YEAR 7 MASTERY SHEETS

BUILD ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE WEEKLY

Half Term 2



WESTFIELD ACADEMY

ENGLISH - A Christmas Carol					
WEEK 1		**WEEK 2**		**WEEK 3**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
Who wrote *A Christmas Carol*?	Charles Dickens.	What is a simile?	A comparison using "like" or "as" (e.g. “as solitary as an oyster”).	Who is Scrooge?	A cold, selfish, and greedy old man who dislikes Christmas and helping others.
When was *A Christmas Carol* published?	1843.	What does ‘motif’ mean?	An object that appears again and again in a novel that seems to symbolise something deeper.	Who is Marley?	Scrooge’s dead business partner who warns him to change his ways.
What was life like for many poor people in Victorian London?	Lots of poverty, overcrowded housing, little access to education and poor working conditions.	What does ‘symbolism’ mean?	Something used to represent something else.	Who are the Cratchits?	A poor but loving family who work hard and show kindness, especially Bob and Tiny Tim.
What influenced Dickens to write *A Christmas Carol*?	His own experiences of poverty and his concern for social injustice.	What does ‘contrast’ mean?	When two things are very different and are shown side by side to highlight their differences.	Who is Fred?	Scrooge’s cheerful nephew who represents the spirit of Christmas.
WEEK 4		**WEEK 5**		**WEEK 6**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Masters of Recall Quiz**	
Who is Fezziwig?	Scrooge’s former employer, who treated people with generosity and joy.	What is the theme of redemption?	The idea that people can change and make up for past mistakes.		
How many staves are there in *A Christmas Carol*?	Five.	What happens to Scrooge by the end of the novella?	He transforms into a kinder, more generous person.		
Why is the structure of the novella compared to a carol?	It is divided into "staves" like verses in a song, reflecting its Christmas message.	What is an inference?	A conclusion we draw based on clues and evidence in the text.		
What is the purpose of the three spirits?	To show Scrooge his past, present, and possible future to encourage him to change.	What is Dickens’s moral message in the novella?	Society must care for one another, especially the poor and vulnerable.		

HISTORY – Term 1.2 - Who were the British?

WEEK 1		WEEK 2		WEEK 3	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
Define the term symptom.	Physical or mental changes that indicate sickness or disease.	Name THREE symptoms of the Black Death.	Sweating, fever, sickness, boils, fever	Define the term “Remedy”	Something designed to cure an illness or disease.
Where did the Black Death begin?	Asia	Name THREE symptoms of the Black Death.	Sweating, fever, sickness, boils, fever	Name TWO reasons why the plague spread too quickly.	Rats, crowded towns and homes, dirty streets, poor disposal of bodies.
When did the Black Death reach Britain?	1348	Name THREE symptoms of the Black Death.	Sweating, fever, sickness, boils, fever	Name TWO reasons why the plague spread too quickly.	Rats, crowded towns and homes, dirty streets, poor disposal of bodies.
How many people around the world died of the plague?	75 million	How many days did it take to die from the black death?	A maximum of 5 days.	Name TWO ways people tried to cure the plague.	Praying, locking themselves away, popping boils, drinking vinegar, whipping themselves for their sins.
What inset carried the Black Death?	Fleas	How many days did it take to die from the black death?	A maximum of 5 days.	Name TWO ways people tried to cure the plague.	Praying, locking themselves away, popping boils, drinking vinegar, whipping themselves for their sins.

WEEK 4		WEEK 5		WEEK 6
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Masters of Recall Quiz**
Name THREE countries the black deaths spread to.	Italy, France, Spain, England, Roman empire	Name TWO consequences of the Black Death.	People stopped praying to God, Villages lost 1/3 of their population, crops went unfarmed, houses were left empty.	
Name THREE countries the black deaths spread to.	Italy, France, Spain, England, Roman empire	Define the term “Poll Tax”	A tax every adult has to pay regardless of their wealth.	
Name THREE countries the black deaths spread to.	Italy, France, Spain, England, Roman empire	Who led the peasant’s revolt?	Wat Tyler	
Define the term “Consequence”	The effect, result or outcome of something.	Which King did the peasants rebel against?	King Richard	
Name TWO consequences of the Black Death.	People stopped praying to God, Villages lost 1/3 of their population, crops went unfarmed, houses were left empty.	What happened to Wat Tyler during the peasant’s revolt?	He was killed.	

PE: For groups studying BADMINTON only					
WEEK 1		**WEEK 2**		**WEEK 3**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
What is the "Grip" in racket sports, and why is it important?	The correct grip gives better control, power, and precision when hitting the shuttle	What is an overhead clear in badminton?	A shot where the shuttlecock is hit high and deep to the back of the opponent's court	What is a drop shot in badminton?	A shot where the shuttlecock is hit softly just over the net, causing it to fall quickly and close to the opponent's side of the net.
What does the "Ready Position" mean in racket sports?	A balanced stance with knees slightly bent, feet shoulder-width apart, and racket held in front	How does performing an overhead clear correctly benefit your game?	Forces your opponent to move to the back of the court.	Why is the drop shot an effective strategy in badminton?	It forces your opponent to move quickly to the front of the court
How does holding the racket correctly and moving well around the court improve your gameplay?	Holding racket = Allows for better shot accuracy and power Movement = better positioning on the court to reach the shuttle quicker	How can using the overhead clear strategically help you win points in badminton?	You can tire them out and open up gaps in their defense.	How can using the drop shot help you win points in badminton?	By mixing drop shots with other shots like clears or smashes, you can disrupt your opponent's rhythm and positioning,
WEEK 4		**WEEK 5**		**WEEK 6**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
What is a smash in badminton?	A powerful, fast downward shot where the shuttlecock is hit forcefully from above the head toward the opponent's court	How does using space effectively help you in singles badminton?	Using space well in singles means moving your opponent around the court by placing shots in different areas	How does combining an overhead clear with a drop shot help you outwit an opponent in singles badminton?	Moving your opponent from the back of the court with a clear to the front with a drop shot creates open space and disrupts their rhythm.
Why is the smash considered a powerful attacking shot?	It uses speed and steep angles to make it difficult for the opponent to return	What are some smart tactics used in doubles badminton to win points?	Smart tactics in doubles include good communication, covering the court efficiently and using quick, sharp shots like drives and drop shots	Why is maintaining the correct grip and returning to the ready position essential between shots?	The correct grip gives you shot accuracy and power, while returning to the ready position ensures you are balanced and ready to move anywhere on court.
When is the best time to use a smash during a badminton match?	When the opposing shuttlecock is high	Why is it important to adapt your tactics when playing singles versus doubles?	In singles, you rely more on endurance and court coverage, while in doubles, teamwork and positioning are key.	What is the main difference in gameplay tactics between playing singles and playing doubles badminton?	Singles relies heavily on individual endurance and moving your opponent into open space, whereas doubles requires quick teamwork, clear communication, and court coverage.

PE: For groups studying GYMNASTICS only					
WEEK 1		**WEEK 2**		**WEEK 3**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
Why is control important in gymnastics?	It keeps movements smooth and safe.	Why is shifting weight important in partner gymnastics?	It helps balance and keeps movements safe.	Why is good balance important in gymnastics?	It helps us stay steady and perform skills safely.
How can we stay safe when working with a partner?	Talk to each other and make sure you have enough space	How does body tension help when working with a partner?	It keeps the body controlled and supports safe movement.	How do smooth movements improve gymnastics routines?	They make routines look confident and connected.
What can we do to make our sequence more interesting?	Use different jumps, rolls, and ways of travelling.	How can we improve a gymnastics sequence?	By adding variety in rotation, speed, and movement style.	How can we recognise a good performance?	It has control, balance, smooth flow, and clear shapes.
WEEK 4		**WEEK 5**		**WEEK 6**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
Why is body control important in group balances?	It helps everyone stay safe and steady.	What is counterbalance in group gymnastics?	Using each other's weight to stay stable and balanced.	What key elements must be included to ensure a gymnastics routine flows smoothly from start to finish?	A routine flows smoothly when clear, controlled transitions link each balance, roll, and jump together continuously.
How does teamwork help in group balances?	It ensures everyone supports each other and maintains balance.	Why is teamwork important for group balances?	It helps the group stay steady and create creative shapes	How can a gymnast demonstrate good body tension and aesthetics when performing a sequence?	Body tension is demonstrated by keeping core muscles tight, extending arms and legs fully, and pointing toes during every movement.
How can we recognise a good group balance performance?	It shows control, smooth transitions, clear shapes, and tension.	How can we improve a balance if it isn't working?	By changing movements, adjusting positions, and trying again	Why is it important to perform a held balance for at least three seconds during a routine assessment?	Holding a balance for three seconds shows control, stability, and good body tension to the judges or assessors.

PE: For groups studying INVASION GAMES only					
WEEK 1		**WEEK 2**		**WEEK 3**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
Q1: What is the basic aim of an invasion game?	**A1:** The basic aim of an invasion game is to enter the opponent's territory to score while stopping them from scoring in yours.	**Q1:** What is reaction speed, and how does it help you in Dodgeball?	**A1:** Reaction speed is how fast you respond to something, which helps you dodge incoming throws or catch a ball quickly.	**Q1:** In Tag Rugby, which direction are you allowed to pass the ball?	**A1:** You are only allowed to pass the ball backward or sideways to a teammate.
Q2: Why is it important to move into open space when your team has the ball or flag?	**A2:** Moving into open space makes it easier for a teammate to pass to you without a defender taking the ball.	**Q2:** How should you position your body to prepare to dodge a throw?	**A2:** You should stay light on the balls of your feet with bent knees so you can jump or move instantly in any direction.	**Q2:** How should you hold your hands when preparing to catch a rugby ball?	**A2:** You should make a target shape with your hands extended toward the ball with fingers spread wide.
Q3: What is the main role of a defender in Capture the Flag?	**A3:** A defender's main role is to guard their territory and stop opponents from reaching the safe zone or flag.	**Q3:** Where should you aim when throwing a ball to make it harder for an opponent to catch?	**A3:** You should aim low toward the opponent's feet or waist because lower throws are much harder to catch cleanly.	**Q3:** What must a player do as soon as their tag belt flag is pulled off by a defender?	**A3:** A player must stop running within three steps and pass the ball to a teammate within three seconds.
WEEK 4		**WEEK 5**		**WEEK 6**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
Q1: What is the safest way to catch a frisbee under pressure?	**A1:** The safest way to catch a frisbee is using a two-handed "pancake" catch with one hand above and one hand below.	**Q1:** How many steps is a player allowed to take with the ball in Handball before passing, dribbling, or shooting?	**A1:** A player is allowed to take a maximum of three steps while holding the ball.	**Q1:** What is the most important safety rule when carrying a lacrosse or hockey stick?	**A1:** You must keep two hands on the stick at all times and keep the head of the stick below shoulder height.
Q2: What happens to possession when a frisbee touches the ground or goes out of bounds?	**A2:** Possession instantly turns over to the opposing team at the spot where the frisbee dropped or went out.	**Q2:** Why should you pass the ball to a teammate who is already running toward the goal?	**A2:** Passing to a teammate running forward keeps the attack fast and catches the defense before they can get set up.	**Q2:** How do you scoop a rolling ball off the ground using a stick?	**A2:** You bend your knees to get low, place the stick head parallel to the ground, and push smoothly through the ball.
Q3: What does "Spirit of the Game" mean during a match?	**A3:** Spirit of the Game means taking responsibility for playing by the rules fairly and respecting all opponents without needing a referee.	**Q3:** Where should a defender stand to mark a player holding the ball?	**A3:** A defender should stand directly between the ball carrier and the goal line to block their path to score.	**Q3:** Why is it helpful to give positive encouragement to teammates during a game?	**A3:** Encouraging teammates builds confidence, boosts teamwork, and helps everyone enjoy participating in physical education.

PE: For groups studying FOOTBALL only

WEEK 1		WEEK 2		WEEK 3	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
Q1: Why is using the side of your foot the best technique for passing accurately over short distances?	**A1:** Using the side of your foot provides a larger, flatter contact area with the ball, making your passes much more accurate and controlled.	**Q1:** What should you do with your body weight to control an incoming pass cleanly?	**A1:** You should cushion the impact by taking the weight out of the ball as it meets your foot so it stays close to you.	**Q1:** Why is moving into open space after making a pass essential in an attack?	**A1:** Moving after passing creates a new passing option for your teammate and keeps the attack moving forward.
Q2: How should you position your standing plant foot when making a side-foot pass?	**A2:** Your standing plant foot should be placed next to the ball, pointing directly toward the target you want to pass to.	**Q2:** Why is it important to turn into open space when performing a drag back or outside-foot turn?	**A2:** Turning into open space moves the ball away from defenders and gives you time to look up and make your next play.	**Q2:** How does using the full width of the pitch help your team attack effectively?	**A2:** Spreading out across the width of the pitch stretches the opposition defence and creates gaps in the middle.
Q3: How can keeping high passing accuracy help your team outwit opponents in a game?	**A3:** Accurate passing allows your team to keep possession, move the opposition out of position, and create scoring opportunities.	**Q3:** How does keeping the ball close to your feet while dribbling make it harder for defenders?	**A3:** Keeping the ball close gives you constant control, allowing you to change direction quickly before a defender can tackle you.	**Q3:** What does it mean to give a "supporting run" to a teammate who has the ball?	**A3:** A supporting run means moving into a clear passing lane where your teammate can easily pass to you without being intercepted.
WEEK 4		**WEEK 5**		**WEEK 6**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
Q1: Where should your head and body be positioned when striking a shot at goal?	**A1:** Your head and chest should be leaning slightly over the ball to keep the shot low and on target.	**Q1:** Why is it effective to limit your touches and pass the ball quickly when attacking in small-sided games?	**A1:** Moving the ball quickly with few touches prevents defenders from closing you down and setting up their defensive position.	**Q1:** What is the ideal body position for a defender when jockeying an opponent holding the ball?	**A1:** A defender should stay low on their toes, side-on, and maintain an arm's length distance without diving in.
Q2: Why are low shots aimed at the corners of the goal harder for goalkeepers to stop?	**A2:** Low shots into the corners force the goalkeeper to stretch further and travel a greater distance down to the ground quickly.	**Q2:** How can attackers use a 4v2 numerical advantage to score efficiently?	**A2:** Attackers can draw defenders toward the ball and quickly pass to an unmarked teammate in space.	**Q2:** Why should a defender delay an attacking player instead of diving in for a tackle immediately?	**A2:** Delaying slows down the attack, forces errors, and gives your teammates time to track back and support.
Q3: What key technique detail helps ensure you strike the ball cleanly when shooting?	**A3:** Locking your ankle firm at impact and following through toward the goal ensures a powerful and controlled strike.	**Q3:** What should an attacker do if their initial move or trick fails to get past a defender?	**A3:** They should protect the ball, make a quick decision to adapt, and recycle possession back to a supporting teammate.	**Q3:** What is the primary responsibility of a defender during man-on-man marking?	**A3:** The defender must stay close to their assigned opponent, staying between them and the goal to prevent them receiving the ball freely.

PE: For groups studying NETBALL only

WEEK 1		WEEK 2		WEEK 3	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
Explain the footwork rule?	The first foot that is grounded becomes your landing foot, you are not allowed to move this foot when the ball is in your hands.	How can you get free from an opponent?	Dodging around a player and changing direction quickly	What is the acronym to help with accurate shooting?	B E E F Balance, Eyes, Extension, Followthrough.
What are the four passes in netball?	Chest, Bounce, Shoulder, Overhead	How far away do you need to be from the player in possession of the ball, before you put your hands up to block?	1 metre (3 feet)	Where should you stand to take the best shot?	Both shooters should stand either side of the post, if one over shoots it, the other can get the rebound.
Why is it important to make an accurate pass?	To prevent the opposition from intercepting or gaining possession of the ball.	Why is it important to get into space for attack?	Getting free and moving into space creates time and passing options, making it easier to beat your opponent and attack effectively.	What are the playing positions called for the players who can enter the circle to shoot?	Goal Attack (GA) and Goal Shooter (GS)
WEEK 4		**Week 5**		**WEEK 6**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
What two ways can you defend?	Mark the player and Mark the Ball	What are the seven playing positions in netball and where is the Centre (C) allowed to go on the court?	The seven positions are GS, GA, WA, C, WD, GD, and GK, and the Centre is allowed in all court areas except both goal circles.	How does the footwork rule apply once a player catches the ball with one or both feet on the ground?	Whichever foot lands first becomes your grounded landing foot and cannot be moved or dragged until the ball is released.
What are the rules for marking the player without the ball?	Marking the player without the ball, you are not allowed to put your arms up to block them.	What is the rule for receiving a centre pass at the start of a game or after a goal is scored?	The centre pass must be caught or touched by a player within the center third before the ball can cross into the goal third.	What distance must a defender maintain from a player holding the ball before raising their arms, and what happens if contact is made?	A defender must stand at least 1 metre away before raising their arms, and making accidental contact results in a penalty pass or shot where the offending player must stand beside the taker.
What is the name of the rule if you accidentally contact another player and what would happen in a game?	This is called contact and a penalty pass, or in the circle a penalty shot, will be awarded to the other team in the same spot. The player who broke the rule stands next to them until the penalty has been taken.	Which two defending positions are allowed inside the opposition's goal circle to defend the shooters?	Goal Keeper (GK) and Goal Defence (GD) are the only two defending positions allowed inside the goal circle	What acronym helps with accurate shooting technique and which positions are allowed to shoot?	B E E F (Balance, Eyes, Extension, Follow-through) helps with shooting, and only Goal Attack (GA) and Goal Shooter (GS) are allowed to score.

DT - For groups studying ENGINEERING

WEEK 1

Question	Answer
What is a design brief?	A written explanation outlining the aims, objectives, and milestones of a design project.
What is a design specification?	A list of criteria that the product must meet to ensure it's suitable for its purpose.
Why is it important to investigate a design problem before designing a solution?	It helps you understand the client's needs and ensures your design is relevant and functional.
Who is the target user for the Gonk project?	Students aged 11–14.
What materials can be used for the Gonk desk tidy?	Given materials and recyclable materials such as aluminium.

WEEK 2

Question	Answer
How are metals extracted from the earth?	They are mined as ores and extracted using large heat furnaces.
What are ferrous metals?	Metals that contain iron and are magnetic.
What are non-ferrous metals?	Metals that do not contain iron and are not magnetic.
What are alloys? Give one example.	A mixture of metals with another element to improve properties, e.g. brass = copper + zinc.
How can you test if a metal is ferrous or non-ferrous?	Use a magnet — if it sticks, it's ferrous.

WEEK 3

Question	Answer
What is product analysis?	It helps designers understand how products work and how they can be improved.
What does ACCESSFM stand for?	Aesthetics, Cost, Customer, Environment, Size, Safety, Function, Materials.
What is 'technology push'?	When new products are developed due to technological advancements before consumer demand.
What is 'market pull'?	When products are developed in response to customer needs or demand.
Give an example of technology push and market pull.	Technology push – smartphones with new processors. Market pull – cameras made smaller and lighter due to consumer demand.

WEEK 4

Question	Answer
List three factors that make a good design.	Unique and creative, suitable for the audience, meets the design specification.
What should be included in your design drawings?	3D drawings, colour and rendering, labels, and materials
Why should designs be rendered and labelled?	To show materials, finishes, and how the design meets the brief clearly.
What tool ensures edges and corners are exactly 90 degrees?	An engineer's square.
What equipment is used to smooth the edges of the gonk?	Metal file

WEEK 5

Question	Answer
Why is health and safety important in the workshop?	*It protects you and others from harm and prevents accidents.*
List three workshop safety rules.	Wear aprons, tie up long hair, and don't run in the workshop.
What tool is used to cut metal in straight lines?	Hack saw
What safety rule must be followed when using the pillar drill?	The guard must be down and work must be securely clamped.
What is dip coating?	A process where a metal is coated in a plastic layer for protection and colour.

WEEK 6

Masters of Recall Quiz



DT - For groups studying GRAPHICS

WEEK 1		WEEK 2		WEEK 3	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
What is graphic design?	Graphic design is a craft where professionals create visual content to communicate messages.	Why are visuals often more effective than written text?	They communicate complex ideas quickly and are easier to process.	What is a design brief?	A written explanation outlining the aims, objectives, and milestones of a design project.
Why is it important for a design to be neat and well executed?	It makes the design look professional, easier to understand, and more appealing.	Give three examples of graphics you might find in a school.	Safety signs, room labels, and directional arrows.	What is a design specification?	A list of criteria that the product must meet.
List three reasons why graphics are important.	They enhance communication, increase engagement, and strengthen branding.	What is the purpose of paper and board in design?	They are key materials for making packaging, models, and print-based products.	Why should packaging be eco-friendly?	It reduces environmental impact and appeals to eco-conscious consumers.
Give three examples of areas where graphic design is used.	Branding design, product packaging, and website/app design.	Why is it important for packaging to stand out?	It helps attract customers and makes the product more memorable.	Who is the target audience in a design project?	The specific group of people the product or brand is aimed at.
Name three software programs used for Computer Aided Design.	OnShape, Canva, and Photoshop.	What information should be included on packaging?	Brand name, logo, product name, description, and eco-friendly symbols.	What elements help create a brand identity?	Logo, colour scheme, typography, and tagline.

WEEK 4		WEEK 5		WEEK 6
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Masters of Recall Quiz**
What is branding?	The process of creating a distinct identity for a business in the minds of customers.	What does it mean to rebrand a business?	To redesign its visuals and identity to make it more appealing or modern.	
Why is branding important?	It helps customers recognise and trust a company.	Name three elements you might include in a rebranding project.	Logo redesign, business cards, and social media graphics.	
What is the maximum number of colours recommended in a brand design?	Three colour	Why is colour choice important in branding?	It helps convey the brand's mood and attract the right audience.	
What could happen if two companies use similar logos?	It can cause confusion and legal issues over brand identity.	What skills are important when presenting a rebrand?	Speaking clearly, using visuals, and maintaining eye contact.	
How can a brand's graphics show who the target audience is?	Through style, colours, and imagery that appeal to specific ages or interests.	What are three things to consider when branding a company?	Target audience, colour palette, and clear, bold graphics.	

FRENCH

WEEK 1		WEEK 2		WEEK 3	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
How would you say “a pet” in French?	Un animal de compagnie	How would you say “I have” in French?	J’ai	How would you say “I have long hair” in French?	J’ai les cheveux longs.
How would you say “my pet’s name is” in French?	Mon animal de compagnie s’appelle	How would you say “I have 2 brothers and 1 sister” in French?	J’ai deux frères et une sœur	What colour are your eyes?	J’ai les yeux bleus
How would you say “I like” in French?	J’aime	How would you say “my dad’s name is …” in French?	Mon père s’appelle …	How would you say “short and tall” in French?	Short = petit(e) Tall = grand(e)
How would you say “I have 2 pets” in French?	J’ai deux animaux de compagnie	How would you say ”I have a big family” in French?	J’ai une grande famille	How would you say “je suis” in French?	I am
How would you say “my cat is Black” in French?	Mon chat est noir	How would you say “grandparents” in French?	Les grands-parents	How would you say “I have curly hair” in French?	J’ai les cheveux bouclés

WEEK 4		WEEK 5		WEEK 6
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Masters of Recall Quiz**
How would you say “my friend is funny” in French?	Mon ami(e) est amusant(e)	Where do you live ?	J’habite à Londres/Watford	
How would you say ”I am kind ” in French?	Je suis gentil(le)	How would you say ”my town” in French?	Ma ville	
Are you sporty?	Oui, je suis sportif / sportive	Where is your house ?	Ma maison est… … à la campagne … en ville … à la montagne	
What are you like ?	Je suis beau / belle et sympa	How would you say ”my house is big” in French?	Ma maison est grande	
How would you say ”I am shy” in French	Je suis timide	How would you say ”a flat” in French?	Un appartement	

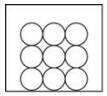
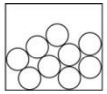
IT

WEEK 1		WEEK 2		WEEK 3	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
What is white space in a website?	Whitespace is the empty space between text, images, buttons, and other elements on a webpage.	What does HTML stand for?	HyperText Markup Language	What is a wireframe?	is a simple sketch or plan of a webpage. It shows where things like text, images, menus, and buttons will go before the website is built.
Why is it important to choose suitable colours and fonts when designing a website?	A diagram which shows the steps in a task. It has symbols to represent each step	What are tags?	They are special instructions in HTML that tell the browser how to display and structure content on a webpage	What does CSS stand for?	CSS Cascading Style Sheets
Why do websites need a consistent layout?	To make them easy to navigate and understand and less confusing for the user.	What symbol opens and closes a tag?	< >	What does CSS do?	It is used to style and design a webpage, such as changing its colours, fonts, sizes, and layout.

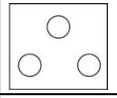
WEEK 4		WEEK 5		WEEK 6
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Masters of Recall Quiz**
Give three examples of thermosetting plastics	Epoxy resin Melamine formaldehyde Urea formaldehyde	Explain how designers can reduce the environmental impact of electronic products.	Designers can reduce waste by selecting recyclable materials, reducing material use, designing for repair and improving energy efficiency.	
What properties make acrylic suitable for products?	Transparent, lightweight, weather resistant, strong and available in many colours.	Explain why designing products with a longer lifespan benefits the environment.	Long-lasting products reduce waste, lower demand for raw materials and decrease the environmental impact of manufacturing.	
Why is PVC used around electrical cables?	It is an excellent electrical insulator, flexible and durable.	Explain how analysing competitors' products can improve your own design.	It allows designers to identify successful features, understand market expectations and develop products that improve upon existing designs.	

Science – Particle Model

WEEK 1

Question	Answer
Describe the arrangement of particles in a solid	Regular arrangement, touching their neighbours
Describe the arrangement of particles in a liquid	Random arrangement, touching their neighbours
Describe the arrangement of particles in a gas	Random arrangement, not touching their neighbours
Draw the particle arrangement of solids	
Draw the particle arrangement of a liquid	

WEEK 2

Question	Answer
Draw the particles arrangement of a gas	
Describe how particles in a solid move	Vibrate around a fixed point
Describe how particles in a liquid move	Moving randomly over each other
Describe how particles in a gas move	Randomly in all directions until colliding into each other and their container
What are all things around us made of?	Particles

WEEK 3

Question	Answer
State two properties of solids	Cannot be compressed, cannot flow
State two properties of liquids	Cannot be compressed, can flow
State two properties of gases	Can be compressed, can flow
Why do solid particles not flow?	There are strong forces of attraction between the particles
Why can liquid and gas particles flow?	There are weak forces of attraction between the particles

WEEK 4

Question	
Why can gas particles be compressed?	There is space between the particles
What is meant by the term condensation?	When a substance changes state from a gas to liquid
What is meant by the term boiling?	When a substance changes state from a liquid to gas at its boiling point
What is meant by the term evaporation?	When a substances changes state from a liquid to gas below its boiling point
What is meant by melting and boiling point?	The temperature at which a substance melts or boils

WEEK 5

Question	Answer
What is meant by the term kinetic theory?	The idea that all particles are moving
What causes gas pressure?	Gas particles colliding with the walls of the container
State three factors that affect gas pressure	Temperature, number (concentration) of particles, size (volume) of the container
What happens to particles when they are heated?	They move faster
What is the relationship between temperature and pressure?	As the temperature increases the pressure increases

WEEK 6

Masters of Recall Quiz



Religious Education - Judaism

WEEK 1

Question	Answer
What is a synagogue?	A place where Jewish people come together to worship and study
In the synagogue, what is the Ark?	The place in a synagogue where the Torah scrolls are stored.
In the synagogue, what is the Ner Tamid?	The light in front or above the Ark that is never turned off.
Why is a synagogue important?	The synagogue is used for important events and ceremonies as well as weddings and funerals.
Why might Jewish people live near a synagogue?	Living near a synagogue places it in the centre of the community and life.

WEEK 2

Question	Answer
What is Shabbat?	The Jewish day of rest and celebration that begins on a Friday before sunset and ends on the following evening after nightfall
How long does Shabbat last?	25 hours
What do families do to start Shabbat?	Light two candles
What can you not do on Shabbat if you are Jewish?	Work (unless it is to save a life)
Why do you celebrate Shabbat?	You celebrate Shabbat because after creating the world God rested on the seventh day and we should too.

WEEK 3

Question	Answer
When talking about food, what is meant by the term ‘Kosher’?	Food that is acceptable for Jews to eat
When talking about food, what is meant by the term ‘Trefah’?	Food that Jews are forbidden to eat
When talking about food, what is meant by the term ‘Pareve’?	Food that does not contain either meat or dairy ingredients?
What foods should not be eaten together if you are keeping kosher?	Milk products (diary) and meat.
Would a pepperoni pizza be kosher?	No because pepperoni is made from pork (not kosher) and it if a pizza has meat and cheese on then it is not kosher.

WEEK 4

Question	Answer
What is a Bar Mitzvah?	A ceremony for boys at the age of 13, it literally means ‘son of the commandments’
What is a Bat Mitzvah?	A ceremony for girls at the age of 12, it literally means ‘daughter of the commandments’
Why is a Bar or Bat Mitzvah important?	It marks a person’s passage from a child to an adult - they are now responsible for their own actions.
What is studied to prepare for Bar or Bat Mitzvah?	A young person studies the Torah so that they are able to read from it in the synagogue.
What do you wear when praying when you are considered an adult?	To pray you wear a shawl called a tallit and two leather boxes tied on with long straps called tefillin.

WEEK 5

Question	Answer
What is Hanukkah?	Jewish festival that begins on Kislev 25 (in December)
What is a Hanukkiah?	A nine branched menorah traditionally lit at Hanukkah
How long does Hanukkah last?	It is celebrated for eight days and nights
What does Hanukkah remember?	Hanukkah remembers the recapturing of Jerusalem after it had been taken by the King of Syria.
Why does Hanukkah last for eight days and nights?	When the Jews finished repairing the Temple in Jerusalem, they lit the Ner Tamid as a symbol of God’s presence. The light burned for eight days, even though there was only oil for one day.

WEEK 6

Masters of Recall Quiz



ART - OBJECTS

WEEK 1

Question	Answer
What is a gridded drawing?	Drawing using a grid on both the reference image and drawing paper
Why are gridded drawings useful?	Focus on one box at a time to achieve more accurate proportions
What is a shape?	Shape is a 2D outline
What is a form?	Form is a 3D, including its height, width, and depth, or the illusion of these dimensions
Who is Michael Craig Martin?	Michael Craig Martin is an Irish painting known for creating large colourful artworks of every day objects

WEEK 2

Question	Answer
What is line in art?	A path of a moving point used to create an image
How can mark making be used in art?	Mark making is used to create textures and tone
What are different types of mark making?	Examples of mark making are hatching, cross hatching, stippling and scribbling
How do you create a secondary colour?	Mix two primary colours together
What are complementary colours?	Colours that are opposite on the colour wheel

WEEK 3

Question	Answer
What are warm colours?	Red, orange, yellow, often associated with hot climates
What are cool colours?	Blue, green, purple, often associated with cold climates
List the 3 pairs of complementary colours.	Red and green, yellow and purple, blue and orange
What is a tertiary colour?	Mix a primary and a secondary colour together
What is a range of tone?	Going from light to dark

WEEK 4

Question	Answer
What is a tint?	Add white to a colour to make it lighter
What is a shade?	Add black to a colour to make it darker
What does composition mean?	Position of the subject in an artwork
What is positive space?	The main subject or area of interest, such as a figure, object, or shape
What is negative space?	The empty area around and between the subject of an artwork, also known as the background

WEEK 5

Question	Answer
What are watercolours?	A type of paint that can be mixed with water to create translucent layers of colour on paper
What are oil pastels?	Oil pastels combine pigment with a binder of non-drying oil and wax
How do you blend using colour pencils?	Blend by layering colour pencils with light or firm pressure
How do you blend using watercolours?	Blend using a small amount of water on the tip of the brush
How do you blend using oil pastels?	Blend by layering oil pastels with light or firm pressure

WEEK 6

Masters of Recall Quiz



Drama - Term 1- Performance Skills & Live Theatre					
WEEK 1		**WEEK 2**		**WEEK 3**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
What is the definition of Blocking?	the planning of the location of the actors on stage and the movements that they make.	What is a rehearsal?	when actors practice a play or performance before showing it to an audience.	What is a rehearsal?	when actors practice a play or performance before showing it to an audience.
What are stage directions?	the direction/position in which the actor moves to or stands in.	How can you prepare for assessment?	Learn your lines- any spare time you have; begin learning your assessment lines.	How can you prepare for assessment?	Learn your lines- any spare time you have begin; learning your assessment lines.
Name all stage directions.	Upstage Right, Upstage Centre, Upstage Left, Centre Right, Centre, Centre Left, Downstage Right, Downstage Centre, Downstage Left.				
How can you prepare for assessment?	Learn your lines- any spare time you have; begin learning your assessment lines.				
WEEK 4		**WEEK 5**		**WEEK 6**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Masters of Recall Quiz**	
What is Live Theatre	Live theatre is when a performance is acted out in front of a real audience, usually on a stage, with no filming or recording. The actors and audience share the same space, making each show unique.	What is Costume?	Costume is the clothing an actor wears on stage to help show what kind of character they are, such as their job, personality, or the time period they live in. It helps the audience understand more about the story.		

Spanish – mi tiempo libre					
WEEK 1		**WEEK 2**		**WEEK 3**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
1. ¿Qué te gusta hacer?	1. What do you like to do?	1. ¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre?	1. What do you do in your spare time?	1. ¿Qué tiempo hace?	1. What's the weather like?
2. Me gusta escuchar música.	2. I like to listen to music.	2. Bailo y canto karaoke.	2. I dance and sing karaoke.	2. En verano hace calor.	2. In summer it's hot.
3. Me gusta mucho leer.	3. I really like to read.	3. Hablo con mis amigos.	3. I talk with my friends.	3. En invierno hace frío y nieva.	3. In winter it's cold and it's snowing.
4. No me gusta escribir correos.	4. I don't like to write emails.	4. Monto en bici y saco fotos.	4. I ride my bike and take photos.	4. En primavera hace sol.	4. In spring it's sunny.
5. Me gusta chatear porque es guay.	5. I like to chat online because it is cool.	5. Toco la guitarra todos los días.	5. I play the guitar every day.	5. En otoño llueve.	5. In autumn it's raining.
WEEK 4		**WEEK 5**		**WEEK 6**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Masters of Recall Quiz**	
1. ¿Qué deportes haces?	1. What sports do you do?	1. Los lunes juego al voleibol.	1. On Mondays I play volleyball.		
2. Hago natación y atletismo.	2. I do swimming and athletics.	2. A veces hago gimnasia.	2. Sometimes I do gymnastics.		
3. Hago artes marciales.	3. I do martial arts.	3. De vez en cuando hago equitación.	3. From time to time I go horseriding.		
4. Juego al fútbol y al tenis.	4. I play football and tennis.	4. Nunca mando SMS.	4. I never send text messages.		
5. Juego al baloncesto. ¡Me encanta!	5. I play basketball. I love it!	5. Cuando llueve, navego por Internet.	5. When it's raining, I surf the net.		

Geography -Tourism					
Week 1		**Week 2**		**Week 3**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
What is a “tourist”?	Someone who travels away from home and stays at least one night.	Littering in the park harm the environment? How?	Dangerous to the animals if they eat it or get tangled up in it.	What is a Beach holiday?	Holiday in sunny places to relax, sunbathe, and swim in the sea.
What is “tourism”?	Activities tourists engage in and the services that support their travel experience.	Why are people reminded by Park authorities with signs?	To remind people to put litter in bin and to stay on proper paths.	What is an Adventure holiday?	For people who like hiking, rock climbing, or white-water rafting.
What do tourists do?	Visit new places, trying out new food.	How is Technology and internet helping global tourism to grow?	Easier to book flights/hotels quickly.	What is a Camping holiday?	Staying in tents or cabins, often in nature.
How can tourists interact with the local people?	Can interact with local people in Food, Music, Clothing, Parks	How can tourism can help economic of a place?	Create jobs and brings money into the local economy.	What is a Theme Park holiday?	Amusement parks like Disneyland or Alton Towers. Popular with families.
One reason why people visit a new place?	For relaxation, adventure and unique experiences.	Give an example of how the government can spend the money it earns from tourism.	The money earned by can be used to pay for new facilities like hospitals and schools.	What is a Staycation holiday?	Staying at home or somewhere nearby, instead of travelling far.
Week 4		**Week 5**		**Week 6**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Masters of Recall Quiz**	
What is a “Landmark”?	A well-known building, place, or feature that is easy to recognise. E.g. Big Ben.	Is the Maldives a developed country or developing country?	Developing country.		
What is the “Tube” in London?	The underground train system	Name a way fieldwork data can be presented.	graphs, tables, or maps (presentation).		
Which of these is NOT a reason London is important? A) It's on the coast; B) It's the capital city.	A) It's on the coast.	What is a “hypothesis”?	It is a prediction that you test during your investigation. It can be proven right or wrong using evidence.		
What is a “Honeypot”?	Areas that attract many tourists.	Which type of data is collected by yourself?	Primary data.		
Which country is Snowdonia in?	Wales.	Physical geography is the study of what?	Natural environment.		

MATHS - Number 1.2

WEEK 1 (Factors, Multiples and Prime Numbers)

Question	Answer
What is a factor?	A factor is a number that divides exactly into another number.
What is a multiple?	A multiple is the result of multiplying a number by an integer.
What is a prime number?	A prime number has exactly two factors: 1 and itself.
What is a composite number?	A composite number has more than two factors.
What is the smallest prime number?	The smallest prime number is 2.

WEEK 2(LCM and HCF)

Question	Answer
What does LCM and HCF stand for?	LCM stands for Lowest Common Multiple. HCF stands for Highest Common Factor.
What is the LCM of two numbers?	The smallest number that is a multiple of both numbers.
What is the HCF of two numbers?	The largest number that divides both numbers exactly.
How do you find the LCM using prime factors?	Write both numbers as products of prime factors, multiply the highest powers of each prime.
How do you find the HCF using prime factors?	Write both numbers as products of prime factors, multiply the common primes with the lowest powers.

WEEK 3 (Equivalent Fractions)

Question	Answer
What are equivalent fractions?	Fractions that represent the same value or proportion.
How do you make an equivalent fraction?	Multiply or divide the numerator and denominator by the same number.
What is the simplest form of a fraction?	A fraction that cannot be simplified further.
Why are equivalent fractions useful?	They help us compare, add, and subtract fractions more easily.
What is the numerator and denominator in a fraction?	The numerator is the top number in a fraction and shows how many parts are being considered. The denominator is the bottom number and shows how many equal parts the whole is divided into.

WEEK 4 (Add,Subtract,Multiply and Divide Fractions)

Question	Answer
How do you add or subtract fractions with the same denominator?	Add or subtract the numerators, keep the denominator the same.
How do you add or subtract fractions with different denominators?	Find a common denominator, then add or subtract the numerators.
How do you multiply fractions?	Multiply the numerators together and the denominators together.
How do you divide fractions?	Keep the first fraction, flip the second, and multiply (KFC: Keep, Flip, Change).
What should you always do after completing a fraction operation?	Simplify the fraction if possible.

WEEK 5(Estimation)

Question	Answer
What does estimation mean?	Estimation means finding an answer close to the exact one using rounding or approximation.
Why do we estimate?	To make calculations quicker or to check if an answer is reasonable.
How do you estimate a calculation?	Round numbers to 1 significant figure before calculating.
What is rounding?	Rounding changes numbers to simpler values,
When should you use estimation?	You should use estimation when you need a quick, approximate answer.

WEEK 6

Masters of Recall Quiz



DT - Only for those studying FOOD					
WEEK 1		**WEEK 2**		**WEEK 3**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**
List the 8 tips for healthy eating.	Eat starchy foods, fruit and veg, fish, less fat, less sugar, less salt, drink fluids, stay active, eat breakfast.	List two functions of water in the human body.	Regulates temperature and transports nutrients.	What is the main function of fibre in the diet?	Helps food move through the body and prevents constipation.
Why is a balanced diet important?	It gives energy, helps growth, and keeps the body healthy.	Identify two main sources of water in the diet.	Water, milk, fruit, and vegetables.	Name two foods that are good sources of fibre.	Wholemeal bread, fruit, vegetables, beans, lentils.
Why is yeast important when making bread?	It makes the bread rise by producing gas bubbles.	What might happen if someone does not drink enough water?	They may become dehydrated, tired, or get headaches.	What can happen if a person does not eat enough fibre?	Constipation and poor digestion.
What conditions are needed for yeast to grow?	Warmth, moisture, sugar, and time.	Why is it important to stay hydrated?	It helps focus, digestion, and energy.	Why is it important not to eat too much fibre?	It can cause bloating or stomach pain.
Why is sugar needed for yeast to grow?	It feeds the yeast and gives it energy.	Explain the functions of water in the body.	Keeps the body cool, moves nutrients, and supports energy.	How can fibre intake be increased?	Choose wholemeal foods, fruit, veg, and pulses.
WEEK 4		**WEEK 5**		**WEEK 6**	
Question	**Answer**	**Question**	**Answer**	**Masters of Recall Quiz**	
What information must be shown on a food label?	Name, ingredients, allergens, date, storage, nutrition.	One environmental problem of high food miles:	More transport → more pollution and carbon emissions.		
Why is food labelling important for people with allergies?	Helps them avoid allergens and stay safe.	Give one benefit and one drawback of buying local food.	Benefit: Fresher and less pollution. Drawback: Some foods not available all year or more expensive.		
What must legally appear on a food label?	Ingredients, allergens, dates, storage, nutrition info.	Why buy local food?	Helps the environment and supports local farmers.		
How can food labelling help people make healthier choices?	Shows fat, sugar, and salt levels to compare foods.	What does “in season” mean?	Grown naturally at that time of year locally.		
What are food miles?	The distance food travels from farm to plate.	How does eating seasonal foods help the environment?	Reduces food miles, pollution, and supports local farmers..		