



SMITHDON HIGH SCHOOL
HUNSTANTON

Work hard, be kind and smile



50 Questions
Year 11
3rd Edition

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English Literature - A Christmas Carol

50 (or so) things you need to know about 'A Christmas Carol'	
1. Where is Scrooge when we first see him and why is this significant to understanding Dickens' protagonist?	Scrooge is in his counting house, which allows Dickens to demonstrate Scrooge's obsession with his business and his money.
2. In the opening stave, we learn that this character has died. What was his connection to Scrooge?	Jacob Marley died (seven years ago); he is Scrooge's business partner.
3. Which relation to Scrooge visits him and how does Scrooge react?	Scrooge's nephew, Fred, visits to invite Scrooge over for Christmas. Scrooge rejects the invitation. He is hostile.
4. Which two characters, introduced by the second spirit, does Dickens use to symbolise the suffering of the poor?	Ignorance and Want symbolise the suffering of the poor.
5. What might Tiny Tim's illness tell us about life for the poor in the Victorian era?	Tiny Tim's illness is most likely to be rickets or tuberculosis, both of which were more likely to be suffered by people living in poverty due to their poor diets and cramped conditions. Dickens suggests that we might reduce the incidence of these diseases if we gave poorer people more support.
6. The Cratchits still celebrate Christmas despite the fact they have so little money. Why does Dickens include this episode?	Dickens shows us the Cratchits' Christmas celebrations to remind us that family and love can still be celebrated, even in the midst of poverty. They are more important than money.
7. How does Dickens use the present to teach Scrooge about other people? What does he learn?	Seeing the present makes Scrooge notice other people and how they live. He realises there are more important things in life than money.
8. What sins does Dickens suggest Scrooge has committed against Bob Cratchit?	Scrooge has treated Bob Cratchit badly by demanding so much of him, speaking disrespectfully to him and underpaying him. He has even denied him the warmth of a proper fire.
9. What sins does Dickens suggest Scrooge has committed against people living in poverty?	Scrooge refuses to give money to charities which support people living in poverty.
10. What important values, associated with Christmas, does the novella suggest we should all live by?	The values of kindness, generosity and forgiveness are probably the most important in the novella. Redemption is also important.

11. Why did Dickens set the story so that it takes place at Christmas time?	Dickens wanted us to take the Christian values we associate with Christmas and live by them every single day. It starts at Christmas but Scrooge's change in character lasts forever and he expresses kindness and generosity every day.
12. Why did Dickens call the novella, A Christmas Carol?	It is called, A Christmas Carol, because Dickens meant for it to be shared and passed on, like a song (perhaps even like the gospels of the Bible).
13. Why does Dickens include the episode where Fred visits Scrooge at the start of the novella?	Fred visits Scrooge, as he does every year, to invite him to spend Christmas with him. He keeps doing this even though Scrooge always refuses.
14. Why does Dickens write that Fred drinks to Scrooge's health even though he dislikes Scrooge's behaviour? What does it say about Fred?	He drinks to Scrooge's health because Dickens is using Fred as an example of a kind and generous person. He displays good Christian values of forgiveness and kindness at all times, even when it is difficult.
15. How does Dickens have Fred react when Scrooge turns up to celebrate Christmas with him at the end of the novella, and what does that say about him as a person?	Fred welcomes Scrooge and accepts him as a reformed character. This is because he is constructed by Dickens to exemplify good Christian behaviour.
16. What does Scrooge do at the end of the novella that allows Dickens to show Scrooge is a reformed character?	Scrooge buys the Cratchit family a turkey. He also raises Bob's salary.
17. Which line does Dickens include to show that Scrooge's change was permanent and he never went back to his old ways?	Dickens writes, 'Scrooge was as good as his word', which tells us his change was genuine.
18. How does Dickens characterise Bob's behaviour toward his children?	Bob is very kind to his children. He is Dickens' example of an excellent, loving father.
19. Scrooge is described as being 'as solitary as an _____.' Why does Dickens use this simile?	Scrooge is described as being, 'as solitary as an oyster.' The simile, 'as solitary as an oyster' portrays Scrooge as appearing hard, like an oyster shell, but also hints that there may be a pearl of goodness or wisdom hidden behind Scrooge's aloofness.
20. How does Dickens characterise Bob's behaviour towards Scrooge?	Bob is submissive to his employer. He has to cope with Scrooge's behaviour because he cannot afford to lose his job.
21. What does Dickens use light to symbolise? (The Ghost of Christmas Past)	The light symbolises the enlightenment the spirit brings to Scrooge.

22. Why does Dickens make the Ghost of Christmas Past appear to flicker and change?	The ghost may flicker to suggest time passing, or to suggest that each of us is made up of a whole history and many possible futures. We continue to carry the child in us throughout our lives and it influences who we become; time connects all our different 'selves' together. Or perhaps it just means that one life is really lots of different lives because we change so much over time.
23. Why does Dickens write that Scrooge tries to extinguish the The Ghost of Christmas Past's light at the end of the stove?	Dickens has Scrooge try to extinguish the spirit's light at the end of the stove because it suggests he does not want to confront the powerful truth it shows him about his life.
24. Why Does Dickens depict The Ghost of Christmas Present celebrating a great feast?	The Ghost of Christmas Present reminds us of the importance of connecting with others. His bounty symbolises the rich joy of a life spent in close harmony with other people.
25. What does Dickens use the torch to symbolise? 26. (The Ghost of Christmas Present)	He carries a torch because light symbolises truth and goodness. It looks like a cornucopia to symbolise that living a life of kindness and generosity makes us feel rich; we do not need actual wealth as much as we need love and kindness.
27. Why does The Ghost of Christmas Present only survive for the duration of the Christmas period?	The ghost symbolises the present so it cannot survive for long. Dickens suggests we should be conscious of each moment instead of letting life pass us by.
28. Why does Dickens give The Ghost of Christmas Present a scabbard but no sword?	The scabbard without a sword symbolises lasting peace.
29. Why does Dickens present The Ghost of Christmas Future as such a dark character, shrouded in mystery?	The spirit probably represents death; the Grim Reaper and is mysterious because death itself is a mystery to us.
30. What does Dickens use The Ghost of Christmas Future's hand to symbolise?	The spirit's hand is initially pointing, suggesting he is commanding Scrooge and that he has formidable power. Hands also often symbolise action; the spirit wants Scrooge to act, to make a change in his own life.
31. What does The Ghost of Christmas Future show Scrooge?	The spirit shows Scrooge a gravestone with 'Ebenezer Scrooge' written on it.
32. Why does Dickens have The Ghost of Christmas Future remain silent?	The spirit may remain silent to add to its air of mystery, or its silence may symbolise that it is time for Scrooge to start listening to himself, to his own inner conscience.
33. What does Dickens use the children, Ignorance and Want, to represent?	We are told that we should fear ignorance the most.

34. Why might it be that Dickens characterises Ignorance and Want as children rather than adults?	They represent the poor and downtrodden in Victorian society.
35. Which of the two children, ignorance and want, does Dickens suggest we should fear the most?	They are characterised as children to encourage us to have greater sympathy for the poor and downtrodden. We are reminded that even dangerous criminals start off as innocent children who are only trying to survive.
36. How does Dickens suggest Scrooge first reacts to Marley's ghost?	At first, Scrooge thinks his mind is playing tricks on him.
37. Complete the quotation: 'I wear the _____ I forged in life.'	Marley says, 'I wear the chains I forged in life'.
38. What messages does Dickens create for Marley to give to Scrooge?	Marley tells Scrooge that he must change or he too will end up suffering in the afterlife. He also tells him he will be visited by three spirits who will help him.
39. What does Tiny Tim use to help him get around?	Tiny Tim uses a crutch to help him walk.
40. How does Dickens use Tiny Tim to teach us about poor people in Victorian society?	Dickens uses his characterisation of Tiny Tim to remind us that the poor were particularly vulnerable to illnesses like rickets and tuberculosis. Tiny Tim may even represent child labourers who sometimes lost limbs in industrial accidents.
41. How does Dickens characterise Tiny Tim's behaviour?	Tiny Tim is described as being, 'as good as gold' so that we see him as a lovely, likeable character, which creates more sympathy for his situation.
42. Complete the description of Scrooge as a boy: 'a _____ boy ... reading near a _____ fire.'	Scrooge is described as, 'a lonely boy... reading near a feeble fire'.
43. Which character sent Scrooge away to school?	Dickens writes that Scrooge's father sent him away to boarding school to help create sympathy for the character.
44. How does Dickens describe Scrooge's schoolmaster?	The schoolmaster had a 'terrible voice' and 'glared'.
45. What was the nature of Scrooge's relationship with Belle?	Dickens tells us that Scrooge and Belle were engaged.
46. Why, does Dickens suggest, does Belle end her relationship with Scrooge?	Belle says that 'another idol has displaced' her. She means that Scrooge has become obsessed with money.

47. What does Dickens tell us about how Belle's life turned out in the end?	Belle is shown happily married with a family.
48. What is the connection between Scrooge and Fezziwig	Fezziwig is Scrooge's former employer.
49. How does Dickens suggest Scrooge reacts to seeing Fezziwig again?	Scrooge is very pleased to see Fezziwig again, exclaiming, 'why, it's old Fezziwig! Bless his heart'.
50. How does Dickens use Fezziwig to teach us about how an employer should treat his employees?	Fezziwig is presented as a very different kind of employer to Scrooge. He is kind and generous to his employees.
51. What is Scrooge's sister called?	Fan (It did not used to mean what it means today and was often a nickname for Frances.)
52. What clues does Dickens give us that Scrooge's father was a difficult man?	When Scrooge is shown his memory of Fanny visiting him at school, she says, 'father is so much kinder than he used to be'. It suggests Scrooge's father had mistreated them in the past.
53. Where did Scrooge's father send him and how does this help Dickens to construct Scrooge's character? How do we feel about Scrooge here?	Scrooge's father sent him away to boarding school. Constructive this background for Scrooge helps to create sympathy for the character.

English Literature - JB Priestley's *An Inspector Calls*

<p>1. What is Priestley's main message about the class system?</p>	<p>Priestley's main message is that the class system is inherently unfair. The working classes are exploited by those with more power</p>
<p>2. Who does Eva Smith represent</p>	<p>Eva represents all of the real life working class women who were suffering in similar circumstances.</p>
<p>3. When is the play set and when was it written?</p>	<p>The play is set in 1912 but was written in 1945.</p>
<p>4. How did the two World Wars affect the relationships between the working and middle classes?</p>	<p>Middle-class men and working-class men fought side by side during both wars, which helped to break down the barriers between them. Priestley hoped this could continue and that, one day, the class system would disappear. He knew that this would not be easy.</p>
<p>5. Which women's movement encouraged women of means, like Sheila Birling, to become more independent?</p>	<p>The suffragette movement encouraged women to be more independent and campaigned for women's rights.</p>
<p>6. In what way might <i>An Inspector Calls</i> be described as allegorical?</p>	<p>The characters are symbolic representations of the upper, middle and working classes. They may also symbolise specific sins that Priestley associated strongly with the middle classes. For example, Mr Birling might represent the sin of greed.</p>
<p>7. How does Priestley suggest that the Birlings are trapped in a loop and that time will repeat itself?</p>	<p>The play is cyclical; the ending echoes the beginning.</p>
<p>8. How are Mrs Birling and Sheila presented as quite different women?</p>	<p>Priestley suggests that Mrs Birling is more accepting of traditional values in which a woman must 'get used to' her husband working long hours. There is an implication here that she reflects a common attitude at the time: men's infidelity was to be tolerated, providing they did not get caught. Sheila breaks off her engagement with Gerald when she realises he was unfaithful.</p>

<p>9. Why does Priestley suggest Sheila is different to her mother?</p>	<p>Priestley characterises the women this way to suggest that middle class women's roles were changing and that wider societal change was possible through women like Sheila.</p>
<p>10. Which characters accept responsibility for their actions towards Eva Smith?</p>	<p>Sheila and Eric accept responsibility for their actions and show willingness to change.</p>
<p>11. What differences exist between those characters who are willing to accept responsibility and try to change and those who are not?</p>	<p>The older generation, represented by Mr and Mrs Birling, and the upper classes, represented by Gerald, are unwilling to change. Priestley suggests that hope for change lies with the younger generation of middle class men and women, who are less beholden to a rigid class system.</p>
<p>12. What phrase does Priestley use when the Inspector suggests we are all connected to each other?</p>	<p>He says, 'we are members of one body'. The imagery is significant because it suggests that, just like a body, society is interconnected and all parts rely on, and are responsible to, all other parts. The middle and upper classes have a responsibility to the working classes, on whom they depend for their own survival and status.</p>
<p>13. Why does Priestley suggest the older generation cannot change?</p>	<p>Priestley recognised how difficult it would be to bring about societal change. He seems to have believed that the older generation would struggle to imagine any other way of living. Life without a rigid hierarchy would seem impossible to them.</p>
<p>14. What does 'hypocrisy' mean?</p>	<p>'Hypocrisy' can be defined as 'claiming to have higher standards or more noble behaviour than is really the case.'</p>

<p>15. How is Gerald's behaviour hypocritical and why does Priestley characterise Gerald in this way?</p>	<p>Gerald accuses Ole Joe Meggarty of being a 'notorious womaniser' when Gerald himself is guilty of the same sin.</p> <p>Priestley uses Gerald to represent all of the upper classes. He uses Gerald as an example of their inability to recognise their own failings.</p>
<p>16. Why does Mr Birling fire Eva Smith from his company?</p>	<p>Eva was not conforming; she was speaking out against low pay and demanding more money. This is why Mr Birling fired her.</p>
<p>17. Why does Priestley characterise Mr Birling as someone who is hoping for a knighthood?</p>	<p>Priestley characterises Mr Birling as an example of a wealthy industrialist and social climber who wants to acquire higher status and more wealth. He is chiefly concerned with his reputation.</p>
<p>18. How does Mr Birling respond at the end of the play when he, briefly, thinks it was all a hoax?</p>	<p>Mr Birling suggests that they will all have a 'good laugh' about it later. He seems to have learned nothing from the Inspector's visit</p>
<p>19. How does Priestley characterise Mrs Birling's reaction when Sheila complains about Gerald working too hard?</p>	<p>Priestley characterises Mrs Birling as someone who believes women have to 'get used to' this behaviour. There is a subtle implication that she expects her daughter to tolerate his possible infidelity.</p>
<p>20. How does Priestley suggest that Mrs Birling refuses to accept responsibility and is unlikely to ever change?</p>	<p>She says, 'I accept no blame for it at all.' She is referring to Eva's death.</p>
<p>21. What upper middle-class values does Priestley suggest are important to Mrs Birling?</p>	<p>She exemplifies the belief that good manners and 'breeding' make the middle classes worthy of their high status and wealth, and the belief that the poor can be divided into those who deserve help (as a reward for conformity and obedience) and those who do not.</p>

<p>22. Why does Sheila have Eva sacked from the dress shop?</p>	<p>Priestley characterises Sheila as being jealous of Eva and thinks Eva is mocking her. She exemplifies the negative middle-class attitudes Priestley sought to expose. She feels jealous and uses her power over Eva, a working-class woman, to make herself feel better. She also initially fails to understand the seriousness of the consequences of her actions for Eva Smith.</p>
<p>23. What language does Priestley use to suggest that Sheila is relieved and somewhat jubilant when she finally confronts Gerald about his infidelity?</p>	<p>Priestley describes her as looking at Gerald, 'almost in triumph.'</p>
<p>24. How does the characterisation of Sheila give the audience hope for a fairer society in the future?</p>	<p>Sheila is characterised as someone who has the potential for change. She faces up to her responsibilities and shows us that such moral courage is possible.</p>
<p>25. Which word is used by both Sheila and Eric, at different times, in reference to his drinking? Why is it an understatement?</p>	<p>Priestley uses the word, 'squiffy,' which is really a euphemism for what is quite a severe drinking problem. Priestley characterises the family as somehow wanting to ignore the truth.</p>
<p>26. How is Eric characterised as self-indulgent and aggressive towards Eva?</p>	<p>Eric has sex with Eva despite knowing she does not really want him to. This constitutes rape.</p>
<p>27. Where did Eric get the money he gave to Eva Smith?</p>	<p>Eric steals from his father's office. Priestley uses this as an example of how the upper middle classes may turn on one another in order to get themselves out of a difficult situation.</p>

<p>28. How is Eric presented as responding to the news that the Inspector may not have been a real policeman?</p>	<p>Eric is characterised as someone who, like his sister, feels remorse and wishes for social change. He says, 'why shouldn't they try for higher wages?'</p>
<p>29. How is Gerald connected to the Birling family?</p>	<p>Gerald Croft is engaged to Sheila Birling.</p>
<p>30. Who are Gerald's parents and what status does that give him?</p>	<p>Gerald's parents are Lord and Lady Croft, which makes him an upper class aristocrat.</p>
<p>31. What does Gerald say about 'Old Joe Meggarty' which suggests he is characterised as lacking self-awareness?</p>	<p>Gerald describes Joe Meggarty as a 'notorious womaniser' when he himself is a womaniser. He has an affair with Eva while being engaged to Sheila.</p>
<p>32. Why is Gerald characterised as being more like the older generation than the younger generation that he actually belongs to?</p>	<p>He is the only truly upper class character in the play and is used to exemplify what Priestley saw as their inability to ever change. They protect their own interests by maintaining the status quo.</p>
<p>33. How and why does Priestley suggest the lighting should change when the Inspector arrives?</p>	<p>The lighting changes to 'pink and intimate' to 'brighter and harder' because Inspector Goole will 'shine a light' on the Birling family, meaning he will expose their secrets and lies.</p>
<p>34. What structural device does Priestley use in the dialogue to show that the Inspector is able to take control of the conversation away from other characters?</p>	<p>Dashes are used to show that the Inspector interrupts other characters. They also interrupt each other but the Inspector seems to take control as and when he chooses.</p>

<p>35. What two lines does the Inspector say in his speech that sum up the message of the entire play?</p>	<p>'We are members of one body. We are responsible for one another.'</p>
<p>36. What theories are there about who or what the Inspector may really be?</p>	<p>For most of the play he is presented as a middle-class police Inspector. However, behind that façade, he may be the voice of God; the voice of the deceased Eva Smith; he may simply be seen as a moral conscience explaining Priestley's key message about ending social injustice.</p>
<p>37. The audience never actually sees Eva Smith but what is her significance in the play?</p>	<p>Eva Smith is a central character. Everything revolves around her life story. She is Priestley's example of an exploited working-class woman and she represents other women like her.</p>
<p>38. How does Eva take her own life?</p>	<p>She drinks disinfectant. This is likely to symbolise that she felt she had to be cleansed of sin.</p>
<p>39. Put these in the right order: Eva is attacked by Eric; Eva has an affair with Gerald; Eva is fired by Mr Birling; Eva is fired because of Sheila.</p>	<p>Eva is fired by Mr Birling; Eva is fired because of Sheila; Eva has an affair with Gerald; Eva is attacked by Eric.</p>
<p>40. Edna has only a very small role in the play but how is she presented?</p>	<p>Priestley characterises Edna as an obedient, dutiful servant to the Birling family.</p>
<p>41. How might Priestley use Edna as a contrasting character to Eva Smith?</p>	<p>Edna is an example of what Mrs Birling would think of as 'deserving' poor. She conforms and serves, which is what Priestley suggests the middle classes demand from their working classes: subservience and conformity. She is used to subtly highlight how unusual Eva's behaviour was.</p>

<p>42. What does the conversation between Edna and Mrs Birling reveal about upper middle class interactions with servants?</p>	<p>Mrs Birling uses a calm, neutral tone with her servant. This is not particularly because she cares for Edna's feelings but probably more about presenting herself as a well-mannered middle class woman who deserves her wealth and power.</p>
<p>43. How and why does Priestley create a cyclical structure?</p>	<p>The ending relates back to the beginning: a girl has just died and a police inspector is on his way. Priestley is suggesting that society is trapped in a never-ending loop, doomed to repeat its mistakes and continue the social injustice he protests against.</p>
<p>44. In the opening stage directions, which details might suggest that, despite their wealth, the Birling are not a close, happy family?</p>	<p>The house is described as 'not cosy and homelike,' which suggests the family is not close</p>
<p>45. How and why does Priestley say the lighting should change when the Inspector arrives?</p>	<p>Priestley suggests the lighting should change from, 'pink and intimate' to 'brighter and harder' to suggest the Inspector will reveal truths about the Birling family that they will have to confront.</p>
<p>46. How is Eric described in the opening stage directions?</p>	<p>Eric is described as as 'half-shy, half-assertive,' which may hint at the way Eric's confidence will grow; he becomes more confrontational to his father and mother.</p>
<p>47. How might the symbolism of Eva's suicide connect to Priestley's message that 'we are members of one body'?</p>	<p>Priestley suggests that the body, meaning the whole of our society, also needs to be 'cleansed'. By this, Priestley means that British society needs to give up the class system and move to a fairer way of life.</p>
<p>48. What device is being used when Mr Birling says, 'the Germans don't want war'?</p>	<p>This is dramatic irony, where the audience knows something that a character does not know. Priestley uses dramatic irony to undermine Birling's character.</p>

<p>49. What might Inspector Goole represent?</p>	<p>The Inspector is an important symbol in Priestley's allegory. He could be the voice of God; he could be Eva Smith's alter-ego; he is certainly a moral conscience.</p>
<p>50. Why does Priestley include supernatural elements in his play?</p>	<p>It may be that Priestley wanted to suggest that it would take a miraculous intervention to actually change society. He may even have hoped that suggesting we couldn't do it by ourselves would be provocative, and that our response would be to prove we could change by ourselves.</p>

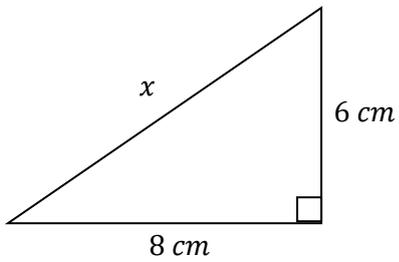
50 (or so) things you need to know about <i>Macbeth</i>	
1. When was <i>Macbeth</i> written, who was the monarch and what do we call this era?	It was written around 1606, King James I, Jacobean era.
2. What was Shakespeare's Big Idea when he wrote <i>Macbeth</i> ?	In <i>Macbeth</i> , Shakespeare examines 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 / chain of being
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	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.

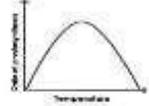
does this metaphor suggest about how Macbeth views Fleance?	
40. Give an example that shows how much Macbeth admires Lady Macbeth at the start of the play.	Macbeth addresses her as 'my dearest partner of greatness.'
41. What is Lady Macbeth's opinion of her husband?	Lady Macbeth thinks Macbeth is weak 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.

GCSE Maths- NON-Calculator

No	Question	Answer
1	Find the nth term 4, 10, 16, 22.....	$6n - 2$
2	What is the formula for Area of a Circle?	$\pi \times \text{radius squared}, A = \pi r^2$
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 2dp 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	$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{5}$	11/20
17	What is the gradient of the line $y = 6x + 4$	Gradient = 6 NOT 6x
18	$x^2 + 7x + 12$	$(x + 4)(x + 3)$
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 (you have to divide the whole equation by 3)
27	Work out $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}$	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 n th term of a sequence is $2n^2 - 5$. What is the 10 th term?	195
32	Work out $30 - (3+7) \times 2$	0
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	$a = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>(a) Write down as a column vector</p> <p>(i) $a + b$</p> <p>(ii) $2a + 3b$</p>	$\begin{array}{l} \text{(i) } a + b \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \text{(ii) } 2a + 3b \quad 2\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 3\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \end{array}$
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 \times 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.	20π 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	<p>a) Using Pythagoras Theorem. Work out the length x</p>  <p>b) Work out the perimeter of the triangle.</p>	<p>a) To find the missing side x:</p> $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ $6^2 = 36$ $8^2 = 64$ $36 + 64 = 100$ $\sqrt{100}$ $x = 10\text{cm}$ <p>b) Perimeter = $10 + 6 + 8 = 24\text{cm}$</p>
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 hydrogen carbonate.
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, Xrays, 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

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 / des carottes / du riz / de la viande / des céréales etc
2	10 school subjects	les maths / le français / l' anglais / l' informatique / le dessin / le sport / l'EPS / l'histoire / le théâtre / la géographie
3	10 types of weather	Il fait ... (beau / du soleil / du vent / froid / de la gèle / du brouillard); il y a ...(de l'orage / du soleil); il neige; il pleut
4	10 sports	le foot / le cyclisme / le basket / le judo / le footing / le hockey / le rugby / faire du patinage / faire du vélo / fiare de l'escalade
5	10 professions	le professeur / l'avocat / le plombier / l'ingénieur / l'agent de police / l'infirmier / le serveur / la serveuse / le maçon
6	10 family words	le père / la mère / la sœur / le frère / le beau-père / la tante / la belle soeur / le grand-peè / la grande-mère / le cousin / la cousine
7	10 words/phrases to describe looks	petit / grand / mince / gros(se) / beau / belle / laid / chic / il a les yeux bruns / elle a les cheveux blonds
8	10 adjectives to describe personality	rigolo / agaçant / sage / triste /animé / sympa / amusant / doué / célèbre / intelligent
9	10 items of clothing	Une chemise / une jupe / un pantalon / une veste / des chaussures / des chaussettes / un manteau / une robe / un blouson
10	10 countries	l'Angleterre / l'Écosse / le Pays de Galle / la France / l'Espagne / l'Allemagne / la Côte d'Ivoire / le Gabon / le Sénégal / la Belgique
11	10 places in the town	La mairie / la piscine / le parking / la zone piétonne / les magasins / l'église / la gare / la place / le musée / le cinéma / la boîte de nuit
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	heureusement / rapidement / bien /mal /lentement / vite
16	5 phrases	Tant pis / tant mieux / quelle horreur / quelle chance / quel dommage / quelle joie / quelle surprise / C'est mon truc
17	At least 5 connectives	mais / cependant / donc / aussi / et

18	5 opinion phrases	Je trouve ça ... (nul / bizarre / utile / facile / terrible) À mon avis / je pense que
19	'it is' 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 (<i>or other days of the week</i>)/ le weekend / aujourd'hui / d'habitude / normalement /
24	5 past tense time phrases	hier / l'année dernière / le weekend dernier / l'été dernière / dans le passé
25	5 future tense time phrases	la semaine prochaine / demain / à l'avenir / dans le futur / le lendemain

26	5 question words	Où / quand / qui / que / pourquoi / comment /combien / quoi ?
27	5 directions words/commands	à gauche / à droit / tout droite / tournez / prenez
28	Learn 5 pronouns	me /te/ nous/ lui / leur (they go before verb) le/la les (it/them) y (there) / en (of or/ from it / them.)
29	5 advanced grammar phrases (avant de / en ant)	après avoir /être / avant de / en ... ant /
30	3 tenses of faire (present /past /future)	Present: je fais Past: j'ai fait; j'aurais fait Future: je vais faire; je ferai; je ferais
31	3 tenses of aller (present /past /future)	Present: je vais Past: je suis allé(e) Future: je vais aller; j'irai; j'irais
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 être 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 'I' 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 voudra / 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 à 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. Examples are trial by hot iron, trial by hot water, trial by cold water and trial by blessed bread.
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?	William's 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 alliance 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. It involved loss of land, restrictions to the army, £6.6billion in reparations and taking the blame for the war.
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. Hitler was supported by Ludendorff who the Nazis hoped would get the backing of the army.
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 Nuremberg 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 is a characteristic and example of igneous rock?	Basalt or granite, formed from molten rock, related to volcanoes, crystallization occurs
2	State one process which helps shape upland and lowland landscapes.	Glacial erosion and deposition, weathering and climatological processes
3	Identify two human activities which create distinctive landscapes over time.	Agriculture, forestry, settlement and mining
4	Name the five processes which shape the coastline?	Weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation and deposition
5	Name and describe one example of mass movement.	Sliding/slumping/ soil creep - Slumping happens to weaker rocks and sliding happens commonly with soft boulder clay
6	What is a concordant and a discordant coastline.	Concordant is the same rock type, discordant alternates between hard and soft rock
7	Name three erosional landforms created on the coast.	Headlands, bays, cave, arch, stack, stump, wave cut platform.
8	Name three depositional landforms created on the coast.	Beach, bar, spit.
9	Give two examples of hard coastal defences and two examples of soft coastal defences.	Hard - Groynes, sea wall, rock armour, gabions, revetments Soft - Beach nourishment, managed retreat
10	Give two factors that cause an increased rate of erosion in the UK.	Seasonality, storm frequency, location and prevailing wind.
11	What are the four types of river transportation?	Traction, saltation, suspension and solution.
12	How does channel size change from the upper to lower course of a river?	Channel gets wider.
13	Name two erosional river landforms.	Interlocking spurs, waterfalls, gorges and river cliffs.
14	Name two river landforms where erosion and deposition work together in its formation.	Meanders and oxbow lakes.
15	Name two hard river defences and two soft river defences.	Hard - Dams, reservoirs and channelisation, embankments. Soft - Flood plain zoning and washlands.
16	How does sediment size change from the upper to lower course of a river	Sediment gets smaller due to erosion by attrition.
17	Define river velocity.	The speed at which a river runs through a channel
18	Name the four processes of river erosion	Abrasion, hydraulic action, solution, attrition
19	What is the quaternary period?	The last 2.6 million years
20	What are the three natural theories on climate change?	Milankovitch cycles, solar radiation and volcanism
21	State three ways in which you can gain evidence of past climate change.	Historical sources, ice cores, preserved pollen and tree ring dating
22	Name two sources of carbon dioxide.	Burning fossil fuels (industry, energy production, car exhausts)
23	Name two sources of methane.	Cows and rice fields
24	State a negative impact of climate change on the environment.	Melting ice sheets leading to rising sea levels and coastal flooding e.g. Maldives
25	State a negative impact of climate change on people.	Warmer drier climates could shorten the growing season and reduce crop yields e.g. Ethiopia
26	What is the perfect temperature for tropical cyclones to form?	27°C
27	What is the centre of a tropical cyclone called?	The eye
28	Name three hazards associated with	High winds, storm surge, landslides, intense rainfall, coastal

	tropical cyclones	flooding
29	How is the strength of a tropical cyclone measure?	Saffir-simpson scale
30	How is heat energy moved from the tropics to the equator?	Ocean currents
31	What are the weather conditions like at the equator?	Hot and wet due to rising air forming rainfall, pressure is low.
32	What are the weather conditions like at the poles?	Cold and dry due to descending air, pressure is high.
33	Name five factors influencing the UK climate.	Ocean currents, latitude, distance from the sea, prevailing wind and altitude
34	What is a meteorological drought?	A period of time with below average precipitation
35	What is a hydrological drought?	Where the hydrological cycle receives less rainfall than normal so there is less groundwater and less water in reservoirs
36	How do humans cause drought?	Deforestation disrupting the hydrological cycle. Building dams so water flow downstream is disrupted. Over-abstraction of water for agriculture.
37	Name two drought hazards in a developed country e.g. California, USA.	Wildfires, subsidence and contamination of drinking water
38	Name two drought hazards in a developing country e.g. Ethiopia.	Reduction in crop yield, longer journeys to find water.
39	What is a biome?	A large scale ecosystem e.g. tropical rainforest
40	What is the name given to tangible things which can be used from an ecosystem e.g. timber, food and medicinal products?	Goods
41	What is the name given to intangible things which give people value from an ecosystem e.g. atmospheric regulation and tourism?	Services
42	Name the four UK terrestrial ecosystems.	Moorlands, heathlands, deciduous woodlands and wetlands
43	Name the three things which control the growing season in an ecosystem.	Temperature, rainfall and sunlight
44	Name the three stores of nutrients in an ecosystem.	Biomass, litter and soil.
45	Give two causes of deforestation in the Tropical rainforest.	Road building, clearance of land for agriculture, illegal logging and mining.
46	Define sustainable development.	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.
47	State two sustainable management techniques in the TRF.	Replanting trees, shifting cultivation, ecotourism, national parks (conservation areas)
48	State two ways in which trees are adapted to the TRF.	Drip tip leaves to avoid a built up of moisture and the growth of mould on the leaf, tall trees to catch sunlight, buttress roots to anchor the tree, shallow roots to take up nutrients.
49	Why do deciduous trees drop their leaves in autumn?	To reduce transpiration and save water in the cold winter months.
50	Give two causes of deforestation in the deciduous woodland.	Need for farmland, forestry, need for land for roads and settlements caused by population increase.

Health and Social Care LO1

	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 people's residential home
4	Name an example of a social care setting.	Day centre for adults with complex physical and learning needs
5	Name 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 settings 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 someone 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 a 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 need 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 an authoritative figure; explain how individual feels/ was treated; show evidence; listen to other perspective; persevere further if needed and 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 individuals 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 in 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.	Bending movement, decreasing the angle at a joint
8	Define what is meant by extension.	Straightening movement, increasing 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 joint 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 volume 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 Beats Per Minute 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 and is lower intensity and longer duration. Anaerobic is without oxygen and is short in duration with a high intensity
22	Define health.	A state of complete physical, emotional and social wellbeing 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, is predictable and easily practiced
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 coaches demonstration of how to serve in badminton, looking at pictures, watching YouTube videos
33	Give an example of verbal guidance	Listening to a coach give instructions on how to perform a skill or on tactics used.
34	Give an example of mechanical guidance	Using a float in swimming,
35	Describe extrinsic feedback	Feedback received from outside of the performer e.g. coach or peer
36	Define massed practice	Practice where the skill is practiced as one without any breaks or rest periods. Allows easy repetition of skills
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. Bending the rules but not breaking them
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, with little or no 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

50 Questions – ICT/iMedia

No.	Question	Answer
1	Which piece of software would you use to write a business letter?	Word processing software e.g. Microsoft Word.
2	Which piece of software would you use to create a presentation?	Presentation software e.g. Microsoft PowerPoint.
3	Which piece of software would you use to create a leaflet?	Desktop publishing software e.g. Microsoft Publisher
4	Which piece of software would you use to manipulate an image?	Graphics software e.g. Adobe Photoshop.
5	Which piece of software would you use to create a website?	Website design software e.g. 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 its spoken).

Hospitality and Catering

1.	What is the title of the person in overall control of the kitchen?	The Head Chef
2.	Give 5 of their responsibilities	Menu planning, Food production, Costing and purchasing, Staff work rotas and training, Hygiene of the kitchen and staff, Stock control
3.	What are the responsibilities of a sous chef?	<p>The Sous chef (sous=under in French) is directly in charge of food production, the minute by minute supervision of the kitchen staff, and food production</p> <p>A sous chef will also have many years' experience in all stations of the kitchen and level 4 qualifications gained over years of study.</p> <p>This role is more kitchen based than the head chef which may have office-based duties as well</p>
4.	What is the pastry chef responsible for?	<p><i>Le Pâtissier</i></p> <p>The pastry chef is responsible for the preparation of baked goods such as pastries, cakes, biscuits, macarons, chocolates, breads and desserts, special occasion cakes. In larger establishments, the pastry chef often has team in their own kitchen</p>
5.	What is the sauce chef responsible for?	<p><i>Le Saucier</i></p> <p>Prepares sauces, stews and hot hors d'oeuvres and sautés food to order,</p> <p>After the head chef and the sous chef the sauce chef is the next in line</p>
6.	What is the vegetable chef responsible for?	<p><i>L'entremetier</i></p> <p>Prepares hot appetisers and often prepares the soups, vegetables, pastas and starches, side dishes</p> <p>Sometimes split into soup (le potager) and vegetable (le legumier) chefs</p>
7.	What does le poissonier do?	Prepares and oversees all fish and seafood dishes. This position usually involves butchering the fish as well.
8.	What does le boucher do?	Prepares meat and charcuterie (cold cooked meats)
9.	What is the role of the commis chef?	Chef in training, helps in all areas of the kitchen to gain experience, and complete training, answers to the chefs de partie for the section they are working on
10.	What is the role of the kitchen assistants?	Kitchen assistants carry out a range of jobs including washing up, fetching and carrying, preparation of vegetables and ingredients. They could be training to be a commis chef
11.	What does front of house mean?	All customer service areas that involve interacting with, serving and cashing out dining guests from the moment they walk into the door until dining is complete and the guest leaves.
12.	What are the responsibilities of the maire d'hote?	The restaurant manager is in overall charge of the restaurant, Takes bookings, relays information to the head chef, completes staff rotas, ensures the smooth running of the restaurant

13.	What are the responsibilities of the head waiter?	Second in charge of the restaurant, Greets and seats customers, relays information to the staff, deals with complaints and issues referred by the waiting staff.
14.	What is Le sommelier responsible for?	<i>Le sommelier (wine waiter)</i> Specialises in all areas of wine and matching food, advises customers on their choices of wine, Wine waiters serve the wine to the customer and can advise customers on their choices as well
15.	Give 5 personal attributes for front of house staff	Patience, Team player, Personal presentation, Honesty, Initiative, Self-motivation
16.	Why must the staff have good presentation?	Workers must have good standards of personal hygiene, tidy appearance and good posture. Smart dress, tidy hair and non-visible tattoos give a good impression of the establishment
17.	What does patience, tact and diplomacy mean?	You need to be sensitive when dealing with others who have difficult issues, when solving problems or dealing with complaints. Always answer politely and make sure the customer is happy.
18.	Why is it important to be honest?	When dealing with serving drinks and taking payments as well as other working situations, you must be honest and transparent with your job. Telling the truth if something happens and being honest with money are essential
19.	Give 4 types of contract of employment	Full time, part time, temporary, casual
20.	Describe full time contracts	Full- time staff = over 36hrs a week Have permanent jobs and work all year. Contract explaining the terms of their employment. They may work set shifts or have shifts that change daily/weekly/ monthly. They will work a set amount of days over a 7 day week, including weekends. Entitled to sick pay and holiday pay, Entitled to maternity pay
21.	Describe part time contracts	Part- time staff = 4- 16hrs a week Have permanent jobs and work all year. Contract explaining the terms of their employment. They may work set shifts or have shifts that change daily/weekly/ monthly. They will work mostly at the busiest times of the day/week including weekends. Entitled to sick pay and holiday pay (in proportion) Entitled to maternity pay.
22.	Describe temporary contracts	Temporary staff Employed for a specific length of time such as the summer tourist season or the month of December. Temporary staff have the same rights as permanent staff for the duration of their contract. Temporary staff employed for longer than 2 years become permanent by law
23.	Describe casual employment	Casual staff / Agency staff Work for specific functions and can be employed through an agency

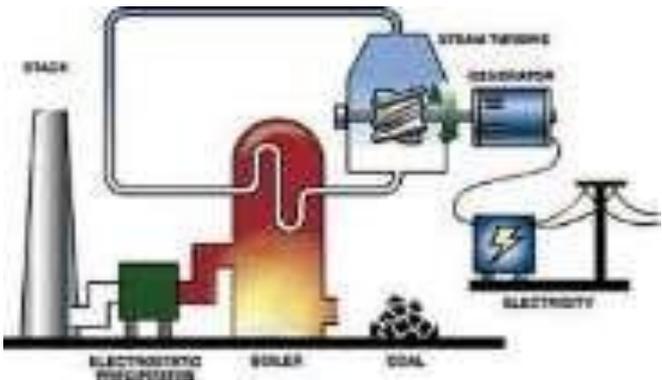
		They do not have a contract or set hours of work. They are needed at busier times of the year e.g. At Christmas or for weddings, New Year's Eve.
24.	Give 6 things that full and part time employees are entitled to.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A written statement of employment or contract setting out their duties, rights and responsibilities 2. The statutory minimum level of paid holiday 28 days for full time workers 3. A pay slip showing all deductions, e.g. National insurance, tax. Earning above £155 a week 4. The statutory minimum length of rest breaks- one 20 min break for 6 hrs worked 5. Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) £88.45 pw for 26 weeks (some may get full wages for a limited amount of time) 6. Maternity, paternity and adoption pay and leave-90% of earnings for 6 weeks then £139.58 for next 33 weeks
25.	Give 3 examples of remuneration	Meals, Accommodation, Uniform and Bonuses
26.	Name 4 pieces of legislation to protect workers	<p>Disabled Discrimination Act 1995 Equal Pay Regulations 1970 Health and Safety at Work 1974 National minimum wage Working Times Regulations 1998 Part-time workers Regulations 2000</p>
27.	How much annual leave are workers entitled to?	All workers are entitled to 28 days paid leave annually
28.	How many days compulsory break should you have in 7 days?	24 hours off in each 7 day period
29.	How many days if under 18?	Young workers (15-18) are entitled to 2 days in 7.
30.	How many minutes should a worker have off in 6 hours?	20 minutes uninterrupted rest if their working day is longer than 6 hours.
31.	How does costs contribute to the success of an establishment?	<p>Every establishments need to make a profit. Consider cost of everything you buy and selling price.</p> <p>Material - Anything involved in making product Labour - Costs of staff Overheads - Anything not connected with making products</p>
32.	How does the economy contribute to the success of an establishment?	When the economy slows down, business have lower sales as consumers eat out less because they have less disposable income
33.	How does environmental policies contribute to the success of an establishment?	3 R's, packaging, food waste, global warming, carbon footprint, clean eating
34.	How does the use of technology contribute to the success of an establishment?	Using technology to improve service, delivery and stock control – touch screen customer ordering, EPOS (electronic point-of-sale) systems, stock management, apps for delivery services.
35.	How could the media influence the success of an establishment?	Strong global brand, Good community reputation – children's charities / Ronald McDonald House, celebrity chefs, celebrity endorsements, Masterchef,

36.	What are the benefits of portion control?	<p>Keeps the food costs down</p> <p>Keep losses in food preparation and serving to a minimum</p> <p>Offer a consistent portion to customers - they are getting 'value for money' and having the same size portion as everyone else.</p> <p>Minimise waste e.g. leftovers</p> <p>To make a profit which is constant</p> <p>The caterer can then determine a selling price (how much should be charged to cover costs and make a profit?)</p> <p>Using standard recipes can help a caterer by determining how many ingredients will make 10, 20, 30 or more portions.</p>
37.	Give 5 methods of portion control?	<p>Scoops for ice cream, potatoes</p> <p>Ladles for soups, sauces, gravies</p> <p>Individual portion sizes</p> <p>Size of serving bowl etc</p> <p>Slices of a food</p> <p>Pre-marked for portions</p> <p>Decorated for portions</p> <p>Pre-portioned</p>
38.	What does HASAWA stand for?	Health and safety at work act 1974
39.	What does RIDDOR stand for?	Reporting of injuries diseases and dangerous occurrences regulations 1995
40.	What does COSHH stand for?	Control of substances hazardous to health regulations 2002
41.	What does PPER stand for?	Personal protective equipment at work regulations 1992
42.	What does MHR stand for?	Manual handling operations regulations 1993
43.	What does the HASAWA cover?	This act covers all aspects of health and safety at work
44.	What are the duties of the employee under the HASAWA?	<p>To take care of themselves and others</p> <p>To follow safety advice and instructions</p> <p>Not interfere with any safety device</p> <p>To report accidents</p> <p>To report hazards and risks</p>
45.	What does the HSE stand for?	H.S.E stands for the Health and Safety Executive.
46.	Who enforces the HASAWA?	<p>Inspectors from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE)</p> <p>Manufacturers; schools and colleges; repairers; specialist places like hospitals and power stations</p> <p>Environmental Health Officers</p> <p>Places where the public go like shops, offices, leisure facilities</p> <p>Fire Officers – just enforce the bits relating to fire safety</p>
47.	What are the rules for the safe use of equipment under the HASAWA?	<p>Only use equipment for which you have been authorised and/or trained</p> <p>Always wear any personal protective equipment such as goggles or gloves if you have been instructed to do so</p>
48.	What are the substances covered by COSHH?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chemicals including cleaning chemicals 2. Micro-organisms 3. Dusts

		<p>4. Medicines, pesticides, gases</p> <p>5. HSE list (Health and safety executive)</p>
49.	What is a safety data sheet?	It is a sheet where hazards are identified.
50.	What sort of items are personal protective equipment	It can include items such as Gloves, goggles, hard hats, hearing protectors, warm clothing (in cold conditions), safety shoes or boots, respirators etc

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

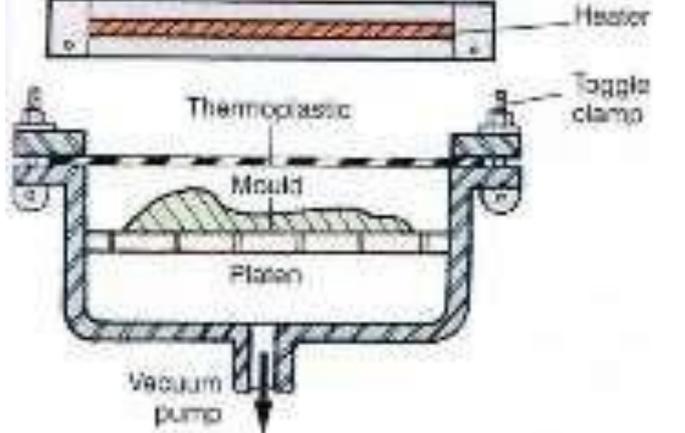
1. State two negative effects of deforestation?	Negative effects of deforestation include: loss of habitat, risk of soil erosion, decrease in carbon captured by forests
2. Explain why mining is required for metal ores.	Metal ores are found under the ground and mining is required to expose them.
3. State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

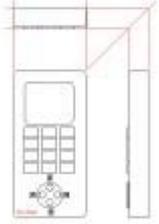
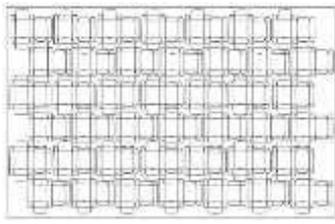
a. Corrugated cardboard	Flexible, good compressive strength, absorbs moisture, lightweight.
b. Oak	Good toughness, high density, heavy.
c. Low carbon steel	Good toughness, high density, heavy, fair electrical conductivity.
d. ABS	Waterproof, good impact strength, lightweight, colourful.

<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:

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

2. Discuss why might a designer choose to present their ideas in 3D.	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.
3. Explain why are annotations on design ideas important.	Annotations are important to explain ideas, thoughts, materials and any explanatory or evaluator comments about the design.
4. Sketch a third angle orthographic drawing of a mobile phone.	
5. Describe how materials can be marked out to minimise waste. Use a sketch to help explain your answer.	<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 sections?	Section A = 1 hours and 5 minutes Section B – 25 minutes
3.	Who wrote HTS?	Mark Wheeler
4.	What is the basic synopsis?	Hard to Swallow is about Catherine’s uneven battle with her illness and her family’s difficulties in coping with all that anorexia means.
5.	How many sections are there in HTS? (Scenes)	14 sections –
6.	Can you name the main characters?	Catherine Dunbar, John Dunbar, Maureen Dunbar, Simon Dunbar, Anna Dunbar, Dr Wynne, Dr Clegg
7.	What are the characters social class?	Upper middle class, clearly demonstrated in section 2 –
8.	What is ‘character interaction’?	The ways in which characters communicate or interact with each other. The action or relationship among two or more characters.
9.	What is an allegory?	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections 1 & 14 use an allegory to demonstrate Catherine / baby goat’s inability to cross the bridge / defeat anorexia.
10.	What is a monologue?	A long speech delivered by one actor - can be directed to the audience or to another character –
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. ○ 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 int 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.	What does 'tempo' mean?	Tempo of voice refers to the speed or pace in which an actor delivers their lines.
16.	When 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 techniques / skills.	Body language, Facial expressions, Gait, Gestures, Posture, Proxemics and Use of space
18.	What is meant by the performance skill gait?	Gait – Is the manner in which an actor walks.
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?	Family, Eating Disorders, Control, Sickness, Conflict, Mental Health, Fear, Nurturing and Motherhood
21.	What is the playwright's intention?	Wheeller wanted to raise awareness of anorexia and the impact it has on all involved –
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 – • Transport industry strikes including ambulance drivers • 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 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.
23.	What is the genre of the play?	Documentary theatre - is theatre that is based on a true event but can also be slightly altered for dramatic purposes.
24.	What is the structure of the play?	Billy Goat scenes act as book ends for the play. The structure of the play is chronological thereafter.
25.	When was HTS first staged and where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hard to Swallow was first written by Mark Wheeler in 1989. The play was performed primarily as a touring production but was also presented at the Olivier Theatre in 1989.
26.	Describe the original staging?	It was usually performed end on
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 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.
32.	Describe an end on stage?	The same audience configuration as proscenium arch, however there is no arch to frame the stage.

33.	Describe 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.
34.	Describe 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.
35.	Describe promenade staging?	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 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.
37.	What are design elements?	The areas of technical theatre are scenery, lighting, properties, costuming, and sound.
38.	In HTS what might set consist of?	Table and chairs, dressing table, full length mirror and possibly 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)
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.
42.	What is meant by the term intensity?	Intensity of lighting is a direct reference to how bright or dim the light is.
43.	How can sound and music enhance a performance?	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.
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, a play set in the woods may have 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 Catherine dies you may have emotional music playing as she fades.
46.	What is costume?	Costume refers to what the actors are wearing.
47.	What theatrical style would you use & which type of staging?	<p>You know that the play is written as a documentary drama as it focuses on a true event with minor plot changes for dramatic effect – Mark Wheeler recommends acting certain scenes in key styles but which do you think works and why? Does the blend of styles work or would you prefer to apply one style of performance?</p> <p>In your opinion which type of staging would be effective? Theatre in the round, end on, thrust, traverse, arena, promenade?</p>
48.	What props / costume and set would you use?	This question wants you to think about what you would like the actors to wear and what would be on stage. These technical elements can really enhance a play.

49.	What lighting / sound would you use?	Lighting and sound are key technical elements in a performance which really enhance mood and atmosphere. This question asks you to consider your ideas for type of light, colours, intensity in order to portray a fully rounded production. What additional thoughts do you have for sound? Mark Wheeler makes suggestions, but what do you think? Would you pick music that is time specific 1970's/1980's or more atmospheric?
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 Studies

	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.

50 Questions – Business

No.	Question	Answer
1	What is a person who develops an idea and takes the risk of starting and running a business?	Entrepreneur
2	What is the ability to see the need for a particular product or services that customers need?	Spotting an opportunity
3	What is seeing an opportunity to provide a product or service that people are willing to buy?	Enterprise
4	What are the four characteristics of an entrepreneur?	Creative, prepared to take a risk, determined, confident of success
5	What are the potential rewards of running a business?	Financial, independence, self-satisfaction and changing customer habits
6	What are the potential risks of running a business?	Financial, health and strained relationships
7	What is the business word for money?	Finance
8	How might a business measure success?	Making a profit, surviving, providing a good service to customers
9	What are the things that a business needs e.g. finance, staff and material?	Resources
10	What is the place where the business sells it's goods and services?	Market
11	What are things that a business wants to achieve, such as grow larger, or make more profit?	Aims and objectives
12	A sole trader where a person owns the business in its entirety. What are the advantages of this type of business ownership?	Easy to set up, little finance required, control, profits go to the owner, financial information is private.
13	What are the disadvantages of being a sole trader?	Unlimited liability, illness disrupts the business, capital can be short, long hours of work, shortage of skills, problems of continuity.
14	What are the advantages of a partnership?	Extra capital, easy to set-up, more skills in the business, workload is shared, financial information is private
15	What are the disadvantages of a partnership?	Profit is shared, unlimited liability, shortage of capital, slower decision making, problems of continuity
16	What is unlimited liability?	Where the owners of the business are responsible for all of its debts.
17	What are the advantages of a private limited company? (Ltd)	Limited liability, continuity, can raise money easily, control over share sale.
18	What are the disadvantages of a private limited company? (Ltd)	Financial information available to the public, administration, sale of share restricted, dividends have to be paid to shareholders.
19	In a public limited company (Plc) as long as the company has £50,000 share capital the company can sell shares on the stock exchange. What are the advantages of a Plc?	Ability to raise large amounts of capital, easier to borrow money, limited liability for shareholders
20	What are the disadvantages of a Plc?	Possibility of takeover, cost of setting up and operating, problems of control if the business becomes too big, financial

		information available to the public
21	Who are the internal stakeholders in a business?	Owners and employees
22	Who are the external stakeholders in a business?	Customers, suppliers, government and the local community
23	What is a merger?	Two or more businesses agree to join.
24	What is a takeover?	Where a business takes a controlling interest in another business.
25	What is a horizontal merger?	Is a merger or takeover where two businesses are involved in a similar operation e.g. two internet providers e.g. Virgin media and O2 to become Virgin media O2
26	What is a forward vertical merger?	When a business merges with or takes over a business that it supplies goods or services to.
27	What is a backward vertical merger?	When a business merges with or takes over a business that supplies it with goods or services
28	What is finding the needs of consumers and demonstrating how a business fulfils those needs in a way that increases sales.	Marketing
29	How might a business might market itself?	Email, website, trade fairs/meetings with present and potential customers, social media and on the phone.
30	How might a business increase its sales?	Advertising the product or service more to raise awareness, introducing new models, increasing the range of products, reducing the price – but needs to maintain profit, selling the product in different places, selling by different methods e.g. online.
31	What is the collection of data on customer habits to help decision-making in marketing?	Market research
32	What is the group of customers to whom a business aims to sell its products?	Target audience
33	What is data collected first-hand, often in the form of surveys, sometimes referred to as field research?	Primary data
34	What is data using research or information provided by others, such as magazines, journals and the internet, often called desk research?	Secondary data
35	What is the data collected by the government every ten years, questioning the entire population on several things including income and occupation?	The census
36	What is data collected that is based on facts and numbers?	Quantitative data
37	What is data collected based on opinions of those being asked questions in a survey?	Qualitative data
38	What is market segmentation?	The splitting the market for a product into different parts, or segments
39	What are the four P's of the marketing mix?	Price, Product, Promotion and Place
40	What is a method of pricing where the business has a higher price than competitors because it has a better product, for which consumers are willing to	Skimming

	pay a higher price?	
41	What is a method of pricing is where prices are reduced to give products a boost or sell off old stock. This is most commonly seen as sales in shops?	Promotional
42	What is a method of pricing where the business looks at the price it paid for a product and then adds on profit to arrive at the price to be charged?	Cost-plus
43	What is a method of pricing used when there are many other businesses selling the same or similar products?	Competitor
44	What is a method of pricing where a business lowers the price of products or services to gain customers from other businesses?	Penetration
45	What is the diagram that shows how sales vary from the introduction of a product? Its stages are introduction, growth, maturity and decline?	The product life cycle
46	What is the distribution of goods using a physical presence such as a shop or an office?	Physical distribution
47	What is the distribution of goods and services digitally by downloading from a website?	Digital distribution
48	What are human resources?	The workers employed by the business
49	What is a human resource plan?	A plan detailing the workers that a business needs – how many, whether they will be full or part time, the skills they should have and when they will work.
50	What is a zero hours contract?	Contracts given to employees, which do not guarantee them any work. The businesses contacts workers when they are needed.