



Year 9

Revision Resource

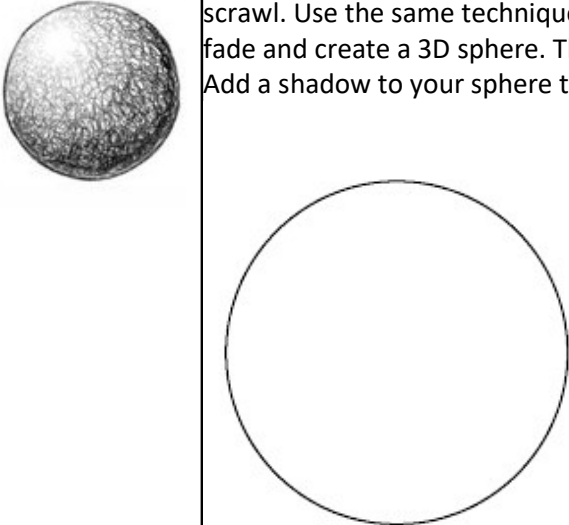
Unit 1 2025/2026



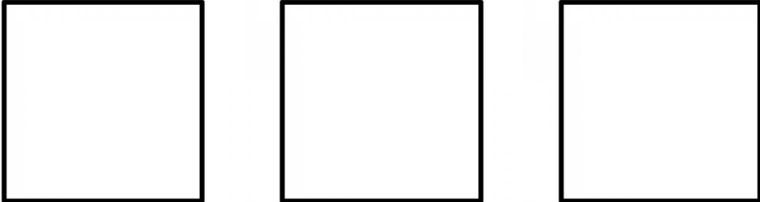
Name: _____

Tutor: _____

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No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	<p>A repeated design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours</p> <p>Choose one answer</p> <p>A Patent B Symmetry C Composition D Pattern</p>	A	B	C	D
2	<p>What does the word mono stand for in the term monochromatic?</p> <p>Choose one answer</p> <p>A one B colour C tone D two</p>	A	B	C	D
3	<p>What is this definition?</p> <p>Exact pattern on either side of a dividing line, plane, centre or axis</p> <p>Choose one answer</p> <p>A Symmetry B Pattern C Patent D Composition</p>	A	B	C	D
4	<p>In art, we often talk about the Weight of line. Which of the definitions below is the correct one?</p> <p>Choose one answer</p> <p>A Varying the weight how many lines you draw B Varying the weight and length of the line C Varying the line weight and thickness of lines in a drawing D Varying the weight and colour of the lines in a drawing</p>	A	B	C	D
5	<p>What is this definition?</p> <p>Notes to explain and describe your decisions and thought process</p> <p>Choose one answer</p> <p>A Adding notes B Descriptive notes C Annotations D Explanations</p>	A	B	C	D
6	<p>The circle image on the left has been made into a sphere by adding a scrawl. Use the same technique on the circle below to create a gradual fade and create a 3D sphere. The light source is coming from the top left. Add a shadow to your sphere that clearly demonstrates this.</p> 				

<p>7</p> <p>Sketch this can making sure your ellipses and directional lines are correct and accurate</p>					
<p>8</p>  <p>Copy this gradual fade using coloured pencils</p>					
<p>9</p>	<p>In the space below draw a gradual fade from left (dark) to right (light) using a scrawl technique (a controlled scribble). Use a black writing pen.</p>				
<p>10</p> <p>In box 1 draw a series of stipple dots that represent a shadow or dark tone. Use the same technique in the middle box to create a mid tone and box 3 to record a highlight.</p>					

Revision Guidance

To revise and prepare for your assessment in Art you should start with your knowledge organiser. All of the definitions that will be in the assessment have been covered in class. A good thing to do is practise your drawing techniques. Draw several spheres using different mark making techniques such as, scrawl, stipple or hatching. Include an accurate shadow and make it clear where the light source is coming from. Draw a gradual fade over and over until your control is really smooth. It is good to be able to recognise and discuss all of the different techniques in art but your actual technique will only improve if you physically practise. Develop your technical skill by repeating the short drawing tasks we complete in class.

Computing

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	Binary numbers are base A - 10 B - 2 C - 16 D - 1 and 0	A	B	C	D
2	The smallest possible value A - Bit B - Byte C - Binary D - Denary	A	B	C	D
3	In binary addition, 1+ 0 = A - 0 B - 1 C - 10 D - 11	A	B	C	D
4	In binary addition, 1+ 1 = A - 0 B - 1 C - 10 D - 11	A	B	C	D
5	In binary addition, 1+ 1+ 1 = A - 0 B - 1 C - 10 D - 11	A	B	C	D
6	What is 98 denary in binary? A - 0111 0010 B - 0110 0011 C - 1110 0010 D - 0110 0010	A	B	C	D
7	What is 0111 1111 binary in denary? A - 129 B - 128 C - 127 D - 7	A	B	C	D
8	Complete the binary addition for the following 1011 1111 + 1111 0000 A - 100101111 B - 0010 1111 C - 11010 1111 D - 1111 1100	A	B	C	D
9	What is the name for this network threat - Encrypts data so it cannot be accessed without a payment A - Adware B - Phishing C - Encryption D - Ransomware	A	B	C	D
10	What is a pixel? A - An image made up of lots of squares B - A binary image C - A single coloured square in an image D - Total resolution in an image	A	B	C	D

Revision Guidance

You should use your Knowledge Organiser to learn the piece of knowledge and definition, using look, cover, write, check.

There is additional guidance below

Binary addition rules

$$1 + 0 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 = 10$$

$$1 + 1 + 1 = 11$$

Binary to denary - use the table:

Convert the 8 bit binary number 00011010 into denary

128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0

$$16 + 8 + 2 = 26$$

Drama

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	What does devise mean? A) A starting point for ideas B) A theatre company from the UK C) Creating your own theatre D) Using real words people have said in theatre	A	B	C	D
2	What does stimulus mean? A) A starting point for a theatre company B) A starting point for ideas C) A starting date for rehearsals D) A starting point for movement	A	B	C	D
3	What does Verbatim mean? A) Creating your own dialogue B) Using scripts in performance C) Writing scripts in rehearsals to sound like what real people say D) Real words people say in performance	A	B	C	D
4	What does 'poverty' mean? A) Having too much money B) Giving away money to the poor C) Not having enough money for fun items, i.e. new phone D) Not having enough money for basic necessities, i.e. food/ clothes	A	B	C	D
5	What could be the following line for Matt (Charity Worker who wants to help)? Claire: A lot of people believe that homeless people are good for nothing A) good happens when you're living on the street. B) nothing good happens when you're out there. C) should be done for those living on the street - it's their fault. D) waste of space	A	B	C	D
6	How can you tell if your flowing sentences are done correctly? A) The connecting word has to have the same letter (I checked the / therapy can be useful) B) The last word of Person A and beginning line of Person B need to make sense if they're said together (I used to / believe me, I want to help) C) The last word of Person A needs to be the same word at the beginning of Person B's line (I use to / to believe they're disgraceful) D) The two characters share the exact same line and they flow together (I always thought / that we'd have enough)	A	B	C	D
7	Where in your sentence does the 'flow word' need to be if you are interrupting someone else? A) Near the beginning B) In the middle C) Near the end D) The final word	A	B	C	D
8	Where in your sentence does the 'flow word' if your dialogue is going to be interrupted and flow into someone else's? A) Near the beginning B) In the middle C) Near the end D) The final word	A	B	C	D
9	What is the intention of 'breaking the action'? A) To make their performances unique B) To let them make mistakes without the audience realising. C) To make their performances worse, allowing the audience to feel more connected and less intimidated by the topics D) To remind the audience they are watching a performance and show them how it is made	A	B	C	D
10	Which of the following is not a way to break the action? A) Saying your lines correctly B) Forgetting to come in on time C) Getting lines wrong D) Facing the wrong way	A	B	C	D

English					
No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	<p>Which of these is an example of conflict? (Choose two)</p> <p>A - He was struggling with guilt for what he had done</p> <p>B - They all decided to forgive one another</p> <p>C - The argument had become violent</p> <p>D - There was quiet and peace in the trench</p>	A	B	C	D
2	<p>Which actions show <u>heroism</u> in a story? (Choose two)</p> <p>A – Running into danger to save others</p> <p>B – Staying behind to protect weaker characters</p> <p>C – Ignoring a mission because it is risky</p> <p>D – Admiring someone from a distance</p>	A	B	C	D
3	<p>Which example best illustrates the effects of PTSD on a character after a raid? (Choose two)</p> <p>A – They ignore instructions during battle.</p> <p>B – They relive the terrifying experience in nightmares and panic.</p> <p>C – They are admired by other soldiers.</p> <p>D – They lead a successful raid without fear.</p>	A	B	C	D
4	<p>A soldier hesitates before entering battle because of fear, but eventually goes through with it. Which key words best describe this internal struggle? (Choose two)</p> <p>A – Cowardice</p> <p>B – Heroism</p> <p>C – Idolisation</p> <p>D – Duty</p>	A	B	C	D
5	<p>The sudden arrival of a warning of a German raid increases <i>central tension</i>. How does this affect the audience? (Choose one)</p> <p>A – It makes the audience feel calm and safe</p> <p>B – It creates suspense and worry about what might happen</p> <p>C – It shows that the soldiers have no duty</p> <p>D – It makes the audience admire the soldiers' idolisation of Stanhope</p>	A	B	C	D
6	<p>'Kind, worried, intelligent'. Which character is described by these adjectives? A - Hibbert</p> <p>B - Stanhope</p> <p>C - Osborne</p> <p>D - Raleigh</p>	A	B	C	D
7	<p>'Messy, mean, unprofessional' Which character is described by these adjectives? A - Hibbert</p> <p>B - Stanhope</p> <p>C - Osborne</p> <p>D - Hardy</p>	A	B	C	D
8	<p>After this scene, what is our understanding of Stanhope? A - He is balanced and calm</p> <p>B - He struggles with alcohol</p> <p>C - He is emotionally disturbed</p> <p>D - He is a good leader</p>	A	B	C	D

9	What did Stanhope's father do? A - He was also a soldier B - He was a vicar C - He did not have a father D - Osborne is Stanhope's father	A	B	C	D
10	5'Drinking like a fish' What does this suggest about Stanhope? A - He is very good at swimming B - He only drinks a little C - He drinks all of the time D - He is an angry man	A	B	C	D

Revision Guidance

Re-read the extracts from your course reader that you have studied in lessons so far.

Look at the key terms on your knowledge organiser. Quiz yourself on the definitions and examples of each one.

Write on your course reader which key terms link to each of the extracts.

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	Which definition best describes a lahar? Choose 1 answer A. Hot or cold mud flow created from melting snow B. Pieces of molten rock the size of a car C. Hot gas, ash and dust that travels at 200 miles/hour D. Molten viscous lava	A	B	C	D
2	What do we call molten rock when it is in the mantle? Choose 1 answer A. Lava B. Magma C. Lahar D. Rock	A	B	C	D
3	At which plate margin do tsunamis form at? Choose 1 answer A. Constructive plate margins B. Composite plate margins C. Destructive plate margins D. Hot spots	A	B	C	D
4	The coolest layer of the Earth is...? Choose 1 answer A. The mantle B. The inner core C. The crust D. The outer core	A	B	C	D
5	Which of the following statements are true about oceanic plates in relation to continental plates? Choose 2 answers A. They are denser B. They are thicker C. They are thinner D. They are younger	A	B	C	D
6	How do plates move at a constructive plate margin? Choose 1 answer A. The plates slide past each other B. The plates move towards each other C. The plates move away from each other D. The plates subduct underneath each other	A	B	C	D
7	What are the differences between a supervolcano and a normal volcano? Choose 2 answers A. Supervolcanoes are bigger in height than normal volcanoes B. Normal volcanoes erupt less frequently than super volcanoes C. Supervolcanoes erupt more volcanic material than normal volcanoes D. Normal volcanoes have a crater whereas supervolcanoes have a caldera	A	B	C	D
8	A volcano that is never going to erupt again is called? Choose 1 answer A. Active B. Dormant C. Extinct D. Destructive	A	B	C	D
9	At a destructive plate margin, which type of crust subducts? Choose 1 answer A. Eurasian B. Continental C. Oceanic D. North American	A	B	C	D
10	Earthquakes occur at destructive plate margins. Which best explains how they form? A. The subduction of the oceanic plate causes a build up of friction and pressure that is released as seismic waves and creates an earthquake B. The subducting oceanic plate melts in the mantle which puts pressure on a weakness in the continental crust which is released as an earthquake C. The seismic waves cause the earth to shake which triggers an earthquake D. The oceanic plate pushes up creating a composite volcano which erupts	A	B	C	D

History

No.	MCQ	Answers			
1	<p>Which one word could be used to describe the tactics of the suffragettes and campaigners like Annie Kenney?</p> <p>A – Peaceful B – Calm C – Suffragette D – Militant</p>	A	B	C	D
2	<p>What does working-class mean?</p> <p>A – poorer people in society who worked in factories and lived in slums B – people such as lawyers, doctors and teachers C - Suffragists D – To do with an Empire</p>	A	B	C	D
3	<p>Name one ally of Austria-Hungary in the lead up to the First World War.</p> <p>A – Russia B – Serbia C – Germany D – Britain</p>	A	B	C	D
4	<p>Which one event was a trigger cause for the First World War?</p> <p>A – German unification B – The assassination of Franz Ferdinand C – The Alliance system D – The Arms Race</p>	A	B	C	D
5	<p>When did the First World War end?</p> <p>A – 1914 B – 1918 C – 1919 D – 1930</p>	A	B	C	D
6	<p>What was the ‘blank cheque’?</p> <p>A – Germany’s promise to Russia to support them in a war B – Another term for the Schlieffen Plan C – Austria-Hungary’s promise to Serbia to support them in a war D – Germany’s promise to Austria-Hungary to support them in a war</p>	A	B	C	D
7	<p>Which of the following statements about Annie Kenney are correct?</p> <p>A – Kenney was middle-class B – Kenney also campaigned for Indian Independence C – Kenney worked for the NUWSS D – Kenney was a suffragette</p>	A	B	C	D
8	<p>Which statements about the Schlieffen Plan are correct?</p> <p>A – Germany formed the plan because it was worried about fighting a war on two fronts B – Germany planned to invade Austria-Hungary C – Germany planned to build as many Dreadnoughts as possible D – Germany planned to defeat France in six weeks</p>	A	B	C	D
9	<p>Who was Sarojini Naidu? Choose all that apply.</p> <p>A – A friend of Gandhi B – A leader in the Indian National Congress C – Someone who protested for Indian rights D – A civil servant within the British Raj</p>	A	B	C	D

10	<p>Which of the following statements about General Dyer are true?</p> <p>A – Dyer was the commander of the British armed forces in Punjab</p> <p>B – Dyer ordered his men to fire into the crowd gathered in Jallianwala Bagh park</p> <p>C – Dyer was part of the Indian National Congress</p> <p>D – Dyer forced Indians to salute Europeans even after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre</p>	A	B	C	D
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Revision Guidance

- You will be asked questions on your enquiries about the suffrage campaigns, causes of the First World War and the changing relationship between India and Britain
- The first 10 questions will be about the key words you have learnt from your Knowledge Organisers
- The second 10 questions will be Multiple Choice Questions where you will be told how many answers to select
- The third 10 questions will be Multiple Choice Questions where you will not be told how many answers to select
- Make sure you use the Revision Question sheets given to you by your History teacher

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	<p>Which of the following is the same as T^4?</p> <p>A: $T + T + T + T$ B: $4 + T$ C: $T \times T \times T \times T$ D: $4 \times T$</p>	A	B	C	D
2	<p>What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 240?</p> <p>A: 24 B: 120 C: 60 D: 12</p>	A	B	C	D
3	<p>Write the number 4,520,000 in standard form</p> <p>A: 4.52×10^6 B: 452×10^4 C: 4.52×10^4 D: 452×10^6</p>	A	B	C	D
4	<p>Express 270 as a product of its primes</p> <p>A: $3^2 \times 4 \times 5^2$ B: $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 9$ C: $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5 \times 9$ D: $2 \times 3^3 \times 5$</p>	A	B	C	D
5	<p>Round 10.08953 to three decimal places</p> <p>A: 10.1 B: 10.09 C: 10.090 D: 10.089</p>	A	B	C	D
6	<p>Simplify fully $8\sqrt{3} \times 2\sqrt{6}$</p> <p>A: $16\sqrt{18}$ B: $144\sqrt{2}$ C: 30 D: $48\sqrt{2}$</p>	A	B	C	D
7	<p>120 is rounded to the nearest 10. State the error interval.</p> <p>A: $110 \leq x < 130$ B: $115 < x \leq 125$ C: $115 \leq x < 125$ D: $115 \leq x < 124.\dot{9}$</p>	A	B	C	D
8	<p>Simplify: $\left(\frac{16}{25}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$</p> <p>A: $\frac{4}{5}$ B: $\frac{125}{64}$ C: $\frac{5}{4}$ D: $\frac{64}{125}$</p>	A	B	C	D
9	<p>Calculate and simplify $\frac{3x}{5} + \frac{7x}{6}$</p> <p>A: $\frac{53x}{30}$ B: $\frac{48x}{30}$ C: $\frac{10x}{11}$ D: It's impossible to add these fractions</p>	A	B	C	D
10	<p>$\frac{4}{x}$ of 24 = 32. Find the value of x</p> <p>A: $x = 2$ B: $x = 3$ C: $x = 4$ D: $x = 5$</p>	A	B	C	D

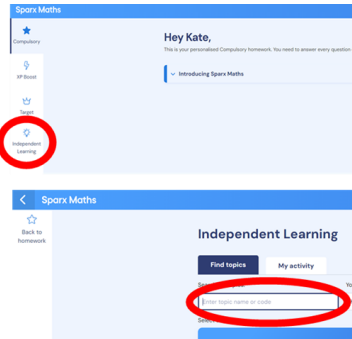
Revision Guidance

Once you've used the answers below to mark your work, you should use Sparx to review any topics that you got incorrect. You can use your Sparx Book for this.

Below is a step-by-step guide to help you access the questions and videos.

How to use Sparx codes:

- 1) Log into Sparx Maths
- 2) Click 'Independent Learning'
- 3) Type in the revision code from the list below



No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	The letters have been removed from the score in bar 7. What are these notes? (choose 1) a) E & G b) F c) C d) F & C	A	B	C	D
2	What is the difference between these two notes in the harmony or bars 7 & 8? (choose 1) a) They are the same note b) The second note is played 8 notes above c) The first is natural and the second is flat d) They are played at the same time	A	B	C	D
3	Look at the music from bars 1 - 4 and compare with the bass line for the rest of the piece. Describe the harmony in bars 1 - 4. (choose 1) a) This is a drone b) This is not harmony c) This is an ostinato d) The harmony changes all the time	A	B	C	D
4	Describe the tonality of the chord in bar 1. (choose 2) a) This is a major chord b) The is a minor chord c) The chord is positive d) The chord is negative	A	B	C	D
5	Which note of the melody is played at the same time as the E & G chord in bar 12? a) C b) D c) E d) The notes are played separately	A	B	C	D
6	Describe the relationship between the two notes in bars 13 & 14. a) They are the same note b) The first note is lower and the second is higher c) The first note is higher and the second is lower d) They are 8 notes apart	A	B	C	D
7	Which rhythmic sounds should we use for the notes in bar 14? A) Ta TiTi Ta TiTi B) Ta Ti Ta Ti C) Too Ta Too Ta D) Ti Ta Ti Ta	A	B	C	D
8	How many beats does this note last for in bar 1? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 1 ½	A	B	C	D
9	The notes and rhythms have been removed from the melody in bar 11. What is the rhythm? a) Ta TiTi Ta TiTi b) Ta Ti Ta Ti c) Too Ta Too Ta d) Ti Ta Ti Ta	A	B	C	D
10	Which fingers are used for the chord in bar 7? a) Middle and pinky b) Thumb and middle c) Thumb and ring d) Middle and ring	A	B	C	D

Use the QR code to listen to the music and the score provided to answer the questions.



1 $\text{♩} = 150$

2 3 4

5 3 5 3

G E G E G E

Q.4 & 8

1 C 1 C 2 B 2 B

Q.3 - bassline

5 6 7 8

5 3 5 3 4 1 4 1

G E G E F C

Q.1 & 10

b_3 b_3 4 5

Bb Bb A Ab

9 10 11 12

9 5 4 3

C C C B C B

Q.2

Q.9

1 2 1 2 5 1 2

C G C G B G E

Q.5

12 13 14 15

13 1 4 3 2 1 2 3

Bb C A G F E D E F

Q.7

Q.6

b_4 1 2 b_4 1 2 5 4

Bb G Bb G A Ab

KO Questions -

- The Knowledge Organiser questions will only be the SET 1 QUESTIONS.
- These are the generic words that are not set specific.
- These questions have been completed for self quizzing and in your Low Stakes Quizzes in lessons.
- You DO NOT need to revise the individual sport questions e.g. the netball set. This is because they are group specific and these questions are used in your individual lessons regularly to test your knowledge of the sport you are doing. This ensures success in your physical and tactical ability.
- Usual revision techniques should be used.
- LOOK, COVER, WRITE, CHECK

Year 9

Set	Precedence	Definition	Friday - PE
1	Referee	A person who controls a game and makes sure the rules are followed in sports such as football and rugby.	
2	Umpire	A person whose job is to make sure that a sports contest or game is played fairly and that the rules are not broken in sports such as netball and tennis.	
3	Official	Someone who controls the actual play of a competition such as the umpire, referee or judge and enforces the rules and laws of the sport.	
4	Aerobic activity	Any physical activity that increases the heart rate and the body's use of oxygen.	
5	Anaerobic activity	A type of exercise that breaks down glucose in the body without using oxygen.	
6	1RM	The maximum amount of weight that a person can possibly lift for one repetition.	
7	Normative data	Data from a reference population that establishes a baseline distribution for a score or measurement.	
8	Amateur	Sports or activities that are done by people as a hobby and not as a job.	
9	Professional	Skilled and talented sports performers, who are paid to compete in their chosen sport.	
10	Hypertrophy	The enlargement of an organ or tissue from the increase in size of its cells (e.g. cardiac or muscular).	

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	Which one will an invasion game not have? a) Attackers b) Defenders c) A goal d) A racket	A	B	C	D
2	Which social skill is needed in an invasion game? (circle 3) a) Punctuality b) Resilience c) Communication d) Determination	A	B	C	D
3	Which one is not an attacking method? a) Running into space b) Dodging c) Following your player d) Increasing speed	A	B	C	D
4	Which of the below are needed when shooting? (Select 2 answers) a) Accuracy b) Communication c) Determination d) Changing direction	A	B	C	D
5	Which of the Big Ideas does 'you must pass or dribble the ball' link to? a) Rules of the game b) Tactical decision making c) Winning d) Tactical Understanding	A	B	C	D
6	Which one is not a rule? (Select 2 answers) a) Only holding the ball for 3 seconds b) Not using your hands c) Changing direction d) Changing speed	A	B	C	D
7	Which one does not demonstrate a rugby player having good power? (Select 2 answers) a) Kicking the ball far into the opposition's half b) Making a good tackle c) Dodging their player d) Running down the line	A	B	C	D
8)	Which one is not the purpose of an invasion game? a) Invade the opponents territory or zone b) Score more points than the other team c) Protect your own territory d) Communicate more than the other team	A	B	C	D

9)	What is an example of tactical awareness? a) Anticipating what a players going to do next b) Playing by the rules c) Running into space d) Communicating well	A	B	C	D
10)	How should a defender stand when marking a player? a) Facing them b) Side on c) Facing the ball d) Diagonal	A	B	C	D

Revision Guidance

- **Some questions will have one correct answer**
- **Some questions will have multiple correct answers**
- **Some questions may have no correct answers**
- **Some questions will be about the physical skills needed in an invasion game**
- **Some questions will be about e social skills needed in an invasion game**
- **Some questions will be linking the Big Ideas to Invasion Games**
- **attacking and defending**

Religious Education

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	One way to know things is to read Holy Books. What is this called? (Select one answer) A- Testimony B- Revelation C- Empiricism D- Personal experience	A	B	C	D
2	Which of the following are ways of Knowing things? (Select three answers) A- Personal experience B- Media C- Testimony D- Revelation	A	B	C	D
3	Which of the following is a feature of Enlightenment? A- To use scientific experiments B- To challenge the idea of the Monarchy C- To question things D- To gain your knowledge from Holy Books	A	B	C	D
4	Someone who openly criticises religion is known as? A- Naturalist B- Theist C- Atheist D- New Atheist	A	B	C	D
5	Which of the following statements are Not features of Naturalism? (Select two answers) A- It is an example of theism B- The universe is formed solely of matter C- The universe was formed by the big bang D- The universe is formed of supernatural beings	A	B	C	D
6	Which of the following statements are NOT examples of Empiricism? A- Learning about an iron being hot by seeing/ hearing steam B- Conducting a scientific experiment on why the iron is hot C- Hearing from a scientist that an iron can get hot if a flame is put to it D- Using a holy book to understand why the iron is hot	A	B	C	D
7	Which of the following statements are features of Rationalism? A- People use reasoning to determine what they know B- People perform tests to determine what they know C- Naturalists use rationalism D- One of the best examples is Maths	A	B	C	D
8	Which of the following are Christian beliefs of how the world was created? A- All Christians literally believe that the world was created in 6 days by God who rested on the 7th day B- Some Christians believe that God could have created the world through the Big Bang Theory C- All Christians believe that the world was created in the Big Bang D- Some Christians believe that the Bible contains deeper truths instead of it being taken literally	A	B	C	D
9	Which worldview is least likely to believe in the Big Bang? (Select one answer) A- Naturalists B- Empiricists C- Atheists D- Theists	A	B	C	D

10	Empiricism is similar to which other way(s) of knowing? A- Revelation B- Personal experience C- Imperialism D- Testimony	A	B	C	D
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Revision Guidance

You will be tested on the following knowledge:

The four ways of knowing

The Enlightenment

Naturalism

Atheism

Empiricism

The Big Bang and different Christian views on creation

Use the MCQs to practice your existing knowledge with integrity and then use your knowledge organisers and the question reviews below to find out the correct answers.

Some answers have guidance on how many options to choose and some questions have no guidance. This is to prepare you for the questions in the assessments

No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	Which of the following specialized cells are animal cells? Choose 2 answers a. Muscle cell b. Root hair cell c. Phloem cell d. Nerve cell	A	B	C	D
2	What is the charge of a neutron? a. Positive b. Neutral c. Negative	A	B	C	
3	Filtration separates what type of mixture? a. Mixture of liquids b. Mixture of insoluble solid from a liquid c. Mixture of soluble solids from a liquid d. Mixture of dyes or colours	A	B	C	D
4	What is defined as two or more types of element or compound not chemically bonded? a. Element b. Atom c. Compound d. Mixture	A	B	C	D
5	Which subatomic particles have a mass of 1? Choose 2 a. Nucleus b. Electron c. Proton d. Neutron	A	B	C	D
6	How much kinetic energy will a 500g ball have moving at 3m/s? Use the formula $E_k = 0.5 \times m \times v^2$ a. 2.25 J b. 2250 J c. 0.75 J d. 750 J	A	B	C	D
7	Convert 300mm to m a. 300000 mm b. 3000 m c. 3 m d. 0.3 m	A	B	C	D
8	An example of a prokaryotic cell a. Sperm cell b. Xylem cell c. Bacterial cell d. Root hair cell	A	B	C	D
9	Which of the following store chemical energy? a. Food b. Fuel c. Battery d. Spring	A	B	C	D
10	What subcellular structure is the site of photosynthesis? a. Mitochondria b. Chloroplast c. Cell membrane d. Cytoplasm	A	B	C	D

Revision Guidance

Add the following questions or definitions to your flash pages, and revise them. Ensure you tick or cross answers as you practise.

question	answer
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quiz yourself

Use the following text to answer Qs 1-4. There is only one correct answer.

Hola, me llamo Julio. Pienso que soy alto y listo. Vivo en Argentina con mi madre y mis hermanos. Mi madre es simpática y trabajadora. Mis hermanos son divertidos pero son igualmente pesados y no son responsables. Mis hermanos y yo somos pelirrojos, pero mis amigos tienen el pelo negro. Me llevo bien con mis amigos ya que son muy positivos y bastante activos, pero no visito a ellos mucho porque viven en México. Por eso, estoy demasiado triste.

1	Who does Julio live with? A - his parents and his siblings B - his parents and his brothers C - his mother and his siblings D - his mother and his sisters	A	B	C	D
2	Who has red hair? A- Julio B - Julio and his siblings C - Julio, his siblings and his mother D - Julio's friends	A	B	C	D
3	Which word does Julio NOT use to describe any of his family members? A - kind B - fun C - hard-working D - positive	A	B	C	D
4	From reading the text, why do you think Julio feels sad? A - he doesn't get on well with his friends B - he doesn't like visiting Mexico C - he doesn't get to see his friends much because they live in Mexico D - his friends are going to Mexico on holiday without him	A	B	C	D

For Qs 5 - 10 there may be more than one correct answer.

5	Soy _____ y _____. A - baja trabajadora B - serio positiva C - listo independiente D - simpático agradable	A	B	C	D
6	Mi hermana _____ morena y mis hermanos _____ altos. A - es es B - son son C - es son D - son es	A	B	C	D
7	Which of the following are correctly written reflexive verbs? A - Mi no peleo con mi familia. B - No mi peleo con mi familia. C - Me no peleo con mi familia. D - No me peleo con mi familia.	A	B	C	D
8	Which of the following are correct negative sentences? A - No es un buen amigo negativo. B - Mi mejor amigo no es negativo. C - Mi mejor amigo es nunca negativo. D - Un buen amigo nunca es negativo.	A	B	C	D

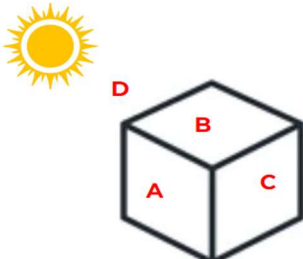
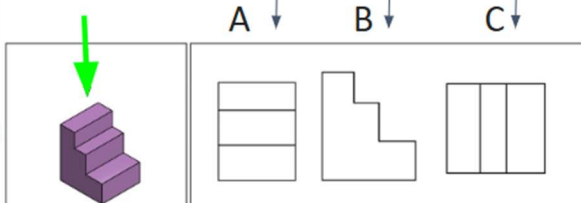
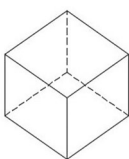
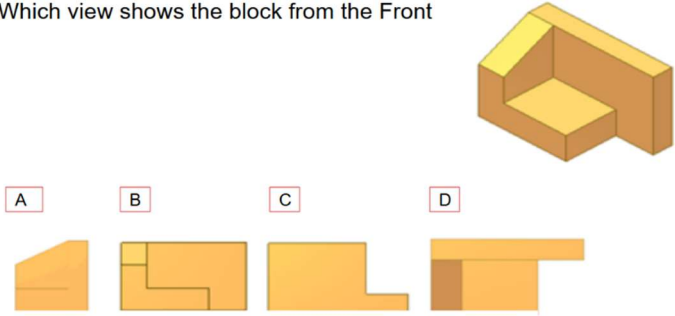
9	Which of the following are grammatically correct sentences? A - Tengo los ojos azules. B - Tengo los azules ojos. C - Tengo el corto, castaño pelo. D - Tengo el pelo castaño y corto.	A	B	C	D
10	Which of the following are grammatically correct sentences? A - Mis amigos son agradable. B - Mis amigos son interesantes. C - Mis amigas son deportivos. D - Mis amigas son bonitas.	A	B	C	D

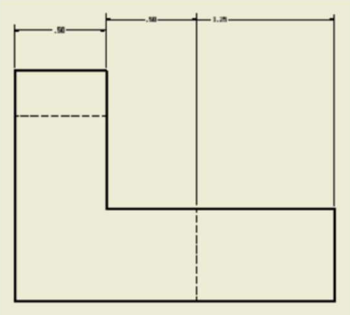

Revision Guidance

Once you've used the answers below to mark your work, you should use your sentence builders to review any topics that you got incorrect.

The assessment will mainly focus on Sentence Builders 1,2,3 and 4 of Unit 1. There may also be vocabulary from any of the Sentence Builders that we have studied this year and previous years.

If you have lost your Unit 1 Sentence Builder and would like to use it to revise, it is your responsibility to ask your teacher for a new one.


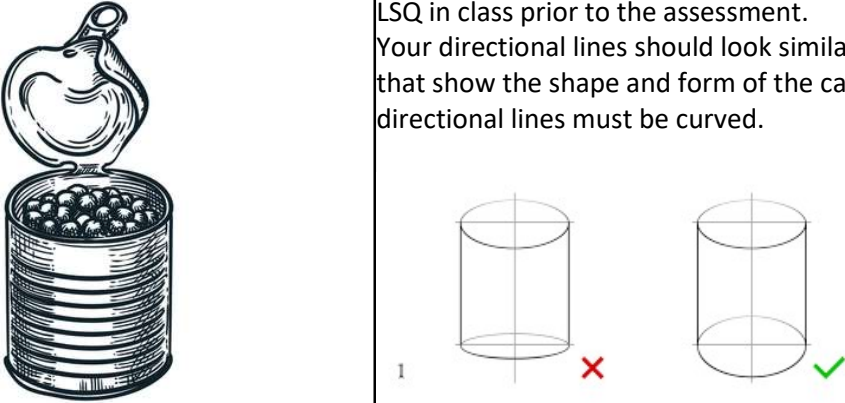
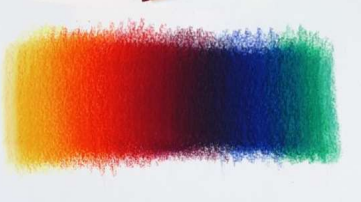
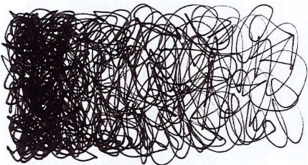
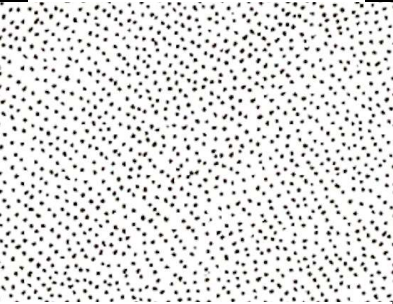
No.	MCQs	Answer			
1	<p>Select <i>one</i> answer. Which part should have the darkest shade?</p> 	A	B	C	D
2	<p>Select <i>one</i> answer “Isometric drawings show a graphical representation of a _____ object” A) Physical B) 2D C) 3D D) Real life</p>	A	B	C	D
3	<p>Which of these would be an error on a dimension line? A. Dimension is written to 1 decimal place B. The arrows are filled in solid C. The arrows touch the extension/construction lines at each end D. The arrows are not filled in</p>	A	B	C	D
4	<p>Which view is shown by the arrow pointing at the 3D shape?</p>  <p>D) None of the options are correct</p>	A	B	C	D
5	<p>Select <i>one</i> answer Name the technique used to draw shapes that are not cuboids A) Construction lines B) Orthographic C) Crating D) Graphing</p>	A	B	C	D
6	<p>Name the <i>two</i> technical lines shown in this drawing of a cube</p>  <p>A) Feature B) Visible C) Hidden D) Technical</p>	A	B	C	D
7	<p>Which view shows the block from the Front</p> 	A	B	C	D

8	 <p>Which dimensioning rule is broken with this drawing?</p> <p>A) Dimensioned to a hidden line B) Dimensions are on the drawing C) Chain dimensions are not lined up D) All of the above</p>	A	B	C	D
9	<p>Which view is shown of the 3D object.</p>  <p>A) Front view B) Right side view C) Left side view D) Top/plan view</p>	A	B	C	D
10	<p>Horizontal lines are drawn at what angle in isometric drawings?</p> <p>A) 90 degrees B) 60 degrees C) 30 degrees D) 45 degrees</p>	A	B	C	D

Revision Guidance

- Defining what is meant by 'isometric'
- Identifying and using the 5 technical line (including lines of symmetry)
- Identifying the plan, front and side view from a 3D image
- Identifying errors on the plan, front and side view
- Identifying the correct 3D image from an orthographic drawing
- Understanding how crating helps to draw isometric shapes
- Rendering using the light source
- Identifying where shadows would be

Answers

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	D Pattern	Knowledge organiser
2	A One	Knowledge organiser
3	D	Knowledge organiser
4	C Varying the line weight and thickness of lines in a drawing	Knowledge organiser Lesson time
5	C Annotations	Knowledge organiser
6		<p>Use the image shown as a visual guide.</p> <p>Your drawing should look similar to this example with a cast shadow. However, your version should show a scrawl rather than tonal shading.</p>
7		<p>LSQ in class prior to the assessment.</p> <p>Your directional lines should look similar to this example with curved lines that show the shape and form of the can. The object should look 3D. The directional lines must be curved.</p>
8		<p>Use the image shown as a visual guide.</p> <p>You should have a nice gradual fade from yellow to orange to red to purple to blue to green as seen here in the example.</p>
9		<p>Use the image shown as a visual guide.</p> <p>You should have a nicely controlled gradual fade from dark to light using a scrawl technique (as shown in the example here).</p>
10		<p>Your middle square should look like this example. This is a mid tone created using a stipple.</p> <p>A dark tone will have more overlapped dots that are closer together, grouped and more compact. There will be less white areas of background.</p> <p>A lighter tone will have less dots and more white areas in the background.</p>

Computing

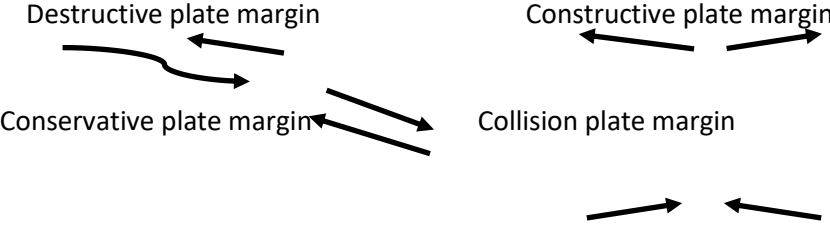
No.	Answer	If you need to review.....
1	B (2)	Knowledge Organiser - set 1
2	A (Bit)	Knowledge Organiser - set 1
3	B (1)	Revision Guidance above
4	C (10)	Revision Guidance above
5	D (11)	Revision Guidance above
6	D (0110 0010)	Knowledge Organiser - set 1 and Revision Guidance above
7	C (127)	Knowledge Organiser - set 1 and Revision Guidance above
8	C (11010 1111)	Knowledge Organiser - set 1 and Revision Guidance above
9	D (Ransomware)	Knowledge Organiser - set 2
10	C (A single coloured square in an image)	Knowledge Organiser - set 2

Drama

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	C	See Week 3 of Knowledge organiser
2	B	See Week 3 of Knowledge organiser
3	D	See Week 3 of Knowledge organiser
4	D	See Week 3 of Knowledge organiser
5	A	The flow between 'nothing' and 'good' works together. The answer of B would also work in this instance (nothing / should be done). However, the reason A is right but B is wrong, is that the dialogue fits with his character. Option B is being cruel towards the poor, and would not fit the character of our charity worker.
6	B	The flow between the interrupted and interrupter cannot be broken and those words need to make sense when following each other.
7	A	When you are interrupting someone in a flowing sentence, you will 'flow' with one of your starting words. This ensures you can still say the majority of your dialogue so the audience can understand what you are saying and who your character is.
8	C	To give the audience the chance to hear your dialogue, you need to ensure your sentences flow together near the end of what you are saying. This allows the audience to hear 99% of your dialogue.
9	D	'Breaking the action' is a technique where you include intentional mistakes into your performance. This breaks the illusion of a perfect performance, and reminds the audience that they are watching a play they are meant to be thinking actively about, rather than passively enjoying the story.
10	A	All but 'A' are mistakes, whereas 'A' would mean your performance would be completed correctly and without mistakes.

English			
Section B	Answer	Section C	Answer
1	AC	1	C
2	AB	2	D
3	B	3	BCD
4	AB	4	B
5	B	5	B

Further Revision	
Section	If you need to review, check out...
A	Knowledge Organiser
B	Knowledge Organiser
C	Course Reader

No.	Answer	If you need to review, read this...										
1	A. Hot or cold mud flow created from melting snow	Test yourself again completing look, cover, write, check from your knowledge organiser.										
2	B. Magma	Magma is when molten rock is under the Earth's crust and becomes lava when it reaches the Earth's surface and becomes oxygenised.										
3	C. Destructive plate margins	Tsunamis are formed at destructive plate margins where the continental plate flicks upwards displacing the water and creating a wave.										
4	C. The crust	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 2px;">Layer</th> <th style="padding: 2px;">Temperature</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Crust</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Cool</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Mantle</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">2500°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Outer Core</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">4500°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Inner Core</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">5200°C</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Layer	Temperature	Crust	Cool	Mantle	2500°C	Outer Core	4500°C	Inner Core	5200°C
Layer	Temperature											
Crust	Cool											
Mantle	2500°C											
Outer Core	4500°C											
Inner Core	5200°C											
	A. They are denser C. They are thinner	Oceanic Crust- Denser, Younger and Thinner Continental crust- Lighter, Older and Thicker										
6	C. The plates move away from each other	Learn the movements of each type of plate margin 										
7	C. Supervolcanoes erupt more volcanic material than normal volcanoes and D. Normal volcanoes have a crater whereas supervolcanoes have a caldera	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 2px;">Supervolcano</th> <th style="padding: 2px;">Normal volcano</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Erupts 1000km³ of volcanic material</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Erupts 1km³ of volcanic material</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Erupts rarely</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Erupts frequently</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Has a caldera</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Has a crater</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Is usually flat or sunken</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">is shaped like a mountain</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Supervolcano	Normal volcano	Erupts 1000km ³ of volcanic material	Erupts 1km ³ of volcanic material	Erupts rarely	Erupts frequently	Has a caldera	Has a crater	Is usually flat or sunken	is shaped like a mountain
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Erupts 1000km ³ of volcanic material	Erupts 1km ³ of volcanic material											
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Has a caldera	Has a crater											
Is usually flat or sunken	is shaped like a mountain											
8	C. Extinct	Extinct volcano - A volcano that has not erupted in recorded history Active Volcano - A volcano which is either erupting or is likely to erupt in the future Dormant Volcano - A volcano that has not erupted for a long time but is expected to erupt again in the future										
9	C. Oceanic	1. The Oceanic crust moves towards the continental crust because of convection currents. 2. The denser oceanic crust subducts beneath the continental crust.										
10	A. The subduction of the oceanic plate causes a build up of friction and pressure that is released as seismic waves and creates an earthquake	3. Friction at the subduction zone causes pressure to build. 4. The pressure is released sending out seismic waves. 5. When the seismic waves reach the surface, this is an earthquake										

History

1	A	B	C	<u>D</u>	Revision Questions Suffrage Campaigns Questions 18, 19
2	<u>A</u>	B	C	D	Revision Questions Suffrage Campaigns Questions 12, 13
3	A	B	<u>C</u>	D	Revision Questions First World War Causes Question 17
4	A	<u>B</u>	C	D	Revision Questions First World War Causes Questions 5, 26, 28
5	A	<u>B</u>	C	D	Revision Questions Indian Relations Question 1
6	A	B	C	<u>D</u>	Revision Questions First World War Causes Question 27
7	A	B	C	<u>D</u>	Revision Questions Suffrage Campaigns Question 6, 7
8	<u>A</u>	B	C	<u>D</u>	Revision Questions First World War Causes Questions 22-3
9	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	Revision Questions Indian Relations Questions 7-9, 13
10	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	C	<u>D</u>	Revision Questions Indian Relations Questions 4-5, 18

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	C $T \times T \times T \times T$	Simplifying expressions (M795, M120)
2	C 60	Fractions of amounts (M157)
3	A 4.52×10^6	Standard form (M719, M678)
4	D $2 \times 3^3 \times 5$	Prime factor decomposition and its applications (M108, M365)
5	D 112.7	Rounding (M431)
6	D $48\sqrt{2}$	Multiplying, dividing, adding and subtracting surds (U633, U338, U872)
7	C $115 \leq x < 125$	Intervals of error (M730)
8	D $\frac{64}{125}$	Index laws, including fractional powers (M608, M150, U985, U772)
9	A $\frac{53x}{30}$	Adding, subtracting and simplifying algebraic fractions (M568, M754, M336)
10	B $x = 3$	Fractions (U881)

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	D	Remember the sentences for the treble and bass clefs: Treble lines = Every good boy deserves food Treble spaces = Face Bass lines = Great big dogs fight animals Bass spaces = All cows eat grass
2	C	The lower case 'b' indicates a flat symbol. This is the black note to the left.
3	C	The harmony remains the same throughout in sound. Therefore this is an ostinato. An ostinato is a pattern that is repeated many times.
4	A & C	Major = positive Minor = negative Diminished = unstable
5	B	Notes are played together when they are aligned (above and below each other)
6	B	You can see from the score that the A is higher on the stave.
7	B	Remember the sounds for our rhythms: Crotchet = 1 beat = Ta Quavers = ½ a beat each = TiTi (one quaver only is Ti) Minim = 2 beats = Too
8	D	Remember the dot adds on half a beat of the original value.
9	D	Remember the sounds for our rhythms: Crotchet = 1 beat = Ta Quavers = ½ a beat each = TiTi (one quaver only is Ti) Minim = 2 beats = Too Here, you must follow the score and listen for the rhythm
10	C	Remember the numbers = fingers 1 = thumb; 2 = index; 3 = middle; 4 = ring; 5 = pinky

No.	Answer
1	D
2	B, C, D
3	C
4	A, C
5	A
6	C, D
7	C, D
8	D
9	A
10	B

Religious Education

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	B	Revelation- knowledge revealed by a God Testimony- Knowledge from someone else's personal experience Empiricism- Knowledge from testing something Personal experience- knowledge from something you have experienced using your senses
2	A C D	There are four ways of knowing Personal Experience Testimony Revelation Empiricism
3	A B C	RS knowledge organiser Remember the correct answers D- This is revelation
4	D	RS knowledge organiser A New Atheist openly criticises religion e.g. Richard Dawkins whereas Atheists simply deny the existence of God
5	A D	RS knowledge organiser A- Theism is to believe in the existence of gods or a god D- Naturalists do not believe in supernatural beings
6	C D	RS knowledge organiser C- Is an example of testimony D- Is an example of revelation
7	A C D	RS Knowledge organiser Remember the features of naturalism D- This is an example of Naturalism
8	B D	A- Incorrect, only some Christians literally believe that the Genesis account of creation in the Bible happened exactly as written C- Incorrectly only some Christians believe that the Big Bang could be a reason as to how the earth was formed. These Christians believe that the Genesis story was more of an inspiration and contains deeper truths instead of being taken literally
9	D	RS Knowledge organiser Theists believe in a God or Gods and therefore are not as likely to believe in the Big Bang (although some religious people do believe in the Big Bang as per the question above). The other worldviews are all very likely to believe in the Big bANG
10	B	RS knowledge organiser Empiricism and personal experience can be similar ways of knowing. That is because an empiricist can test something by personally experiencing it e.g. they know an iron is hot because they can see the steam coming out of it

Science

No.	Answer	If you need to review, add the following questions or definitions to your flash pages, and revise them.	
1	A, D	State three plant cells	root hair cell, xylem cell, phloem cell
		What are specialized cells	Cells with special shapes and features that allow them to perform a specific function
		Name three specialized animal	muscle cell, sperm cell, nerve cell
2	B	What charge does a proton have?	Positive +
		What charge does a neutron have?	Neutral 0
		What charge does an electron have?	Negative -
3	B	What is a soluble solid?	It can dissolve in a liquid
		What is an insoluble solid?	It cannot dissolve in a liquid
		How are soluble solids separated from a liquid?	Crystallization
		How are insoluble solids separated from a liquid?	Filtration
		Name an example of a mixture separated using filtration	sand and water
4	D	What is an atom?	The smallest part of an element that can exist
		What is an element?	A material containing only one type of atom
		What is a compound?	A material containing two or more different atoms, chemically bonded together
		What is a mixture?	Two or more elements or compounds combined but not bonded together
5	C, D	Name the centre of the atom	Nucleus
		Name the three subatomic particle	Protons, electrons, neutrons
		What is the relative mass of a proton?	1
		What is the relative mass of a neutron?	1
		What is the relative mass of an electron?	1/2000, almost zero
6	A	What energy store is involved with objects that	Kinetic energy store

		are moving?	
		What factors affect the amount of energy in the kinetic store of an object?	Mass, velocity
		What is the equation for energy in a kinetic store	$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$
7	D	How do you convert from mm to m?	Divide by 1000
		How do you convert from m to mm?	Times by 1000
8	C	What are the two different types of cell?	Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic
		Two examples of Eukaryotic cells	Plant and animal cells
		Name an example of a Prokaryotic cell	Bacteria
		Where is genetic material found in eukaryotic cells?	In chromosomes in the nucleus
		Where is genetic material found in prokaryotic cells?	In a single DNA loop and plasmids
		What is the main difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?	Prokaryotic cells do not have a nucleus
9	A, B, C	What energy store is involved with objects that are stretched or compressed?	Elastic potential energy store
		What is the chemical energy store?	Energy stored in food, fuels, and batteries
		What is the nuclear energy store?	Energy stored in the atomic nucleus
		What is the magnetic energy store?	Energy stored because of the position of two magnets
		What is the potential energy store?	Energy stored due to the position of particles
		What is the internal energy store?	The sum of the kinetic energy of the particles and the potential energy of the particles
10	B	What is the cytoplasm?	Jelly-like material where chemical reactions take place
		What is the function of mitochondria?	To carry out respiration
		What does protein synthesis mean?	Make proteins
		What is the function of ribosomes?	Protein synthesis
		What is the function of chloroplasts?	To carry out photosynthesis

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	C	Family and friends Unit 1 Sentence Builder 2
2	B	What are you / your family like? Unit 1 Sentence Builder 1 and 2
3	D	What are you / your family like? Unit 1 Sentence Builder 1 and 2
4	C	N/A - inference question
5	A+D	Adjectives - -o, -a, -e endings + agreements (singular) Unit 1 Sentence Builder 1, 2 + 4
6	C	Conjugation of 'ser' and 'tener' for different people Unit 1 Sentence Builder 2
7	D	Reflexive verbs Unit 1 Sentence Builder 3
8	B+D	Negative sentences Unit 1 Sentence Builder 4
9	A+D	Hair and eye colour descriptions - word order Unit 1 Sentence Builder 1
10	B+D	Adjectives - -o, -a, -e endings + agreements (plural) Unit 1 Sentence Builder 1, 2 + 4

No.	Answer	If you need to review, check out...
1	C	Knowledge organiser
2	C	Knowledge organiser
3	D	Knowledge organiser
4	C	Knowledge organiser
5	C	Knowledge organiser
6	B & C	Knowledge organiser
7	B	Knowledge organiser
8	C	Knowledge organiser
9	A	Knowledge organiser
10	C	Knowledge organiser

Timetable Week 2 - 24/11/2025					
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1	9B RS	9L SPANISH	9A SPANISH	9I D&T	9A COMPUTING
	9L MUSIC		9E SPANISH		
	9A MATHS				
	9I ART				
	9S SCIENCE				
2	9E MATHS				
		9B ART	9B MATHS	9A D&T	9L ART
		9I SCIENCE	9L SCIENCE	9S ART	9I GEOGRAPHY
		9S HISTORY	9S SPANISH	9E RS	9E MUSIC
		9E ENGLISH			
3	9E COMPUTING	9B ENGLISH		9B COMPUTING	9L COMPUTING
		9L ENGLISH		9L RS	9S GEOGRAPHY
		9A MUSIC		9I READING ENGLISH	
				9S READING ENGLISH	
				9B SPANISH	9B DRAMA
4	9I ENGLISH	9A DRAMA	9B HISTORY	9B SPANISH	9B DRAMA
			9A ENGLISH	9A ART	9I HISTORY
			9I MATHS		9E ART
			9S MATHS		
			9E READING ENGLISH		
5	9B SCIENCE	9I SPANISH	9L GEOGRAPHY	9E D&T	9B MUSIC
	9L MATHS	9E SCIENCE	9I RS		9A HISTORY
	9A SCIENCE				
	9S ENGLISH				

Timetable Week 1 - 01/12/2025					
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1	9I MUSIC	9L HISTORY	9E GEOGRAPHY		9L DRAMA
2	9L READING (ENGLISH CLASS)	9S DRAMA	9A GEOGRAPHY	9I DRAMA	
	9S RS		9S D&T		
3	9B PE (R21)	9I PE (R24)			9S COMPUTING
	9L PE (R23)	9S PE (R27)			9A READING ENGLISH
	9A PE (R24)	9E PE (R29)			
4		9B READING ENGLISH	9S MUSIC		9E DRAMA
5	9B GEOGRAPHY	9L D&T	9I COMPUTING	9E HISTORY	9B D&T
					9A RS