

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:

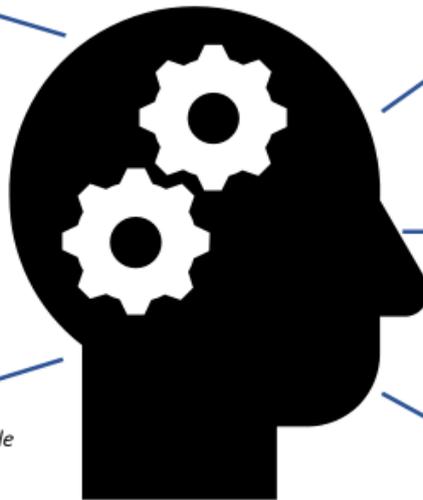
- Has a good night's sleep
- Eats well and stays hydrated
- Arrives at school and lessons on time
- Wears their uniform correctly
- Enters the room calmly and is ready to learn

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

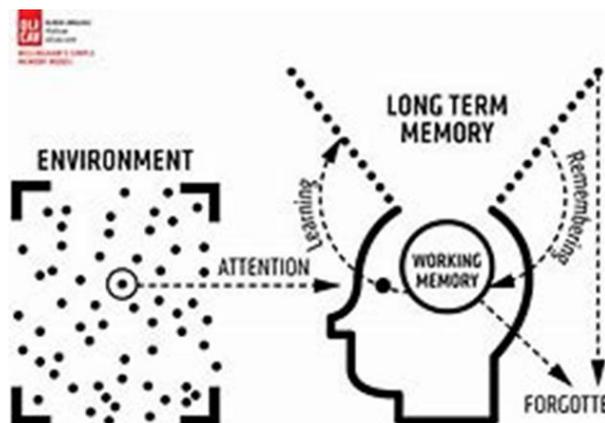
Independent Learning at Ruskin

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 **independently** ability to



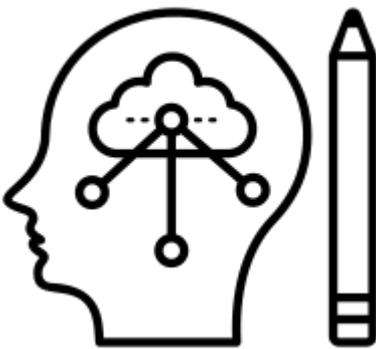
have **self-respect** and understand the important of working. Completing **Quiz It, Map It, Link It** activities highlights your recognise your **strengths** and also **areas for development**.



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**

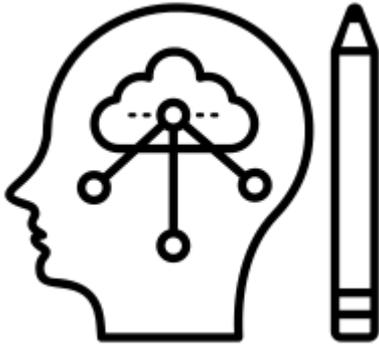
- On your blank template, write in the answers.
- Use black or blue pen.

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.

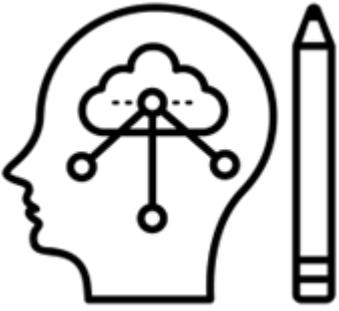
Step 3: Branch Off

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

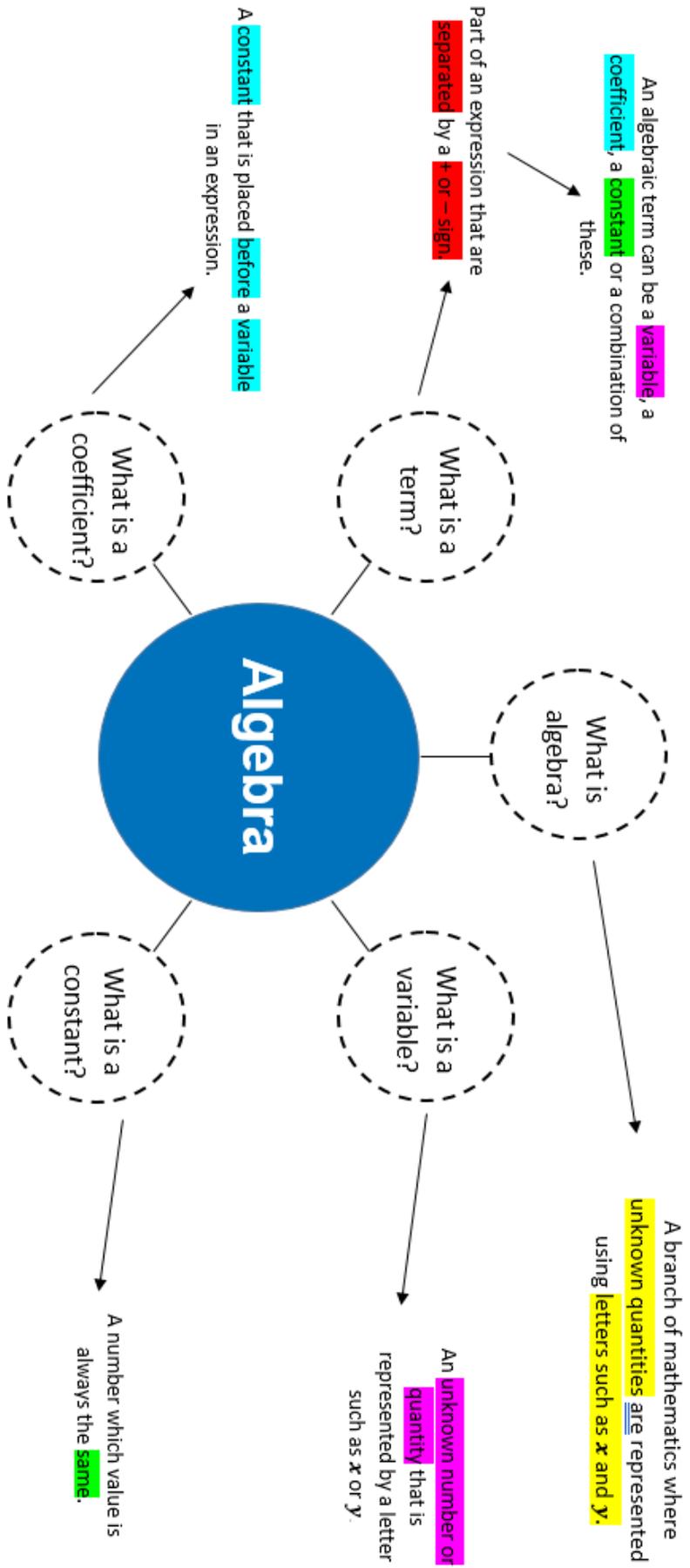
Step 4: Use Images and Colour

- 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.

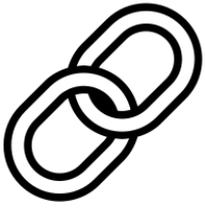


The link between them is that water is a necessary for **both** the process of photosynthesis and transpiration is the constant stream of water moving through the plant from roots to leaves.



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 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.
2	What is cross hatching?	fine parallel lines drawn closely together.
3	What is photorealism?	a style of art and sculpture characterized by the highly detailed depiction of ordinary life with the impersonality of a photograph.
4	Who is Sarah Graham?	British painter Sarah Graham. Born in Hitchin in 1977. Works almost exclusively in oil on canvas. She is a photorealist. Some parts are in focus, some parts looked blurred
5	What is mood?	Mood is looking at the communication of moods and feelings in art work. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the work make you feel? • Why do you feel like this? • Does the colour, texture, form or themes affect your mood?
6	What would you say Sarah Graham's work is about? How would you describe the mood of her work?	Things that appeal to children, childhood, nostalgia, colour, the world around us. The mood of her work is Joyful, happy
7	What are trials in art?	Trials are where you are exploring a range of different materials, techniques and processes based on your ideas and inspired by your research. These help you to refine your ideas.
8	What is subject matter?	Subject matter is the topic or idea that an artist expresses or communicates through their work.
9	What is a continuous line drawing?	A continuous line drawing is all about keeping your pen touching the paper - no exceptions!
10	What are complimentary colours?	Complementary colours sit across from each other on the colour wheel. These are often referred to as opposite colours and even contrasting colours
11	What are harmonious colours?	Harmonious colours sit beside each other on the colour wheel. These colours work well together and create an image which is pleasing to the eye. Also known as analogous colours.
12	What are tints and shades?	Tint is where an artist adds white to a colour create a lighter version of the colour. An example of a tint is pink. Pink is a tint created by adding white to red. A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down.
13	What does mixed media mean?	Means using more than one material. Media is the plural of medium.
14	What are x4 mark making techniques with pencil crayon?	Stippling, hatching, cross hatching scumbling, blending
15	what are the 7 visual elements of art?	Line, tone, shape, space, form, texture, colour

16	What is experimentation?	This is when you practice, experiment and trial different techniques to ensure they are suitable for the chosen final piece in intentions.
17	What is a reduction print?	Is a multicolour print from the same plate by carving away certain areas and printing one colour at a time.
18	Why do you need to annotate your work?	Helps to show you understand the task, learn how to analyse ideas and make good decisions about your work.
19	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.
20	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)

COMPUTING

1	What is a variable?	Stores information
2	What is a constant?	Data that doesn't change
3	What is the symbol for times in python?	*
4	What is the symbol for divide in python?	/
5	What command is used to output code?	Print
6	What are numbers stored as in Python?	Integers
7	What are values stored inside?	"" quotation marks
8	Why are flowcharts used?	To plan a project out To identify potential errors To break a task into smaller parts
9	What should a flow chart always include?	A start and stop
10	What does this shape mean in a flowchart? 	Command
11	What does this shape mean in a flowchart? 	Terminator Start/stop
12	What does this shape mean in a flowchart? 	Decision

13	What does this shape mean in a flowchart? 	Input/output
14	What are the two outcomes for a decision?	Yes or no
15	What is pseudocode?	A simplified programming language
16	What is an algorithm?	A set of instructions

DANCE

1	What is the role of a Choreographer?	The person who creates the dance.
2	What is the role of a Performer?	The person who performs the dance that the choreographer has created.
3	What is the role of a Director?	The person who oversees the 'creative' side to the production making most of the decisions.
4	What is the role of a Producer?	The person who oversees the 'financial' side to the production: costings.
5	What is the role of a Stage Management team?	They are made up of 3 people – a stage manager, a deputy stage manager and an assistant stage manager. They make sure everything comes together such as costume.
6	Why are the benefits of working as an ensemble?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ensemble might be able to make better predictions and achieve better performances. They can bounce ideas off each other. • You can create more formations • You can do lift/contact work • You have lots of ideas to share
7	What are the negatives to performing as an ensemble?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lots of people to listen too 2. More problems to solve 3. Communication issues
8	What is team work?	Teamwork is the collaborative effort of a group to achieve a common goal or to complete a task in an effective and efficient way.
9	Why is it important to communicate?	We can express our thoughts and ideas easily. It improves our ability to make discussions.
10	What is problem solving?	The process of finding solutions to difficult or complex issues.
11	How can you find a resolve if your group disagrees?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Talk though ideas 2. Find a 'middle person' to ask 3. Listen and communicate effectively 4. Compromise
12	What is a stimulus?	Inspiration for an idea or movement
13	How can we use a stimulus to inspire our dances?	We can look at colours, shapes, patterns, key words, emotions to plan our dances.

14	What is a motif?	A movement phrase capturing an idea that is repeated and developed throughout the dance.
15	How do you ensure safety in contact work and lifts?	You should bend your knees. Ensure you have a clear hold of your partner Know what you are doing Hold 'wrist to wrist' to support Have a firm base stance
16	What is a Binary structure in dance?	A composition in two parts or sections (e.g. AB)
17	What is a Ternary structure in dance?	A composition in three parts or sections (e.g. ABA)
18	What is a 'Rondo' structure?	A composition with a repeating or alternating section (e.g. ABACADA)
19	What is a 'Narrative' structure?	A dance that tells a story (e.g. ABC)
20	What is a Climax in dance?	The most significant moment of the dance
21	What are highlights?	Small moments of interest in the dance, usually building up to the climax.
22	What are Levels?	Distance from the ground: low, medium and high
23	What are formations?	How you stand with the other performers (i.e. in a triangle, circle, straight line)
24	What is Repetition?	Performing the same action or phrase again
25	What are Transitions?	Links between dance phrases or sections
26	What are choreographic devices?	Devices used within choreography to add interest to your dance
27	Name the choreographic devices?	Motif and development Repetition Contrast Highlights Climax Manipulation of number Unison and Canon
28	How do you develop a motif?	Add a move Subtract a move Change levels Change directions Change dynamic qualities Perform it backwards (retrograde) Change a body part



29	How do we improve our choreographies?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer/Self or Teacher Assessment • Record yourself on film and watch it back • Identify areas of strength and weakness and make these a key target • Rehearsal
30	What is choreographic intent?	The aim of the dance; what the choreographer aims to communicate.

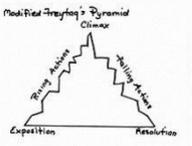
DT

1	What do we mean by Define?	Define: state or describe a product or situation
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 a product analysis?	Looking and asking questions about a product.
4	What is ACCESS FM	Aesthetics Cost Customer Environment Safety Size Function Materials
5	What is a Specification?	A list of what your product will be.
6	What is printing?	Printing is the transfer of a pattern or image onto a piece of material.
7	What is applique	Applique is a needlework technique in which one or more pieces of fabric are attached to a larger background to create pictures or patterns.
8	What are Angelina fibers	Angelina fibres are iridescent ultra fine synthetic fibres that reflect and refract light, giving a shimmering effect.
9	What are the safety rules when using a sewing machine?	Turn off and unplug the sewing machine after using it. Keep a safe distance from the needle. Use a needle guard. Declutter the table. Don't use bent or broken needles. Keep sharp objects away. Don't sew over pins and needles.
10	What is a seam?	A seam is a stitching line where 2 pieces of fabric are stitched together



11	What is H&S in the workshop?	H&S stands for Health & Safety and it is the rules that must be followed at all times in the workshop to keep you safe.
12	What is annotation?	Adding notes to explain our sketches/drawings/models/ideas
13	What is evaluate?	When we look at our designs/prototypes/products and think about how they can be improved.
14	Why is it important to evaluate your products?	So that you can analyse your decisions and improvements can be suggested. It helps us to be reflective.

ENGLISH – Short Stories

1	What is Freytag's Pyramid?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exposition 2. Raising action 3. Climax 4. Falling action 5. Resolution 	 <p>The diagram is a triangle with a jagged top edge. The left side is labeled 'Raising Action', the peak is 'Climax', and the right side is 'Falling Action'. The base is divided into 'Exposition' on the left and 'Resolution' on the right. The title above the triangle is 'Modified Freytag's Pyramid'.</p>
2	What is an impression?	An idea, feeling, or opinion about someone or something.	
3	What is symbolism?	The use of words or images to symbolize specific concepts, people, objects, or events.	
4	What does the term myopia mean?	Short sightedness/narrow minded.	
5	What does the term atmosphere mean?	The feeling evoked by an environment or setting. It is similar to a mood.	
6	What do I need to do to write an engaging exposition?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses sensory language to set the scene: <i>what can you see/taste/touch/smell hear?</i> • Hook your reader: start with a question/speech/exclamative • Use foreshadowing to hint to something later Create intrigue about the characters	
7	What is cyclical structure?	When a story starts and ends in a similar way.	
8	What is foreshadowing?	Foreshadowing means there is a warning or indication of a future event.	
9	What is analepsis?	Analepsis for a story is when a flashback appears.	



10	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. If, if, if, then... 6. DE:DE sentence 7. Unfortunately, Fortunately...
11	What is zooming in?	Zooming is when we describe objects or people in detail to make our writing more interesting and believable.
12	What is a simple sentence?	A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb and is one complete thought.
13	What is a compound sentence?	A compound sentence is made up of two main clauses separated with a conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).
14	What is a complex sentence?	A complex sentence is made up of a main clause and a subordinate clause connected to each other with a subordinating conjunction.
15	What is an archetype?	An archetypal character is one that exists to symbolize or represent an attitude or type of person
16	What can I do to avoid run on sentences?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divide the clauses into two sentences. Often in writing, the best way to fix a run-on sentence is to split it into two or more separate sentences. 2. Insert a semicolon between the two clauses. Use a comma and a conjunction.
17	What are the different ways in which I vary my sentence openers?	Using adverbs, similes, adjectives, verbs, participles and prepositions.
18	What is a colon?	Colons often introduce an explanation. The phrase that comes after the colon usually explains or expands on what came before it. It is also used before a list, quotation, answer or to provide contrast.
19	What is a semi-colon?	Semi-colons are used to separate items in a list or two connect two related main clauses.
20	What are the rules of speech?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new speaker needs a new line. • You should use a capital letter at the start of each piece of speech. • Punctuation (question marks, full stops and exclamation marks) go inside the inverted commas. <p>If the person who is speaking is named before the speech, you must use a comma before the first set of inverted commas. For example: <i>Captain Tom exclaimed, "Let's go and do some more laps of the garden!"</i></p>



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
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ENGLISH – Powerful Poetic Voices

1	What is a paragraph in a poem called?	A stanza.
2	What is a simile?	A simile compares something else using the words 'as' or 'like'.
3	What is a metaphor?	A metaphor states one thing is another thing – not literally true.
4	What is a free verse poem?	A poem that does not have a rhyme scheme.
5	What is the structural technique enjambment?	Enjambment is a poetic term for the continuation of a sentence or phrase from one line of poetry to the next
6	What is the structural technique caesura?	Caesura is a pause that occurs within a line of poetry, usually marked by some form of punctuation such as a period, comma, ellipsis, or dash.
7	What is alliteration?	Alliteration is when words start with the same letter/sound.
8	What is sibilance?	Sibilance is the repetition of the 's' or 'sh' sound.
9	What is repetition?	Repetition is the repeating of a word or phrase for effect.
10	What is an end-stopped line?	When punctuation occurs at the end of a line/verse, allowing the reader to pause before moving on to the next verse.
11	What is colloquial language?	Language that is relaxed conversational – similar to informal language.
12	What is anaphora?	Repetition at the start of a line/sentence.
13	What is epiphora?	Repetition at the end of a line/sentence.
14	What is a semantic field?	Semantic field refers to when there are a group of words that relate to one another and fall under the same category.

15	What is a refrain?	The repetition of a line in a poem, usually at the end of a stanza.
16	What are writer's intentions?	Writer's intentions refers to the specific choices a writer has been made and why.
17	What is contextual information?	Contextual information is background information that may change the meaning of something. It is usually about the world at that time or about the writer's life.
18	What is subject terminology?	Subject terminology refers to word class and techniques.
19	What are embedded quotations?	Including the quotation as part of your sentence, to ensure fluency.
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

FOOD

1	What are the benefits of eating seasonally?	Buying and eating food that is season means that it is fresh; has the best flavour, texture and colour; has optimum nutritional value. Other benefits include: lower cost; supporting local growers; reduced energy needed to grow and transport the ingredients and food.
2	What are food air miles?	The distance food has to travel to get to your plate.
3	What are the 4 seasons?	Spring Summer Autumn Winter



4	What is local food?	Food that has been locally produced.
5	What examples of local food are there?	Garden Allotments Local farms/growers Farm shops Seasonal
6	What types of food are eaten in your locality?	Slovakian Polish East timor etc
7	What types of food are eaten by the above?	Examples of food eaten by people from local cultures.
8	What kind of hospitality venues are there?	Cafe, coffee shop, take away, restaurant, fine dining, pubs, bars,
9	What types of establishments are in the local area	Fast food Takeaways Restaurants Pubs Casters CW2 Market Hall
10	What is the rubbing in method?	Rubbing butter and flour between fingers to create a breadcrumb like texture/appearance
11	What is a plan?	A detailed proposal for completing something
12	What is a proposal?	a plan or suggestion, especially a formal or written one, put forward for consideration by others
13	Why do we grease a muffin tin?	To prevent the food from sticking.
14	Why do we pre-heat an oven?	So that the food goes in at the correct temperature
15	What happens when we whisk ingredients?	Air is added making them increase in volume. Aeration.

FRENCH (Beginners) – 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 are the 2 meanings of the verb porter in French?	To wear / to carry
2	How would you say: I wear (present tense) I am going to wear (near future tense) I wore (past tense)	Je porte Je vais porter J'ai porté
3	What does 'je voudrais être' mean?	I would like to be
4	What don't you use with jobs in French?	The (indefinite) article (un /une)
5	What follows a modal verb?	A verb in the infinitive
6	What does 'il faut' mean?	It is necessary to
7	What does 'on peut' mean?	You can
8	What does 'on doit' mean?	You must



9	Give three ways of asking for directions	Raising your voice (intonation) Où est.....? Pour aller à?
10	What do prepositions do?	Tell you the position of someone/something

GEOGRAPHY

1	What does the term development mean?	Development is the economic progress of a country and the improvements to quality of life.
2	How can we categorise a country in terms of its economic development?	High Income Country (HIC), Newly Emerging Economy (NEE), Low Income Country (LIC)
3	What is inequality?	The state of not being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities
4	What can lead to a higher life expectancy?	Good healthcare, lifestyle and diet
5	What is natural increase?	When more people are born than die.
6	What is population density?	The amount of people that live in an area
7	What is migration?	Migration is the movement of people from one place to another.
8	What is a PUSH factor?	Something that makes you leave an area, a negative factor ie high crime rate.
9	What is a PULL factor?	Something that draws you to a place, a positive factor ie good quality housing.
10	What is a resources?	A resource is a stock or supply of something that has a value or a purpose. The three most important resources are Food, Energy and Water
11	What are the three most valuable resources responsible for well being	Food, energy and water.
12	Why does the United Kingdom import so much food	UK produced food is so expensive Availability of cheaper food from abroad UK climate unsuitable for certain foods Demand for exotic foods Demand for seasonal food all each round
13	Why is demand for water growing in the UK	Growing population More houses being built An increase in domestic water intensive appliances
14	What is sustainable energy?	The provision of energy that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



HISTORY

1	When was the Homestead Act passed?	1862
2	What did the Homestead Act allow people to do?	It allowed people to file a claim for 160 free acres of public land (a homestead).
3	What were the conditions that had to be met to file a claim under the Homestead Act?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 21 (or head of the household) • They were a citizen of the USA or declared that they were going to become one • They paid the \$12 fee for filing the claim • They built a home on the land and farmed it for 5 years
4	How did the Homestead Act encourage settlers to move West?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It made land affordable. Civil War Veterans could 'prove up' (receive the legal title for their land) after just 1 year. • Immigrants to the USA could file a claim before becoming US citizens. (By 1875 over ½ of Nebraska's population was recent immigrants and their children. • Many different groups could become homesteaders including single women, Black Americans and Hispanic Americans
5	When was the first transcontinental railroad completed?	1869
6	How did the US government help the railroad companies build it?	Loans - \$16,000 for every mile of track they built Land – gave 10 square miles of public land to the companies for every mile of track Cleared indigenous people out of the way Troops protected railroad companies from attacks
7	What were the main issues with farming on the Plains?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tough land (the sod) • Little rainfall • Wildfires • Plagues of insects • Cost of materials • No trees
8	What were the solutions to farming on the Plains?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the steel plough John Deere 1837) • Dry farming • Turkey Red Wheat • Use of sods for building houses • Crops protected with barbed wire (invented 1874) • Failed homesteaders became workers on bigger farms
9	Why was it difficult for Plains Indians to adapt from hunting bison to farming?	Horse nations (Lakota) depended on bison; farming was unknown to them. The best-quality land was sold to homesteaders – indigenous people were not considered American citizens so they could only farm the poor-quality land on the reservations.

10	How did Grant's Peace Policy set out to build a peaceful relationship between the USA and indigenous nations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian churches to run reservations and missionaries acted as Indian agents to end corruption and theft • Annuity monies held for indigenous populations by US govt and used to pay for what the govt thought reservations needed. • Board of Indian Commissioners set up • Attempted to persuade Indigenous people to give up hunting and start farming (reduce the number of bison on the Plains and therefore force the horse nations to give up hunting)
11	What is the difference between 'Exterminator' and 'Humanitarian' approaches to the 'Indian problem'?	<p>Exterminators – didn't believe in the rights of indigenous people and that military force should be used to stamp out any resistance to the US taking land.</p> <p>Humanitarians believed that indigenous people were like children. However, they also believed that it was inevitable that the indigenous way of life would disappear and that US expansion was right.</p>
12	Why were the Black Hills important to the Lakota?	The Fort Laramie Treaty said that no non-Indigenous persons 'shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside' in this area.
13	Why did the US government want the Lakota and the Cheyenne to return to their reservations by 31 st January 1876?	Gold had been discovered in the Black Hills. The US Government had tried to buy that Black Hills for \$6m but the Lakota refused. The USA wanted access to the gold.
14	What happened at the Battle of the Little Big Horn (or Battle of the Greasy Grass)?	March 1876, 800 soldiers attacked and destroyed what they thought was Sitting Bull's camp – it was actually a Cheyenne camp and this convinced the Cheyenne to join the fight. In June, General Custer ignored advice and attacked Sitting Bull's camp. The Lakota and Cheyenne defeated the US army.
15	How did the USA respond to the Battle of the Little Big Horn?	The US government used its military and industrial strength to destroy the power of the Lakota and Cheyenne Nations and their independence on the Plains.
16	What was the aim of the Dawes Act?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage Indigenous people to become family farmers • To break up the power of chiefs and Indigenous peoples' communal ways of living • To release more land for non-Indigenous settlers
17	What were the consequences of the Dawes Act?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous people had no power to refuse as the Dawes Act overruled any previous treaties. • Any Indigenous person who had not chosen an allotment of land within 4 years was allocated it • Many Indigenous people sold their land as they could not afford to pay taxes on it. Some were tricked out of their land • Indigenous nations lost around 150 million acres under the Dawes Act.

18	How were Indigenous people forced to assimilate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the late 1870s Indigenous residential schools were set up. They were forbidden from speaking their own language and following their own spiritual beliefs. They had to dress like Euro-Americans and often given Euro-American names.
19	What were the challenges facing Indigenous nations by the late 1800s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were forced to become dependent on the government for food Their culture was deliberately suppressed Nations were made less powerful and less independent
20	How did Indigenous people try to resist assimilation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sabotage Secrecy Cultural resistance
21	What was the Ghost Dance and why was it significant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was a ceremony in which Indigenous nations hoped to bring about an end to the USA's colonial expansion. For the Lakota, it meant bringing back all the spirits of the dead ancestors and the bison. The US government assumed the Ghost Dance was a sign that the Lakota were getting ready for war. In December 1890 the Ghost Dance was banned on all reservations.
22	How did the Ghost Dance lead to the death of Sitting Bull?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The US authorities were concerned that the Ghost Dance would lead to Sitting Bull joining the resistance. On 15th December 1890 there was an attempt to arrest him. A crowd gathered and an Indigenous policeman fired his gun, killing Sitting Bull.
23	What happened at the Wounded Knee Massacre?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spotted Elk was forced to surrender at Wounded Knee Creek. The Lakota were ordered to surrender their weapons The US started shooting. 300 Lakota were massacred in 10 minutes, more than ½ were women and children. The US Military leader Col Forsyth was put on military trial for the massacre.
24	When did the US declare the frontier 'closed'?	June 1890

MATHS – Foundation

1	What is an angle?	Measure of turn
2	What do angles on a straight line add to?	180
3	What do angles around a point add to?	360
4	What are the 3 angle rules for parallel	Alternate, Corresponding and Co-interior

	lines?	
5	What do angles in a triangle add up to?	180
6	What is a pictogram?	A diagram that displays information through pictures
7	What is the line of best fit?	A straight line that is the best approximation of the data. Used on scatter graphs.
8	What is correlation?	The relationship between two variables. It can be positive or negative and strong or weak
9	What is a function machines?	An ordered operation that you apply to an input to produce an output.
10	What is a one-step equation?	An equation where 1 calculation is needed to find the result
11	What is a two-step equation?	An equation where 2 calculations are needed to find the result
12	How do you expand brackets?	All terms outside the bracket must be multiplied by the terms within.
13	What is algebraic substitution?	Where you replace the unknown variable with a given value to find a result.
14	What is a bearing?	The angle measured clockwise from north
15	What does it mean to bisect to angle?	To split an angle exactly in half.
16	What is Loci?	Lines or regions showing all the points that fit a given rule

1	What is the difference between discrete and continuous data?	
2	What does the median of a group of data show?	The median represents the middle value of the data
3	What does the mean of a group of data represent?	It is the average of the data.
4	What does the range of a group of data represent?	It is the difference between the greatest value and smallest value.
5	What is the equation of a straight line?	$Y = mx + c$
6	What does m stand for in the equation of a straight line?	The gradient
7	What does c stand for in the equation of a straight line?	The y-intercept
8	What are simultaneous equations?	They are equations involving two or more unknowns that are to have the same values in each equation.
9	What is the sum of all probabilities?	One
10	What is experimental probability?	It is the probability that is determined on the basis of a series of experiments that are carried out.
11	What is a Venn diagram?	It is a diagram that helps you visualise the logical relationship between sets and their elements.
12	What do you call an item in a set?	Element
13	What does this symbol mean “ \cap ”?	The intersection between two or more sets
14	What does this symbol mean “ \cup ”?	The union of all the elements in the sets mentioned
15	What is the complement of a set?	Everything that is not in that set.
16	What is the formula for speed?	Speed = Distance / Time
17	What are the most common units for speed?	Meters/second or Miles/hour
18	What is congruency?	When two shapes are exactly the same
19	What is a line of symmetry?	A line that splits a shape into two equal parts
20	What does it mean for lines to be parallel?	That they are travelling in the same direction and will never meet.
21	What does it mean for a line to be perpendicular?	When two lines meet at a right angle (90 degrees)
22	What is a line bisector?	Something that cuts a line in half



MUSIC

1	What is an arrangement in Music?	To change aspects of a piece of music, like a remix or cover version
2	How do composers arrange music?	Change features of the music, eg tempo, pitch, instrumentation, voices
3	What does tempo mean?	Speed
4	Define Pitch	How high or low a sound is
5	What is instrumentation?	The instruments used
6	What is a chord?	3 notes played at the same time
7	What notes are in a C chord?	C E G
8	What notes are in a G chord?	G B D
9	What notes are in a F chord?	F A C
10	What notes are in a Am chord?	A C E
11	What notes are in a Dm chord?	D F A
12	What is the difference between major and minor?	Major is 'happy' and Minor is 'sad'
13	What is copyright in music?	Copyright is the term for legally owning a piece of music
14	What is the role of the producer?	The producer is in charge of ensuring the mix sounds good and has the final say
15	What is the role of the manager?	The manager arranges the commitments of the band, eg recordings, gigs, tours, finance, marketing
16	What does a Roadie do?	The roadie transports and sets up the equipment for the gig
17	How is a piece recorded in a studio?	One part at a time, starting with the drum track
18	Describe multi-tracking	Multi-tracking is when each part is recorded separately to a click track
19	What is a sample?	A sample is a short clip of music taken from another piece of music and imported into your own piece
20	What does a sound technician do?	A sound technician is responsible for the audio at a gig or in the studio, ensuring all the mics work and that the sound is balanced correctly

PE

1	Identify 6 characteristics of leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Teamwork -Organisation -Communication -Problem solving -Resilience -Making decisions
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2	Define 'resilience'.	Being able to recover quickly from difficulties or setbacks.
3	Explain why being a good communicator is an important attribute of effective leadership.	So that your team/people that you are working with are clear on expectations or tactical decisions. Good communicators can also inspire and empower others.
4	Provide an example of a sports leader.	Any relevant example
5	Using one characteristic, explain how they use this as a leader	Using one of the 6 characteristics, apply this to your sports leader.
6	Identify three coaching points to the sprinting technique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High knees • Long strides • Heal-to-toe • Straight back • Looking forward • Pump arms with elbow at right angle
7	How would plyometric training help improve your performance in the triple jump?	It would improve your power and speed. The triple jump involves bounding and leaping and through plyometric training you train using bounding and leaping. You can improve the distance of your bounding and height/distance of your leap.
8	Describe one rule of shot putt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must release before line • Cannot cross line even after releasing the shot • Walk out at the back of the circle • If you need to collect your shot putt you must wait for the teach to say when is safe to collect. You must carry it back and not throw it to the next person.
9	Name the two groundstrokes that you have learnt in Year 7 and Year 8	Forehand and backhand
10	What attacking shot would you play if you were at the front of the court and the ball was high in the air?	Smash
11	Describe how you would score a 'game' in tennis	Love, 15, 30, 40, game
12	How can you identify a 'good ball' from a bowl?	The ball must arrive into the batting square between shoulder and knee height, on the correct side (left or right depending on the batter) and must not have bounced.
13	Describe a tactic used in fielding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send the ball directly to second/fourth base depending on the quality of the strike • Move fielders around the field depending on if the batter is left or right handed • Ball straight to first base from back stop • Any other relevant examples
14	Why would you use a 'donkey drop' rounders?	is when the bowler bowls the ball high in the air, the ball then drops just as it gets to the batter. This encourages the batter to hit the ball up meaning the fielding team are more likely to get a catch.
15	Provide 1 benefit of activity on your physical health	Improved brain health, mental health, mood, and well-being Weight loss and weight control Increased muscle strength and muscle mass Increased energy and endurance Improved flexibility and movement

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

1	Define 'democracy'.	A way of governing or ruling which listens to the will of the people.
2	Define 'Extremism'.	Having extreme views about something.
3	What's the difference between the words 'just' and 'unjust'.	Just is something that's fair and right whilst unjust is something unfair and not right.
4	Outline three reasons to go to war.	Greed, Self Defense and Retaliation.
5	What exactly does 'war' mean?	War is the fighting between nations to resolve issues.
6	Outline what is meant by 'self defense', 'retaliation' and 'greed'.	Greed – Selfish desire for something more. This could be more money, or more power. Self-defense – When you're acting to prevent harm to yourself or others. Retaliation – Deliberately harming somebody as a response to them harming you.
7	Name three of the criteria needed for a Just War.	a) The war must be declared by the government of a country. b) It must have a just cause. c) It must have a just intention. d) It should be the last resort. e) It must have a good chance of being successful and bringing about peace. f) It must be in proportion. (It should not kill too many people, especially if they are not involved in the fighting.)
8	How does isolation lead to radicalisation?	Isolation makes a person feel alone and disconnected to society, this means they are susceptible to radicalisation.
9	What exactly is radicalisation?	Radicalisation is when a person's views are slowly changed over time until the person becomes an extremist.
10	What exactly is an extremist?	An extremist is a person with views that are set in stone and are very difficult to change. Often these views are very black and white.
11	What exactly is a terrorist?	A terrorist is a person who acts on their extreme views and aims to cause terror and fear through violent acts.
12	What's a nationalist?	A nationalist is somebody who is proud to be a part of their country.
13	What is xenophobia?	Xenophobia is the fear or hatred towards people who are from other countries.
14	List three typical right-wing ideologies.	- Capitalism is a good thing. - There's nothing wrong with maintaining gender roles if it works and people are happy. - Tend to like tradition.
15	What is right wing extremism?	They create an idea that there is a right and a wrong way to behave due to your gender which can lead to somebody feeling pressure and anxiety to behave a certain way due to their gender.
16	Who is a target of right-wing extremism?	They create an idea that there is a right and a wrong way to

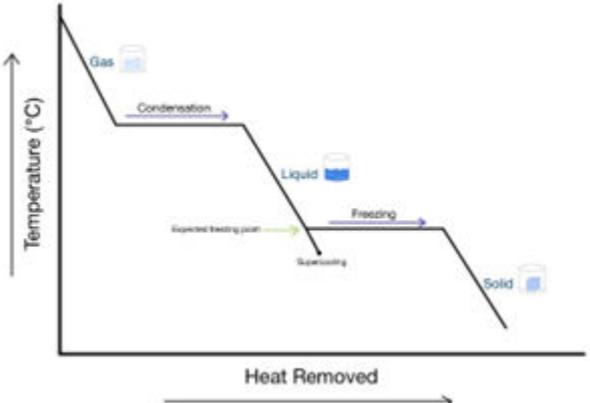
		behave due to your gender which can lead to somebody feeling pressure and anxiety to behave a certain way due to their gender.
17	How are males susceptible to right wing radicalisation?	They create an idea that there is a right and a wrong way to behave due to your gender which can lead to somebody feeling pressure and anxiety to behave a certain way due to their gender.
18	In what ways are gender roles harmful?	They create an idea that there is a right and a wrong way to behave due to your gender which can lead to somebody feeling pressure and anxiety to behave a certain way due to their gender.

SCIENCE

1	State the eight different forms of energy store.	Thermal, kinetic, gravitational, elastic, chemical, magnetic, electrostatic and nuclear energy stores.
2	What is meant by a closed system?	A closed system is a system where neither matter nor energy can enter or leave.
3	State the conservation of energy principle.	Energy can be transferred usefully, stored or dissipated, but can never be created or destroyed.
4	What is meant by the term power?	Power is the rate of doing work.
5	State the equations for power. What units are they measured in?	$P = e/t$ and $P = w/t$ P = power in watts, E = energy in Joules, W = work done in Joules and t = time in seconds.
6	State the equation for efficiency.	Efficiency = useful output energy transfer/ total input energy transfer.
7	State one device that is almost 100% efficient.	An electric heater
8	What eventually happens to all the energy wasted by a device?	It is transferred into thermal energy stores.
9	What is conduction? Describe how energy is transferred by conduction.	The transfer of energy by heating through a substance by vibrating particles colliding.
10	What is convection?	The transfer of energy by the movement of more energetic particles in a gas or liquid from a hotter to a cooler region.
11	In which state of matter does convection not happen?	Solids.
12	How is electricity generated by a wind turbine, solar cell, geothermal energy source?	The wind hits the blades of the turbines, which are connected to an electrical generator. When sunlight hits the Earth's surface, we capture some of it using solar panels. Heat from the earth's crust creates steam, steam rotates a turbine which turns a generator.
13	How is electricity generated by hydroelectric, waves and tidal sources?	Water is held behind a dam and allowed through turbines, which are connected to generators. When a wave reaches the coastline, the motion of the wave forces air up through a turbine which drives a generator. Tidal barrages are dams with turbines in them. They stop the tide flowing into rivers so the height difference of water

		builds up between the sides. It can then flow through a turbine which will turn a generator.
14	What is meant by carbon neutral?	It removes as much carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as it releases.
15	Name the three fossil fuels.	Coal, oil and natural gas.
16	How is electricity generated in a fossil fuel power station?	Fossil fuels are burned to heat water into steam that drives a turbine to generate electricity.
17	What is a pathogen?	Microorganisms that cause disease.
18	What are the four types of pathogens?	Bacteria, virus, fungi and protist.
19	How do pathogens spread?	Water, air, direct contact.
20	Name three viral diseases and give symptoms of all diseases.	Measles – Red skin rash and fever. (Sneeze or cough) HIV – Flu like symptoms at first (Sexual contact/bodily fluids) Tobacco Mosaic virus- Mosaic pattern on the leaves of plants, decolourisation – less photosynthesis.
21	Name a fungal disease and give its symptoms.	Rose black spot – Purple/black spots to develop on leaves of rose plants.
22	Name a protist disease and what measures we can take to prevent it.	Malaria. Mosquitos are vectors. Measures to prevent it are: Removing water sources/Insect repellent/mosquito nets.
23	Give two examples of bacterial diseases and the symptoms of them.	Salmonella – food poisoning. Stomach cramps, fever, vomiting and diarrhoea. Gonorrhoea – STD. Pain when urinating, thick yellow discharge from penis or vagina.
24	Describe how we can reduce and prevent the spread of disease.	Being hygienic, destroying vectors, isolating infected individuals and vaccinations.
25	Give two ways in which the skin helps to defend the body.	Skin acts as a barrier to pathogens and secretes antimicrobial substances which kill pathogens.
26	Give three ways in which white blood cells help to defend the body against disease.	Consuming them, producing antitoxins and producing antibodies.
27	What are vaccinations?	An injection to prevent the spread of a disease.
28	How do vaccinations work?	Injecting a small amount of dead or inactive pathogen. These carry antigen, which cause your white blood cells to produce antibodies to attack them. If live pathogens of the same type then appear at a later date then the white blood cells can rapidly mass produce antibodies to kill the pathogen.
29	How are painkillers and antibiotics different?	Painkillers relieve pain. Antibiotics kill or prevent the growth of bacteria.
30	Describe what aspirin and digitalis are used for and where they originate from.	Aspirin is used as a painkiller and to lower fever. Developed from a chemical found in willow. Digitalis is used to treat heart conditions and was developed from a chemical found in foxgloves.
31	Describe antibiotic resistance.	When bacteria mutate and sometimes these mutations cause them to be resistance to an antibiotic. Usually caused by the over prescribing of antibiotics.
32	What is a placebo?	A fake drug.

33	What is PH a measure of?	PH is a measure of how acidic or alkaline a solution is.
34	What are the ranges of PH for an acid?	PH 1 -6
35	What type of ion are released when an acid dissolves in water?	Hydrogen ions (H ⁺)
36	What is the general equation for a reaction between an acid and metal oxide?	Acid + metal oxide → Salt + water
37	What is the general equation for a reaction between a metal carbonate and acid?	Acid + Metal carbonate → Salt + carbon dioxide + water
38	What does the name of a salt depend on?	Which metal and acid are used. First part of the name comes from the metal and the second part come from the acid used.
39	Write a method to make a soluble salt from an acid and insoluble base.	1. Add an insoluble reagent to a heated acid. 2. Add in excess. 3. Filter out excess insoluble reactant. 4. Crystallise your salt solution by evaporation and then leaving the solution to cool.
40	Where would you place the alkali metals in the reactivity series?	Top
41	Is an element at the top of the reactivity series more or less reactive than the elements below it?	More reactive
42	What is a displacement reaction?	Involves one metal replacing another one out of a compound. A more reactive metal will displace a less reactive metal from its compound.
43	Write the word equation for the general reaction of a metal with an acid.	Metal + acid → salt + hydrogen.
44	Write the general equation for a metal with water.	Metal + water → metal hydroxide + hydrogen
45	What is the formula for density?	Density = Mass / volume
46	Describe the arrangement, movement and energy of the particles in a solid, liquid and gas.	Solids – Fixed, regular arrangement, particles don't have much energy so they can only vibrate about their fixed positions. Liquids – Irregular arrangement (close together but can move past each other). They have more energy than the particles in a solid and they move in random directions at low speeds. Gas – Random. The particles have more energy than solids and liquids. They move in random directions at high speeds.
47	In which state of matter do particles have the most energy?	Gas
48	What piece of apparatus would you need to measure the density of an irregular solid object?	A eureka can and a measuring cylinder.
49	Describe how you would measure the density of a liquid.	Use a balance to find the mass of liquid in a measuring cylinder. Record the total volume and mass. Repeat until full. Calculate mass/volume and take an average.
50	Give one way in which you can transfer energy to the particles in a system.	By heating the system
51	Name five different changes of state	Freezing, melting, boiling/evaporating, condensing and sublimating.

52	Sketch a cooling graph, showing temp against time for a substance being cooled.	
53	State the equation for specific latent heat	Energy = Mass x specific latent heat
54	State the two different types of specific latent heat for a substance and describe the difference between them.	Specific latent heat of fusion and specific latent heat of vaporisation.
55	What are the unit for specific latent heat?	J/Kg

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

1	What is a preposition?	A preposition indicates the position of a noun. E.g under, on, in
2	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
3	What are 4 connectives you could use to link your sentences?	Pero = but Sin embargo = however También = however Y = and
4	Which verb do we use with location?	estar
5	How do you say I go / I am going to	Voy a
6	What are ordinal numbers?	1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd etc.
7	Write down 4 Spanish present tense time frames	Siempre = always Todo los días = every day A menudo = often A veces = sometimes Nunca = never Una vez a la semana = once a week De vez en cuando = from time to time / occasionally
8	What structure is always used with transport?	En Voy en coche Voy en avion
9	Write down 4 Spanish past tense time frames	El Verano pasado = last summer El año pasado = last year



		Hace dos años = 2 years ago Ayer = yesterday
10	What is the Spanish for I went?	Fui
11	What is the ending for the pronoun 'I' for 'ar' verbs in the preterite tense?	É Visité = I visited

