



SMITHDON HIGH SCHOOL
HUNSTANTON

STRENGTH - INTEGRITY - EXCELLENCE



50 Questions
Year 11
2nd Edition

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English

50 (or so) things you need to know about <i>Macbeth</i>	
1. When was <i>Macbeth</i> written, who was the monarch and what do we call this era?	It was written around 1606, King James I, Jacobean era.
2. What was Shakespeare's Big Idea when he wrote <i>Macbeth</i> ?	In <i>Macbeth</i> , Shakespeare examines the destructive power of unchecked ambition.
3. What is regicide and how was this crime viewed in the Jacobean era?	Murder of a king is called 'regicide' and it was considered to be crime against God.
4. What is the Chain of Being? (also referred to as Natural Order)	The idea that things are fixed in a specific place in the universe and cannot be changed.
5. In <i>Macbeth</i> , the "owls scream and the crickets cry" after Duncan's murder. What has been disturbed?	The natural order.
6. Weather and nature are used to demonstrate that things are not following the Chain of Being in <i>Macbeth</i> . What is this called?	Pathetic fallacy.
7. What kind of setting does Shakespeare usually use when the witches are on stage?	Isolated and stormy. In Act 1, they appear on a 'heath' with 'thunder'.
8. How does <i>Macbeth</i> begin?	With the witches who are planning when and where they will meet next.
9. How is <i>Macbeth</i> presented at the beginning of the play?	<i>Macbeth</i> is initially presented as a brave and well respected man who led the Scottish army to victory over the Norwegian invaders.
10. In <i>Macbeth</i> , what purpose do the witches serve?	Shakespeare constructs the witches to sow discord in the universe.
11. What are the three things do the witches predict in Act 1?	<i>Macbeth</i> will be Thane of Cawdor, then 'king hereafter', and that Banquo will be the father of kings. They also hail <i>Macbeth</i> as Thane of Glamis, a title he knows he possesses.
12. How does Lady <i>Macbeth</i> advise <i>Macbeth</i> to act around Duncan?	She tells him to 'look like th'innocent flower' which suggests that he should act normally and graciously around Duncan.
13. How does Duncan reward <i>Macbeth</i> for his bravery?	Duncan appoints <i>Macbeth</i> as Thane of Cawdor.
14. How does Duncan misjudge <i>Macbeth</i> ?	Duncan trusts <i>Macbeth</i> so he does not realise that <i>Macbeth</i> intends to betray him.
15. Why is Banquo a threat to <i>Macbeth</i> ?	The witches predict that Banquo's sons will be kings which means <i>Macbeth</i> 's descendents will not be heir to the throne.
16. Who says, 'Stars hide your fires, let not light see my black and deep desires.'?	<i>Macbeth</i>
17. In Act 1, <i>Macbeth</i> says that a 'False face must hide what the false heart doth know.' What does this suggest?	This shows that appearances are not always the same as reality.

18. Define fate.	Fate is the idea that everything that is going to happen is already decided so people can't change the future and aren't in control of what happens to them.
19. Define free will.	Free will is the idea that people can choose their own destiny, or course of action, and are in control of their future.
20. What happens to disturb Macbeth's new found ambition to become King?	Duncan names his son, Malcom, Prince of Cumberland and heir to the throne of Scotland. Macbeth sees this as a "step on which I must fall down, or else o'erleap, for it lies in my way".
21. How does Macbeth break the chain of being?	He murders Duncan.
22. What sound 'invites' Macbeth to kill King Duncan?	A bell rings. Macbeth takes this as a signal to do the deed. Macbeth calls it a 'knell' which is telling as a knell is a funeral bell.
23. Who are Malcom and Donalbain?	Malcolm and Donalbain are King Duncan's sons.
24. What do Duncan's sons do when they learn of their father's death?	They flee: Malcolm goes to England; Donalbain goes to Ireland.
25. How does the porter refer to the door of the castle? What does Shakespeare imply?	He calls it a 'hell-gate,' as if warning us the castle itself might be considered hell for those who enter.
26. Why does Shakespeare include the porter scene after the murder of King Duncan and before his body is found?	The scene provides some comic relief amidst all the tension and darkness of the murder. Do not disregard it as unimportant.
27. Who says 'there's daggers in men's smiles' and what does Shakespeare mean by this?	Malcolm says this after his father is murdered. He means everyone is pretending to be nice but one of his 'friends' is really a traitor. He just doesn't know which one.
28. What three prophecies do the witches predict when Macbeth visits them in Act IV?	"beware Macduff, Beware the Thane of Fife", "none of woman born shall harm Macbeth", and "Macbeth shall never vanquished be until Great Birnam Wood to Dunsinane Hill shall come against him".
29. How do the witches' second prophecies spur Macbeth's ambition?	The combination of these three prophecies make Macbeth feel invincible, but it is "none of woman born" that he puts the most faith into.
30. What is foreshadowing?	Foreshadowing is a warning or an indication of a future event.
31. How does Shakespeare use foreshadowing in <i>Macbeth</i> ?	Shakespeare explicitly foreshadows through the witches' prophecies. Shakespeare tells us what is going to happen but not how.
32. What is iambic pentameter?	Also known as blank verse, iambic pentameter is the rhythm of the lines using stressed and unstressed syllables.
33. Shakespeare typically uses iambic pentameter for which types of characters?	Shakespeare used iambic pentameter for people of higher status.
34. Define rhyming couplet.	Two successive lines which rhyme.
35. What is prose?	Prose has no rhyme or rhythm- it's 'normal' writing.

36. What type of character usually speaks in prose?	It is used by lesser or lower status characters.
37. List two characters who use prose (instead of verse) in <i>Macbeth</i> .	The Porter Lady Macbeth when she reads Macbeth's letter and when she is sleepwalking.
38. Who kills Banquo?	Macbeth hires murderers to kill Banquo.
39. Macbeth describes Fleance as a 'worm' which 'in time will venom breed.' What does this metaphor suggest about how Macbeth views Fleance?	This metaphor suggests that Macbeth sees Fleance as a threat because, although he is currently only a 'worm', he will have 'venom' in future. This shows that Macbeth thinks that Fleance might be a danger to him in the future and a threat to his position as king.
40. Give an example that shows how much Macbeth admires Lady Macbeth at the start of the play.	Macbeth addresses her as 'my dearest partner of greatness.'
41. What is Lady Macbeth's opinion of her husband?	Lady Macbeth thinks Macbeth is weak and cowardly. She calls him, 'white,' and comments that he is 'too full o'th milk of human kindness'.
42. Lady Macbeth sees femininity as weakness.' What evidence supports this statement?	She appeals to the spirits to 'unsex' her. She questions Macbeth's masculinity when he is unsure about killing Duncan.
43. What is the significance of this line: 'Macduff was from his mother's womb untimely ripped'?	The witches' prophecy stated that, 'none of woman born shall harm Macbeth.' Macduff was not 'born' in the obvious sense; he was delivered via caesarean.
44. What does the 'spot' Lady Macbeth refers to in, 'out, damned spot!' really symbolise?	The spot is an imagined blood stain on her hands, Duncan's blood. The spot symbolises the stain upon her character: her ambitious, treacherous side, but also her guilt that cannot be soothed or washed away.
45. Why does Lady Macbeth sleepwalk?	She is consumed by guilt for her part in Duncan's murder.
46. What does the 'tomorrow' soliloquy (Act 5, Scene 5) reveal about Macbeth's state of mind?	The 'tomorrow' soliloquy reveals that Macbeth feels numb at the death of his wife. He also feels that he has wasted his time on a path that ultimately destroys him.
47. Why is Macbeth present in less than half of the Act 5 scenes?	This could be reflective of Macbeth's lack of control over Scotland. His reign is ending and he is becoming less significant.
48. Which character kills Macbeth?	Macduff.
49. Explain, briefly, how ambition is presented as a destructive force throughout <i>Macbeth</i> .	Ambition is destructive as it motivates Macbeth to murder Duncan. The violence escalates as Macbeth kills an increasing number of people to stay king. Both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth experience extreme guilt as a result of these killings. The bloody battle at the end of the play is also a result of Macbeth's ambition to be king.
50. How does the structure of <i>Macbeth</i> suggest that betrayal is always punished?	The play begins and ends with a traitor getting beheaded. At the beginning of the play it is reported that Macbeth has beheaded a traitor, and at the end of the play Macbeth himself is beheaded for betraying Duncan. The circular structure suggests that betrayal is always punished.

50 Questions – GCSE Maths NON Calculator

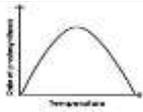
Sets 1 & 2 = HIGHER

Sets 3, 4 & 5 = FOUNDATION

No	Question	Answer
1	Find the nth term 4, 10, 16, 22.....	$6n - 2$
2	What is the formula for Area of a Circle?	$\pi \times \text{radius squared, } A = \pi r^2$ Area=
3	Round 24554 to 2 significant figures	25000
4	What is the formula for the Area of a Rectangle?	Area = lw (length x width/base x height...etc)
5	Expand and Simplify $3(2a + 1) + 2(a - 1)$	$8a + 1$
6	$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ (do not accept 2/4)
7	Name the 3 sides for labelling Trigonometry.	Hypotenuse, Opposite & Adjacent
8	Work out $20 - 12 \div (8 - 2)$	18
9	$1485 \div 15$	99
10	45% of £102	£45.90 (must have 2 dp for pence)
11	Express 120 as a product of prime factors	$2^3 \times 3 \times 5$
12	What is the formula for the volume of a cuboid?	Length x width x height (depth)
13	How much change would you get from £10 if you spent the following amounts £3.85 and £2.44?	£3.71
14	Write 45600000 in standard form	4.56×10^7
15	What is the formula for the Area of a Right-Angled Triangle?	Area = (base x height) $\div 2$ or $\frac{1}{2}bh$
16	$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{11}{20}$
17	What is the gradient of the line $y = 6x + 4$	Gradient = 6 NOT 6x
18	$792 \div 24$	33
19	If 12 pens cost £2.40, how much would 9 pens cost?	£1.80
20	What is the exact value of Sin 45?	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
21	Solve $6x - 5 = 4x + 9$	$X = 7$
22	56×34	1904
23	Express 0.00931 in standard form	9.31×10^{-3}
24	Find the next two terms in the sequence 24, 19, 14, 9.....	4 and -1
25	What is the formula for the Area of a Trapezium?	Area = $\frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$ or $(a+b) \times \text{height} \div 2$ or $(a+b) \div 2$ then x height
26	Find the y intercept of the line $3y = 18x + 12$	4
27	Work out $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{13}{15}$
28	Solve $5x - 3 = 3x + 9$	$x = 6$
29	Increase £2020 by 10%	£2222

30	Expand & Simplify $(x + 5)(x + 1)$	$X^2 + 6x + 5$
31	The nth term of a sequence is $2n^2 - 5$. What is the 10 th term?	195
32	Work out $30 - (3+7) \times 2$	10
33	Write down the first 15 square numbers.	1,4,9,16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225
34	Divide £540 in the ratio 4:5	£240 £300
35	What is the formula for the Area of a Parallelogram?	Area = base x height (A = bh)
36	$45 \div 18$	2.5
37	Express $17/20$ as a decimal	0.85
38	Factorise fully $30x^2 - 25x$	$5x(6x - 5)$
39	$2 \frac{2}{3} \div 1 \frac{1}{4}$	$2 \frac{2}{15}$
40	Make x the subject $y = ax^2$	$x = \sqrt{\frac{y}{a}}$
41	What is the formula for the volume of a prism?	Area of the Cross-Section x length (height)
42	Square Roots of 169 (2 answers needed)	13 AND -13
43	Find in terms of π , the perimeter of a circle, with radius of 10cm.	$20\pi\text{cm}$
44	What is the exact value of $\cos 30^\circ$?	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
45	What is the formula for Circumference of a Circle?	$\pi \times \text{diameter}, C = \pi d$
46	Work out $2/3$ of 108	72
47	Write down the first 5 cubed numbers	1, 8, 27, 64, 125
48	Estimate $\frac{425 + 198}{13.5}$	60
49	What is the formula for Pythagoras' Theorem?	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
50	Solve $5x + 3 \geq 3x - 7$	$x \geq -5$

Biology

No.	Question	Answer
1	What is the function of the nucleus?	Controls the activity of the cell.
2	Name one type of cell that does not contain a nucleus.	Red blood cell
3	Name one structure found in a plant cell but not in an animal cell.	Chloroplast or cell wall or vacuole
4	How would you calculate image size?	Image size = magnification x actual size
5	Give one advantage of using an electron microscope instead of a light microscope.	Greater resolution or magnification
6	Name the four types of pathogen.	Bacteria, fungi, protist and virus
7	Which pathogen causes malaria?	Protist
8	What does validity mean?	Validity is when only one variable is changed
9	How could you reduce the number of deaths from malaria (except using mosquito nets)?	Insecticides, anti-malarial tablets, vaccine, reducing standing water, reducing exposed skin, avoid dawn and dusk.
10	How does the human body prevent pathogens entering?	Skin, mucus, nasal hairs
11	How does the human body defend itself against pathogens inside the body?	White blood cells, antibodies, phagocytosis, anti-toxins
12	What is the word equation for photosynthesis?	Water + carbon dioxide → oxygen + glucose
13	What does independent variable mean?	The variable you change
14	Sketch a graph which shows the effect of temperature on rate of photosynthesis.	
15	How is water loss from leaves controlled?	The closing of the stomata by the guard cells
16	Which vessel transports water through the plant?	Xylem
17	What is transpiration?	Water loss (evaporation) from leaves
18	What is the function of valves?	Prevent backflow
19	Name the component of blood which starts the process of blood clotting.	Platelets
20	Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using a mechanical heart valve	Advantage – don't have to wait for a donor heart Disadvantage – could lead to blood clots.
21	Which part of the blood transports glucose?	Plasma
22	Name a chemical used to test for glucose.	Benedict's solution
23	What colour change would you expect to see if the test was positive?	Blue to yellow/green/red (depending on amount of sugar)

24	Define diffusion.	Movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration.
25	Define osmosis.	The movement of water from a high water concentration to a low water concentration across a partially permeable membrane.
26	Define active transport.	Movement of particles from a low concentration to a high concentration using energy.
27	Where does active transport happen in the body?	Small intestine.
28	Define the term double circulatory system.	The right side of the heart pumps deoxygenated to the lungs, the left side pumps oxygenated blood to the body.
29	Name the four chambers of the heart.	Right atrium, left atrium, right ventricle, left ventricle
30	Which blood vessel carries blood to the body?	Aorta
31	Define stem cell.	An undifferentiated cell.
32	Name one condition that could be treated using stem cells.	Cystic fibrosis, spinal injuries, diabetes
33	Name the two types of stem cells.	Embryonic stem cells and adult stem cells.
34	What are the ethical issues with using stem cells	Embryonic stem cells are destroyed which could be seen as a potential life.
35	What is a placebo?	A drug with no active ingredients
36	What is an enzyme?	A biological catalyst
37	Where is amylase produced?	Salivary glands, pancreas, small intestine
38	What does amylase break down?	Starch into simple sugars
39	Name two other enzymes.	Lipase and protease
40	Name two factors that affect rate of enzyme activity.	Temperature and pH
41	What is a tumour?	Uncontrolled, abnormal cell growth
42	What is the difference between a benign and malignant tumour?	Benign – contained in one place Malignant – can spread (metastasize) around the body
43	How can cancer be treated?	Radiotherapy or chemotherapy
44	What is a double blind trial?	Neither the doctors nor the patients know who has received the real drug.
45	What is the first stage in drug trials?	Testing on cells and tissues.
46	What is a monoclonal antibody?	Antibodies that are identical
47	What is a hybridoma?	Lymphocytes fused with a tumour cell
48	How can monoclonal antibodies be used?	Pregnancy test, diagnosis of disease, treating cancer
49	Give an advantage of using monoclonal antibodies.	Do not affect healthy cells, can be used to treat a wide range of conditions
50	Give a disadvantage of using monoclonal antibodies.	Expensive to develop, unwanted side-effects, difficult to attach monoclonal antibodies to drugs

Chemistry

No.	Question	Answer
1	What is an ion?	an atom which has lost or gained an electron
2	Name the three subatomic particles, their mass and relative charge	Protons (1, +1), neutrons (1, 0), electrons (0, -1)
3	What is the mass number of an atom?	The number of protons + the number of neutrons in an atom
4	What is the maximum number of electrons can go in the second and third shells?	8
5	Explain in terms of electrons what occurs when lithium bonds with chlorine	One electron transferred from lithium to chlorine so both have a full outer shell and are stable like group 0
6	Why don't sulphur ions and oxygen ions form ionic bonds with each other?	Because they're both non-metals and bond covalently
7	Define giant ionic lattice	A huge 3D network of ions
8	Balance the equation: $\text{Li} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{LiOH} + \text{H}_2$	$2\text{Li} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{LiOH} + \text{H}_2$
9	Name KOH	Potassium hydroxide
10	Explain why the noble gases are inert	They have full outer shells, so do not need to gain or lose electrons
11	Explain why graphite conducts electricity	Delocalised electrons which are free to move
12	What is a fullerene?	Substance made of carbon atoms arranged in a cage
13	Describe the structure of simple covalent molecules	Strong covalent bonds between atoms, weak forces holding the molecules together
14	Describe the main features of metals in terms of their structure	Positive metal ions arranged in layers with delocalised electrons
15	Explain why pure metals are soft	Layers of metal ions are free to slide over each other
16	Explain why alloys can be harder than pure metals	Different size of atoms disturb the layers to stop them sliding over each other
17	What is the name for a reaction where oxygen is removed from a compound?	Reduction
18	In 3 points explain why zinc can be extracted from zinc oxide with carbon but magnesium cannot be extracted from magnesium oxide with carbon	Magnesium is more reactive than carbon (1), Zinc is less reactive than carbon (1), Carbon can therefore remove oxygen from zinc oxide but not magnesium oxide (1)
19	What process is used to extract metals more reactive than carbon	Electrolysis
20	Define acid in terms of pH	A substance with a pH of less than 7
21	Write the equation (an ionic equation) showing the (neutralisation) reaction between H^+ and OH^- ions	$\text{H}^+ + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$
22	How do you make a soluble salt from an acid?	React the acid with a base. E.g. to make copper sulphate react copper oxide with sulphuric acid
23	What is an exothermic reaction?	A reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings.

24	Give two examples of endothermic reactions.	Thermal decomposition reactions, citric acid and sodium hydrogencarbonate.
25	Is breaking bonds endothermic or exothermic?	Endothermic. Chemical bonds are strong so require energy to break (like when you have to put energy in to separate magnets from each other)
26	Which ions are in NaCl	(Sodium) Na ⁺ and chloride (Cl ⁻)
27	Which ions are in Mg(OH) ₂	(magnesium) Mg ²⁺ and 2 (hydroxide) OH ⁻
28	What is the formula of sodium sulphate?	Na ₂ SO ₄
29	At which electrode would Zn ²⁺ (aq) turn into Zn(s)?	Cathode (negative) (needs to gain electrons)
30	What will be the products for the electrolysis of molten zinc oxide?	Zinc and oxygen
31	Why is sodium not produced in the electrolysis of sodium chloride solution?	It is more reactive than hydrogen so hydrogen is produced instead.
32	What is crude oil?	A mixture of hydrocarbons
33	What is an electrolyte?	A solution containing ions which allows current to flow.
34	Why do atoms transfer electrons in ionic bonding?	So that they can have full outer shells
35	Name five fuels we obtain from crude oil	Name five fuels we obtain from crude oil
36	Explain why increasing the concentration increases the rate of reaction	More concentrated means more particles in solution, therefore more frequent collisions between reactants.
37	State the effect on increasing the pressure of a gas on the rate of reaction	Increases
38	What is the activation energy?	The amount of energy a particle needs before it will be able to react when it collides with another particle
39	What chemical symbol represents a reversible reaction?	⇌
40	What is equilibrium?	The point in a reversible reaction when the forward and reverse reactions are occurring at the same rate
41	What is a hydrocarbon?	A compound made of atoms of carbon and hydrogen only
42	What is an alkane?	A hydrocarbon with only single bonds
43	How does boiling point change with the length of an alkane?	The longer the alkane, the higher its boiling point
44	How do you test for an alkene?	React it with bromine water goes orange to colourless
45	How can hydrogen be tested for?	Makes a squeaky pop when a splint is placed in it
46	What monomers are involved in addition polymerisation?	Alkenes
47	What are the first four alkenes?	Ethene, propene, butene, pentene
48	How can oxygen be tested for?	Relights a glowing splint
49	How can pure substances be distinguished from impure ones?	By their melting/boiling points
50	In chemistry what is a "pure" substance?	A substance made of a single element or compound

Physics

No.	Question	Answer
1	What is the equation linking kinetic energy, mass and velocity?	$E_k = 0.5mv^2$
2	What is the equation linking gravitational field strength, gravitational potential energy and height?	$E_p = mgh$
3	What are the units of gravitational field strength?	newtons per kilogram
4	What is the equation linking energy transferred, power and time?	$P = E/t$
5	What are the units of power?	Watts
6	What is the definition of power?	Power is the rate of transfer of energy or the rate of doing work
7	What is the equation linking power, time and work done?	$P = W/t$
8	What is the equation for calculating efficiency from energy?	Efficiency = useful energy output/total energy input
9	State the rule for current in a series circuit	The current is the same at every point in the circuit and in every component
10	State the rule for resistance in a series circuit	the more resistors, the greater the resistance. $R_T = R_1 + R_2$
11	State the rule for potential difference in a parallel circuit	the potential difference across each branch in the circuit is the same
12	State the equation which links current, potential difference and resistance	$V = IR$
13	The potential difference between the live wire and others in the plug is _____ V	230V
14	State the equation which links charge flow, current and time	$Q = It$
15	State the equation which links charge flow, energy transferred and potential difference	$E = QV$
16	Why are transformers used?	reduce current so that less heat is lost in cables, increases efficiency
17	State the equation which links density, mass and volume	$\rho = m/v$
18	The energy stored inside a system by the particles which make it up is known as _____ energy	Internal
19	The energy needed to raise the temperature 1 kg of a material by 1°C is the _____	specific heat capacity
20	The amount of energy required to change the state of one kilogram of a substance with no change in temperature is the ...?	specific latent heat
21	State the units of density	kg/m^3
22	Why doesn't temperature increase during melting?	Energy is being used to weaken forces between particles
23	Define isotope	An atom of the same element with different numbers of neutrons
24	Define radioactive decay	An unstable nucleus changes to become more stable and gives out radiation

25	What did Rutherford's experiment reveal?	Atoms have a central area of positive charge with electrons surrounding it
26	What is an alpha particle?	two protons and two neutrons
27	What is a beta particle?	an electron
28	What is gamma radiation?	electromagnetic wave (NOT a particle)
29	List three non-contact forces	gravitational, electrostatic, magnetic
30	Define weight	The force of gravity acting on an object's mass
31	State the equation which links gravitational field strength, mass and weight	$W=mg$
32	State the equation which links distance, force and work done	$W=Fs$
33	State the equation which links extension, force and spring constant	$F=ke$
34	State the equation which links acceleration, change in velocity and time taken	$a=\Delta v/t$
35	State the equation which links acceleration, mass and resultant force	$F = ma$
36	State the equation which links speed, distance and time	Distance travelled = speed x time [$s = v t$]
37	What are the units of acceleration?	metres per second squared (m/s^2)
38	Factors which influence reaction time are...	tiredness, drug, alcohol, distractions
39	State Newton's Third Law	Whenever two objects interact, the forces they exert on each other are equal and opposite
40	What is the speed of electromagnetic radiation?	300 000 000 m/s
41	List the EM spectrum from long to short wavelength.	Radio, microwave, infrared, visible, UV, X-rays, gamma
42	Why are gamma rays used in medical treatment?	Can kill cancer cells
43	Why are X-rays good for taking images of bone?	absorbed by bone but transmitted through soft tissue
44	What is the EM radiation with the lowest frequency?	Radio
45	Which three elements are magnetic?	iron, cobalt and nickel
46	What is a permanent magnet?	A magnet that produces its own magnetic field.
47	What is an important property of a solenoid/electromagnet as a magnet	can be switched on and off with electric current
48	What is an electromagnet?	A solenoid containing an iron core which increases its strength
49	Give three ways of increasing the force of a solenoid.	Add iron core, increase number of coils of wire, increase current, move magnetic material closer
50	Name an example of a transverse wave	light, water, any electromagnetic wave

German

1) Name 10 foods	Blumenkohl (cauliflower), Hähnchen (chicken), Rindfleisch (beef), Schweinefleisch (pork), Birne (pear), Erbsen (peas), Erdbeeren (strawberries) Zwiebeln (onions), Käse (cheese) Brötchen (bread rolls)
2) Name 5 drinks	Milch (milk), Apfelsaft (apple juice), Rotwein (red wine), Sprudel (sparkling water), heiße Schokolade (hot chocolate)
3) Name 5 school subjects	Geschichte (History), Erdkunde (Geography), Kunst (art), Naturwissenschaften (science), Informatik (technology)
4) Name 10 things about the weather	Die Wettervorhersage (weather forecast), neblig (foggy), wolkig (cloudy), wechselhaft (changeable), es friert (it's freezing), es schneit (it's snowing), es regnet (it's raining), Schnee (snow), Bewolkt (overcast), Es gibt Gewitter (there are storms)
5) Name 10 double digit numbers	zwölf (12), siebzehn (17), einundzwanzig (21), dreiunddreißig (33), vierundvierzig (44), fünfzig (50), siebenundsechzig (67), siebzig (70), siebenundsiebzig (77), Hundert (100)
6) Name 10 hobbies	lesen (to read), turnen (to do gymnastics), laufen (to run), klettern (to climb), wandern (to walk/hike), segeln (to go sailing), Rad fahren (to ride a bike), Schach spielen (to play chess), Berg steigen (to climb mountains), tanzen (to dance), faulenz (to do nothing)
7) Name 10 jobs	Apotheker (chemist), Arzt (doctor), Dolmetscher (interpreter), Kellner (waiter) Klempner (plumber), Lehrer (teacher), Krankenschwester (nurse), Schauspieler (actor), Verkäufer (shop assistant), Friseur/ Friseurin (hairdresser)
8) Name 10 physical description words	Augen (eyes), schwarz (black), kurz (short), lang (long), glatt (straight), schlank (slim), dick (fat), Bart (beard), hübsch (pretty), eine Brille (glasses)
9) Name 10 adjectives to describe personality	Abenteuerlustig (adventurous), fleißig (hardworking), frech (cheeky), langweilig (boring), locker (laid-back), lustig (funny), modisch (fashionable), selbstbewußt (self-confident), unterhaltsam (entertaining), faul (lazy)
10) Name 10 items of clothing	Rock (skirt), Hose (trousers), Kleid (dress), Hemd (shirt), Mantel (coat) Krawatte (tie), Jacke (jacket), Turnschuhe (trainers), Stiefel (boots), Hausschuhe (slippers),
11) Name 10 countries	Deutschland (Germany), Frankreich (France), Großbritannien (Great Britain), Österreich (Austria), Spanien (Spain), Schottland (Scotland), Irland (Ireland), Griechenland (Greece), Italien (Italy), die Schweiz (Switzerland)
12) Name 5 modes of transport	mit der Fähre (by ferry), mit dem Flugzeug (by plane), mit dem Zug (by train), mit dem Auto (by car), mit dem U-Bahn (by underground)
13) Name 10 places in the town	Rathaus (town hall), Bahnhof (station), Apotheke (chemist), die Post (post office), Laden (shop), Marktplatz (market place), Museum (museum), Theater (theatre), Kaufhaus (department store), Einkaufszentrum (shopping centre)
14) Name 5 false friends	Dom (cathedral), Chips (crisps), Brand (fire), Chef (boss), groß (big)
15) Name 5 connectives	weil (because), da (because), obwohl (although), aber (but), sondern (however)
16) Name 5 opinion phrases	Ich finde daß (I think that), Ich denke daß (I think that), Ich glaube daß (I believe that), Ich meine daß, (I think that) Meiner Meinung nach... +verb (In my opinion...)

17) Name 5 intensifiers	sehr (very), ziemlich (quite/fairly), ganz (completely) echt (really), wirklich (really)
18) Name 5 positive and 5 negative adjectives	Toll (great), prima (great), klasse (great/super), wunderbar(wonderful), fantastisch (fantastic), nicht gut(not good), schlimm(bad), schlecht(bad), schrecklich (dreadful), furchtbar (awful)
19) Name 3 present tense time phrases	Heute(today), diese Woche (this week), dieses Jahr (this year)
20) Name 5 past tense time phrases	Gestern (yesterday), vor zwei Monate (2 months ago), letztes Jahr(last year) letzten Sommer (last Summer) In der Vergangenheit (in the past)
21) Name 5 future tense time phrases	Morgen (tomorrow), am Montag (on Monday), am Wochenende (at the weekend), nächstes Jahr (next year), In der Zukunft (in the future)
22) Name 5 question words	Was(what), wo(where), wer(who), warum(why), welche(which)
23) Name 5 directions	rechts (right), links (left), geradeaus (straight on), bis zur Ampel (up to the lights), nehmen Sie die erste Straße links (take the first street on the left)
24) Give the full conjugation of the verb gehen in the present tense	Ich gehe, du gehst, er/sie/es geht, wir gehen, ihr geht, Sie gehen, sie gehen (I go, you go, he/she/it goes, we go, you go, you go (polite) they go)
25) Give the full conjugation of the verb gehen in the perfect tense	Ich bin gegangen, du bist gegangen, er/sie/es ist gegangen, wir sind gegangen, ihr seid gegangen, Sie sind gegangen, sie sind gegangen (I went, you went, he/she/it went, we went, you went, you went(polite), they went)
26) Give the full conjugation of the verb haben in the present tense	Ich habe, du hast, er/sie/es hat, wir haben, ihr habt, Sie haben, sie haben (I have, you have, he/she/it has, we have, you have, you have (polite) they have)
27) Give the full conjugation of the verb sein in the present tense	Ich bin, du bist, er/sie/es ist, wir sind, ihr seid, Sie sind, sie sind (I am, you are, he/she/it is, we are, you are, you are (polite), they are)
28) Name 10 verbs in the present tense 'I' form	Ich gehe (I go), ich mache (I do), ich spiele (I play), ich sehe fern (I watch tv), ich fahre Rad (I ride my bike), ich höre Musik (I listen to music), ich esse (I eat), ich treffe Freunde (I meet friends), ich mag (I like), ich tue nichts (I do nothing)
29) Name 10 verbs in the perfect tense 'I' form	Ich habe gemacht (I did), Ich habe gesehen (I saw), Ich habe gespielt (I played), ich habe ferngesehen (I watched tv) ich habe gegessen (I ate), ich habe getrunken (I drank), ich habe gearbeitet (I worked) Ich bin gegangen (I went), Ich bin gefahren (I went/travelled), Ich bin geblieben (I stayed)
30) Name 5 verbs in the imperfect tense	Es gab (there was) , Ich war (I was), Ich hatte (I had), Ich ging (I went), Ich sah (I saw)
32) Name 5 verbs in the conditional 'I' form	Ich könnte (I could), Ich würde (I would), Ich möchte (I would like), Ich hätte (I would have), Ich dürfte (I would be allowed)
33) Name 5 reflexive verbs to describe daily routine	Ich wasche mich (I wash), Ich dusche mich (I shower), Ich ziehe mich an (I get dressed), Ich schminke mich an (I put on make up) Ich putze mich die Zähne (I brush my teeth)
34) Give the full conjugation of gehen/sein/haben in the imperfect	Ich ging, du gingst, er/sie/es ging, wir gingen, ihr gingt, Sie gingen, sie gingen (I go, you go, he/she/it goes, we go, you go, you go(polite) they go) Ich war, du warst, er/sie/es war, wir waren, ihr wart, Sie waren, sie waren (I was, you were, he/she/it was, we were, you were, you were (polite) they were) Ich hatte, du hattest, er/sie/es hatte, wir hatten, ihr hattet, Sie hatten, sie hatten (I

	had, you had, he/she/it had, we had, you had, you (polite) had, they had)
35) Translate: I would like to book a single/double room	Ich möchte ein Einzelzimmer/ ein Doppelzimmer reservieren.
36) Translate: I would like to buy 2 tickets	Ich möchte zwei Karten kaufen.
37) Translate: It was fun	Es hat Spaß gemacht.
38) Translate: What time does it start?	Um wie viel Uhr beginnt es?
39) Translate: What do you recommend?	Was empfehlen Sie?
40) I want to exchange this t-shirt	Ich möchte dieses T-shirt umtauschen.
41) What do you think of school trips?	Was hältst du von Klassenfährte/ Schulausflüge?
42) Translate: What time does the train leave?	Um wie viel Uhr fährt der Zug ab?
43) Translate: Wenn ich viel Geld hätte...	If I had lots of money...
44) Translate: Wenn ich ein Jahr frei nehmen könnte...	If I could take a year out...
45) Translate: Wenn ich älter wäre ...	If I was older...
46) Translate: Wenn ich siebzehn Jahre alt wäre...	If I was 17 years old
47) Translate: Wenn ich zur Universität gehe	When I go to university
48) Translate: Ich hoffe meine Prüfungen zu bestehen	I hope to pass my exams
49) Translate: Ich habe die Absicht zu heiraten	I intend to get married
50) Translate: Ich habe vor mein eigenes Geschäft zu gründen	I intend to start up my own business

French

No.	Question	Answer
1	10 foods/drinks	du fromage/ du pain / de la pizza/ /des pommes / de la viande / des légumes / de la glace au chocolat etc
2	10 school subjects	les maths / le français / l' anglais / l' informatique / le dessin / le sport etc
3	10 types of weather	Il fait ... (beau / du soleil / du vent) il y a de l'orage etc
4	10 sports	le foot/ le cyclisme / le basket etc
5	10 professions	le professeur / l'avocat / plombier etc
6	10 family words	le beau-père / la tante / la belle soeur etc
7	10 words to describe physical appearance	petit / grand / mince ...
8	10 adjectives to describe personality	rigolo / agacant / sage / triste / animé ...
9	10 items of clothing	chemise / jupe / pantalon / veste...
10	10 countries	Angleterre / Écosse / Pays de Galle ...
11	10 places in the town	La mairie / la piscine / le parking / la zone piétonne
12	5 useful verbs for family topic	se disputer / s'entendre avec / s'amuser / aimer / se marier
13	5 useful verbs for sports topic	jouer / faire / participer / assister à / faire partie
14	5 useful verbs for town	aller / visiter / voir / regarder / sortir
15	5 adverbs (lentement / vite /)	heureusement / rapidement / bien /mal
16	5 quel phrases (quelle surprise ...)	Tant pis / tant mieux / quelle horreur / quelle chance / C'est mon truc
17	At least 5 connectives	mais / cependant / donc
18	5 opinion phrases	Je trouve ça ... / nul / bizarre / utile / facile / terrible
19	3 opinion phrases in present /past/ future (c'est / ... /...)	C'est / c'était / cela sera
20	Justifications for opinion phrases (parce que / car...)	à cause de / d'après / par contre
21	5 intensifiers (très / assez)	un peu / beaucoup / nombreux / plusieurs
22	3 phrases to introduce your point of view (à mon avis ...)	à mon avis / selon moi / quant à toi / d'après lui
23	5 present tense time phrases	lundi/ aujourd'hui / d'habitude / normalement
24	5 past tense time phrases	Hier / l'année dernière / le weekend dernier
25	5 future tense time phrases	la semaine prochaine / demain

26	5 question words	Où / quand / qui / que / pourquoi / comment / combien / quoi ?
27	5 directions	à gauche / à droite / tout droite / tournez / prenez
28	Learn 5 pronouns (they go before verb) le/la les (it/them) y (there) / en (of or/ from it / them.)	me /te/ nous/ lui / leur
29	5 advanced grammar phrases (avant de / en ...ant)	après avoir /être / avant de / en ... ant
30	3 tenses of faire (present /past /future - je fais /j'ai fait / je ferai or/ je vais faire)	je fais / j'ai fait / je vais faire
31	3 tenses of aller	je vais / je suis allé(e) / je vais aller
32	3 tenses of finir	je finis / j'ai fini / je vais finir
33	3 tenses of prendre	je prends / j'ai pris / je vais prendre
34	Add conditional and second future tense to 30-33	j ferai / je ferais / j'irai / j'irais / je finirai / je finirais / je prendrai / je prendrais
35	List 5 etre verbs for past tense (arriver – je suis arrivé)	je suis arrivé(e) / on est allé/ je suis venu / il est descendu / elle est tombé
36	5 reflexive verbs to describe daily routine - je / il forms (je me lave / il se lave)	je m brosse les dents / je mange / je sors / je me couche / ne me reveille
37	Write avoir in present tense (je/tu/il/nous/vous/ils)	ai /as /a / avons /avez / ont
38	Write etre in present tense (je/tu/il/nous/vous/ils)	suis /es / est / sommes /etes / sont
39	Learn 3 subjunctive phrases (bien que je sois ...)	afin que je puisse / je veux qu'elle m'aide / pourvu qu'il aille
40	5 verbs in the imperfect tense using je. (je jouais ...)	je faisais / il était / elle mangeait / nous jouions / vous regardiez
41	5 verbs in the simple future tense (je vais jouer)	il va voir / on va sortir / je vais écouter / elle va dire / nous allons prendre
42	5 verbs in the future tense (je jouerai)	il verra / on sortira / j'écouterai / elle dira / nous prendrons
43	5 verbs in the conditional 'l' form (je jouerais)	il verrait / on sortirait / j'écouterais / elle dirait / nous prendrions
44	5 verbs with an irregular future stem (je ferai ...)	je ferai / on vaudra / il ira / elle pourra / on verra
45	Write the meanings in English for 40 -44	I used to /was doing / I'm going to do/ I would do / I will do
46	Translate: I would like to book a double room	Je voudrais réserver une chambre avec un grand lit
47	Translate: I would like to buy 2 tickets	Je voudrais acheter deux billets
48	Translate: Where is the museum?	Où est le musée ?
49	Translate: What time does it start?	Ça commence a quelle heure ?
50	Translate: What do you recommend? / What do you think of it	Qu'est-ce que vous recommandez ? Que pensez- vous de cela ?

History

No.	Question	Answer
Crime and Punishment through time 1000-Present day		
1	What are tithings?	Groups of ten men who were responsible for each other's behaviour. If one member of the group broke the law then the others had to bring him to justice .
2	What was Hue and cry?	Raising the alarm (by means of loud shouts or cries) when a crime has been committed. Everyone within hearing distance was expected to join the hunt for the suspect.
3	What was Trial by ordeal?	A trial held in or near a church where God judges the accused with a sign of guilt or innocence
4	What were the pillory and stocks?	Pillory – A wooden frame with hole in it that held the head and the hands of a convicted offender. Stocks held the feet of a criminal. Both were intended to publically humiliate the criminal.
5	What is/was poaching?	The illegal hunting of animals. Normally done by poor people on the land of the rich. Often was seen as a social crime.
6	What was the Bloody Code?	Harsh laws that were introduced in the late 17 th and early 18 th centuries that made even minor crimes punishable by death
7	What was transportation?	Sending of convicted criminals overseas, often to the United States and then to Australia.
8	Who were the Bow Street Runners?	Bow Street Runners – Group that was set up by the Fielding Brothers to improve policing in London. Had a newspaper with information about criminals called the Hue and Cry. Horse patrols were successful at stopping highway robbery.
9	What was the Silent System?	Prisoners were expected to be silent at all times. Hard wooden bunks, food was the same every day, prisoners took part in hard labour. It was designed to deter criminals.
10	What was Pentonville Prison?	The first prison to be built for the separate system. It was a model for others, prisoners are kept on wings. Designed not only to deter criminals but also reform them
11	What is the Metropolitan Police?	Police force that was set up by Robert Peel in London in 1829. Paid for out of taxation. Officers were uniformed and CID was set up in 1842.
Anglo Saxon and Norman Britain		
12	Who was Edward the Confessor?	Died in 1066 without a successor. Was a religious man and left running the country to others.
13	Who was Harold Godwinson?	Leading member of the Godwin family. Huge wealth and military success. Most powerful person in the country under Edward the Confessor. Won the Battle of Stamford Bridge and lost the Battle of Hastings.
14	Who was Edgar Aethling?	Closest blood relation to Edward the Confessor but a young boy. Didn't have the support to be given the throne in 1066.
15	Who was Harald Hardrada?	Harold Hardrada: Viking King who invaded in 1066 to try and take the throne. Supported by Tostig. Won the Battle of Gate Fulford but lost at Stamford Bridge.
16	What were the Battles of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge?	Battle of Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge. Battles in the North of England, at Fulford (20 th September 1066) Hardrada and Tostig defeated Edwin and Morcar. Stamford Bridge (25 th September 1066) Harold Godwinson defeated Hardrada and Tostig.

17	What was the Battle of Hastings?	14 th October 1066- Battle between William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson. Won by William of Normandy due to tactics and the fact Harold's men had just fought at Stamford Bridge and had to march south.
18	Who was Tostig Godwinson?	Brother of Harold Godwinson. Was Earl of Northumbria but his people rebelled against him due to his harsh rule. Joined with Harold Hardrada to try and overthrow Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
19	What was the Harrying of the North?	Williams attack on the North of England as he was unhappy about rebellions. Houses were burnt and salt was ploughed into the ground to stop crops growing.
20	What were the Witan?	Powerful lords and bishops who were the advisers to Anglo-Saxon kings. Could recommend who would become the next king.
21	Who were Edwin and Morcar?	Anglo-Saxon Earls. Supported Harold Godwinson and fought Hardrada at Gate Fulford. Revolted against William in 1068.
The Cold War		
22	What was the Teheran Conference of 1943?	Britain and the USA agree to open a second front in western Europe. The USSR promised to fight Japan once Germany were defeated. They all agree a United Nations would be set up after the war.
23	What was the Yalta Conference of February 1945?	The Soviet Union promise free elections in Europe. It is decided to divide Germany and Berlin into four sections controlled by USA, UK France and the USSR.
24	What was the Potsdam Conference of July-August 1945?	New leaders as Roosevelt has died and the Churchill is defeated in an election while conference is ongoing. USA have the Atom bomb and tell Stalin about it at the conference. Stalin has not given free elections. Germany is to be denazified, demilitarised and people put on trial for war crimes.
25	What were the Long and Novikov telegrams?	Long telegram said that the USA should have a strong policy against the USSR and started the policy of containment. Novikov telegram said Stalin should be strong against the USA
26	What was the Truman Doctrine of 1947?	US policy of containment, using US economic and military strength to stop communism expanding. USA support any country that was under threat from communism.
27	What was the Marshall Plan of 1947?	USA would fund and country that was under threat from communism, in return for trade.
28	What was the Berlin Crisis of 1947-48?	Stalin and the USSR blockade routes into West Berlin. Stalin wanted the West to withdraw from Berlin. USA and GB flew in supplies to feed and support West Berliners.
29	What was the NATO set up in 1949?	The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, an allies of American allies set up in reaction to the Berlin Blockade.
30	What was The Warsaw Pact set up in 1955?	Alliance of allies to the USSR mostly from Eastern Europe, in reaction to West Germany joining NATO
31	What was the Arms Race?	Race for bigger and bigger nuclear weapons. USSR get atomic bomb in 1949 and both the USA and USSR get hydrogen bombs in 1953.
32	What was the Hungarian uprising of 1956?	Uprising of Hungarians against Soviet rule led by Nagy. Put down using tanks by other Warsaw Pact countries Nagy was eventually hanged.
33	What was the Berlin Crisis and the building of the Berlin Wall in August 1961?	East Germany and the USSR build a wall around West Berlin to stop East Germans from leaving for the West. Many are killed trying to cross it.

34	What was the Bay of Pigs fiasco in April 1961?	American trained Cuban exiles attempt to overthrow Castro, the Cuban military easily defeats them. Disaster for Kennedy.
35	What was the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962?	Photographs of nuclear missiles taken by US spy plane in Cuba. America is really worried and massive tension before Khrushchev removes them.
36	What was the Czechoslovakian uprising of 1968?	Uprising of Czechs led by Dubcek. Wants reforms to communism, Warsaw Pact countries invade and Dubcek is replaced as leader.
37	What is meant by Détente?	An improving in relations between the USSR and USA. Agreements include Helsinki accords, SALT I and SALT II. Leaders of the USA and USSR visit each other's countries.
38	What was the War in Afghanistan in 1979	USSR invades and replaces the leader of Afghanistan. USA support a guerrilla war against the USSR
39	What was the New Cold War of the early 1980s?	End of détente. Massive investment in the American military including SDI (Star Wars), boycotts of the Olympic games by both sides.
40	What was the end of the Cold War?	Better relations between Reagan and Gorbachev. Restrictions on nuclear weapons signed. Communism in Eastern Europe collapses when Gorbachev will not support it. Berlin Wall is pulled down by the German people.
Germany 1919-1939		
41	What was the Treaty of Versailles (1919)?	The treaty that ended the First World War. Seen as very harsh by many Germans including Hitler.
42	What was the Weimar Republic	Unofficial name of the German state from 1918-1933. Problems during this period included the invasion of the Ruhr, Spartacist uprising, hyperinflation and the Kapp Putsch. Solutions included The Dawe's Plan, Young Plan, Kellogg-Briand Pact and The Lacarno Pact.
43	What was the Munich Putsch?	Armed Nazi uprising in Munich during November 1923 centred around a Nazi gathering in a beer hall.
44	What was the Great Depression?	Worldwide economic crash that led to widespread unemployment in Germany. Major contributory factor for Hitler's rise to power.
45	What were the SA and the SS?	SA - Stormtroopers, the force of thugs set up by Hitler in 1921 to intimidate his political opponents. SS - 'Protection squad'. Originally the private bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders, the SS later became the main instrument of terror in Nazi Germany.
46	What were the Gestapo?	The secret police of Nazi Germany. The Gestapo ruthlessly eliminated opposition to the Nazis within Germany and its occupied territories.
47	What was the Reichstag fire?	Reichstag Fire - burning of the Reichstag (parliament) building in Berlin, on the night of February 27, 1933, widely believed to have been contrived by the newly formed Nazi government itself to turn public opinion against its opponents and to assume emergency powers.
48	What was the Enabling Act?	A law passed by the Reichstag in 1933 that enabled Adolf Hitler to assume dictatorial powers. It "enabled" Hitler's government to issue laws independently of the Reichstag and the presidency. It gave Hitler the ability to become a dictator.
49	What was the Night of the Long Knives?	A purge of Nazi leaders by Adolf Hitler on June 30, 1934. Hitler ordered his elite SS guards to murder the organization's leaders, including Ernst Röhm. Also killed that night were hundreds of other perceived opponents of Hitler.
50	How were the Jews treated in Nazi Germany?	Their businesses were boycotted in 1933. They had the Nuremburg laws passed against them to stop marrying Germans and to take their citizenship away from them in 1935. Their homes, businesses and synagogues were destroyed during Kristallnacht in 1938.

Geography

No.	Question	Answer
1	What type of rock examples of which are chalk and sandstone were formed in layers and includes fossils?	Sedimentary rock
2	What type of rock examples of which are basalt and granite were formed from molten rock and contain crystals?	Igneous rocks
3	What type of rock examples of which are slate and schist were formed by heat and pressure acting on sedimentary or igneous rock?	Metamorphic rock
4	Name three types of weathering	Mechanical (freeze thaw), Chemical (acid rain), Biological (root action)
5	Name the four processes of erosion.	Hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution
6	Name the four processes of transportation of sediment in water.	Traction, saltation, suspension, solution
7	Mass movement is material moving down a slope. Name one type of mass movement?	Rock fall, sliding, slumping, soil creep
8	What is a concordant and a discordant coastline?	Concordant is the same rock type, discordant alternates between hard and soft rock
9	Name some erosional landforms created on the coast.	Headland, bay, cave, arch, stack, stump, cliff, wave cut platform.
10	Name some coastal landforms created by deposition.	Beach, bar, spit.
11	Give examples of hard coastal defences and examples of soft coastal defences.	Hard - Groynes, sea wall, rock armour, gabions, revetments Soft - Beach nourishment, managed retreat
12	Name some erosional river landforms.	Interlocking spurs, waterfall, gorge and river cliff.
13	Name two river landforms where erosion and deposition work together in its formation.	Meanders and oxbow lakes.
14	Name some hard river defences and some soft river defences.	Hard - Dams, reservoirs and channelisation, embankments. Soft - Flood plain zoning and washlands.
15	Define river discharge.	The amount of water in a channel.
16	Define river velocity.	The speed at which a river runs through a channel
17	What are the three natural theories on climate change?	Milankovitch cycles, solar radiation and volcanism
18	State three ways in which you can gain evidence of past climate change.	Historical sources, ice cores, preserved pollen and tree ring dating
19	Name some sources of carbon dioxide.	Burning fossil fuels (industry, energy production, car exhausts)
20	Name some sources of methane.	Cows and rice fields
21	State a negative impact of climate change on the environment.	Melting ice sheets leading to rising sea levels and coastal flooding e.g. Maldives
22	State a negative impact of climate change on people.	Warmer drier climates could shorten the growing season and reduce crop yields e.g. Ethiopia
23	What is the perfect water temperature for tropical cyclones to form?	27°C
24	What is the centre of a tropical cyclone called?	The eye
25	Name some hazards associated with tropical cyclones	High winds, storm surge, landslides, intense rainfall, coastal flooding
26	How is the strength of a tropical cyclone measure?	Saffir-Simpson scale
27	How is heat energy moved from the tropics to the equator by the oceans?	Ocean currents

28	What is a meteorological drought?	A period with below average precipitation
29	What is a biome?	A large scale ecosystem e.g. tropical rainforest
30	What is the name given to tangible things which can be used from an ecosystem e.g. timber, food and medicinal products?	Goods
31	What is the name given to intangible things which give people value from an ecosystem e.g. atmospheric regulation and tourism?	Services
32	Name the three stores of nutrients in an ecosystem.	Biomass, litter and soil.
33	Define sustainable development.	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.
34	What is the process by which an increasing proportion of people live in towns and cities through natural population increase and rural to urban migration?	Urbanisation
35	What two processes cause urbanisation?	Natural increase – birth rates exceeding death rates in towns and cities Rural to urban migration
36	Give two examples of rural push factors	Mechanisation of farming reducing farm jobs, crop failure, lack of jobs, harsh living conditions, natural disasters, lack of educational and health care opportunities.
37	Give two examples of urban pull factors	Better jobs, higher wages, better services e.g. piped water, electricity, education and healthcare.
38	What has been the global trends in urbanisation in the last fifty years?	Rapid urbanisation in the developing and emerging countries of the world.
39	What is suburbanisation?	The outward growth of a city as people move to the outskirts of a city.
40	What is counter-urbanisation?	Where people leave urban areas and move to live in the countryside.
41	What is re-urbanisation?	Where people move back to the city often following redevelopment.
42	State some physical factors affecting population density.	Topography/relief (the shape and height of the land and weather and climate conditions.)
43	State some human factors affecting population density.	Location of industry, employment, ports and resources.
44	Define the word development.	The process where people, a place or a country change, or make economic or social progress.
45	Name the components of the Human Development Index. (HDI)	Gross National Income per capita, life expectancy and mean years of schooling.
46	What type of development deals with problems on a large scale, usually government lead e.g. building a dam?	Top-Down development
47	What type of development is small scale and community orientated e.g. building a well?	Bottom-up development
48	What is the name given to a large company that operates all around the world?	TNC = Transnational Corporation e.g. Coca Cola, Cadburys, Talk Talk and Unilever.
49	What is the concept that compares a rich are e.g. Mumbai with a poor are alike Bihar both in India?	Core-Periphery concept
50	Define the word geopolitics.	International relationships between countries. Geopolitics looks at disputes over land and resources.

Health & Social Care

LO1: Understand how to support individuals to maintain their rights

	Question	Answer
1	What are the three case study settings we use in Health and Social Care?	Early Years setting, Health care setting, Social Care setting
2	Name an example of a health care setting.	Doctors surgery
3	Name an example of a care setting.	Old peoples residential home
4	Name an example of a social care setting.	Day centre for adults with complex physical and learning needs
5	Name a four types of communication.	Verbal, non-verbal, specialist, written.
6	Why do we communicate in health care, social care and early years settings?	Sharing information and building relationships
7	Give a reason why people may see their doctor.	Mental health problem
8	What role does a Paramedic have?	Dealing with a range of situations, from minor wounds and substance misuse to serious injuries from fires and major road, rail and industrial accidents.
9	What role does a Social worker have?	Working with people and families to support them through difficult times and ensure that vulnerable people, including children and adults are safeguarded from harm.
10	What role does a Family support worker have?	Working with another professional to plan and provide the support your family/client's needs.
11	What role does a Care Worker have?	Supporting people in their own homes or in day centres, residential or nursing homes.
12	Define the term rights	Rights are what everyone is legally entitled to, they are set out and supported by legislation.
13	What does the term legislation mean?	A collection of laws passed by Parliament, which state the rights and entitlements of the individual. Law is upheld through courts.
14	Define the term choice	Giving people options to have control over their lives and promotes independence.
15	Define the term confidentiality	Keeping personal information and medical records secure. Private information is kept private – on a need to know basis.
16	How is protection from abuse and harm implemented	All care setting follow safeguarding procedures to protect children and adults.
17	What does the term equality mean?	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.
18	What does the term discrimination mean?	Prejudiced or prejudicial outlook, action, or treatment.
19	Define the term diversity	Recognising and appreciating differences. Valuing diversity means accepting and respecting individual differences such as faith, diet, ethnicity and customs.
20	Define the term consultation	A service user being asked for their opinion and views about the type of care they would like.
21	Define the term jargon	The use of technical language or terms and abbreviations that are difficult for those not in the group or profession to understand.

22	Define the term interpreter	Converts a spoken or signed message from one language to another.
23	Define the term translator	Converts a written message from one language to another.
24	Define the term PECS	Stands for 'picture exchange communication system'. It is a specialist method of communication. It was developed for use with children who have autism and helps them learn to start communicating by exchanging a picture for the item or activity they want.
25	Define the term Dynavox	Speech generation software. By touching a screen that contains text, pictures and symbols, the software converts those symbols touched into speech.
26	Define the term lightwriter	A text speech device. A message is typed on a keyboard, is displayed on the screen and then converted into speech.
27	Define the term maintain	Keeping at a constant state.
28	Define self-esteem	How much someone values themselves and the life they live. High self-esteem is associated with people who are happy and confident. An individual with low self-esteem experiences feelings of unhappiness and worthlessness.
29	Define the term empower	To give someone the authority or control to do something. The way a health, social care or early year's worker encourages an individual to make decisions and to take control of their own life.
30	State how a care worker can use vocabulary that can be understood	No jargon; specialist terminology; age appropriate vocabulary; simplified language; interpreters/ translators
31	prevent being patronising	Positive body language; no sarcasm; be polite; take some one seriously; patient; listen; no ignore views/ beliefs
32	State how a care worker can adapt communication to suit needs of an individual	Emphasise/ stress important words; slow pace; increase tone; repeat; use gestures; use flash cards; use aids of communication; use specialist communication; technological aids
33	State how a care worker and listen individual needs	Active listening; ask the person; concentrate on what is being said; encourage individual to communicate needs.
34	How does opening/ closing times support individual's rights?	Individual knows when to access service; not waste time attending when closed.
35	How does contact details of service support individual's rights?	Phone numbers' email to communicate with service user
36	How does type of care support individual's rights?	Individual chose most appropriate care; informed choices can be made; service users have say in treatment.
37	How does location support individual's rights?	Where to go for specific services.
38	How does alternative options available support individual's rights?	Awareness of different options can empower user through making decisions; chose what type of care/ treatment is most appropriate.
39	How does result of tests/ treatments support individual's rights?	Individual able to choose; know the options; know why they are in need of treatment/ care.
40	How does complaints procedures support individual's rights?	Service users know their rights; reassure service users they are taken seriously.

41	What action should be taken at the time discriminatory behaviour occurs	Explanation to individual how they are being discriminated against; raise awareness; make person reflect on their actions; monitor person.
42	What action should be taken after discriminatory behaviour occurs	Refer person to policies; instigate disciplinary action; consult with senior staff
43	What action should be taken long term after discriminatory behaviour occurs	Provide equality and diversity awareness; provide training on effective communication; send person on a course; regular staff training over time.
44	When should you complain?	Not given choices; broken confidentiality; service user injured; unfair/ discriminatory behaviour; care decision made without permission of service user.
45	What options are there when complaining?	Complain or not; when to complain; who to complain to; discuss problem with senior staff; write a letter of complaint; start informal complaints procedure; take up complaint with external input.
46	What are the steps to take when complaining?	Think about what's happened; gather evidence; research formal complaints procedure; take advice; stay calm; reflect on situation; talk to authoritative figure; explain how individual feels/ was treated; show evidence; listen to other perspective; persevere further if needed; take specialist advice.
47	What are the procedures to follow when complaining?	Write down what happened; retain any evidence; take advice; follow steps of services complaints procedure
48	What does advocacy mean?	Getting support with safeguarding your rights and expressing your views and wishes.
49	When will an advocate be present?	Care review meeting.
50	What are the benefits of advocacy?	Helps individuals express wishes; empowers them to be involved in decisions; ensure individual's voice is heard; assist individuals to understand their rights, access to information and services; help explore different care options and choices.

GCSE PE

	Question	Answer
1	Identify two hinge joints on the body.	Elbow and knee
2	Identify five functions of the skeletal system	Blood Cell production, joints movement, protection, muscle attachment , mineral storage
3	Identify two ball and socket joints on the body.	Hip and shoulder
4	Which bones make up the elbow joint?	Radius, ulna, humerus
5	Define what is meant by abduction.	Movement of a body part away from the body
6	Define what is meant by adduction.	Movement of a body part towards the body
7	Define what is meant by flexion.	Decrease in the angle at a joint
8	Define what is meant by extension.	Increase in the angle at a joint
9	Give the function of a tendon	Attaches a muscle to a bone
10	Give the function of a ligament	Attaches bone to bone
11	Which movements are performed at ball and socket joints?	Flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, rotation, circumduction
12	Where does gas exchange take place?	Alveoli
13	Name three blood vessels involved in the transport of blood?	Veins, arteries, capillaries
14	Define vasodilation	Widening of the diameter of a blood vessel to increase blood flow
15	Define vasoconstriction	Narrowing of the diameter of a blood vessel to decrease blood flow
16	Identify the formula for Cardiac Output	Cardiac Output = stroke volume x heart rate
17	What is meant by cardiac output?	The amount of blood pumped from the heart in one minute
18	What is meant by stroke volume?	Amount of blood pumped out of the heart by each ventricle during one contraction
19	Define heart rate	The number of times the heart beats (measured in BPM)
20	Define tidal volume	The volume of air inspired or expired in each breath
21	Describe the difference between aerobic exercise and anaerobic exercise.	Aerobic is with oxygen, anaerobic is without
22	Define health.	A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease
23	Name a test for power	Vertical jump
24	How do you calculate somebody's maximum heart rate?	220-age
25	Identify a characteristic of a closed skill	Skill that is not affected by the environment.
26	Give an example of a closed skill	Gymnastics routine, javelin throw, penalty in football
27	What does SMART stand for?	Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time bound

28	Describe what is meant by a specific goal.	Goal must be specific to the demands of the sport or the muscles/movement used
29	Describe what is meant by a measurable goal.	It must be possible to measure whether the goals set have been met
30	Describe what is meant by a time bound goal.	A set period of time must be imposed e.g. by the end of the season
31	Explain mechanical guidance	This involves the use of objects or aids such as a harness in diving or floats in swim.
32	Give an example of visual guidance	Looking at a demo of how to serve in badminton, looking at pictures, watching you tube videos
33	Give an example of verbal guidance	Listening to a coach give instructions of how to move the arms in back crawl
34	Give an example of mechanical guidance	Using a float in swimming,
35	Describe extrinsic feedback	Received from outside of the performer e.g. coach
36	Define massed practice	Practice where the skill is practiced as one without breaks.
37	What is the Golden triangle?	The financial relationship between sport, sponsorship and the media
38	Define commercialisation	Managing or exploiting an organisation or activity in a way designed to make a profit
39	What is meant by sponsorship?	Where a company pays money to a team or individual in return for advertising their goods
40	Define sportsmanship	Appropriate, polite and fair behaviour while participating in a sporting event
41	Define gamesmanship	The use of dubious methods that are not strictly illegal to gain an advantage
42	Define deviant behaviour giving an example	Behaviour that goes against the rules and the morals of sport to gain an unfair advantage. Examples include taking performance enhancing drugs and match fixing.
43	Identify 5 factors that affect involvement in physical activity	Age, gender, socio-economic, disability, ethnicity
44	Identify 3 reasons for having good mental health and well being	Reduces stress/tension, able to control emotions, releases serotonin
45	Identify four reasons for having good social health and well being	Cooperation, teamwork, socialise, make friends
46	What is meant by a sedentary lifestyle?	An inactive lifestyle, lack of regular exercise
47	What are the consequences of a sedentary lifestyle?	Weight gain/obesity, heart disease, diabetes, lethargy, poor sleep, poor self-esteem, hypertension
48	What is the function of carbohydrates?	Main energy source of the body. Stored as glycogen in the liver and muscles.
49	What is the function of protein?	Growth and repair of muscle tissue
50	Name 4 factors that affects optimum weight	Height, gender, muscle girth and bone structure

ICT

No.	Question	Answer
1	Which piece of software would you use to write a business letter?	Microsoft Word.
2	Which piece of software would you use to create a presentation?	Microsoft PowerPoint.
3	Which piece of software would you use to create a leaflet?	Microsoft Publisher
4	Which piece of software would you use to manipulate an image?	Adobe Photoshop.
5	Which piece of software would you use to create a website?	Adobe Dreamweaver.
6	Identify the most suitable pre-production document that can be used to show ideas for a new magazine.	Mood board.
7	Identify two aspects of target audiences, other than age or gender, that could be considered when planning a product.	Income, location, ethnicity/race/religion, accessibility/disability.
8	What does the Trade Mark symbol mean™ when it is used with a company campaign name?	That it is owned by the company, they can sell or licence the rights for others to use but no one else can use it without permission. The owner can take legal action against anyone that uses it without permission.
9	Name one way a document could be named to keep track of its different edits.	Different version numbers or dated.
10	Name one suitable file format for a printed poster.	PDF or TIFF.
11	Name one suitable file format for a web graphic.	PNG or SVG or GIF or JPEG or MP4.
12	Which file format can keep a transparent background?	TIFF or PNG.
13	Which file format maintains movement in animation?	GIF.
14	What is the main benefit of using a PDF to share documents?	It can't be edited very easily.
15	What is the main benefit of a JPEG?	It uses lossy compression so reduces the file size.
16	What is the difference between project duration and project deadlines?	Duration is how long something will take but a deadline is when it must be completed by.
17	What legislation restricts an organisation storing information about its customers?	Data protection.
18	Any images found on the internet are copyright free? True or False?	False – unless it specifically states that the images are copyright free.
19	What does IP stand for?	Intellectual property.
20	What is the purpose of a mind map/spider diagram?	To quickly generate outline ideas, to develop and show links between different thoughts, aspects and processes of a project.
21	What is the difference between a storyboard and visualisation diagram?	A storyboard is used to illustrate a sequence of moving images, and has a flow of scenes that follow a timeline. A visualisation diagram is used for a single static scene.
22	Give an example of a project that might use a storyboard to plan.	Video projects, digital animation, comic books to illustrate the story, computer games, multimedia products.
23	Give three things that would be included in the content of a storyboard.	Images, locations, camera shot types and angles, camera movement, shot length and timings, lighting, sound.
24	What is another name for a work plan?	Project plan.

25	What is the purpose of a work plan?	To provide a timescale for the overall project to be completed. To map out against time all the different aspects of the project.
26	How would you digitise hand draw pre-production plans?	Scan or photograph.
27	What is the first step in completing a risk assessment?	Identifying the hazards and dangers.
28	Give three different purposes of digital graphics.	To entertain, to advertise, to educate or inform.
29	If a graphic is 300 dpi what is its most likely use?	Printed.
30	If a graphic is 72dpi what is its most likely use?	Onscreen/web.
31	Identify three sources for assets that could be used in a digital graphic.	Stock image or picture libraries. Internet. Client.
32	List the five steps for a basic digital imaging workflow.	Check the image quality. Adjust brightness/contrast. Adjust colour. Crop the image as needed. Save in a suitable format.
33	What is the meaning of a grey/white chequerboard pattern on the background of an image asset?	It is transparent.
34	What is the difference between Save and Save As	Save is to save a document with the same file name. Save as it to save a copy of the document with a different name.
35	What is a primary source?	Information that is obtained first hand from an original source.
36	What is a secondary source?	Information that is obtained second hand, where somebody else has already put their own interpretation on the original information.
37	Give three examples of primary source research.	First-hand account, diary, interview, video footage, questionnaire.
38	Give three examples of secondary source research.	Biography, commentaries, textbook, magazine article, news broadcast.
39	What does GUI stand for?	Graphic User Interface.
40	Name two output devices.	Monitor, printer, speaker.
41	Name two input devices.	Keyboard, mouse, scanner, microphone.
42	What is meant by RAM?	Random Access Memory – volatile memory where users applications and data are stored.
43	What is meant by ROM?	Read-only memory is non-volatile and is where certain system routines are stored.
44	What is meant by the expression Read-Only?	Data can be taken from it by the processor but not sent to it.
45	What could you use to back up your work?	Memory stick, DVD, CD, magnetic tape, external hard drive.
46	What is a production schedule?	A list of what will be done when, within the required timescale.
47	What is a recce?	Is a visit to a specific location that will be used for recording purposes, e.g. filming, audio recording or photography.
48	Give three things that could be included on a visualisation diagram.	Images and graphics (showing their size and position) colours. and colour schemes, position and style of text, fonts to be used, annotations to provide more detail where needed.
49	What is a script?	It is a piece of written work that can be for a movie, audio, audio-visual product or screenplay.
50	Name three things that would be included in the content of a script.	Set or location, scene descriptions, scene/stage directions, camera shot types, camera movement, sounds and sound effects, names of actors/characters, dialogue (speech and how it is spoken).

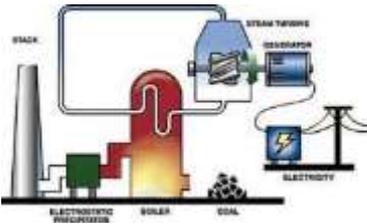
GCSE Food and Nutrition

No.	Question	Answer
1	Name the building blocks of protein molecules	Amino acids
2	Why is protein essential in the diet?	Growth and repair of cells
3	Discuss two groups of people who may need more protein in their diets	Vegans (mainly eat low biological value proteins) and athletes (need more for muscle growth/repair)
4	Explain how a vegan can get enough protein	Vegans can eat soya based products (plant based HBV) and a wide range of LBVs
5	What is a high biological protein?	Contains all essentials amino acids – mainly from animal sources
6	What is a low biological protein?	Contains some, but not all of the essential amino acids – mainly from plant sources
7	Give two good sources of a LBV protein	Mushrooms and pulses
8	Give three reasons why fats are important in the diet	Protecting vital organs, source of fat soluble vitamins (ADEK), insulation, energy
9	Adults should consume 70g of fat a day – how many of these should be saturated fats?	30g
10	Outline two health risks associated with eating too much fat	Coronary Heart Disease (clogged up arteries) and Obesity (some cancers, strokes)
11	Name the three different carbohydrates	Starch, Fibre, Sugar
12	Some foods are 'empty calories' – explain what that means	High in sugar but lacking other nutrients
13	Outline the health issues caused by having too much sugar	Dental health, strokes, obesity, diabetes
14	Outline the health issues caused by eating too little fibre	Constipation, diverticulosis, bowel cancer
15	Why should a marathon runner eat wholegrain pasta	Keeps you fuller for longer, slow release of energy
16	Name the fat soluble vitamins	ADEK
17	How can eating carrots help you to see in the dark?	Contain betacarotene which prevents night blindness
18	What are free radicals and what's the link with antioxidants?	Free radicals can build up in the bloodstream and attack healthy cells, antioxidants protect cells
19	How can you prevent the destruction of water soluble vitamins?	Don't soak veg in water or overcook, don't prepare too far in advance, store in cool, dark places
20	What is the recommended intake for salt?	6g for adults
21	Why is iron needed as part of a healthy diet?	Making red blood cells which carry oxygen around the body
22	Outline how seasons impact on the availability of food	Some foods only available at certain times of the year
23	Which foods should people avoid if they are gluten intolerant?	Products made with wheat
24	What is kosher food?	Food prepared under laws of Judaism – clean if slaughtered in a certain way
25	Suggest substitutions for someone who is lactose intolerant	Nut, oat or soya milks

26	List 5 traditional British food	Yorkshire Puddings, Fish and Chips, Sunday Roasts, Pork Pies, Trifle
27	Explain what the traffic light system is used for on food labels	Shows the amount of different nutrients – fat, protein, carbohydrates – red = high
28	Identify 3 ways that marketing can influence food choice	Create demand through advertising, price promotions, celebrity endorsements
29	What does 'country of origin' mean on food packaging?	Where it comes from
30	Describe two religious festivals where food plays an important role	Christmas (Christian) = Turkey and Mince Pies, Diwali (Hindu) = exchange of sweets
31	Why is some food TV advertising banned during children's programmes?	Promoting high sugar foods and take-aways to vulnerable consumers
32	How can working long hours influence food choices?	Too little time to shop, prepare and cook from scratch
33	What is meant by the term 'sensory testing'?	Evaluating the taste, texture, appearance and smell of food
34	Explain how you could eat well on a low budget	Buying in season, in bulk, special offers, reduced items or having a vegetable based diet
35	State two ways that concerns for animal welfare might influence food choice	People become vegetarians/vegans or only buy 'high welfare' products e.g free range eggs
36	What is meant by 'intensive farming'?	Meat and crops that are mass produced
37	What concerns do people have about GM crops?	Long term effects not known, cross-fertilising with non-GM, resistance to weeds, pests
38	Why buy locally produced food?	Low food miles, support for local farmers, fresh, cheap
39	What's meant by 'food miles'?	Miles it takes to get the food from where it is produced to the consumer
40	Name two nutrients added to food to fortify it	B vitamins and iron added to flour
41	Suggest why some people may need to take multivitamin supplements	Pregnant women may need extra micronutrients for the baby/people with intolerances/illnesses
42	Describe the Chorleywood bread making process	Mass production, use of machines and computers, same ingredients and process as home-made
43	What two products can be made from the secondary processing of milk?	Yogurt, butter, ice-cream, cheese
44	How is wheat processed to make flour?	Milled to extract starch – different extraction levels for white, brown and wholemeal
45	How do supermarkets contribute to food waste?	Reject wonky fruit and veg from producers, throw away unsold Use By and Best Before
46	How can food packaging damage the environment?	Plastics sometimes not recyclable, litter can harm wildlife, over packaging
47	Describe the function of a preservative	To make food last longer before spoiling
48	How can you reduce for food carbon footprint?	Buy local, avoid food waste, compost
49	Why are more people buying organic food?	Believe it's healthy, no chemicals used to produce
50	Describe sustainable fishing methods	Use of pole and line instead of drag nets, use of pools at sea

Design and Technology

Section A: Core Technical Principles

1. Describe what is meant by Fair trade.	Fair trade is a movement that aims to achieve fairer trading conditions and opportunities that promote sustainability for developing countries.
2. State 2 finite sources of energy.	Wind, solar, geothermal, biomass
3. State 2 non-finite sources of energy.	Coal, gas
4. State what is meant by the term planned obsolescence.	Planned obsolescence is designing products with the intent for them to stop working or go out of fashion
5. Using notes and diagrams, explain how coal is used to create energy.	 <p>Coal is burnt to create the heat required to boil water. When boiling, the water creates steam which drives the turbine part of the generator. The rotating turbine blade turns a generator which creates electrical energy.</p>
6. Define what is meant by a composite material.	A composite material is a material made by combining/mixing two or more other materials
7. Name two different papers.	Bleed proof , cartridge paper ,grid, layout paper, tracing paper .
8. Name two different boards.	Corrugated card, duplex board, foil lined board, foam core board, ink jet card, solid white board.
9. Name two different hardwoods.	Ash, beech, mahogany, oak, balsa
10. Name two different softwoods.	Larch, pine, spruce
11. Name two different manufactured boards.	Medium density fibreboard (MDF), plywood, chipboard.
12. Name two different ferrous metals.	Low carbon steel, cast Iron, high carbon/tool steel
13. Name two different non-ferrous metals.	Aluminium, copper, tin, zinc
14. Name two different alloys.	Brass, stainless steel, high speed steel
15. Name two different thermoplastics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acrylic (PMMA) • high impact polystyrene (HIPS) • high density polythene (HDPE) • polypropylene (PP) • polyvinyl chloride (PVC) • polyethylene terephthalate (PET)
16. Name two different thermosetting plastics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • epoxy resin (ER) • melamine-formaldehyde (MF) • phenol formaldehyde (PF) • polyester resin (PR) • urea-formaldehyde (UF).
17. Name a natural fibre.	Cotton, silk
18. Name a synthetic fibre.	Polyester, nylon

Define the meaning of the following material properties:

a. Absorbency	(resistance to moisture)
b. Density	(mass per unit volume)
c. Fusibility	(Fusibility (ability to melt easily (change from a solid to a liquid))
d. Electrical conductivity	(ability to transmit electricity well)
e. Tensile strength	(ability to withstand an applied stretching/tensile force)
f. Hardness	(ability to withstand scratching, cutting or indentation)
g. Toughness	(ability to withstand impacts)
h. Malleability	(ability to deform under pressure without splitting)
i. Ductility	(ability to be drawn (stretched) in to a wire)
j. Elasticity	(ability to stretch and return to original shape)

Section B: Specialist Technical Principles

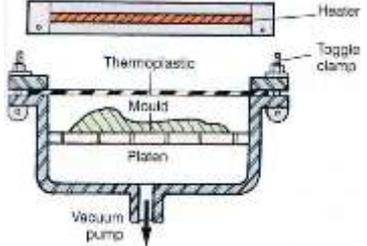
1. State two negative effects of deforestation?	Negative effects of deforestation include: loss of habitat, risk of soil erosion, decrease in carbon captured by forests
2. Explain why mining is required for metal ores.	Metal ores are found under the ground and mining is required to expose them.
3. State the six Rs.	Reduce, reuse, recycle, rethink, refuse, repair

4. State the sources (origins) of the following materials:

a. Paper	Trees
b. MDF	Trees
c. Aluminium	Metal ore (bauxite)
d. Polypropylene	Crude oil

5. What are the properties of the following materials:

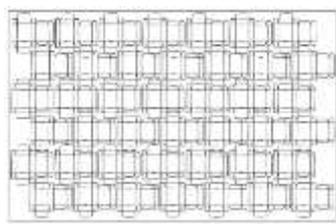
a. Corrugated cardboard	Flexible, good compressive strength, absorbs moisture, lightweight.
b. Oak	Good toughness, high density, heavy.
c. Low carbon steel	Good toughness, high density, heavy, fair electrical conductivity.
d. ABS	Waterproof, good impact strength, lightweight, colourful.

<p>6. Describe the process of air seasoning of larch.</p>	 <p>The larch planks are stacked with spacers in between to allow air flow around each plank. They are stacked under a cover and then left for 6 months to 2 years until the moisture content has reduced to the desired level.</p>
<p>7. Name three different ways of cutting plywood.</p>	<p>Coping saw, bandsaw, tenon saw</p>
<p>8. Name three different ways of cutting low carbon steel sheet.</p>	<p>Hacksaw, junior hacksaw, oxy-acetylene torch</p>
<p>9. Name three different stock forms of material.</p>	<p>Sheet, bar, rod, ingot, granule</p>
<p>10. Describe the advantages of using stock forms of material.</p>	<p>Stock forms are readily available so there is no waiting to for materials to be made to order. Customers know exactly what the size of the stock form will be. Prices of stock forms are low compared to materials that are cut to specific sizes.</p>
<p>11. Define what is meant by batch production.</p>	<p>Batch production is the manufacture of products in small 'batches' of, for example, between 2 and 100.</p>
<p>12. Using notes and diagrams, describe the process of vacuum forming.</p>	 <p>A sheet of HIPS is clamped over the mould. The mould is on a lowered platen. The HIPS is heated until soft. When soft, the platen is raised and the air is removed. Air pressure then forces the softened HIPS sheet over the mould. The sheet is left to cool and the mould removed.</p>
<p>13. Name a wood or metal and describe in detail how to apply a specific finish that will prevent degradation or corrosion.</p>	<p>Ash: Polyurethane varnish is applied using a brush. It should be brushed on in the direction of the wood grain and allowed to dry. Once dry, it should be lightly sanded and a second coat applied.</p>

Section C: Designing and Making Principles

1. Define the meaning of the following terms:

<p>a. Ergonomics</p>	<p>Ease of use</p>
<p>b. Anthropometrics</p>	<p>Human size</p>
<p>c. Human factors</p>	<p>Any data relating to people</p>
<p>d. Market research</p>	<p>Researching what potential customers / buyers want a product to be like</p>

<p>2. Discuss why might a designer choose to present their ideas in 3D.</p>	<p>3D drawings are more realistic and easier to understand than 2D drawings. They allow more sides of a product to be seen, thus providing more detail than a 2D drawing.</p>
<p>3. Explain why are annotations on design ideas important.</p>	<p>Annotations are important to explain ideas, thoughts, materials and any explanatory or evaluator comments about the design.</p>
<p>4. Sketch a third angle orthographic drawing of a mobile phone.</p>	
<p>5. Describe how materials can be marked out to minimise waste. Use a sketch to help explain your answer.</p>	<p>Materials should be marked close to an edge or tessellated to avoid waste.</p> 

Drama – Component 3 Hard to Swallow - Section A

No.	Question	Answer
1.	How long is the exam?	One hour 30 minutes
2.	How long should you spend on section A and B?	Section A = 1 hours and 5 minutes Section B – 25 minutes
3.	Who wrote Hard to Swallow?	Mark Wheeler
4.	What is the basic synopsis?	Hard to Swallow is an adaptation of Maureen Dunbar’s award winning book (and film) “Catherine” which charts her daughters uneven battle with her illness and her families difficulties in coping with all that anorexia means. This dramatization uses the words of those most closely involved and affected.
5.	How many sections are there in HTS? (Scenes)	<p style="text-align: center;">14 sections –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Billy Goats 2. Christmas ’73 – The Dunbar Household 3. Refusing to eat 4. First admission to hospital 5. At the meal table 6. in and out of hospital 7. A family division 8. The Brussel sprouts scene 9. Bingeing 10. Twenty-first birthday 11. Suicide attempts 12. Section 26 of the Mental Health Act 13. Catherine’s final months 14. The Billy Goats – A note of optimism
6.	Can you name all of the characters?	<p>Catherine Dunbar, John Dunbar, Maureen Dunbar, Simon Dunbar, Anna Dunbar</p> <p>Narrator, Daddy Goat, Mummy Goat, Baby Goat, Jo the Goat / Patricia, Troll</p> <p>Dr Wynne, Charge Nurse Curtis, Nurse Blackman, Penny, Agony Aunt, Professor Calderstow, Dr Clegg (and optional colleague) News 1-3, Maureen2, Observers 1 & 2, Police 1 & 2, Diary 1-3, Choir boy/girl</p>
7.	What are the characters social class or standing?	Upper middle class, clearly demonstrated in section 2 – John “We were at this time, in my opinion, an ideal family. Financially we were moving ahead rapidly and I had an excellent career with good benefits.”
8.	What is meant by the phrase ‘character interaction’?	<p>The ways in which characters communicate or interact with each other.</p> <p>The action or relationship among two or more characters.</p>
9.	What is an allegory?	<p>An allegory is a story with a symbolic level of meaning, where the characters and setting represent, well, other things, like political systems, religious figures, or philosophical viewpoints.</p> <p>Sections 1 & 14 use an allegory to demonstrate Catherine / baby goat’s inability to cross the bridge / defeat anorexia.</p>

		Section 1 and Section 14 are book ends to the play. When asked about their relevance Mark Wheeler replied... “The significance of the Billy goats. I can’t remember how they came about but I love nursery rhymes and different ways of looking at them...yet it’s about something else. It reaches something quite primeval. We had at one point a Billy goat scene to parallel each scene. In the end the play was too long so I reduced it using the Two Touch technique. This was the result. I liked the idea of surprising the audience. When they came to see a play such as HTS they will have preconceptions of what it’s going to be about and I wanted them to be completely thrown off by this opening. “This isn’t what we were expecting!” I wanted them to be thrown into confusion. I didn’t want them to be left there (I hate that happening) so, at the end when they have seen the play, they will understand the allegory. By inserting the verbatim sections into that scene, it elaborates on it and hopefully the link becomes clear. The audience realise what they have learnt.”
10.	What is a monologue?	A long speech delivered by one actor - can be directed to the audience or to another character – Leah has lots of monologues in DNA.
11.	What are rehearsal techniques?	Rehearsal techniques are exercises which help prepare the actors in the early stages to help them shape / mould their characters and interpretation of these roles.
12.	Name some rehearsal techniques, describe what they are and the effect / impact of using this technique.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotion memory – recalling a moment from the actor’s life where they have experienced something similar to the character and remember how you reacted. They then use this memory to enhance their performance, which helps create a more naturalistic portrayal and rendition. • Freeze frames – Create frozen images from moments of the play. This helps give actors space and time to consider their physicality and how space / levels communicate to the audience. • Vocal exercises / experimentation – using different emotions for re-enactments of the scene to consider suitability and what works. • Off the text improvisation – performers focus on events not depicted in the script and consider moments which they may explore, to help them define characters and their interpretation of role, motivation and focus. This gives actors more depth when depicting roles and helps them explore / understand relationships within the text. • Hot seating – Actors answers questions in role whilst sitting in the hotseat – allows them to develop a greater understanding of their role, motivations and gives them freedom to explore the character.
13.	What is a character’s motivation?	Character motivation is the reason behind the characters behaviours or actions within a scene or at any moment.
14.	When discussing use of voice, what does tone of voice refer too?	Tone of voice is its colour or emotional quality. When performing a scene, you must identify your characters emotion at each given moment. You must make sure that your tone of voice matches your characters mood and what you need to communicate about their feelings.
15.	When discussing use of voice, what does tempo of voice refer too?	Tempo of voice refers to the speed or pace in which an actor delivers their lines. Actors must consider the characters emotion, the content of speech and visualise how the script would be relayed.

16.	When discussing use of voice, what does pitch refer too?	This is how high or low an actor delivers their line, for example a high pitch might be very shrill sounding where as a low pitch would use a deep voice.
17.	Name some physical conventions / techniques / skills or terminology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body language • Facial expressions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gait • Gestures • Posture • Proxemics • Use of space
18.	What is meant by the performance skill gait?	Gait – Is the manner in which an actor walk’s. We can describe large strides as an “open gait” or small steps as a “closed gait”.
19.	Define the term proxemics.	Proxemics refers to the positioning on stage of actors and how this relates to their relationships / status.
20.	What are the themes of the play?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family • Eating Disorders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control • Sickness • Conflict • Mental Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear • Nurturing • Motherhood
21.	What is the playwright’s intention for the play?	Wheeller wanted to raise awareness of anorexia and the impact it has on all involved – It can be argued that this play challenges the stereotypical views of anorexia. People very often have pre-conceived ideas about the illness and that it occurs when someone is simply looking for attention. But this play shows the audience a family who is actually searching for answers about a condition that they know nothing about and in watching them battle with the problem, we come to realise that Anorexia affects people in different ways.
22.	Can you discuss the historical context and what was happening in the world at the time of writing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister and celebrates 10 years in role this year • Inflation the highest for seven years • Low unemployment – • 500 workers on Channel Tunnel go on strike over pay and conditions • 15th April – Hillsborough disaster 95 killed, 300 hospitalised when stadium collapses • 20th April – London Underground, virtual standstill as workers go on strike and again in June • Dockworkers also going on strike • British Rail employees official overtime ban and walk outs • Housing bubble burst with prices in London and South East down by 10 % - July - Fears of a property market downturn are heightened when it is reported that many homeowners looking to move are cutting the asking price of their homes by up to 20% in an attempt to speed up the sale of their property, following the

		<p>property boom of the last 3 years where the price of many homes doubled at the very least. 29 September – House prices in London have fallen by 3.8% since May, and are now 16% lower than they were at the height of the property boom last year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRA Bombings and conflict • September – ambulance crew members go on strike
23.	What is the genre of the play?	<p>Documentary theatre - is theatre that uses pre-existing documentary material (such as newspapers, government reports, interviews, journals, and correspondences) as source material for stories about real events and people, frequently without altering the text in performance.</p> <p>Mark Wheeler’s play uses the words from Catherine’s diaries and also of those most closely involved and affected.</p>
24.	What is the structure of the play?	<p>Billy Goat scenes act as book ends for the play. When asked for the significance of these two scenes, the author Mark Wheeler replied: “The significance of the Billy goats. I can’t remember how they came about but I love nursery rhymes and different ways of looking at them. I remember a book called “Shockheaded Peter” at my uncles that was for children but it had quite an impact... also those big dogs in the TinderBox. I’m a big David Bowie fan... Ashes to Ashes, the children’s song type thing and love how that little tinkly tune touches something of the child in me... yet it’s about something else. It reaches something quite primeval. We had, at one point a Billy goat scene to parallel each scene. In the end the play was too long so I reduced it using the Two Touch technique. This was the result. I liked the idea of surprising the audience. When they came to see a play such as HTS they will have preconceptions of what it’s going to be about and I wanted them to be completely thrown off by this opening. “This isn’t what we were expecting!” I wanted them to be thrown into confusion. I didn’t want them to be left there (I hate that happening) so, at the end when they have seen the play, they will understand the allegory. By inserting the verbatim sections into that scene, it elaborates on it and hopefully the links become clear. The audience realise what they have learnt.”</p> <p>The adaptation of the tale aptly illustrates parental pressure on youngsters – a trigger of the syndrome- and the reluctance to relinquish childhood. It also emphasises optimism in the fact that Jo the goat with Mummy and Daddy Goat succeed in crossing the bridge. Through Patricia and Jo the goat we can see that there is hope and people can recover. The structure of the play is such that naturalistic scenes of Catherine’s story are brilliantly counterpointed by more stylised ones in which the cast enacts some of the psychological causes of anorexia. Vera Lustig in ‘The Independent’ comments: “...naturalistic scenes flow seamlessly into sequences of highly stylised theatre...such potent theatre!” When teaching the play, the author’s stage directions must be adhered to. For example, at the beginning of The Brussels Sprout Scene, the directions state: “The whole of this scene is performed stylistically with people frantically changing roles, playing scenery, properties and characters” On the other hand at the beginning of Section 9-‘Bingeing’ the stage directions state: “This is one of the few scenes to benefit from naturalistic staging”. It’s worth noting here that in one previous production of the play a few years ago there was a cast of about 30. Most of the cast didn’t have lines. They</p>

		provided a highly charged chorus who magnified the feelings of the central characters by some incredibly imaginative use of their bodies and physical relationships. Again, in a more recent production they used a chorus of people to support the emotional lines very effectively.
25.	When was HTS first staged and where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard to Swallow was first written by Mark Wheeller in 1989 for Oaklands Youth Theatre. • The play was performed primarily as a touring production but was also presented at the Olivier Theatre in 1989.
26.	Can you describe the original staging?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downstage left was the meal table • Downstage right was Catherine's bedroom desk • At the back across the middle was a raised area • Catherine's face was painted white to show the difference. • Music played was Steve Harley innocence and guilt • It was usually performed end on • It was toured • The first professional production presented it in the round with minimal set i.e. not much set, set created largely by the cast in physical theatre. • Costume – very typical 1980's
27.	Can you define what a theatrical style is?	A theatrical style is the manner in which a storyline or message is conveyed.
28.	Common options of theatrical style are...?	Naturalism, Epic Theatre, Theatre of the oppressed, Physical theatre, Symbolism
29.	What theatrical styles are seen in HTS?	Naturalistic scenes, abstract stylised scenes, Physical theatre
30.	Name the 7 main staging types.	Proscenium Arch, End on, Traverse, Thrust, Promenade, Theatre in the Round, Arena Stage
31.	Describe the audience configuration for a proscenium stage?	The most common type of stage. Audience sit and watch the performance through an archway which frames the stage but also provides off stage areas where audience cannot see to help further illusions. This is a great stage for naturalistic performances. You can also project on a back wall.
32.	Describe the audience configuration for an end on stage?	The same audience configuration as proscenium arch, however there is no arch to frame the stage.
33.	Describe the audience configuration for a traverse stage?	This stage can also be known as a 'catwalk' stage. The audience sit on the two longer sides of a stretched rectangle. The shorter ends act as entrances and exits for performers. This stage is best suited for abstract staging concepts. It is good for creating an intense atmosphere as the audience are close to the action.
34.	Describe the audience configuration for a thrust stage?	The stage "thrusts" out into the audience, and their seating is wrapped around 3 out of 4 sides, sometimes creating a horse shoe shape. The back area is good for naturalistic scenes as there are hidden areas to conceal sets and entrances /exits, whereas the central area is intimate with the audience.
35.	Describe the audience configuration for a promenade stage?	A promenade staging has no set location and the audience follow the actors around to certain areas of performance and then move on to the next location.
36.	Describe the audience configuration for a Theatre in the Round stage?	An In the round stage is positioned at the centre of the audience, with spectators sat all around the space. It creates an intimate atmosphere and

		is good for performances that involve audience interaction. Can also be known as an arena stage, usually the performance space is square /rectangle but the principle that audience surround the stage is the same.
37.	What are the design elements of a performance?	The areas of technical theatre are scenery, lighting, properties, costuming, and sound. All of these areas work together in a production to establish the place, time period, and mood, tone and feeling of the production. If successful the audience will not even notice many of the technical elements of the show.
38.	In HTS what might set consist of?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table and chairs • Dressing table • Full length mirror • Scales
39.	Can you name the 6 main types of lantern used to create light in a theatre?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profile spotlight – definite sharp-edged beam, can also be used for gobos. • Fresnel Spotlight – soft edged beam, good for smaller areas • Flood light – light for large areas as it literally floods the stage • Strobe light – quick successive flashing light, making action appear ‘jumpy’ • Birdie – a tiny lantern good for up lighting facial features and distorting them creating an eerie atmosphere • Moving head – light which moves across the stage, changes colour and can project images using gobos.
40.	What is a gobo?	A gobo is a metal stencil which is placed over a light to project an image onto the stage or cyclorama (back wall of the stage) They can project things like words or windows, or the image of sunlight, rain etc.
41.	What is a gel?	To change the colour of light projected on stage a gel is placed in front of the light which creates a coloured filter. They come in a great many colours and shades. Colour is explicitly important and needs real consideration; for example, an evening woodland scene might use blues and greens whereas a daytime woodland scene would predominantly use greens and yellow.
42.	What is meant by the term intensity when referring to stage lighting?	Intensity of lighting is a direct reference to how bright or dim the light is, which can directly impact on mood / atmosphere on stage.
43.	If sound and music is used correctly, how can it enhance a performance?	<p>Sound and music can add atmosphere, emphasise action happening on stage, and help set the scene, indicate a change of time or location or focus attention onto a character.</p> <p>For example a sad song / slow piece of music can really heighten an emotional moment or a Christmas carol can inform the audience when the scene is taking place such as in section 2 of HTS.</p>
44.	What is diegetic sound?	Diegetic sound is sound which is heard by the characters on stage and exists within the world of the play. For example, in DNA, in the daytime wood scenes there may be playing the sound of birds, in street scenes the audience may hear the sounds of cars passing by. The characters may not react to these but they are there creating a sense of realism.
45.	What is non diegetic sound?	These are sounds which exist outside the world of the play and the characters don’t appear to hear these. For example, in the scene where

		Leah confronts Phil and then leaves you may have emotional music playing as she walks away from him for the first time.
46.	When considering costume, what factors should be considered?	<p>Costumes are part of the overall design concept for a production and should be considered carefully. Costume should contribute to the production and should help give the audience clues about characters age, class and the time period of the piece, however they must also be practical; for example, in a physical theatre piece an actor needs to be able to move and not be restricted by a tight fitting costume. Simplest definition is that costume refers to what the actors are wearing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garments -what they are actually wearing top, trousers etc • Material – what the garments are made of. (A silk blouse may suggest higher status for example.) • Condition – A character who was wearing school uniform, with their top button done up, tie done neatly and shirt tucked in would show the audience they are in control and obey rules. A character in a scruffy school uniform with their top button undone and shirt untucked could suggest they are naughty and care little for rules. In the same way that scruffy, ripped clothing might suggest an unkempt character to a clean well turned out role. • Seasonal – Consider the time of day, year and dress characters appropriately. In winter characters might be wearing coats, scarves hats etc, which would help create a cold atmosphere. • Remember that hair and make-up also come under the same heading as costume and so this also needs careful consideration.
47.	You must decide upon what theatrical style you would use & the type of staging...please specify?	
48.	What props / costume and set would you use to enhance the performance?	
49.	How would you use lighting / sound to enhance performance?	
50.	What does it mean to respond to a performance?	If a question asks you to give your response to a performance it is asking you to give your opinion and justify your reasons for this backed up by explanation discussing key moments.

Religious Education

	Question	Answer
1	What does omnipotent mean?	God is all-powerful.
2	What does benevolent mean?	God is loving and caring.
3	What do Christians believe about God as judge?	A just judge, meaning that God judges people's actions fairly.
4	What is the Trinity?	God exists in three persons – the Father, the Son (Jesus) and the Holy Spirit.
5	What does Genesis 1 teach about creation?	God created everything.
6	What is original sin?	Everyone is born with a built in urge to do bad deeds and disobey God.
7	What do Christians believe about free will?	God created humans with free will - it's up to them to choose whether they perform evil deeds or not.
8	What do Christians teach about judgement?	Christians believe that God will judge you and you'll go to either heaven or Hell.
9	What does atonement refer to?	The crucifixion helped to repair the relationship between God and mankind – the atonement.
10	What happened to the body of Jesus after the crucifixion?	Jesus's body was put in a tomb, but he was resurrected (brought back to life) and his tomb was found empty.
11	What does the resurrection prove to Christians?	It shows them that there is life after death and how powerful God is.
12	What does salvation mean?	The soul being saved from death and sin allowing it to reach heaven.
13	What is liturgical worship?	A church service that follows a set structure or ritual.
14	What is non-liturgical worship?	A service that doesn't follow a set text or ritual.
15	What is informal worship?	A type of non-liturgical worship that is spontaneous or charismatic.
16	How do Christians describe prayer?	Communicating with God.
17	Give an example of a set prayer.	The Lord's prayer.
18	What is the Eucharist?	Christians remember the last supper with bread and wine.
19	What is the role of the Church in the local community?	Caring for the community by organising food banks and street pastors.
20	What is Evangelism?	Spreading the Christian message with the aim of converting people.
21	What is baptism?	People become members of the church. Water - washing away of sins.
22	Identify two places of pilgrimage for Christians.	Lourdes and Iona
23	What is agape love?	A love that is selfless, sacrificial and unconditional.
24	What is the Great Commission?	To fulfil Jesus' instructions to the disciples to spread his teachings.
25	What does reconciliation mean?	Restoring harmony after relationships have broken down.

26	What is persecution?	Hostility and ill treatment.
27	Name three charities that response to world poverty?	Christian Aid, Tearfund and CAFOD.
28	What does mission mean?	Vocation or a calling to go out into the world and spread the faith.
29	What is the Qur'an?	Muslim holy book. Infallible speech of God.
30	Who did Allah reveal the Qur'an to?	Muhammad
31	What are the six articles of faith in Sunni Islam?	Tawhid, Angels, Holy books, Prophets, Day of Judgement, Allah knows and decides everything that's going to happen
32	What are the five articles of faith in Shi'a Islam?	Tawhid, Justice (Adalat), Belief in prophet hood, Belief in the authority of imams, Belief in the Day of the Resurrection.
33	What are the 6 characteristics of Allah?	Merciful, omnipotent, benevolent, just, immanent and transcendent.
34	Is the Qur'an regarded as the most important holy book?	It's a complete record of Allah's exact words to Muhammad
35	What three things do Muslims do to treat the Qur'an with great respect?	1. Wash hands before touching it. 2. Keep it on a higher shelf than all other books. 3. Place on a special stand when they read it.
36	Name other Holy Books used in Islam.	Torah (Tawrat), The Psalms (Zabur), The Gospel (Injil)
36	What do angels do?	Record good and bad deeds for judgement day.
37	Name an important angel.	Jibril. He revealed Allah's words (Qur'an) to Muhammed.
38	What does Predestination mean?	God knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe.
39	What does Risalah mean?	A belief in the prophets and their importance as messengers of God.
40	Who is the first prophet and final prophet in Islam?	First prophet is Adam. Final/the seal of prophets is Muhammad.
41	What is Akhirah?	Afterlife. Muslims go there after the Day of Judgement.
42	What is the reward for good people?	Entry into Jannah (paradise).
43	What is the punishment for bad people?	Jahannam – hell.
44	What are the five pillars?	Shahadah, Salah, Zakah, Sawm, Hajj
45	What is Jihad?	Jihad means striving or struggle.
46	What is the greater Jihad?	To obey Allah, follow his teachings and become a better Muslim.
47	What is the lesser Jihad?	To make the world a better place.
48	What is Id ul-Fitr?	Festival to mark the end of Ramadan.
49	What is Ashura?	Mostly a Shi'a festival. It commemorates the death of Husayn.
50	What is Id-ul-Adha?	Festival to celebrate Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son to God and marks the end of Hajj.

Music 50 Questions

	Keywords	Definition
Keywords related to Musical Knowledge Coursework		
1	Style	The style or genre of music (Blues, Rap, Country, etc.)
2	Inception	How the genre was formed, this can relate to styles, substyles or revivals.
3	Significant	An artist/band/producer that is either prominent with the style or has in some way contributed to its evolution.
4	Important	A recording that received commercial, cultural, or innovative recognition
5	Imagery	Album covers, associated artwork, artist/band/producer stage appearance
6	Fashion	Clothing/accessories associated with the style. Worn or referenced by either artist/band/producer or fans
7	Tonality	Major, Minor, Tonal, Atonal (essential for assessment) modulation, relative major/minor, tonic major/minor
8	Tempo	The BPM (beats per minute) of the given piece of music (essential for assessment), simple and compound time
9	Instrumentation	The instrumentation present within the given piece of music, e.g. The Beatles – Drums, Bass, 2 x Guitar, 4 x Vocals
10	Lyrical Content	The lyrical message of the track or specific language used
11	Production Techniques	The use of production during the recording process or applied afterwards.
12	Panning	The way the track is presented in stereo sound (the balance between left and right). Are different instruments or vocals more prominent on one side of the recording
13	Mix Levels	How the track is mixed, i.e. the relative volumes of each instrument or vocal.
14	EQ	How the tone of instruments is sculpted to enhance or change them.
15	Effects	How processes are added to sounds to alter their characteristics.
Keywords related to Instrumental Studies Coursework		
16	Maintenance	The ability and awareness of instrumental and personal health. How to keep the instrument and body in good, safe, working order.
17	Personal goals	The learners aspirations for the study period (these should be quantifiable)
18	Practice plan	A plan for the development of chosen areas of musicianship. This may include exercises, tasks, research, tutoring, etc.
19	Timescales	The length of time given in which a chosen areas development will be undertaken and reviewed
20	Developmental progression	Advancement in a chosen area over time. Developmental progression should be referred to at several points throughout the given timescales
21	Technical Ability	The learners ability as an instrumental technician (range and competence in varying instrumental techniques)
22	Dexterity	The mental aspects of musicianship (reading from tab/chart, improvisation, etc.)
23	Stamina	The ability to perform consistently over a period of time
24	Control of the instrument	Proficiency with the instrument, ability to control the sounds and dynamics of the instrument
25	Achievements	Personal success in relation to a set goal
Keywords related to Live Music Performance Controlled Assessment		
26	Personal aims	The learners aspirations for the performance, aims (or goals) should be quantifiable.

27	Audience expectation	What an audience at this type of event may expect to see
28	Production plan	Live performance plan showing consideration of; repertoire, timings, resources (equipment), personnel
29	Rehearsal plan	The template for the rehearsal schedule. This should include date, time, register and be able to track what was worked on in each session as well as comments on how the rehearsal went and what improvements have been made to the rehearsed set of music.
30	Health & Safety	The critical factors to be aware of in a live performance environment
31	Rehearsal process	The completion of the rehearsal plan
32	Appropriate modifications	How the plans for the live performance have changed through the rehearsal process
33	Target audience	A specific audience or event, as defined by the agreed brief
34	Review	Look back on the performance and judge its success
35	In light of feedback	Make use of feedback from; tutor, peers, audience
Questions Related to Music		
36	What year did Rock 'n' Roll develop in?	1954
37	Who was known as the king of Rock 'n' Roll?	Elvis Presley, sounded like a black man, but was white, which is what the music industry wanted at the time.
38	What famous music festival occurred in 1969?	Woodstock
39	What makes pop music unique?	It includes many genres of music as it is all about what is popular in society at the times.
40	What famous pop singer comes about in 1972?	Michael Jackson, we would continue to develop through this time introducing dances like the robot and the moonwalk.
41	How does rap make its way into pop music in 2003?	Eminem wins and Oscar for the song Lose Yourself from the film 8 Mile.
42	What song is considered the first rap single?	Rappers Delight by the Sugarhill Gang in 1979
43	What west coast group developed Gangsta Rap?	N.W.A., developed from inner city communities with a culture of guns, drugs and violence
44	Why is rap considered culturally significant?	Rap was used as a way to tell the stories of what was happening in primarily African American disadvantaged communities
45	What were the two main centres of punk music?	New York City and the UK starting in the 1970s
46	What is the ethos behind punk music/culture?	Anti-establishments, liberation, angry, poor, honest, sceptical, socially critical, individual.
47	What part of America did country music develop in?	The Appalachia mountain region, primarily immigrants who brought their instruments with them.
48	What city became the hub of country music in the 1960s?	Nashville, Tennessee, became much more commercially friendly and popular.
49	Who was Ragtime music written by?	African Americans, most famous composer was Scott Joplin
50	Why did jazz decline?	Jazz was taken out of Harlem and put into formal venues, Black people left and start R 'n' B