dance, drama and music (singing)
15	Give a fact about the Footloose Film.	Footloose was originally a film The film was released in 1984 Kevin Bacon played the lead role in the musical Footloose was a soundtrack to the film, released by Kenny Loggins
16	Name a song from the Musical 'Footloose'.	Footloose Let's Hear it for the Boy Holding on for a hero
17	What is the storyline of Footloose?	A town outlaws dancing for its young people after four high school students die in a car accident coming home from a party.
18	What is the lead, male character called in Footloose	Ren McCormack
19	Why is dancing outlawed/banned in Footloose?	The adults are trying to protect the children of the town.
20	Describe the actions and dynamics in the 'Footloose' finale.	Upbeat, energetic, Country dance, heel taps, twists, box step



DRAMA

1	What era did Shakespeare write his plays?	The English Renaissance.
2	Name a play by Shakespeare.	Romeo and Juliet, The Winter's Tale, All's Well That Ends Well, The Taming of The Shrew, The Twelfth Night, A Midsummer Night's Dream, Hamlet, Othello and Macbeth.
3	Explain a Shakespearean insult.	An insult which carries humour and wit in its meaning.
4	Name a main Character in one of Shakespeare's plays.	Aaron, Abbot, Abhorson, Achilles, Banquo, Lady Macbeth, Macbeth, The Witches, Puck, Oberon, Titania, Mercutio, Romeo and Juliet.
5	Name the two houses in Romeo and Juliet.	Capulet and Montague
6	What is a genre?	A style or category for example, horror and comedy.
7	What is a rhyming couplet?	A rhyming pair of lines in a verse, typically of the same length.
8	What is a script?	A written text or play.
9	What is a stage direction?	Part of the script of a play that tells the actors how they are to move or speak their lines.
10	Who performed Shakespeare's plays?	Actors only from his company called The Lord Chamberlain's Men.
11	Name the famous theatre in London, where Shakespeare plays are performed	Globe Theatre.
12	Tell me something about the theatres of the era. i.e who went to the theatre?	They would call theatres playhouses and mostly upper class people would go to the theatre as it was seen as a luxury.
13	What is a prologue?	A prologue sets the stage for the story by ring essential context. It can introduce the main themes, shadow events, or establish the mood.
14	What is a brief?	A set of instructions: Given to a person about a or task.
15	What is T.I. E	Theatre in Education
16	What are the different types of Educational settings we can perform to?	Primary or Secondary Schools, Sixth Form/Colleges and Universities.
17	What would you need to consider for a primary audience?	Your language (dialogue), body language, facial expressions. Their attention span – don't make it too long.
18	What would you need to consider for a college/higher educational audience?	Making it engaging enough – cross-cutting, staging configuration, use of epic theatre.
19	What are the 4 different performance environments?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site-Sensitive 2. In the Round 3. Proscenium Arch 4. End Stage
20	What is atmosphere?	The tone or feeling of the play, often created by the music, setting, or lighting.
21	What is devising?	Process of devising, to gradually add details to a piece to make it more clear or complete.
22	How do you create a character?	Consider details, facial expressions, body language and dialogue.
23	What does 'context' mean?	The circumstances that form the setting for an event,

		statement, or idea.
24	What is still image/freeze frame?	Frozen picture which communicates meaning.
25	What is structure?	The structure is how the plot or story of a play is laid out, including a beginning, a middle and an end.
26	What is naturalistic acting?	A style of drama that developed in the late 19th century as an attempt to represent real life on stage.
27	What is non-naturalistic acting?	Non-Naturalism drama is a term used to define any theatre that does not focus on life-like representation on stage.
28	What is improvisation?	When you make it up on the spot – creating something spontaneously.

DT

1	What is the impact of a 'throwaway' culture?	The impact is 3-fold. Pollution and waste. Climate change and the loss of nature and biodiversity.
2	What is sustainability?	Sustainability consists of fulfilling the needs of current generations without compromising the needs of future generations, while ensuring a balance between economic growth, environmental care and social well-being
3	What is fast fashion and a throwaway culture?	This encourages consumers to view clothes as easily replaceable so that brands can continue to push out new items week after week without regard for what happens to the garments once they are sold.
4	What do we mean by Empathise?	When we share and feel the same feelings as others. In particular, the user or target market of those we are designing for.
5	What do we mean by: Define Purpose User Function Authenticity Innovation?	Define: state or describe a product or situation Purpose: The reason why a product is being designed. User: The intended user or target market of the product being designed. Function: What a product does or is intended to do. Authenticity: Is the product authentic? Original? Innovation: Is the idea new/original?
6	How do we communicate ideas effectively?	Through sketching and annotation
7	What is annotation?	Adding notes to explain our sketches/drawings/models/ideas
8	What does it mean to analyse your work as it progresses?	You can modify as you go
9	What is CAD the abbreviation for?	Computer Aided Design
10	What colour line do we use to communicate to the laser that we want the shape cut out?	Red

11	What is a squeegee?	It is used to push ink through a mesh over your stencil to print your design.
12	What is screen printing?	Where you force ink through a mesh screen onto a surface.
13	Name 2 safety considerations in the workshop	No running No Eating Bags hung up or under benches Don't touch machinery unless told to Any other reasonable answer

ENGLISH – Ghost Boys

1	What is a novel?	A story of significant length.
2	What is context?	Context is the circumstances in which a text is written and also the circumstances in which the text is read.
3	What is racism?	Prejudice and discrimination against a person because of the colour of their skin.
4	What is injustice?	Lack of fairness or justice.
5	What is structure?	The structure refers to how the text is organised.
6	What is a cliff hanger?	When a text ends with a shock revelation or shocking event.
7	What is narrative perspective?	Narrative perspective is the point of view that a story is told from (first person, second person, third person).
8	What is foreshadowing?	Foreshadowing means there is a warning or indication of a future event.
9	What is in medias res?	When a text starts in the middle of the action.
10	What is juxtaposition?	Two things placed close together with contrasting (opposite) effect.
11	What is an inference?	An inference is something that you have worked out from evidence.
12	What is tension?	Tension in a literary context is the sense something ominous is right around the corner.
13	What is symbolism?	When something is used to represent other ideas, beyond its literal meaning.



14	What is empathy?	The ability to share someone else's feelings or experiences by imagining what it would be like to be in that person's situation.
15	What is justice?	Justice is the quality of being fair and reasonable.
16	What is injustice?	Injustice is a lack of fairness and justice.
17	What is embedding quotations?	Including the quotation as part of your sentence, to ensure fluency.
18	What is prejudice?	A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
19	What is tentative language?	To write with hesitancy and uncertainty. E.g. this may, potentially, perhaps etc.
20	What must I include to be successful in analytical writing?	WI – writer's intentions CI – contextual information ST – subject terminology EQ – embedded quotations
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



1	What is non-fiction?	Text that are factual. They are usually informative.
2	What is transactional writing?	Writing to communicate something specific to a specific audience for a specific purpose.
3	What does PAF stand for?	The acronym <u>PAF</u> allows you to work out the purpose, audience and form of a task or a piece of writing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose - refers to the reason for the writing, e.g. to persuade the reader, to entertain them, to share information, to warn, to advise, to explain. • Audience - refers to the reader(s) or viewers, e.g. could be an individual, in the case of a text message, or a broader group of people in the case of a magazine article or blog. • Form - refers to how and where the writing will appear, e.g. an email, a blog, a recipe, a leaflet, an article, a speech.
4	What is rhetoric?	The art of persuasion.
5	What is the artistic proof ethos?	How a writer creates or shows their credibility, usually by referring to their status.
6	What is the artistic proof pathos?	How a writer shows/appeals to your emotion, usually through emotive language or topics.
7	What is the artistic proof logos?	How a writer appeals to your logic, usually through the use of statistics or facts.
8	What is register?	The degree of formality of language (formal or informal).
9	What is formal language?	Formal language is professional and sophisticated language. This is often use with people we do not know or when communicating with someone in power.
10	What is informal language?	Informal language is casual language that may involve slang. This is often used with people we are close to.
11	What are the features of an article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A catchy, memorable headline • Subheadings to signpost the readers
12	What is a tabloid newspaper?	A type of newspaper that has smaller pages, many pictures and short reports. Tabloids often attract readers with sensational headlines.
13	What is a broadsheet newspaper?	A large newspaper considered to be more serious than tabloid newspapers, including sophisticated and complex language.
14	What does sensationalise mean?	Describing something in a way that makes it seem more shocking
15	What does subjective mean?	Based on or influence by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.

16	What does objective mean?	Based on factual information.
17	What is an editorial article?	An editorial article explores recent events and current issues to formulate viewpoints based on an objective analysis of opinions.
18	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
19	What are Golden Sentences?	A carefully crafted sentence to elevate your creative writing. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Imagine a world where... 2. The more, the more... 3. The less, the less... 4. Not only, but also... 5. Unfortunately, Fortunately...
20	What is ambitious vocabulary?	Words that are considered advanced and complex.
21	What literacy/SPaG checks do I need to complete before handing in my work?	When you check your work, you should ensure you have... <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Used capital letters correctly 2. Used the correct punctuation at the end of each sentence (e.g. full stop, question mark, exclamation mark) 3. Used paragraphs where necessary 4. Presented your work neatly and appropriately 5. Used the key words from the lesson 6. Used challenging vocabulary where necessary

FOOD

1	What is Diwali?	A 5 day Hindu religious festival. A major holiday in India.
2	What is Japanese food etiquette?	Eaten with chopsticks that have specific rules. Soup is eaten by lifting and sipping from the bowl. Noodles are served on a wooden tray. Slurping is a sign of eating with pleasure
3	What is a bento	A Japanese lunch box
4	What is Sushi?	Traditionally sushi is a small piece of raw fish placed on a ball of vinegared rice.



5	What is cooking for health/ recipe adaption?	The modification of recipes to be healthier.
6	Why adapt a recipe?	To meet the needs of different groups of people e.g. vegetarian. To reduce the cost of a recipe. To avoid certain foods because of intolerance or allergy. Reducing the energy content. Improving the nutritional value/balance (nutritional content or profile) e.g. reducing salt content. Ingredients are unavailable. To cater for like and dislikes.
7	What are healthier swaps?	use reduced fat or lighter versions of milk, cheese, cream and other dairy products; use lean minced beef and lamb (ideally less than 5% fat); use meats that are naturally lower in fat than red meats e.g. pork, turkey and fish; use alternative protein sources such as tofu, mycoprotein, beans, lentils and pulses.
8	What should we try to reduce?	Salt Sugar Fat Processed foods
9	What should we increase?	Fruit Vegetables
10	What are the key messages when cooking for health?	Eat at least 5 portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables every day. Base meals on potatoes, bread, rice, pasta or other starchy carbohydrates; choosing wholegrain versions where possible. Eat some beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other proteins (including 2 portions of fish every week, one of which should be oily). Have some dairy or dairy alternatives (such as soya drinks); choosing lower fat and lower sugar options. Choose unsaturated oils and spreads and eat in small amounts. Drink 6-8 cups/glasses of fluid a day. If consuming foods and drinks high in fat, salt or sugar have these less often and in small amounts.
11	What are the effects of heat on food?	Proteins coagulate - setting Starches gelatinise - digestibility Sugars caramelize - flavour Water evaporates - flavours concentrate Fats melt - mouth feel

		Surfaces brown - mailliard reaction
12	What are the 4 main categories of cooking methods?	Dry – uses dry heat to transfer heat energy Moist – uses liquid to transfer heat energy Oil – uses oil to transfer heat energy Other – uses other methods
13	What are the methods of cooking?	Steaming Stir Frying Stewing Boiling Grilling BBQ Deep fat frying Roasting Toasting Baking
14	What are the key reasons to cook food?	Safety Digestability Edibility
15	What is convection?	transfer of heat energy through a liquid or gas
16	What is conduction?	transfer of heat energy through a solid or liquid
17	What is radiation?	transfer of heat by waves
18	What are the benefits of cooking food?	To improve texture, appearance, tenderness, smell, taste.
19	What the 2 main areas in the Hospitality and Catering industry?	Front of house - Hospitality brigade Back of house - Kitchen brigade
20	What roles are in the Hospitality brigade?	General manager Concierge Floor Manager Security Porter Maid Bartender Waiter
21	What roles are in the Kitchen brigade?	Executive Chef Aboyeur Chef de cuisine Communard Sous Chef Saucier

		Rotisseur Entremetier Garde manager Pâtisseries CommisStagiaire Plongeur
22	What is a personal quality?	Reliable, punctual, team worker etc.

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

1	What are the 3 words for 'the' in French?	le / la / les
2	What are the 3 words for 'a' in French?	un, une, des
3	When would you use 'l' ' in front of a non?	When it starts with a vowel
4	How do you say 'I have' in French?	J'ai
5	How do you say 'I am' in French?	Je suis
6	Where do we put the negative in French?	Around the verb Je n'ai pas de
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 does the present tense mean?	What is happening now
10	What are ER verbs?	Verbs that end in ER
11	How many parts do you need to create the present tense of a regular ER verb & what are they?	3 parts: the person, the stem (infinitive minus ER), the correct ending
12	What are the regular ER verb present tense endings	e, es, e, e, ons, ez, ent, ent

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

1	What does the present tense mean?	Things that are happening now
2	What are the 3 types of verb in French?	ER, IR, RE
3	What do we call the verb when it ends in ER, IR, RE and what does it mean?	The infinitive To (whatever the action is_
4	What verb do we need to make the near future tense?	aller
5	What does aller mean?	To go



6	What does 'Je vais' mean?	I go, I am going
7	How do we make the near future tense in French	Use the part of aller for the person you are talking about and the verb in the infinitive for the action
8	What gender are MOST countries in French?	Feminine (la/une)
9	How do you say 'to' or 'in' a country in French (M, F, PL)?	à + la = en à + le = au à + les = aux
10	What does the past tense mean?	What has happened in the pasêt
11	What auxiliary (help) verb do we need to make most PAST tenses in French?	Avoir (to have)
12	How do we make a past participle in French?	Take the last 2 letters off the infinitive and add (ER verbs) + é (IR verbs) + i (RE verbs) + u
13	How many verbs use être as the auxiliary verb in the past tense?	13/14
14	How do we remember which verbs use Être in the past tense?	We learn a mnemonic: MR V DREAMPANTS or MRS VAN DER TRAMP

GEOGRAPHY

1	How many countries are there in Africa	54 countries
2	Define colonisation	When a country or nation takes control of other lands
3	Define independence?	Freedom from the control or influence of others
4	Describe the population of Africa?	Over half of the population on the continent of Africa is under 20 and so the population is expected to double in the next 35 years.
5	Name some famous physical features in Africa	Mount Kilimanjaro, Lake Victoria, River Nile and Victoria Falls.
6	What is a biome?	A biome is a large region with its own distinct climate, plants and animals. The climate dictates what the biome is like as the plants and animals adapt to suit the biome.
7	How many countries are there in Asia	49 countries

8	What is the population of Asia	4.7 million
9	What are monsoons?	A monsoon is a shift in wind patterns that bring a very rainy season or an unusually dry season
10	How does India rely on the monsoons?	The monsoons bring in much needed water to help India grow crops such as rice and tea.

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

1	What does the verb haben mean?	To have
2	What do most German infinitives end in?	EN
3	What does the verb sein mean?	To be
4	What does it mean if the verb is irregular (strong)?	It doesn't follow a set pattern
5	When do you need to add endings to adjectives in German?	If the adjective goes in front of the noun.
6	What type of verbs is auskommen?	A separable verb
7	What is a separable verb?	The prefix 'comes off' and goes to the end e.g. ick komme gut mit meiner Schwester aus.
8	What adjective endings go with einen, eine, ein and plurals?	einen – en eine- e eine- es pl- e
9	How do you say I like and I don't like?	Ich mag/ich mag nicht
10	What does the verb mögen mean?	To like
11	What type of verb is it?	A modal verb
12	What does Ich möchte mean?	I would like
13	When is the conditional tense used?	To talk about what you would like to do
14	What does ich hatte mean?	I used to have



HISTORY

1	When was the Treaty of Versailles signed?	11 th November 1918
2	Why did Germans feel the Treaty of Versailles was unfair?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany had to accept full blame for the war. This was known as the 'war guilt clause.' • Germany had to pay full reparations for the damage caused by the war - £6.6 billion. • Alsace-Lorraine, which had been taken from France by Germany in the 1871 war, was returned to the French. • Germany was only allowed to have 100,000 soldiers, no tanks and no air force. Their navy could only have 6 battleships. • The Rhineland, an area of Germany on the border with France, was demilitarised. • Anschluss was banned.
3	What event caused a worldwide economic crash in 1929?	The Great Depression
4	Where was Hitler born?	Braunau, Austria in 1889
5	When did Hitler join the army?	1914
6	Who was the leader of the German Workers' Party when Hitler joined in 1919?	Anton Drexler
7	What were the main beliefs of the Nazi party in 1920?	The main beliefs of the Nazi Party were antisemitism, racism, nationalism and strong hostility towards other political systems, including democracy, socialism and communism.
8	When did Hitler take over leadership of the Nazi party?	1921
9	What were the main ideas of Hitler's 25-point programme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destroying the Treaty of Versailles. • Preventing Jewish people from being German citizens. • Introducing new laws on immigration.
10	What did Hitler believe could happen if he started an uprising in 1923?	Hitler believed that, if he started an uprising, people would join him and the government could be overthrown.
11	What happened during the Munich Putsch?	On 8 November 1923, Hitler stormed into a beer hall in Munich where a political meeting was being held by the leader of Bavaria, Gustav Kahr. He had the support of German war hero General Ludendorff and persuaded Kahr to support his revolution.
12	Why did Paul von Hindenburg decided to give Hitler the role of Chancellor?	By 1932, the Nazis were Germany's most popular political party, so Hindenburg decided to give Hitler the role of Chancellor.

13	Which law did the Nazis pass in 1933, which allowed them to rule without the Reichstag?	The Enabling Act
14	To be voted into law, what proportion of the Reichstag needed to vote in favour of the Enabling Act?	Two-thirds
15	Which event made it possible for Hitler to become dictator of Nazi Germany?	The death of President Hindenburg
16	What were Hitler's three main aims in his Foreign Policy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To unite all German-speaking people. • To achieve '<i>Lebensraum</i>', which was more living space for the German people. This was based on the Nazis' racist policies, which were rooted in the idea that 'Aryan' people were 'superior' to Eastern Europeans. • To destroy the Treaty of Versailles, the peace document that was signed in 1919 following World War One. It placed much of the blame for the events of the war on Germany.
17	How did Hitler break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles in 1936?	He sent soldiers into the Rhineland area of Germany in 1936, which was supposed to be a demilitarised area.
18	How did Britain respond?	Britain did nothing, saying that Hitler was 'marching into his own backyard'. This showed that Britain saw the Rhineland as German land anyway, so they were not too concerned.
19	Which country did Britain see Germany as a strong barrier against?	The Soviet Union
20	What was the Anschluss?	The union of Germany and Austria - this was banned by the Treaty of Versailles.
21	How did the British government initially deal with the growing power of Hitler?	Appeasement - if Hitler was given some of what he wanted, war could be avoided.
22	Why did Britain follow the policy of appeasement towards Germany?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British people did not want another war so soon after World War One. • Britain had not been rearming, so was not prepared for war. • Many British Government officials believed that the communist Soviet Union, led by Joseph Stalin, was a greater threat to Britain than Nazism. Britain saw Hitler and Nazi Germany as a barrier against the further spread of communism throughout Europe. • Some people felt the Treaty of Versailles had been too harsh in the terms it imposed on Germany, and that it was reasonable for Hitler to want to reverse some of it. • Britain was still suffering the effects of the Great Depression, so did not want to be spending money on preparing for, or fighting, a war.
23	Which area of Czechoslovakia did Germany invade in 1938, claiming that they were 'defending the rights of German-speaking	The Sudetenland

	people'?	
24	What was agreed at the Munich Conference?	It was agreed that Hitler could occupy the Sudetenland as long as Germany guaranteed they would take no further territory.
25	Who was the Italian leader who attended the Munich Conference?	Benito Mussolini
26	What phrase did Neville Chamberlain use to describe the success that he felt he had achieved at the Munich Conference?	'Peace in our time'
27	When did Hitler break the agreement made at Munich and invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia?	March 1939
28	What was the name of the agreement signed by Germany and the Soviet Union in August 1939?	The Nazi Soviet Pact
29	Which country did Germany invade in September 1939, leading to the outbreak of World War Two?	Poland
30	When did Britain declare war on Germany?	3 rd September 1939

MATHS

1	What does perimeter mean?	Perimeter is the distance around a two-dimensional shape.
2	What unit can be used for perimeter?	Units: mm, cm, m or km.
3	What does area mean?	The space inside the perimeter of a 2-dimensional shape.
4	What unit can be used for area?	Units: mm ² , cm ² , m ² or km ² .
5	What does volume mean?	The amount of 3-dimensional space an object takes up.
6	What unit can be used for volume?	Units: mm ³ , cm ³ , m ³ or km ³ , or ml and litres.
7	What is a polygon?	Any closed 2-dimensional shape with straight sides.
8	What does regular mean (in terms of polygons)?	Having sides of equal lengths and equal angles.
9	What are the names of polygons with 5, 6, 8 and 10 sides?	Pentagon, hexagon, octagon and decagon.

10	What are interior and exterior angles on a polygon?	Interior angles are inside the polygon and exterior angles are formed outside a polygon by extending a side.
11	What is a bearing?	A bearing is the angle in degrees measured clockwise from north.
12	How is a bearing represented?	By a three-figure number.
13	What does perpendicular mean?	Perpendicular lines intersect at a 90-degree angle.
14	What is a perpendicular bisector?	A line that divides a given line segment into two equal parts
15	What is a locus?	A locus is a set of points satisfying a certain condition (loci is the plural of locus).

MUSIC

1	Who first sang the Blues?	African Slaves
2	Where does the Blues come from?	Mississippi (America) in the late 1880's
3	What are Blues songs about?	Poverty, Life's hardships
4	What is the tempo of Blues music	Slow
5	How many beats are in a bar in Reggae	4
6	Which instruments were first used in Blues music?	Guitar and Harmonica
7	What group of people first started the style of Music 'The Blues'?	Slaves
8	What were Blues songs originally about?	Hardship and poor conditions of life
9	Who was the first Blues musician to play an electric guitar?	B B King
10	What is the structure of a Blues song called?	12 bar Blues
11	What was new about the 'Chicago Blues'?	It was energetic with electric guitar, bass, piano and drums
12	Describe the structure of the lyrics in Blues?	AAB- The first two lines are repeated but the third line is different
13	What style of music, played by Louis Armstrong, was influenced by the Blues?	Jazz Improvisation



14	Define <i>improvisation</i>	Making the music up on the spot
15	What was Rock n Roll called because of its Blues influence?	Blues with a <i>backbeat</i>
16	How do you play an Eb (E flat) on the keyboard?	Play the black note to the left of the E
17	How do you play a Bb (B flat) on the keyboard?	Play the black note to the left of the B

PE

1	Name the 3 areas of athletics.	Running, jumping and throwing.
2	Name 1 throwing event and state one good technique point for that event.	<p><u>Javelin</u> – firm grip, side on, 45-degree angle of release. Arm is straight, bent, straight, follow through.</p> <p><u>Shot Putt</u> – grip on fingers, 45-degree angle of release, touching chin, low to high.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> – on palm, release of thumb & forefinger, 45-degree angle of release, rotate (knees, hips), low to high.</p>
3	Name 1 jumping event and state one good technique point for that event.	<p>High jump</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inside knee stays up at bar level. • heels are pulled back towards the head (arching the back) • knees bent and wide apart. • arms in a crucifix position or held by the side. • head back and look towards the far back corner of the mat (forces the hips to stay high) <p>Long jump</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Step 1: Run up. In the run-up phase, strive for consistency and speed. ... • Step 2: Take-off. Your take-off leg is the one that stays on the ground to support your weight when you kick a ball. • Step 3 : Flight. There are a few techniques, namely the sail, the hang, and the hitch-kick. ... <p>Step 4: Landing.</p>
4	Describe 2 technique points for sprinting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The head should be kept in its normal alignment with the trunk and the torso • Shoulders should be kept steady to avoid rotation. • The body angle should remain between 80° and 85°, and the muscles of the head, neck, shoulders, remain relaxed.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fingertips from hips to nose
5	Describe 2 ways you can work safely when practicing the javelin.	Carry vertically, throwers spaced, check your space (360 degrees) before throwing, throw & collect only when asked, store in a locked room, stick in floor after your throw, remove from ground with 2 hands with top end to the side of you.
6	Name the 2 main things you need for any successful long jump.	Speed and height.
7	7 Describe one warm-up activity that would help you prepare for hurdles.	Mobility work, bounding, stretches for groin, hamstrings and shoulders.
8	Give one piece of advice you would give to a pupil in your group who wants to improve in triple jump.	Practise sprinting, power exercises, break down and practise 3 stages of hop, step & jump. Land with weight forward.

1	Name 3 types of bowling used in cricket.	Fast, slow, medium, spin.
2	Name 2 types of shot you can play when batting	Attacking/defensive. Pull, hook, drive, sweep, cut.
3	Briefly describe one way you could put pressure on fielders when batting.	Run quickly between the wickets. Call clearly to your team mates.
4	Explain why accuracy is important when bowling?	So you don't give your opponent room to hit the ball.
5	Name one technique used when throwing the ball.	High arm, point at target, stay balanced, follow through.
6	Describe one warm-up activity that would help you prepare for fielding	Light jog, stretching arms & groin, ballistic stretching for bowlers.
7	Why is it important to run & stretch joints before bowling?	To avoid injury, prepare for bowling/fielding/batting.
8	Why is it important to eat carbohydrates before playing?	Cricket can take a long time to complete and slow release energy foods will help players to complete the game.
9	Give one reason why an umpire would call a no ball	Above waist height/foot over crease.
10	What is a wide ball?	A ball that is too high or too wide to hit.
11	How many players do each team have in a full game?	11
12	Name 2 types of protective equipment that are used in cricket.	Helmet, pads, gloves, abdomen guard, chest pad.

1	Name 3 things that could help you with finding directions when orienteering.	Map, compass, buildings.
2	Name 2 places other than a field that you could take part in orienteering.	Forest, park, woodland, country park.
3	In an orienteering team of 3, name one role that each team member could take.	Map reader, runner, team leader.
4	Name 2 types of fitness that be a benefit to you when orienteering.	Speed and Cardiovascular endurance.
5	If you were setting up an orienteering course, name 3	Broken glass, the perimeter area, ditches or

	safety checks that you would make.	waterlogged areas, the weather.
6	Name 2 skills that will help you in orienteering.	Team work, decision making, being a good listener, planning, hard worker.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

1	Who is Siddhartha Gautama?	The founder of Buddhism.
2	What does the word 'Buddha' mean?	Enlightened or 'awakened' one.
3	What were the Four Sights that changed Siddhartha's life?	Old age, sickness, death and a holy man.
4	What is meant by 'Enlightenment'?	Enlightenment is like heaven, also known as nirvana. A person is said to truly see once they are enlightened.
5	Outline the Five Precepts.	Refrain from; taking life, stealing, misusing the senses, lying and intoxications.
6	What does karma mean?	Karma is the belief that actions have consequences.
7	Why do Buddhists try to build good karma?	Buddhists believe that good karma will help them on the path to Enlightenment.
8	Outline the eight parts of the Eightfold Path.	Right view, intention, speech, action, livelihood, effort, concentration and mindfulness.
9	Outline the names of the Four Noble Truths.	Dukkha, Samudaya, Nirodha and Magga.
10	What is a monastery?	A building or buildings where a community of monks live.
11	What is a Buddhist monk?	A Buddhist who dedicates their life to serving others and following their religion.
12	Name two types of Buddhist meditation.	Samatha and Vipassana.
13	Buddhist monks hold an alms bowl. What's this for?	Buddhist monks use an alms bowl to collect charitable donations.
14	Why do Buddhist monks have very few possessions?	Monks believe that it's important to focus on spiritual development and not physical items.
15	Why do Buddhists meditate?	Buddhists meditate to clear their mind to reach a calm and stable state.
16	What's a mantra?	Mantras are a sound, word or phrase which is repeated.



17	What is chanting?	Chanting is the repetition of a mantra to prepare for meditation.
18	What is a 'Vihara'?	A type of Buddhist temple which usually has a living area for monks or nuns.
19	What is meant by 'puja'?	Puja means worship.
20	Why are lotus flowers important?	Lotus flowers are a symbol of purity and remind Buddhists to be pure.
21	Define 'mindfulness'.	Mindfulness is being aware of your thoughts, feelings and bodily sensations and everything around you in that moment and keeping a calm and clear mind.

SCIENCE

1	What is "natural Selection"?	The idea that organisms that are best suited to their environment survive and pass their features on to their offspring
2	Define evolution	A theory explaining how populations change over time.
3	Explain Darwin's theory of evolution	Darwin suggested that organisms struggle to survive and so produce many offspring to ensure that some survive. He recognised there is variation within a species. He described it as survival of the fittest.
4	Explain the term biodiversity	The variety of living things within an ecosystem.
5	Describe two ways that an ecosystem could demonstrate high biodiversity.	Large number of different species and a large difference between individuals of the same species.
6	Explain how decreasing biodiversity affects a food chain/web and suggest the consequences of this.	A change in the environment could be that species become endangered and they may become that low that they could become extinct.
7	When is a species extinct?	When there are no more individuals of the species alive in the world.
8	What are the causes of extinction?	<i>Natural causes:</i> climate change; changes in sea level; asteroid impacts; disease. <i>Caused by humans:</i> hunting; habitat destruction; overexploitation.
9	What is a gene bank?	A strategy used to preserve the genetic material of a plant or animal that is endangered.
10	Explain what the difference is between a gene and a chromosome.	A gene is a region of DNA; chromosomes are made up of lots of genes.
11	Describe the structure of DNA	Made up of four chemicals called bases. It consists of two strands in a double helix shape. The four base pairs are ATCG.

12	Which scientists found the structure of DNA?	Maurice Wilkins, James Watson, Francis Crick and Rosalind Franklin.
13	What are gametes?	Egg and sperm cells.
14	Which parts of the egg cell and sperm cell fuse at fertilisation?	The nucleus
15	Why do sex cells have half the number of chromosomes?	There is a chromosome from each pair in the body cells.
16	Define Karyotype	A set of chromosomes.
17	What is a genetic mutation and give an example?	Change in the sequence of DNA. Trisomy 21 causes down syndrome.
18	What is an inherited characteristic?	It is a feature that is passed on from parents to offspring.
19	List 5 inherited features in humans.	Any 5 inherited traits, such as eye colour, hair colour, shape of face, dimples, curly hair, etc.
20	How do identical twins occur?	One egg is fertilised by one sperm. The egg then divides into two halves.
21	What are alleles?	Versions of a gene.
22	Describe the difference between dominant and recessive alleles?	A dominant allele controls the characteristic whether there are one or two copies of it present; a recessive allele controls the characteristic only when two copies of it are present.
23	What type of diagram do we use to help us understand the offspring that may result from two parents?	Punnet square/genetic tree diagram.
24	What is genetic counselling?	Treatment offered to parents at risk of passing on genetic disorders.
25	What is the definition of frequency?	The number of vibrations per second.
26	What is meant by ultrasound?	A sound with a frequency higher than 20000Hz
27	What is the range of human hearing?	500-20000Hz
28	How is sound detected?	Using a microphone which detects pressure wave and converts this into an electrical signal.
29	Explain how a speaker converts electrical signals back into sound?	The electrical signal is fed into a coil of wire, this vibrates depending on the frequency, the vibrations travel through

		the cone and make the air vibrate.
30	What are the different colours of light? Which has the highest frequency?	Red, orange, yellow, green, Blue, Indigo and violet. Violet has the highest frequency.
31	Explain the different wavelengths of light?	Violet has the shortest wave length whereas red has the largest wave length.
32	What length wave can we see between?	Between 400nm and 700nm
33	Name 3 parts of a transverse wave?	Crest, trough, amplitude or wave length.
34	Give an example of a transverse and a longitudinal wave.	Longitudinal= sound Transverse= light
35	List the parts of a longitudinal wave?	Wavelength, rarefaction and compression
36	What does compression and rarefaction mean?	Compression: when the wave is squashed (close) together Rarefaction: When the wave is spread out.
37	What is meant by rarefaction.	When a longitudinal wave is stretched out.
38	What is superposition?	When two waves of different starting place meet they either cancel each other out or make the wave bigger.
39	Which direction does energy travel in a longitudinal wave?	Parallel to the direction of the energy.

